

**MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2011 question paper
for the guidance of teachers**

9701 CHEMISTRY

9701/34

Paper 3 (Advanced Practical Skills 2),
maximum raw mark 40

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

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Question	Sections	Indicative material	Mark	
1 (a)	MMO Collection	I Performs experiment and records all sensible thermometer readings.	1	[8]
	PDO Collection	II Records all thermometer readings to 0.0/0.5 °C.	1	
	ACE Interpretation	III Correctly calculates the temperature rises.	1	
	MMO Quality	Award IV , V and VI for a ΔT within 0.5 °C of Supervisor's result. Award IV and V for a ΔT within 1.0 °C of Supervisor's result. Award IV only for a ΔT within 1.5 °C of Supervisor's result.	3	
	Calculate result for 35 cm ³ by multiplying candidate's result for 30 cm ³ of FB 1 by 0.75, round up to the nearest 0.5 °C.		2	
	Award VII and VIII if candidate's temperature rise for 35 cm ³ FB 1 is within 0.5 °C of calculated value. Award VII only if ΔT is within 1.0 °C			
(b)	PDO Display	I Axes labelled: temperature/T change or ΔT and volume/Vol/V sodium hydroxide/NaOH and correct units /°C or (°C) or 'in °C', /cm ³ or (cm ³). II Suitable scales chosen so that the points, if plotted, would occupy at least half the available length for x- and y-axes. <i>Do not award if 50 cm³ not included.</i> III Plotting – accurate to within half a small square and in the correct square. IV Draws two straight lines of best fit which intersect. <i>Allow coming to a point (not curved). Does not have to go through (0,0).</i>	1 1 1 1	[4]

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(c)	ACE Interpretation	(i) I Reads to nearest ½ square temperature rise to 1 dp at point of intersection. Do not award if intersection < largest ΔT.	1	[7]
		(ii) II Reads to nearest ½ square volume of FB 1 to 1 dp or nearest 0.5 cm ³ at point of intersection.	1	
		(iii) III Correctly calculates moles of sodium hydroxide [volume of FB 1 in (ii) × 1.5/1000] to 2 to 4 sf.	1	
		(iv) IV Heat energy produced = 50 × 4.3 × temperature rise from (i)	1	
		V Correct answer calculated to 3 or 4 sf. <i>ecf from incorrect volume</i>	1	
		(v) VI $\frac{\text{candidate's answer to (iv)}}{\text{candidate's answer to (iii)}}$	1 1	
		VII Negative sign and answer in kJ to 2 to 4 sf	1	
(d)	ACE Interpretation	Identifies a source of error e.g. precision of thermometer, precision of measuring cylinder*	1	[2]
	ACE Improvements	Suggests thermometer with smaller scale divisions (0.1°C), use of burette*	1	
(e)	ACE Interpretation	(i) I Calculates or expression for the volume of FB 2 which reacts [50 – (c)(ii)].	1	[4]
		II Correctly calculates the concentration of H ⁺ in mol dm ^{–3} (≥ 2 sf) [(c)(iii) × 1000/{50 – (c)(ii)}].	1	
	PDO Display Decisions	(ii) III Divides the answer from (i) by 2	1	
		(iii) IV Describes test and result for sulfate ion. White ppt with (aq) barium chloride or nitrate	1	
[Total: 25]				

* e.g.	1 st mark	2 nd mark
	use more sensitive thermometer	0.5, 0.2, 0.1°C or smaller % error
	smaller divisions in measuring cylinder	burette or decrease % error
	use burette as more accurate	
	cup has little water, use dry cup	
	10 cm^3 too small to take T, start with 20 cm^3	

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	FB 3 is Na ₂ CO ₃ (aq); FB 4 is Na ₂ CrO ₄ (aq); FB 5 is NaBr; FB 6 is MnO ₂				
2 (a)	PDO Recording MMO Collection	(i) I All observations in a single table (2 × 3) No repeat of headings & ≥ 4 boxes filled. Observations for both tests on each solution are correct. II FB 3 III FB 4 IV FB 5	1 1 1 1		

Solution	H ₂ SO ₄	Pb(NO ₃) ₂
FB 3	bubbling/effervescence and CO ₂ identified by test (allow gas turns limewater milky)	white ppt
FB 4	turns orange/orange (solution) forms (not ppt but not CON for identity)	yellow ppt
FB 5	no change/no reaction [not “ – “]	white ppt

	ACE Conclusions	V FB 3 carbonate/CO ₃ ²⁻ from effervescence or positive limewater test	1	
		VI FB 4 chromate(VI)/chromate/CrO ₄ ²⁻ from either observation but no CON obs	1	[6]
	MMO Decisions Collection	(ii) I Addition of (aq) silver nitrate to FB 5 . ecf on obs in table if no ppt with FB 5 + Pb²⁺	1	
		II Cream ppt (white ppt loses II and III) If NH ₃ used obs must be correct.	1	
	ACE Conclusions	III FB 5 bromide/Br ⁻ from cream ppt (or off-white ppt insol or partially soluble in NH ₃)	1	[3]
(b)	MMO Collection	(i) I (bubbling/effervescence and) gas rekindles glowing splint	1	
		(ii) II filtrate is yellow/qualified yellow/yellowish green/light brown and produces a red-brown/brown/rust/black (not red) ppt with aqueous sodium hydroxide	1	
		(iii) III filtrate is green/qualified green	1	
		IV filtrate turns purple/pink (with acid)	1	
	ACE Conclusions	V (i) FB 6 is a catalyst <i>Allow O₂ formed or H₂O₂ decomposes if glowing splint test correct.</i>	1	
		VI (ii) FB 6 is an oxidant/oxidising agent/is reduced.	1	[6]
	[Total: 15]			