# (P) Pearson <br> Edexcel 

Mark Scheme
(Results)

Summer 2019

Pearson Edexcel GCSE
In Combined Science (1SC0) 1CF

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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 <br> Objective |  | Command Word |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Strand | Element | Describe | Explain |
| AO1 | An answer that combines the <br> marking points to provide a logical <br> description | An explanation that links <br> identification of a point with <br> reasoning/justification(s) as <br> required |  |
| AO2 | An answer that combines the <br> marking points to provide a logical <br> description, showing application of <br> knowledge and understanding | An explanation that links <br> identification of a point (by <br> applying knowledge) with <br> reasoning/justification (application <br> of understanding) |  |
| AO3 | 1 a and <br> $1 b$ | An answer that combines points of <br> interpretation/evaluation to <br> provide a logical description |  |
| AO3 | 2a and <br> $2 b$ |  | An explanation that combines <br> identification via a judgment to <br> reach a conclusion via <br> justification/reasoning |
| AO3 | 3a | An answer that combines the <br> marking points to provide a logical <br> description of the <br> plan/method/experiment |  |
| AO3 | 3b |  | An explanation that combines <br> identifying an improvement of the <br> experimental procedure with a <br> linked justification/reasoning |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 ( a )}$ | C freezing The only correct answer is C. | (1) |
|  | A is incorrect because condensation is when a gas changes into a liquid. <br> B is incorrect because evaporation is when a liquid changes into a gas. <br> D is incorrect because melting is when a solid changes into liquid. |  |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 ( b ) ( i )}$ | 2 / two (minutes) | (1) |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1(b)(ii) | $6-2(=4) / 4 /$ four (minutes) | Any other manipulation of numbers leading to the answer 4 <br> scores 0 | (1) |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1(c)(i) | Z | allow z | (1) |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1(c)(ii) | Y | allow y | (1) |



| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2(a) | A air The only correct answer is $\mathbf{A .}$ | (1) |
|  | B is incorrect since carbon dioxide is a compound and not a mixture. <br> C and D are incorrect because gold and titanium are both metallic elements and not mixtures. |  |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Additional guidance |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2(b)(i) | to measure the temperature of the \{water vapour / steam / <br> gas\} passing into the condenser | to measure the boiling point of the water / the vapour <br> should be at $100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ when collected |
| (1) |  |  |
| allow does not measure accurate boiling point where |  |  |
| thermometer is on the diagram (or words to that effect) |  |  |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Additional guidance |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2(b)(ii) | beaker not under condenser exit / water entering condenser in <br> wrong place / water flow in condenser wrong way round | ignore references to no Bunsen burner / clamps shown <br> allow beaker not under where (condensed) water <br> comes out / no \{anti-bumping granules / chips\} |
| (1) | allow beaker \{is too far away (from the condenser exit)/ <br> too far to the right / is not in the right place / needs to <br> be closer\} |  |
| reject water out (without reference to end of |  |  |
| condenser) |  |  |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{2 ( c ) ( i )}$ | (2) (3) $\mathbf{6 4 1 5}$ | (2) | $64 / 15 / 41$ next to each other in this order in any <br> any two in the correct order and adjacent to each other max <br> (1) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2(c)(ii) | An explanation linking |  | (2) |
|  | • mixture $\mathbf{T}$ (1) <br> because it gives \{the greatest number / 5\} spots (1) | allow dots or other suitable descriptor <br> allow more \{spots / separated (coloured) substances $\}$ | ignore coloured substances (alone) / colours / <br> references to spots moving further up the paper |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2(c)(iii) | 0.29 with or without working scores 2 $\begin{align*} \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{f}} & =\frac{2.30}{8.00}(=0.2875)  \tag{1}\\ & =0.29 \quad(1) \end{align*}$ | $\text { allow } \frac{8.00}{2.30}$ $=3.5 \text { (1) }$ <br> (other way round for 1 mark) $\begin{array}{\|l} 8.00+2.30=10(1) \\ 8.00-2.30=5.7(1)(2 \mathrm{sf}) \\ 8.00 \times 2.3(=18)(2 \mathrm{sf}) \end{array}$ | (2) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3(a)(i) | $\mathbf{A}$ a balance The only correct answer is $\mathbf{A}$. | (1) |
|  | B is incorrect because a pipette is used to measure out a volume of liquid and is not used to find the mass of a metal. <br> C is incorrect because a stopwatch is used to measure time and is not used to find the mass of a metal. <br> D is incorrect because a thermometer is used to measure temperature and is not used to find the mass of a metal. |  |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3(a)(ii) | Any two from the following |  | (2) |
|  | • (same) volume of acid (1) <br> - (same) concentration of acid (1) <br> - (same) size of metal (pieces) (1) <br> • (same) temperature (1) | allow amount / mass of acid <br> allow strength / pH <br> allow surface area |  |
|  |  | ignore references to time |  |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3(a)(iii) | copper is \{not reacting / no reaction / unreactive / low in <br> reactivity series / not reactive enough\} | allow less reactive (than hydrogen) | (1) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3(a)(iv) | $\mathrm{MgCl}_{2}(\mathrm{aq})(1)$ <br> $\mathrm{H}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})(1)$ | allow AQ <br> allow G | (2) |
|  | $\mathrm{Mg}(\mathrm{s})+2 \mathrm{HCl}(\mathrm{aq}) \rightarrow \mathrm{MgCl}_{2}(\mathrm{aq})+\mathrm{H}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})$ |  |  |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3(b)(i) | $\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ | allow $\mathrm{SO}_{4} \mathrm{~K}_{2}$ <br> allow $\left(\mathrm{K}^{+} \mathrm{SO}_{2}{ }_{4}{ }^{2-}(1)\right.$ <br> (both charges needed \& allow in reverse) <br> reject incorrect subscript and superscripts | (1) |


