

GCSE (9-1)

Combined Science A (Gateway)

Unit J250/03: Chemistry

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Mark Scheme for June 2018

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This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which marks were awarded by examiners. It does not indicate the details of the discussions which took place at an examiners' meeting before marking commenced.

All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

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Annotations available in RM Assessor

| Annotation | Meaning |
|------------|--|
| ✓ | Correct response |
| × | Incorrect response |
| ^ | Omission mark |
| BOD | Benefit of doubt given |
| CON | Contradiction |
| RE | Rounding error |
| SF | Error in number of significant figures |
| ECF | Error carried forward |
| L1 | Level 1 |
| L2 | Level 2 |
| L3 | Level 3 |
| NBOD | Benefit of doubt not given |
| SEEN | Noted but no credit given |
| I | Ignore |

Abbreviations, annotations and conventions used in the detailed Mark Scheme (to include abbreviations and subject-specific conventions).

| Annotation | Meaning |
|--------------|---|
| 1 | alternative and acceptable answers for the same marking point |
| √ | Separates marking points |
| DO NOT ALLOW | Answers which are not worthy of credit |
| IGNORE | Statements which are irrelevant |
| ALLOW | Answers that can be accepted |
| () | Words which are not essential to gain credit |
| _ | Underlined words must be present in answer to score a mark |
| ECF | Error carried forward |
| AW | Alternative wording |
| ORA | Or reverse argument |

The breakdown of Assessment Objectives for GCSE (9-1) in Biology/Chemistry/Physics/Combined Science A.

| | Assessment Objective |
|--------|--|
| AO1 | Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of scientific ideas and scientific techniques and procedures. |
| AO1.1 | Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of scientific ideas. |
| AO1.2 | Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of scientific techniques and procedures. |
| AO2 | Apply knowledge and understanding of scientific ideas and scientific enquiry, techniques and procedures. |
| AO2.1 | Apply knowledge and understanding of scientific ideas. |
| AO2.2 | Apply knowledge and understanding of scientific enquiry, techniques and procedures. |
| AO3 | Analyse information and ideas to interpret and evaluate, make judgements and draw conclusions and develop and improve experimental procedures. |
| AO3.1 | Analyse information and ideas to interpret and evaluate. |
| AO3.1a | Analyse information and ideas to interpret. |
| AO3.1b | Analyse information and ideas to evaluate. |
| AO3.2 | Analyse information and ideas to make judgements and draw conclusions. |
| AO3.2a | Analyse information and ideas to make judgements. |
| AO3.2b | Analyse information and ideas to draw conclusions. |
| AO3.3 | Analyse information and ideas to develop and improve experimental procedures. |
| AO3.3a | Analyse information and ideas to develop experimental procedures. |
| AO3.3b | Analyse information and ideas to improve experimental procedures. |
| | |

For answers to Section A if an answer box is blank ALLOW correct indication of answer e.g. circled or underlined

| SECTION A | | | | |
|-----------|--------|-------|------------|-------------------|
| Question | Answer | Marks | AO element | Guidance |
| 1 | B✓ | 1 | 1.2 | |
| 2 | C ✓ | 1 | 1.2 | |
| 3 | B√ | 1 | 1.1 | ALLOW 5 |
| 4 | A ✓ | 1 | 1.2 | |
| 5 | B√ | 1 | 1.1 | |
| 6 | C ✓ | 1 | 1.1 | |
| 7 | A ✓ | 1 | 2.1 | ALLOW 9 |
| 8 | A ✓ | 1 | 1.1 | |
| 9 | B✓ | 1 | 1.2 | |
| 10 | B✓ | 1 | 2.1 | ALLOW -100 |

| SE | CTION B | | | | | |
|----|---------|---|---|---------------|--|--|
| Q | uestion | Answer | | AO Element | Guidance | |
| 11 | (a) | Correct apparatus chosen (either shown in diagram or in text): beaker AND thermometer (we assume ice will be present). ✓ AND Any one from: Heating/use a water bath/leave it at room temperature ✓ Crushing ice ✓ Stirring ✓ Keeping thermometer in the ice when reading ✓ | 2 | | ALLOW use of evaporating basin / (test) tube / (boiling) tube / (conical) flask instead of beaker Mark may be awarded from a labelled diagram e.g. thermometer beaker ALLOW do not let the thermometer touch the glass | |
| | (b) | Any one from: Repeat the experiment ✓ OR Use more sensitive/digital thermometer ✓ OR Use computer controlled equipment ✓ | 1 | 3.3b | ALLOW valid answers from 11a if not used there e.g. stirring / use a water bath / crush ice ALLOW slow heating | |

