SCIENCE -CHEMISTRY 1 - SPEC A (NEW)

Common questions – January 2012

	Question Number								
FT	нт	Sub- section			Mark	Answer	Accept	Neutral answer	Do not accept
7	1	(a)	(i)		1	metals – A, C and F non-metals – D and E all must be correct		B (either as metal or non metal)	
			(ii)	I	1	В			
				II	1	Group = 4 Period = 3 both needed, consequential to answer in I			
		(b)	(i)		2	bromine – liquid (1) iodine – solid (1)			
			(ii)		2	melting point above 114 (1) boiling point above 184 (1) very slow (or no) reaction with sodium (1) - any 2 for (1) each	higher melting point / boiling point than iodine		

Question
Number

Nui	nber								
FT	нт	Sul	Sub-section		Mark	rk Answer	Accept	Neutral answer	Do not accept
8	2	(a)	(i)	I	1	1			
				II	1	25 (cm ³)	range 24-26		
			(ii)	I	1	green			blue green
				II	1	more precise / continuous measurements / graph produced automatically		more accurate	
		(b)	(i)		3	(add excess) copper oxide to (dilute) sulfuric acid (1) filter to remove excess (1) heat until half volume remains / leave to crystallise (1)	excess could be implied by second marking point		evaporate / boil to dryness

	stion nber	
FT	нт	
9	3	Indicative content: elements originally arranged according to atomic masses, now arranged according to atomic number; differences such as gaps in original table, more than one element in some boxes, no noble gases, no transition metal block; similarities such as still arranged in groups and periods, 8 groups, certain elements in same group as today.
		5 – 6 marks : The candidate constructs an articulate, integrated account correctly linking relevant points, such as those in the indicative content, which shows sequential reasoning. The answer fully addresses the question with no irrelevant inclusions or significant omissions. The candidate uses appropriate scientific terminology and accurate spelling, punctuation and grammar.
		3 – 4 marks : The candidate constructs an account correctly linking some relevant points, such as those in the indicative content, showing some reasoning. The answer addresses the question with some omissions. The candidate uses mainly appropriate scientific terminology and some accurate spelling, punctuation and grammar.
		1 – 2 marks: The candidate makes some relevant points, such as those in the indicative content, showing limited reasoning. The answer addresses the question with significant omissions. The candidate uses limited scientific terminology and inaccuracies in spelling, punctuation and grammar.
		0 marks: The candidate does not make any attempt or give a relevant answer worthy of credit.

Question
Number

FT	нт	Sub	Sub-section Ma		Mark Answer	Accept	Neutral answer	wer Do not accept	
10	4	(a)			3	A = hydrogen B = oxygen both needed (1) oxygen relights glowing splint (1) hydrogen 'pop' with lighted splint (1)	H ₂ O ₂ could be consequential if A/B incorrectly identified	HO	
		(b)			1	does not contribute to greenhouse effect / global warming / does not produce carbon dioxide / water is only product of combustion / does not cause acid rain	renewable	more environmentally friendly	

SCIENCE -CHEMISTRY 1 - SPEC A (NEW)

Higher questions – January 2012

Question
Number

Null	nber							
FT	нт	Sub-sect		on Mark	Answer	Accept	Neutral answer	Do not accept
	4	(a)		3	A = hydrogen B = oxygen both needed (1) oxygen relights glowing splint (1) hydrogen 'pop' with lighted splint (1)	H ₂ O ₂ could be consequential if A/B incorrectly identified	H O	
		(b)		2	Advantage does not contribute to greenhouse effect / global warming / does not produce carbon dioxide / water is only product of combustion / does not cause acid rain (1) Disadvantage produces less energy per gram / storage problems / explosive gas / difficult to re-fuel hydrogen cars (1)	renewable	more environmentally friendly	
		(c)		1	CH ₄ + 2 O ₂ → 2 H ₂ O + CO ₂			

Question Number									
FT	нт	Su	b-sect	ion	Mark	Answer	Accept	Neutral answer	Do not accept
	5	(a)	(i)	I	1	any of 3/4/5 - any of 7/8/9			
				II	1	260 - 310			
		(b)			2	important source of fuels (1)			
						(some fractions can be cracked) to produce raw materials needed for plastic production(1)			
		(c)			2	fractions are a mixture of different hydrocarbons / are not pure substances (1)			
						each substance within the fraction has a different boiling point (1)			

Question
Number

FT	НТ	Sub-section		Sub-section Mark			Answer	Accept	Neutral answer	Do not accept
	6				3	Ca ²⁺ and F	(1) - both needed			
						Na ₂ CO ₃	(1)			
						Mg(OH) ₂	(1)			

Question
Number

114									
FT	нт	Sub-section		Sub-section		Answer	Accept	Neutral answer	Do not accept
	7	(a)			3	iron ore is the raw material from which iron is obtained (1) coke is the reducing agent / forms carbon monoxide / is the fuel (1) limestone reacts with impurities / produces slag (1)	provides iron removes impurities		
		(b)	(i)		2	carbon monoxide / CO is oxidised			
						iron oxide / Fe ₂ O ₃ is reduced carbon monoxide / CO gains oxygen iron oxide / Fe ₂ O ₃ loses oxygen - any 2/3 for (1) - all for (2)			
			(ii)		1	$Fe_2O_3 + \boxed{3} CO \longrightarrow \boxed{2} Fe + \boxed{3} CO_2$			
		(c)			1	a mixture of (different) metals		reference to carbon	

Question Number								
FT	FT HT 8	Su	b-sectio	n Mark	Answer	Accept	Neutral answer	Do not accept
		(a)		1	the higher the concentration the higher the current			
		(b)		1	the evidence for this conclusion is strong because each group has very similar results / results are reproducible each increase of 0.1M increases current by similar amount (any group) - or any reference to proportionality / linear relationship		results are repeatable / reliable / fair test	
		(c)	(i)	1	0.34 (A)			
			(ii)	2	0.01 (1) 3% (1) - ignore sig figs i.e. accept 2.9, 2.94 etc. correct answer only (2)	-3%		
			(iii)	1	variation in depth of electrode immersion / distance between electrodes / (surface) area of electrodes variation in voltage of power supply variation in concentration of solution e.g. volume of water added to each is slightly different, not all solid dissolved			

Question Number								
FT	нт	Sub-section		Mark	Answer	Accept	Neutral answer	Do not accept
	9	(a)		3	add (hydrochloric) acid (1) bubbles produced (and temperature rise) with carbonate temperature rise with hydroxide no reaction if chloride - any 2 for (1) - all for (2) [accept universal indicator test and appropriate colours allocating marks as above]	other named acid		
		(b)	(i)	1	copper + silver nitrate → silver + copper nitrate Cu + AgNO ₃ → Ag + Cu(NO ₃) ₂ - ignore balancing	symbol equation		
			(ii)	2	copper is more reactive than silver (1) displaces silver from silver nitrate (1)			

Question Number								
FT	НТ	Answer						
	10	Indicative content : Early atmosphere formed from volcanic outgassing; description / composition of present day atmosphere and explanation of changes i.e. water vapour cooled and condensed to form oceans, carbon dioxide dissolved in oceans and incorporated into carbonate rocks. Evolution of simple plants which photosynthesized using up carbon dioxide and producing oxygen.						
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