

Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2018

Pearson Edexcel GCSE Chemistry (1CH0) Paper 1F



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General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

Mark schemes have been developed so that the rubrics of each mark scheme reflects the characteristics of the skills within the AO being targeted and the requirements of the command word. So for example the command word 'Explain' requires an identification of a point and then reasoning/justification of the point.

Explain questions can be asked across all AOs. The distinction comes whether the identification is via a judgment made to reach a conclusion, or, making a point through application of knowledge to reason/justify the point made through application of understanding. It is the combination and linkage of the marking points that is needed to gain full marks.

When marking questions with a 'describe' or 'explain' command word, the detailed marking guidance below should be consulted to ensure consistency of marking.

Assessment Objective		Comma	nd Word
Strand	Element	Describe	Explain
A01*		An answer that combines the marking points to provide a logical description	An explanation that links identification of a point with reasoning/justification(s) as required
AO2		An answer that combines the marking points to provide a logical description, showing application of knowledge and understanding	An explanation that links identification of a point (by applying knowledge) with reasoning/justification (application of understanding)
AO3	1a and 1b	An answer that combines points of interpretation/evaluation to provide a logical description	
AO3	2a and 2b		An explanation that combines identification via a judgment to reach a conclusion via justification/reasoning
AO3	3a	An answer that combines the marking points to provide a logical description of the plan/method/experiment	
AO3	3b		An explanation that combines identifying an improvement of the experimental procedure with a linked justification/reasoning

^{*}there will be situations where an AO1 question will include elements of recall of knowledge directly from the specification (up to a maximum of 15%). These will be identified by an asterisk in the mark scheme.

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(a)(i)	A electrons	(1)
	1. The only correct answer is A	AO 1 1
	B is factually incorrect	
	C is factually incorrect	
	D is factually incorrect	

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
1(a)(ii)	NH ₃	do not allow NH ³ / nh ₃ / NH3 etc	(1) AO 3 2b
		allow H₃N	

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
1(b)(i)	reversible (reaction) / reaction can go both ways	OWTTE	(1)
		allow reaction is happening forwards and backwards	AO 1 1
		allow equilibrium	

Question Number	Answer		Mark
1(b)(ii)	(the percentage of ammonia produced) decreases / goes down	allow goes lower	(1) AO 3 1a

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(b)(iii)	any number between 15 and 16 inclusive	(1) AO 3 2b

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
1(c)(i)	ammonia + nitric acid → ammonium nitrate	accept reactants in either order	(1) AO 2 1
		ignore formula	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(c)(ii)	C NH ₄ NO ₃	(1)
	1. The only correct answer is C	AO 2 1
	A is factually incorrect	
	B is factually incorrect	
	D is factually incorrect	

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
1(c)(iii)	An explanation linking two from:		(2)
	as a fertiliser (1)contains (a high percentage		AO 1 1
	of) nitrogen (1)	allow make crops grow	
	 help promote plant growth / increases crop yield (1) 	faster	
		ignore use as a pesticide	

(Total for Question 1 = 9 marks)

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
2(a)(i)	A description including any two from :		(2)
	 use a pipette filler (1) wash pipette with sodium hydroxide solution (1) draw the liquid up so (the bottom of the meniscus) touches the line (1) 		AO 1 2

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
2(a)(ii)	An explanation linking any two from :	ignore to avoid contamination	(2)
	 to remove water from the burette (1) because this would dilute the original acid (1) this will give an inaccurate result / ORA (1) 	ignore to kill bacteria	AO 1 2

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
2(b)(i)	phenolphthalein /methyl orange	allow litmus / screened methyl	(1)
		orange / methyl red	AO 2 2
		ignore litmus paper	
		ignore pH meter/probe	

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
2(b)(ii)	it does not show sharp colour change at end point / not known	ignore goes through a series of gradual	(1)
	which colour change gives correct end point	colour changes	AO 3 1b
		allow does not have a definite end point	

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
2(c)	23.65 with or without working scores 2 OR		AO 3 2a AO 3 2b
	23.60+23.70 (1) 2 = 23.65 (1)	allow 1 mark for all 3 averaged (24.35)	

(Total for Question 2 = 8 marks)