| Q | uesti | on | | Ans | swer | | Marks | AO Element | Guidance | |
|----|-------|------|---------------------------------------|--|------------------|------------------------------|-------|---------------|--|--|
| 12 | (a) | (i) | The mean mass of an atom of Ca | The mean mass of an atom compared to 1/12 th of an atom of Carbon-12 ✓ | | 12 th of the mass | 1 | 1.1 | ALLOW The mean or average mass of an atom compared to Carbon-12 | |
| | | (ii) | (Number of) prote (Number of) elec | | | | 2 | 2 x 1.1 | ALLOW position in the Periodic Table because you can identify the element ALLOW number of electrons in the outer shell ALLOW number of (electron) shells/period number | |
| | (b) | | Particle | Relative Charge | Relative Mass | | 3 | 3 | 3 x 1.1 | |
| | | | Proton | +1 | 1 ✓ | | | | ALLOW neutral or no charge instead of 0 for | |
| | | | Neutron | 0 ✓ | 1 | | | | neutron | |
| | | | Electron | -1 ✓ | Almost 0 | | | | | |

| C | Question | | Answer | | AO Element | Guidance |
|----|----------|------|---|---|---------------|--|
| 13 | (a) | (i) | Anode (+) AND cathode (-) Electrolyte Anode Cathode Electrolyte | 2 | 2 x 1.1 | ALLOW for electrolyte: solution of metal salt / metal salt / solution containing ions / salt solution / molten salt / named electrolyte such as sodium chloride DO NOT ALLOW solvent, water IGNORE solution unless qualified |
| | | (ii) | The ions cannot move in NaCl solid ✓ The ions are free to move in NaCl solution ✓ | 2 | 2 x 2.1 | DO NOT ALLOW electrons instead of ions But ALLOW electrical conduction requires the movement of ions and the ions cannot move in NaC1 solid / ora for 2 marks IGNORE charged particles |
| | (b) | | bromine ✓ bromine ✓ chlorine ✓ | 3 | 3 x 2.1 | ALLOW Br ₂ DO NOT ALLOW bromide or Br ALLOW Br ₂ DO NOT ALLOW bromide or Br ALLOW Cl ₂ DO NOT ALLOW chloride or Cl |

| Question | Answer | Marks | AO Element | Guidance |
|----------|--|-------|---------------|--|
| (c) | Any two from: Circuit not complete/wire not connected to ring ✓ | 2 | 2 x 3.3a | |
| | Silver/ring connected to wrong electrode/side of battery ✓ Water will not work/idea that metal ions needed in | | | ALLOW The silver should be on the positive side / the ring should be on the negative / Silver should not be at cathode / Anode & cathode wrong way round |
| | solution √ | | | ALLOW any named metal salt solution ALLOW use an electrolyte |

| C | Question | | Answer | Marks | AO Element | Guidance | | |
|----|----------|--|---|-------|---------------|--|--|--|
| 14 | 14 (a) | | CH ₂ O | 1 | 2.1 | ALLOW elements in any order DO NOT ALLOW CH2O / CH2O | | |
| | (b) | | 60 ✓ | 1 | 2.2 | | | |
| | (c) | | Only 2D for 3D molecule ✓ Size of atoms not indicated ✓ | 2 | 2 x 2.1 | ALLOW it is not 3D / does not show shape ALLOW not to scale | | |

| (| Question | Answer | Marks | AO Element | Guidance | | |
|----|----------|---|-------|---------------|---|--|--|
| 15 | (a) | Period 3 as 3 (electron) shells ✓ Group 5 as 5 (electrons) in outer shell ✓ | 2 | 2 x 1.1 | ALLOW the three numbers show it is in Period 3 IGNORE it is in Group 5 unless qualified / the number 5 shows it is in Group 5 | | |
| | (b) | One shared pair of electrons correctly shown ✓ Rest of structure correct ✓ | 2 | 2 x 2.2 | Electrons on inner two shells NOT required but must be correct if shown Lone pair of electrons do not need to be together ALLOW all dots, all crosses or a mixture of dots and crosses | | |

| Q | uestio | n | Answer | Marks | AO Element | Guidance |
|----|--------|-------|--|-------|---------------|---|
| 16 | (a) | | Hydrochloric acid + sodium hydroxide → sodium chloride + water ✓ | | 2.1 | ALLOW = for → DO NOT ALLOW and, or, & for + ALLOW mix of correct formulae and words eg HCl + NaOH → NaCl + H ₂ O equation does not need to be balanced Reactants can be in either order, products can be in either order |
| | (b) | (i) | 34.8 (°C) ✓ | 1 | 2.1 | ALLOW answer written in the table. |
| | | (ii) | The temperature increases (from experiment A to C / as volume of HC l increases / as volume of NaOH decreases / as pH decreases) ✓ | 1 | 3.1a | DO NOT ALLOW any other qualification e.g. the temperature increase from 1 to 3 |
| | | (iii) | (pH) decreases (as the volume of HCl increases / as the volume of NaOH decreases / as the ratio of HCl to NaOH increases) / ORA ✓ | 1 | 3.1a | |
| | | (iv) | Use of universal indicator (solution / paper) ✓ OR reference to pH meter/probe ✓ | 1 | 1.2 | DO NOT ALLOW use of litmus paper or other indicators IGNORE universal (on its own) |
| | (c) | | Any one from: The largest temperature rise occurred at pH 7 (neutral) ✓ The largest temperature rise occurred when the volume of HCl and NaOH are equal ✓ The final solution is neutral when the volume of HCl and NaOH are equal ✓ The mixture becomes acidic when more than 30 cm³ HCl is added ✓ The temperature drops again after it has become neutral ✓ It is an exothermic reaction ✓ | 1 | 3.2b | ALLOW any correct conclusion including any valid pattern (please refer to table). IGNORE balanced amounts of solution |

