

Mark Scheme (Results)

January 2019

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE In Chemistry (4CH0) Paper 2C

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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.

Answer			Notes	Marks
Name of apparatus	Letter			4
beaker	D			
burette	Α			
measuring cylinder	С			
pipette	F			
,				
	Name of apparatus  beaker  burette  measuring cylinder	Name of apparatus  Letter  beaker  D  burette  A  measuring cylinder  C	Name of apparatus  Letter  beaker  D  burette  A  measuring cylinder  C	Name of apparatus  Letter  beaker  D  burette  A  measuring cylinder  C

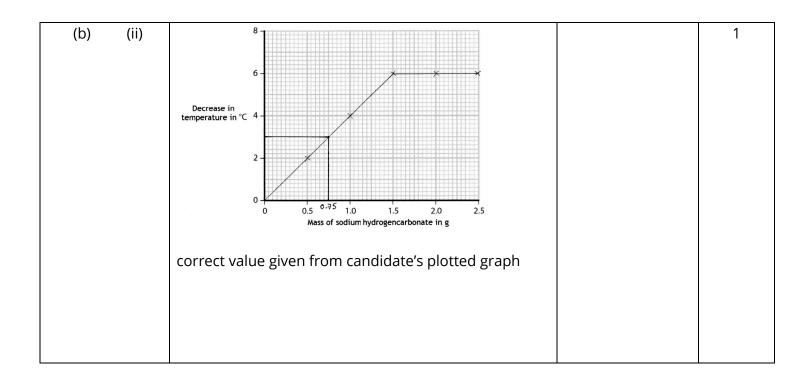
	Questio numbe		Answer	Notes	Marks
2	(a)	(i)	(contain) same number of protons/37 protons	IGNORE same atomic number REJECT reference to electrons	1
		(ii)	(contain) different numbers of neutrons / 87 has two more neutrons / 85 has two fewer neutrons / 85 has 48 neutrons but 87 has 50 neutrons	IGNORE reference to mass number	'
		(iii)	<b>A</b> (1)		1
	(b)		M1 (0.722 x 85) + 0.278 x 87) OR [(72.2 x 85) + (27.8 x 87)]/100 OR 85.556		2
			<b>M2</b> 85.6	85.5 scores 1	
				Correct answer with no working scores 2	

_	Question number		Answer	Notes	Marks
3	(a)	(i)	(thermal) decomposition	IGNORE endothermic	1
		(ii)	<b>M1</b> (bubble through/add to) limewater		2
			M2 turns milky	ACCEPT cloudy / turbid / <u>white</u> precipitate M2 DEP M1	
	(b)	(i)	gas(es)/CO <sub>2</sub> /H <sub>2</sub> O/steam/water given off /formed/evolved		1
		(ii)	all of the NaHCO₃ has decomposed/reacted	ALLOW the reaction has finished  ALLOW all the CO <sub>2</sub> / water/ steam/H <sub>2</sub> O /gas(es) has been given off	1

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
4 (a)	heat (energy) is given out/lost (to the surroundings) /heat is transferred to the surroundings	Not just energy  ACCEPT thermal energy is given out  ALLOW heat (energy) is produced/released	1
(b)	A ***		1
(c)	B \[ \bigvert \times \\ \t		1
(d)	<ul> <li>M1 has giant (ionic structure)/giant (ionic lattice)</li> <li>M2 strong (electrostatic) forces/strong attraction</li> <li>M3 between (oppositely charged) ions</li> <li>M4 large amount of (thermal/heat) energy required to overcome the forces/attraction</li> </ul>	ALLOW strong bonds  ACCEPT large amount of (thermal/heat) energy required to break the bonds  IGNORE more energy	4

	Any reference to covalent bonds / metallic bonding /	
	intermolecular forces max 1	
	mark	

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
5 (a)	Mass of sodium hydrogencarbonate in g lemperature reached in °C lemperature reached lemperature lemperature reached lemperature reached lemperature lemperature reached lemperature lemperature reached lemperature le	Calculations in <b>M2</b> CSQ on values given in <b>M1</b>	2
(b) (i)	Decrease in temperature in °C 4  2  0  0  0  0  0  0  1.5  2.0  2.5  Mass of sodium hydrogencarbonate in g	M1 & M2 All five points plotted correctly = 2 Deduct one mark for each incorrectly plotted point  M3 both lines drawn correctly with the aid of a ruler  First line does not need to pass through origin and IGNORE extrapolation	3



Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
6 (a)	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		2
	<ul><li>M1 correct repeat unit with single bond between carbon atoms</li><li>M2 extension bonds, brackets and n included</li></ul>	Accept n anywhere after brackets but not before Extension bonds do not need to go out of brackets  M2 DEP on M1	
(b)	the polymer is the only product (of the reaction) / no small molecule is produced (as well as the polymer)	ALLOW only one type of monomer	1

(c) (i)	Any two from:		2
	M1 strong so does not break/so can be reused		
	<b>M2</b> low density so not heavy (when it contains the shopping)	IGNORE light	
	M3 non-toxic so does not poison food/safe to use with food	<b>ALLOW</b> odourless so does not taint food	
	<b>M4</b> waterproof so contents do not get wet/bag does not tear when wet		
	M5 flexible so fits around the shopping		
	<b>M6</b> can be recycled so saves resources		
	M7 transparent so can see contents of bag	IGNORE references to cost IGNORE non-biodegradable	
		If two correct properties with no links allow 1 mark	