| Question Number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3(b)(ii) | 5.22 with or without working scores 2 $\begin{align*} & \frac{5.22+5.24+5.21}{3}(=5.2233)  \tag{1}\\ & =5.22 \quad(1) \end{align*}$ | $5.22+5.24+5.21=15.67$ (MP1 does not score) Allow 15.67 (1) (ie not divided by 3 but MP2 scores as answer to 2dp) | (2) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4(a) | B gold The only correct answer is B. | (1) |
|  | A, C and $\mathbf{D}$ are incorrect because calcium, iron and magnesium respectively, are all found chemically combined to other <br> elements in the Earth's crust. |  |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4(b)(i) | zinc oxide + carbon $\rightarrow$ zinc + carbon dioxide | zinc oxide + carbon $\rightarrow(1)$ <br> $\rightarrow$ zinc + carbon dioxide (1) <br> order reactants on LHS or products on RHS in either | (2) |
| allow $2 \mathrm{ZnO}+\mathrm{C} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{Zn}+\mathrm{CO}_{2}(2)$ |  |  |  |
| unbalanced equation (1) |  |  |  |
| ignore state symbols |  |  |  |
| allow $=$ for $\rightarrow$ |  |  |  |$\quad$.


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4(b)(ii) | reduction | (1) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4(c)(i) | five / 5 (ions) | Allow 2 + 3 | (1) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer |  | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4(c)(ii) | $2 \mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3} \rightarrow 4 \mathrm{Al}+3 \mathrm{O}_{2}$ | Additional guidance | CLER |
| (2) |  |  |  |


| Question Number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4(d)(ii) | Any two from the following <br> - conserves \{natural reserves of raw materials/ ore / aluminium ore\} (1) <br> - less damage to \{landscape / habitats\} / less \{noise /dust\} (pollution) (1) <br> - less \{energy / electricity\} required (to recycle aluminium waste compared to extracting aluminium from its ore) (1) <br> - less waste metal goes into landfill (1) | \{pollution / environment / resources\} needs to be qualified <br> Less waste needs to be qualified <br> ignore 'less mining (of ore)' which is in stem ignore references to cost / time / fuel | GRAD <br> (2) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 5(a)(i) | any two from <br> E, G and $\mathbf{X}$ | allow mark if all three given <br> for E allow B / boron <br> for G allow $\mathrm{O} / \mathrm{O}_{2} /$ oxygen <br> for Xallow Ar / argon | (1) |
|  |  | allow use of lower case letters <br> reject answers with any other letters / element names |  |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 5(a)(ii) | any two from <br> A, E and G | allow mark if all three given <br> for A allow Li / lithium <br> for E allow $\mathrm{B} /$ boron <br> for G allow $\mathrm{O} / \mathrm{O}_{2} /$ oxygen | (1) |
|  |  | allow use of lower case letters <br> reject answers with any other letters / element names |  |


| Question Number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5(a)(iii) | A / J | allow mark if both given <br> for A allow Li / lithium <br> for J allow Na / sodium <br> allow use of lower case letters <br> reject answers with any other letters / element names <br> reject answers with + or - charges | (1) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 5(b)(i) | An explanation linking: | ignore any mention of electrons <br> reject answers in terms of elements (plural) but allow <br> element (singular) <br> if no other mark: <br> allow same atomic number and different mass <br> number (1) | (2) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{5 ( b \text { (ii) }}$ | A 5 protons is the only correct answer | (1) |
|  | B is not correct because there are 5 or 6 neutrons <br> C is not correct because the atomic number is 5 <br> D is not correct because there are 5 or 6 neutrons |  |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 5(c) | 2.8 .8 | allow 2,8,8 2/8/8 288 <br> or other separator <br> allow correct electron shell diagram | (1) |