| Question | Answer | Marks | AO Element | Guidance | | |
|----------|---|-------|--|---|--|--|
| | Please refer to the marking instructions on page 4 of this mark scheme for guidance on how to mark this question. Level 3 (5–6 marks) Demonstrates knowledge of the formula for R _f and applies knowledge and understanding to calculate all R _f values correctly. AND Correctly analyses the results obtained and assigns spots to pigments. AND Analyses the results to suggest why further analysis of the plant pigments is needed There is a well-developed line of reasoning which is clear and logically structured. The information presented is relevant and substantiated. Level 2 (3–4 marks) Demonstrates knowledge of the formula for R _f and applies knowledge and understanding to calculate most of the R _f values correctly. AND Correctly analyses the results obtained and assigns at least 2 spots to pigments. There is a line of reasoning presented with some structure. The information presented is relevant and supported by some evidence. | 6 | 1 x 1.2 1 x 2.2 2 x 3.2b 2 x 3.3b | calculate R _f values. R _f = distance to spot distance to solvent AO2.2 Applies knowle formula to calculate R Spot R _f value 1 0.13 2 0.32 3 0.65 4 0.95 At L1 & L2 IGNORE rou AO3.2b Analyses info conclusions about the Spot 1 = Could be Pigm but cannot confirm, as R exactly. Spot 2 = Pigment C Spot 3 = unknown Spot 4 = Pigment A AO3.3b Analyses info improvements that co identify spot 3. Look up R _f values o match to spot 3 | Allow 0.125 0.318 / 0.3182 0.648 / 0.6477 0.955 / 0.9545 unding errors rmation to draw e pigments: nent E, because it is closest R _f value does not match | |

| Question | Answer | Marks | AO Element | Guidance |
|----------|---|-------|---------------|----------|
| | Level 1 (1–2 marks) Demonstrates knowledge of the formula for R _f and applies knowledge and understanding to calculate some of the R _f values correctly. OR Analyses their results to suggest why further analysis of the plant pigments is needed There is an attempt at a logical structure with a line of reasoning. The information is in the most part relevant. O marks No response or no response worthy of credit. | | | |

| C | Question | | Answer | Marks | AO Element | Guidance |
|----|----------|-------|--|-------|---------------|---|
| 18 | (a) | | Covalent bonds identified in tubes ✓ Idea that bonds are (very) strong / there are many bonds / bonds take lots of energy to break ✓ | 2 | 2 x 1.1 | DO NOT ALLOW either mark for reference to intermolecular forces or ionic bonding Covalent bonds are strong(er) = 2 Giant covalent structures = 2 |
| | (b) | | (nanotubes contain) delocalised / free electrons ✓ (electrons) move ✓ | 2 | 2 x 1.1 | IGNORE 'conduct electricity' as this is in the stem. IGNORE references to moving ions |
| | (c) | (i) | FIRST CHECK THE ANSWER ON THE ANSWER LINE If answer = 4.9 award 2 marks 7.9÷1.6 ✓ = 4.9 ✓ | 2 | 2 x 2.2 | ALLOW 5 / 4.94 /4.938 / 4.9375 Check for incorrect rounding e.g. 4.93 would not score 2 marks |
| | | (ii) | Any one from: Atoms are packed closer together (in metals) / ORA ✓ Carbon nanotubes have hollow spaces / holes ORA ✓ RAM of iron much bigger than RAM of C ✓ | 1 | 2.1 | Assume 'it' refers to iron unless qualified. Beware of repeats of stem – 'iron is more dense than carbon' ALLOW (iron) layers are closer together |
| | | (iii) | (Covalent) bonds are strong er (than metallic bonds) / more energy needed to break (covalent) bonds / ORA ✓ | 1 | 3.2a | DO NOT ALLOW Intermolecular forces references Assume 'they' relates to carbon |

| C | Question | | Answer | Marks | AO Element | Guidance |
|----|----------|------|---|-------|---------------|---|
| 19 | (a) | | Al ₂ O ₃ ✓ | 1 | 2.1 | ALLOW O_3 Al_2 DO NOT ALLOW Al^2O^3 |
| | (b) | | Teacher is wrong / student is right (no mark) | 1 | 3.1b | Mark is for explanation – Who is right or wrong can be implied in response. |
| | | | Any one from: Formula should be Mg(NO ₃) ₂ √ | | | ALLOW MgNO₃ would be charged (+) |
| | | | Idea that charges do not balance as Mg ion is 2+ and NO₃ is 1- ✓ | | | |
| | | | The ratio of ions is 1:2 (Mg:NO₃) ✓ | | | |
| | (c) | (i) | $Al_2S_3 + 6HCl \rightarrow 2AlCl_3 + 3H_2S \checkmark$ | 1 | 2.1 | ALLOW correct multiples |
| | | (ii) | (H₂S) is a gas ✓ | 1 | 2.1 | ALLOW 'g' |

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