Question	Answer		Additional	Mark
Number			guidance	(2)
3(a)(i)	particle	relative charge	-l t -ll	(2)
			do not allow	AO 1 1
	electron	+1	more than 1 line from	AUTI
			any particle	
	`		arry partitions	
	neutron	0		
	proton	-1		
	3 correct = 2 marks			
	1 correct = 1 mark			
	. com cot			

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(a)(ii)	C 1	(1)
	1. The only correct answer is C	AO 1 1
	A is not correct because mass is 1	
	B is not correct because this is relative mass of electron	
	D is not correct because mass cannot be negative	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(b)	C magnesium	(1)
	1. The only correct answer is C	AO 3 2b
	A is not correct because this element is in period 4	
	B is not correct because this element is in period 4	
	D is not correct because this element is in period 5	

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
3(c)	A description to include		(3)
	 both have 18 electrons/2.8.8 (in shells /orbits) (1) 		AO 3 1a AO 3 1b
	 both have 18 protons (in the nucleus) (1) 	allow argon 40 has two more neutrons than	
	 argon-38 has 20 neutrons AND argon-40 has 22 neutrons (in the nucleus) (1) 	argon 38 / ORA ignore generic	
		definition of an isotope	

(Total for Question 3 = 7 marks)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(a)	B CH ₂	(1)
	1. The only correct answer is B	AO 2 1
	A is not correct because there are not equal C and H	
	C is not correct because it is not simplest ratio	
	D is not correct because it is not simplest ratio	

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
4(b)	56 with or without working (2)		(2)
	OR		AO 2 1
	$(4 \times 12) + (8 \times 1) = (1)$		
	= 56 (1)	allow for ONE mark correctly evaluated expression of form: (4 x 12)+(Y x 1) = (X x 12)+(8 x 1) = OR (8 x 12) + (4 x 1) = 100 [In each case working and correctly evaluated answer required]	

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
4(c)(i)	$C_4H_8 + 6O_2 \rightarrow 4CO_2 + 4H_2O$ $4CO_2$ (1) $4H_2O$ (1)		(2) AO 2 1

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
4(c)(ii)	A description linking	second mark dependent on first	(2)
	 (bubble gas through) limewater (1) 		AO 1 1
	 (limewater) turns {milky / cloudy / white precipitate} (1) 		
		ignore lit splint goes out	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(d)	A -6 low	(1)
	1. The only correct answer is A	AO 3 2b
	B is not correct because bpt is too high and solubility not high	
	C is not correct because solubility not high	
	D is not correct because bot is too high	

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
4(e)	high melting point / high boiling point / hard / insoluble (in water) / does not conduct (electricity)	ignore strong bonds ignore strong ignore values given ignore any other properties but reject contradictions to allowed answers	(1) AO 1 1

(Total for Question 4 = 9 marks)

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
5(a)	flammable	allow inflammable	(1) AO 3 2b

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
5(b)	barium and sulfur	both elements must be present for the mark	(1) AO 2 1
		allow Ba and S	
		reject sulfide/sulfate reject if any other elements included	

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
5(c)	An explanation linking one of the following pairs of points	second mark dependent on first	(2) AO 3 2a
	wear gloves (1){so does not contact/to protect your} skin (1)	ignore protective/safety clothing	AO 3 2b
	ORwear goggles (1){so does not contact/to protect} the eyes (1)		
	OR use in fume cupboard / mask (1) so you do not inhale it (1)		

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
5(d)(i)	25.7 (g)	do not allow 25	(1)
		answer may be written on the lower diagram	AO 2 1

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
5(d)(ii)	barium sulfate	do not allow barium sulfide	(1) AO 1 2

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
5(e)(i)	so that the ions can move	allow the solid does not conduct allow conducts when { in	(1)
		solution/liquid} ignore conducts when molten	AO 2 2
		allow so cations / anions can move	
		ignore so particles can move	
		reject electrons move	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(e)(ii)	OH- and CI- only circled	(1) AO 1 1

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
Number 5(e)(iii)	An explanation linking one of the following pairs of points • use a crucible/metal container (instead of a beaker) (1) • which will not break/melt (when heated strongly) (1) OR • add a Bunsen burner (under the container) (1) • because heat needed to melt the lead bromide / to make the lead	allow blow torch ignore hot water bath	(2) AO 3 3b
	bromide a liquid (1)		

