

Mark Scheme (Results)

January 2022

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE In Chemistry (4CH1) 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.

| Question number | Answer | Notes | Marks |
|--------------------|--|---|--------------|
| 1 (a) (i) | M1 a compound/substance/molecule containing hydrogen/H and carbon/C (atoms) | no M1 if reference to element containing C and H OR C and H molecules | 2 |
| | M2 only | M2 dep on M1 or near miss | |
| (ii) | ethene has a double bond | | 1 |
| (b) | A colourless | | 1 |
| | A is the only correct answer because alkenes such as ethene react with bromine water forming a colourless solution B is not correct as bromine water is orange before it reacts with ethene C is not correct as the solution produced is not purple D is not correct as the solution produced is not red | | |
| (c) (i) | temperature = 300°C pressure = 60-70 atmospheres | ACCEPT any value or range of values between 250 and 350°C If no unit given assume it is Celsius ACCEPT equivalent temperatures in other units provided the unit is given ACCEPT any value or range of values between 60 and 70 atm If no unit given assume it is atm ACCEPT equivalent pressures in other units provided the unit is given | 2 |
| (ii) | C₂H ₆ O | IGNORE size of numbers REJECT C ₂ H ₅ OH | 1 |
| | | Total for o | question = 7 |

| Question number | Answer | | Notes | Marks |
|-----------------|--|--|---|-------------------|
| 2 (a) (i) | D nitrogen D is the only correct answer as nitrogen abundant gas in unpolluted air. A is not correct as there are only trace a hydrogen in unpolluted air. B is not correct as there are only trace a methane in unpolluted air. C is not correct as there are only trace a neon in unpolluted air. C 21% C is the only correct answer as the perceroxygen in the air is 21% A is not the correct answer as the perceroxygen in the air is not 0.04% B is not the correct answer as the perceroxygen in the air is not 0.9% D is not the correct answer as the perceroxygen in the air is not 0.9% D is not the correct answer as the perceroxygen in the air is not 35% | mounts of mounts of mounts of entage of ntage of | | 1 |
| (b) (i) | cracking an alkane complete combustion of an alkane reaction between magnesium and hydrochloric acid rusting of iron thermal decomposition of copper(II) carbonate Any one from: M1 global warming | * | ALLOW greenhouse effect ALLOW an effect of | 2 |
| (iii) | M2 climate change argon | | global warming/climate change e.g. wildfires/ melting of polar ice caps/flooding | 1 |
| (c) (i) | nitric acid | | ALLOW HNO ₃ / nitrous acid /HNO ₂ | 1 |
| (ii) | sulfur dioxide | | ALLOW SO ₂ ALLOW other oxides of nitrogen Total for o | 1 question = 8 |

| Question | Answer | Notes | Marks |
|-----------|--|---|--------------|
| number | | 140162 | |
| 3 (a) (i) | M1 working shown on graph M2 56 (°C) | ALLOW any value between 56 and 57 inclusive. | 2 |
| (ii) | M1 31-13 M2 18 (g) | ALLOW ecf if one incorrect reading in M1 | 2 |
| | | correct answer of 18g with or without working scores 2 | |
| (b) (i) | 5.1 (g) | | 1 |
| | | | |
| (ii) | 15 (g) | | 1 |
| (iii) | M1 5.1÷15 OR 0.34 (g) OR answer to (i) ÷ answer to (ii) | | 2 |
| | M2 34 (g) OR answer to M1 × 100 | correct answer of 34 (g) with or without working scores 2 | |
| (iv) | Any one from | | 1 |
| | M1 (hydrated) copper(II) sulfate would become anhydrous copper sulfate | ALLOW the (hydrated) crystals would decompose | |
| | M2 (hydrated) copper(II) sulfate would lose water | Tatal far. | nuostion 0 |
| | | rotal for c | question = 9 |

| Questi | | Answer | Notes | Marks |
|--------|------|---|--|--------------|
| 4 (a) | (i) | Any two from: | | 2 |
| | | M1 sodium moves (on the surface) | | |
| | | M2 sodium turns into a sphere/ball | ALLOW sodium melts | |
| | | M3 effervescence | ALLOW fizzing / bubbles | |
| | | M4 sodium gets smaller | ALLOW sodium | |
| | | M5 white trail seen | disappears / dissolves IGNORE references to a flame | |
| | (ii) | blue / purple | IGNORE qualifiers ALLOW violet/lilac | 1 |
| (b) | (i) | same number of electrons/one electron in the outer | ALLOW same number of | 1 |
| (b) | (1) | shell. | valence electron valence electron | ' |
| | (ii) | M1 lithium (atom) has a smaller atomic radius | ALLOW lithium is smaller (atom)/lithium (atom) has fewer shells /energy levels | 3 |
| | | | ALLOW outer electron in lithium (atom) is closer to the nucleus | |
| | | M2 the outer shell electron is more strongly attracted to the nucleus OWTTE | | |
| | | M3 so is less easily lost | ALLOW reverse argument for sodium | |
| (-) | | M4 | | 4 |
| (c) | | M1 amount lithium = 0.150 ÷ 7 OR 0.0214 mol | penalise 1 sig fig in M1 | 4 |
| | | M2 amount hydrogen = 0.0107 mol | ALLOW M1÷2 | |
| | | M3 254 ÷ 0.0107 | ALLOW 2 or more sig figs in answers to M1 and M2 | |
| | | M4 23,738 | ALLOW 2 or more sig figs if all working shown | |
| | | | correct answers in the range 23,707 to 24,910 cm³ to 3 or more significant figures, without working scores | |
| | | | 4 marks. Total for qu | uestion = 11 |