(c) (	(ii)	landfill: sites get filled up/takes up (more) land	ALLOW accumulates (in landfill as non-biodegradable/does not breakdown/decompose)  IGNORE can produce methane which is a greenhouse gas  IGNORE reference to harm to wildlife /habitats/ environment/visual pollution/unpleasant smell / noise pollution/ toxic leaching	2
		burning: produces toxic /poisonous / greenhouse gas	ACCEPT produces CO <sub>2</sub> which is a greenhouse gas ACCEPT could produce CO which is poisonous/reduces blood capacity to carry oxygen IGNORE produces harmful gas(es) /air pollution	

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
7	M1 ions cannot flow/move when solid	ACCEPT ions are in fixed positions	2
	M2 ions can flow/move when liquid/molten	i e	
		If reference to electrons cannot/can move then 0	
	$Mg^{2+} + 2e^- \rightarrow Mg$		1
	(it/steel) reacts with chlorine	IGNORE not inert	1

	Question number		Answer	Notes	Marks
8	(a) (i	i)	<b>M1</b> (total) vol(CO <sub>2</sub> ) = $480 \times 140$ <b>OR</b> $67200$ dm <sup>3</sup>		2
			<b>M2</b> $n[CO_2] = (67200 \div 24) = 2800 \text{ (mol)}$	Mark CQ on M1	
			OR		
			<b>M1</b> (per person) $n[CO_2] = 480 \div 24$ <b>OR</b> 20 (mol)		
			<b>M2</b> (total) $n[CO_2] = (20 \times 140) = 2800$ (mol)	Mark CQ on M1	
	(ii	i)	<b>M1</b> mass of $Na_2O_2 = 2800 \times 78(.0)$ <b>OR</b> 218400 (g)		2
			<b>OR</b> M2 from part (i) × 78(.0)		
			<b>M2</b> 218(.4) (kg)	Mark CQ on M1	
				ACCEPT any number of sig figs except 1	

(b)	<b>M1</b> (it/Li <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> ) absorbs/reacts with more CO <sub>2</sub> (per mole/per gram)	ORA	2
		ACCEPT only 1	
		mol Li <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> needed	
		per mol of CO <sub>2</sub> ,	
		but 2 mol of LiOH	
		needed per mol	
		of CO <sub>2</sub>	
		Answers in either	
		order	
	<b>M2</b> (it/Li <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> ) produces oxygen		

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
9 (a) (i)	M1 (⇌) (reaction is) reversible	<b>IGNORE</b> references to equilibrium	2
	<b>M2</b> ( $\Delta H$ ) enthalpy change (of reaction)	<b>ACCEPT</b> heat (energy) change <b>NOT</b> just energy change	
(ii)	phosphoric acid	<b>ALLOW</b> H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub>	1
(b) (i)	M1 (yield/it/amount of ethanol) increases	<b>IGNORE</b> equilibrium shifts to the right	2
	M2 because (forward) reaction is exothermic	<b>ACCEPT</b> backward reaction is endothermic	
		<b>IGNORE</b> because reaction moves in exothermic direction	
		<b>IGNORE</b> references to rate	
		IGNORE references to Le Chatelier's principle, eg lower temperature favours the exothermic reaction / equilibrium position shifts to raise the temperature M2 DEP M1	

(ii)	M1 (yield/it/amount of ethanol) decreases	<b>IGNORE</b> equilibrium shifts to the left	2
	M2 because there are more moles/molecules (of gas) on the left / ORA	<b>ALLOW</b> particles	
	gas, on the left, out	REJECT atoms	
		ACCEPT there are more moles/molecules of reactants	
		<b>IGNORE</b> reaction moves to the side with the larger number of moles/molecules	
		IGNORE references to rate	
		IGNORE references to Le Chatelier's principle, eg lower pressure favours the reaction that produces the larger number of moles (of gas) / equilibrium position shifts to increase the pressure	
		M2 DEP M1	

(c) (i)	dehydration	ALLOW (thermal) decomposition	1
(ii)	crude oil is a finite resource / crude oil will eventually run out	ALLOW crude oil non- renewable IGNORE reference to cost	1

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
10 (a) (i)	M1 lanthanum		2
	M2 melting point is below 1030 (°C)	<b>ALLOW</b> melting point/920 (°C) is lower than operating temperature	
		IGNORE (lanthanum) has lowest melting point M2 DEP M1	
(ii)	$Sm_2O_3 + 6HCI \rightarrow 2SmCl_3 + 3H_2O$		1

(b)	M1 (samarium) ions in layers/rows/planes/sheets	ACCEPT atoms/cations/particles for ions Reject molecules	4
	M2 slide/slip (over each other)	Allow OWTTE, eg flow/shift/roll/move	
		M2 DEP on mention of EITHER layers or equivalent OR mention of ions or equivalent	
		Do not award <b>M2</b> if molecules/protons/electrons/nuclei in place of ions etc	
		If reference to ionic bonding / covalent bonding /molecules / intermolecular forces, no <b>M1</b> or <b>M2</b>	
	M3 delocalised electrons OR sea of electrons	Not just electrons  IGNORE free electrons	
	M4 (can) flow/travel/move (through structure) / are mobile (when voltage/pd is applied)	IGNORE carry charge/current M4 DEP on M3 or mention of electrons If reference to ions moving no M3 or M4	