| Question Number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5(d) | MP1 for dividing by atomic mass $\begin{array}{cll} \text { A } & : & \mathbf{G}  \tag{1}\\ \frac{3.5}{7} & : & \frac{4.0}{16} \end{array}$ <br> MP2 for deriving ratio from MP1 <br> 0.5 : 0.25 OR $\begin{equation*} 2: 1 \tag{1} \end{equation*}$ <br> MP3 for ratio in MP2 to formula empirical formula $\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{2}} \mathbf{G}$ | $\mathrm{A}_{2} \mathrm{G}$ with no relevant working (1) ONLY <br> $\mathrm{AG}_{2}(0)$ <br> For MP2: If they go on to calculate a different ratio in addition to $0.5: 0.25$ or 2:1 do not award MP2 <br> ecf on step 1: if inverted, $\begin{aligned} & \frac{7}{3.5} \\ & : \frac{16}{4.0} \\ = & 2 \\ = & : \\ \text { or } & 1 \\ & : \\ \mathrm{AG}_{2} & (1) \end{aligned}$ <br> allow 1 in empirical formula <br> allow Li for A and O for G <br> do not penalise incorrect case in formula | (3) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 5(e) |  | shared pair of electrons in right hand overlap(1) <br> rest of molecule with 4 electrons drawn in outer shell of <br> O only (1) | (2) |
| MP2 dependent on MP1 |  |  |  |
| (2) | allow $x$ or $\bullet$ or combinations thereof for any electrons |  |  |
| ignore inner shells of electrons even if incorrect |  |  |  |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 6(a)(i) | (squeaky) pop / gas burns / water forms | allow explosion / bang / flame / fire / energy released <br> ignore: reaction occurs / ignites / set alight <br> ignore references to splints (glowing or lighted) | (1) |


| Question Number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6(a)(ii) | A description to include <br> - volumes going up: (oxygen/ hydrogen/ gas) increase (with time) / volume (directly) proportional to time (1) <br> - quantitative comparing hydrogen and oxygen: (volume of) hydrogen double (volume of) oxygen / ORA / 2:1 ratio (1) | allow hydrogen goes up by $4\left(\mathrm{~cm}^{3}\right)$ each time / by $2 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ per minute / equivalent for oxygen for MP1 <br> explicit reference needed to a ratio and not just quoting 2 figures <br> allow amount in place of volume throughout allow twice as much hydrogen produced as oxygen (1) allow rate of hydrogen production double that of oxygen (2) | (2) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{6 ( b )}$ | C lead and bromine is the only correct answer <br> $\mathbf{A}$ is incorrect because lead is produced at the cathode <br> B is incorrect because lead and bromine are produced <br> $\mathbf{D}$ is incorrect because bromine is produced at the anode | (1) |


| Question Number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6(c) | An explanation linking: <br> - (calcium) nitrate \{is soluble/ dissolves\}/ (calcium) carbonate \{is insoluble/ does not dissolve\} (1) <br> - so ions \{free to move in solution / not free in solid\} (1) | calcium nitrate dissolves so ions can move (2) or reverse argument for calcium carbonate | (2) |
| Question Number | Indicative content |  | Mark |
| *6(d) | Answers will be credited according to candidate's deployment of knowledge and understanding of the material in relation to the qualities and skills outlines in the generic mark scheme. <br> 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. <br> A01.2 <br> - copper atoms form copper ions at anode <br> - (copper atoms are oxidised / lose electrons) <br> - $\mathrm{Cu} \rightarrow \mathrm{Cu}^{2+}+2 \mathrm{e}$ <br> - copper ions pass into solution <br> - copper ions move to / are attracted by the cathode <br> - cathode increases in size / gains mass <br> - pink/ brown colour on the surface of the cathode <br> - solid copper deposited on the cathode <br> - (copper ions are reduced/gain electrons) <br> - copper ions form copper atoms <br> - $\mathrm{Cu}^{2+}+2 \mathrm{e} \rightarrow \mathrm{Cu}$ <br> - copper sulfate solution is blue colour <br> - colour remains same since for every copper ion entering the solution at the anode, one is removed from the solution at the cathode <br> - concentration of copper sulfate (solution) remains the same <br> - solid is the insoluble impurities falling from the anode |  | (6) |



| Level | Mark | Additional Guidance | General additional guidance - the decision within levels Eg - At each level, as well as content, the scientific coherency of what is stated backed up by further detail will help place the answer at the top, or the bottom, of that level. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0 | No rewardable material. |  |
| Level 1 | 1-2 | Additional guidance <br> A simple statement about one of the three observations | Possible candidate responses <br> - the cathode increases in size and anode decreases in size <br> - solid beneath the anode is the impurities <br> - the amount of copper in solution stays the same / same blue colour throughout |
| Level 2 | 3-4 | Additional guidance <br> Explains at least one of the observations OR gives two or more partial explanations | Possible candidate responses <br> - solid copper deposits on the cathode, so size increases <br> - solid beneath the anode is the insoluble impurities <br> - copper ions moving and direction from anode to cathode |
| Level 3 | 5-6 | Additional guidance <br> Explains at least two observations OR at least one in detail | Possible candidate responses <br> - the ions move to the correct electrodes linked with the correct change in size <br> - colour does not change since copper ions enter solution at anode copper ions removed from solution at cathode <br> - copper atoms form copper ions at the anode and pass into the solution, so size of anode decreases; copper ions in the solution are attracted to the cathode |

(Total for Question 6 = 12 marks)