(Total for Question 5 = 10 marks)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6 (a)	A chromatography	(1)
	The only correct answer is A	AO 1 1
	B is not correct this would not separate colours	
	C is not correct because this would not separate colours	
	D is not correct because this would not separate colours in best way	

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
6(b)(i)	arrows drawn to show water going in the condenser in the bottom and out the condenser at the top	reject arrows drawn coming out of the middle of the condenser	(1) AO 1 2

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
6(b)(ii)	An explanation linking		(2)
	• to cool (1)		AO 1 2
	so (water) {vapour/gas} turns to liquid (1)	allow water for liquid allow steam for vapour	
		if cooling the ink max 1 for first marking point only	

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
6(b)(iii)	electric heater / heating mantle	allow spirit burner allow hot plate/heated	(1)
		plate allow blow torch	AO 2 2
		ignore heater alone	
		ignore Bunsen burner	
		ignore hot water bath	

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
6(c)	particles at A:		(2)
	white circles only, none touching (1)		AO 2 1
	particles at B: white circles only, randomly arranged, more circles than in A (1)	reject 'strings' of particles	
		if black circles are	
		present in both boxes	
		allow 1 mark if arrangement of particles	
		in both boxes is	
		otherwise correct.	

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
6(d)	An explanation linking		(2)
	 physical changes do not result in formation of a new substance / chemical change results in formation of a new substance (1) 	allow no chemical reaction has taken place	AO 1 1
	physical change is easily reversed / chemical change is not easily reversed (1)	ignore you can see the change	

(Total for question 6 = 9 marks)

Question Number	Indica	tive content	Mark
7(a)	the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Additional content included in the response must be scientific and relevant. • an alloy is a mixture of metals • because larger/different sized atoms introduced in alloying, • stop layers moving easily over one another • therefore individual alloy is stronger/harder • an aluminium alloy is magnalium • pure aluminium is not suitable for making aircraft as it bends too easily / too weak • aluminium alloy stronger • magnesium atoms lighter than aluminium atoms, • therefore alloy still low density / lower density than aluminum alone • an iron alloy is stainless steel • pure iron is not suitable for cutlery as it bends too easily / too weak • iron corrodes, • corrosion would contaminate food • stainless steel does not corrode • gold alloy harder • therefore more hard wearing		(6) AO 2 1 AO 3 1a AO 3 1b
	1	gold alloys less likely to change shape when worn	
Level	alloying can change the colour of the gold Mark Descriptor		
Level 1	0 1-2	 No awardable content The plan attempts to link and apply knowledge and understanding of scientific enquiry, techniques and procedures, flawed or simplistic connections made between elements in the context of the question. (AO2) Analyses the scientific information but understanding and connections are flawed. An incomplete plan that provides limited synthesis of understanding. (AO3) 	

Level 2	3-4	 The plan is mostly supported through linkage and application of knowledge and understanding of scientific enquiry, techniques and procedures, some logical connections made between elements in the context of the question. (AO2) Analyses the scientific information and provides some logical connections between scientific enquiry, techniques and procedures. A partially completed plan that synthesises mostly relevant understanding, but not entirely coherently. (AO3)
Level 3	5-6	 The plan is supported throughout by linkage and application of knowledge and understanding of scientific enquiry, techniques and procedures, logical connections made between elements in the context of the question. (AO2) Analyses the scientific information and provide logical connections between scientific concepts throughout. A well-developed plan that synthesises relevant understanding coherently. (AO3)

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
7(b)(i)	gain of oxygen	allow loss of electrons allow addition of oxygen	(1) AO 1 1
		ignore oxygen reacts with metal/substance	

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
7(b)(ii)	An explanation linking		(2)
	 the paint {excludes/acts as a barrier/protective layer/shield} (1) 		AO 2 2
		allow rain or moisture	
	(excludes) air / oxygen / water (1)	for water	

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
7(b)(iii)	sacrificial protection	allow coat with plastic / oil / grease allow galvanising allow add a more reactive metal	(1) AO 1 2
		ignore to make an alloy ignore painting ignore electroplating	
		ignore add another metal alone	
		ignore keep away from water/air/oxygen	

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
7(c)(i)	dc (supply) / direct current / battery	allow power pack allow electrical supply	(1)
		allow power supply allow power source	AO 2 1
		ignore electricity	

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
7(c)(ii)	nickel sulfate/nickel chloride/nickel nitrate/soluble		(1) AO 3
	nickel salt		3a

(Total for question 7 = 12 marks)

Question	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
Number			
8(a)	any two of the following		(2)
	 high melting points (1) high boiling points (1) malleable (1) conduct electricity (1) conduct heat (1) high density (1) shiny (1) ductile (1) strong (1) sonorous (1) 	allow bendy as alternative to malleable	AO 1 2
	331131343 (1)	ignore solid ignore hard	
		allow good conductor for 1 mark	

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
8(b)	hydrochloric (acid)	allow HCI ignore HCL, hCl, HCL2 etc	(1) AO 2 1

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
8(c)(i)	A description including		(2)
	apply lighted splint (1)	allow flame / ignite gas / fire	AO 1 1
	• (squeaky) pop (1)	ignore 'squeaky pop test' / glowing splint	
		second mark is dependent on first	

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
8(c)(ii)	An explanation linking		(2)
	• loss of electron(s) (1)	allow gains two electrons for 1 mark	AO 1 1
	• two electrons (1)	zero marks overall if sharing of electrons / gain or loss of protons / positive electrons marks can be awarded for suitably drawn diagram / half equation	

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
8(d)	final answer of 94 (g dm ⁻³) with or without working (2) OR 23.5 (1) (= 0.094) 250	allow ECF (error carried forward) throughout other final answers: 0.094 / 9.4 (1) 0.000094 or 9.4 x 10 ⁻⁵ (1)	(2) AO 2 1
	0.094 x 1000 (1) OR 250 (dm³) (1) (= 0.25 (dm³)) 1000 23.5 (1) 0.25	0.25 (dm³) (1)	
	OR 1000 (1) = 4 250 4 x 23.5 (1)	allow <u>250</u> x 1000 or 10638(.3) (1) 23.5	

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
8(e)	A description to include	if filtration not first stage, ignore it and give maximum 2 marks	(3) AO 2 2
	 filter (1) and two in a logical order from crystallisation (1) 	allow description of filtration ignore filtration nickel sulfate (crystals)	
	 heat solution (to concentrate) (1) 		
	allow to cool (1)	allow 'leave until water evaporates' / use of water bath / evaporate {water/the solution}	
	 dry crystals between filter papers (1) 	allow leave {until crystals form / for a few hours / in a warm place / on a window sill}	
		allow 'dry crystals in (warm) oven'	
		if alternative methods of making nickel sulfate solution described, max 1 mark from last four marking points	

(Total for question 8 = 12 marks)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
9(a)(i)	C iron oxide is reduced	(1)
	1. The only correct answer is C	AO 1 1
	A is not correct because carbon gains oxygen	
	B is not correct because it is not an acid-base reaction	
	D is not correct because iron oxide loses oxygen	

Question Number	Answer		Mark
9(a)(ii)	final answer of 168 (tonnes) with or without working (3)	allow ECF throughout	(3)
	OR relative formula mass $Fe_2O_3 = 2x56 + 3x16 (= 160) (1)$	M_r [Fe ₂ O ₃] = 160 seen without working (1)	AO 2 1
	160 tonnes Fe ₂ O ₃ produces {2x56 / 112} tonnes Fe (1)	allow 320 tonnes : 224 tonnes (1)	
	240 tonnes Fe_2O_3 produces 2x56 x 240 (1) = 168 (tonnes) 160 OR relative formula mass Fe_2O_3 = 2x56 + 3x16 (= 160) (1)	final answer 84 (tonnes) with or without working (2)	
	$\frac{240}{160}$ (1) = 1.5 160 1.5 x 112 (1) = 168 (tonnes) OR relative formula mass Fe ₂ O ₃ = 2x56 + 3x16 (= 160) (1) $\frac{112}{160}$ (1) = 0.7 $\frac{160}{160}$ 0.7 x 240 (1) = 168 (tonnes)	Note: final answer 1.5 scores 2 overall	

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
9(b)	An explanation linking the following points	_	(2)
	 aluminium is high in reactivity / aluminium oxide is (very) stable (1) 	allow carbon is less reactive than aluminium / ORA / aluminium is	AO 1 1
	aluminium (oxide) cannot be reduced by carbon (1)	very reactive ignore 'aluminium is more reactive' (alone)	
		allow carbon cannot displace aluminium / aluminium oxide does not react with carbon	
		ignore aluminium extracted by electrolysis	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
9(c)	electrolysis	(1) AO 3 2a

Question Number	Indica	tive content	Mark
9(d)	Answer deploy materia the ger The include which is included.	rs will be credited according to candidate's ment of knowledge and understanding of the all in relation to the qualities and skills outlines in heric mark scheme. dicative content below is not prescriptive and ates are not required to include all the material is indicated as relevant. Additional content ad in the response must be scientific and relevant. recycling conserves raw materials/natural resources less power/energy used therefore conserves fossil fuels reduces waste in landfill sites mining for ores avoided less damage to habitats/landscape less energy required to melt and reform metals than to extract them produces less carbon dioxide than extracting/reduces carbon footprint carbon dioxide is a greenhouse gas greenhouse gases cause global warming avoids use of large amounts of electricity to extract aluminium from its ore electricity is expensive avoids release of carbon dioxide when carbon burns	(6) AO 1 1 AO 2 1
	IGNOR	eaper ster	
Level	Mark	Descriptor Descriptor	
	0	No awardable content	
Level 1	1-2	 No awardable content Demonstrates elements of chemical understanding, some of which is inaccurate. Understanding of scientific ideas lacks detail. (AO1) The explanation attempts to link and apply knowledge and understanding of scientific ideas, flawed or simplistic connections made between elements in the context of the question. (AO2) 	

Level 2	3-4	 Demonstrates chemical understanding, which is mostly relevant but may include some inaccuracies. Understanding of scientific ideas is not fully detailed and/or developed. (AO1) The explanation is mostly supported through linkage and application of knowledge and understanding of scientific ideas, some logical connections made between elements in the context of the question. (AO2)
Level 3	5-6	 Demonstrates accurate and relevant chemical understanding throughout. Understanding of the scientific ideas is detailed and fully developed. (AO1) The explanation is supported throughout by linkage and application of knowledge and understanding of scientific ideas, logical connections made between elements in the context of the question. (AO2)

(Total for question 9 = 13 marks)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
10(a)(i)		(2)
	$2H_2(g) + O_2(g) \rightarrow 2H_2O(g)$	AO 3 1a
		AO 3 1b

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
10(a)(ii)	all <u>atoms</u> in the reactants are present in the product / only one product is formed	allow no atoms are wasted (in the reaction) / no waste products / nothing is wasted	(1) AO 1 1
		allow total mass of reactants = mass of useful products	
		allow complete calculation to show that atom economy is 100%	
		ignore equation is balanced / same number of atoms on both sides	

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
10(b)	final answer of 90 with or without working (4)	allow ECF throughout	(4) AO 2 1
	OR total mass : 2x223 + 12 / (2 x 207) + 44 (= 458) (1)	458 seen (1)	AU 2 1
	mass of useful products: 2 x 207 = 414	90.39 / 90.4 for 3 marks 110.628 / 111 (2) 110 (3)	
	414 (1) x 100 (1) (= 90.39) 458	correct rounding of an answer with working to 2 sig fig (1)	
	= 90 (1)		

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
10(c)(i)	final answer of 65(%) with or without working (2)		(2)
	OR <u>7.67</u> (= 0.65) (1) 11.80	allow any fraction x 100 (1)	AO 2 1
	7.67 x 100 (=65(%)) (1) 11.80	153.84 scores 1	

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
10(c)(ii)	any two fromincomplete / reversible	ignore	(2)
	reactions	gases formed / impure substances / losses through incompetence /	AO 1 1
	 competing/unwanted/side reactions 	products not used up	
	 practical losses during the experiment / loss on transfer from one piece of equipment to another 		

(Total for Question 10 = 11 marks)