| Question number | Answer | Notes | Marks |
|--------------------|---|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| 5 (a) | A description that refers to any five of the following points | | 5 |
| | M1 add hydrogen peroxide to the conical flask and add catalyst | | |
| | M2 start the timer | | |
| | M3 record volume of gas produced in a given time/ record the time for certain volume of gas to be produced | | |
| | M4 repeat with same mass of a different catalyst | | |
| | M5 and with same volume of hydrogen peroxide | | |
| | M6 plot the results on a graph and calculate gradient (for each catalyst) | | |
| | M7 the most effective catalyst gives the fastest rate of reaction OWTTE | | |
| | | | |
| (b) (i) | M1 a vertical line from the level of the hydrogen peroxide to the top of the curve labelled activation energy or E_a | the line does not need an arrow head | 2 |
| | energy of La | ALLOW double headed arrow | |
| | | REJECT arrow pointing down | |
| | M2 a vertical line from the level of the hydrogen peroxide to the level of the water and oxygen | ALLOW double headed arrow | |
| | labelled enthalpy change or ΔH | REJECT arrow pointing up | |
| (ii) | curve starting from hydrogen peroxide level, below the peak of the original curve, and ending at water and oxygen level | | 1 |
| | | Total for o | question = 8 |

| | Questi numb | | Answer | Notes | Marks |
|---|----------------|-------|---|--|--------------|
| 6 | (a) | (i) | all points plotted ± half a square | 0.54 | 1 |
| | | (ii) | curved line of best fit | Champin Sub- created Cin 2 Sub- Sub- | 1 |
| | | (iii) | An explanation that links the following two points | kieus in minutes | 2 |
| | | | M1 curve shows increasing mass (of negative electrode) because (more) copper deposits/forms | | |
| | | | M2 line becomes horizontal because there are no more copper(II) ions left in the solution/ all the copper has been deposited/formed OWTTE | ALLOW line becomes horizontal as there is no copper sulfate solution left | |
| | (b) | (i) | A description that refers to two of the following points | | 2 |
| | | | M1 fill a test tube/measuring cylinder with copper sulfate solution | ALLOW fill a test tube/ measuring cylinder with water | |
| | | | M2 place the tube over the positive electrode | | |
| | | | M3 collect gas/oxygen by displacement of solution/water | | |
| | | (ii) | $2H_2O \rightarrow O_2 + 4H^+ + 4e^{(-)}$ | | 2 |
| | | | M1 all formulae correct | | |
| | | | M2 correct balancing of correct formulae | M2 dep on M1 | |
| | | | OR | | |
| | | | $40H^{-} \rightarrow O_2 + 2H_2O + 4e^{(-)}$ | | |
| | | | M1 all formulae correct | | |
| | | | M2 correct balancing of correct formulae | M2 dep on M1 | |
| | (c) | (i) | M1 layers (of atoms or ions) | ALLOW sheets/rows | 2 |
| | | | M2 can slide over one another | M2 dep on M1 ALLOW atoms/ions slide over each other for M2 | |
| | | (ii) | M1 delocalised electrons | IGNORE sea of electrons /free electrons | 2 |
| | | | M2 are free to move (throughout the structure) | M2 dep on mention of electrons in M1 | |
| | | | | 0 marks if reference to ions moving | |
| | | | | | uestion = 12 |

| Question number | Answer | Notes | Marks |
|--------------------|---|--|-------|
| 7 (a) (i) | H O H H H C C O C C H H H H | REJECT any other atoms in the ring. | 1 |
| (ii) | ethyl ethanoate | ALLOW ethylethanoate | 1 |
| | | ALLOW ethyl acetate | |
| (iii) | M1 add a metal such as magnesium, aluminium, zinc or iron | must be a named metal REJECT Group 1 metals | 2 |
| | M2 effervescence/bubbles/fizzing | ACCEPT test gas with lighted splint which pops | |
| | OR | M2 dep on reference to adding a metal | |
| | M1 add a carbonate | ACCEPT any named carbonate | |
| | M2 effervescence/bubbles/fizzing | ACCEPT test gas with limewater which goes cloudy/milky | |
| | | M2 dep on M1 | |
| (b) | M1 C-O and one / two O-H bonds are broken and formed | ALLOW the same bonds are broken and formed | 2 |
| | M2 so the same amount of energy is needed to break the bonds in the reactants as is given off when the bonds in the products are formed | ALLOW energy of bonds formed equals energy of bonds broken | |
| (c) (i) | M1 the rate of the forward reaction equals the rate of the backward reaction | | 2 |
| | M2 the concentrations of reactants and products remain constant | REJECT concentration of the reactants and products are the same | |
| (ii) | M1 a catalyst increases the rate of forward and backward reactions | | 2 |
| | M2 equally | M2 dep on M1 | |

| Question number | Answer | Notes | Marks |
|-----------------|---|---|--------------|
| 7 (d) | example calculation | | 3 |
| | M1 moles barium hydroxide = (0.150 × 22.75)÷ 1000 OR 0.0034125 | M1 needs to be given to at least 3 sig figs | |
| | M2 moles ethanoic acid = 0.006825 | ALLOW M1 × 2 | |
| | M3 moles ethanoic acid to 3 significant figures = 0.00683 | ALLOW answer to M2 to 3 significant figures. | |
| | | correct answer of 0.00683 moles with or without working scores 3 marks | |
| | | ACCEPT answer in standard form | |
| | | ACCEPT 0.00682 if M1 given to 3 sig figs | |
| | | 6.83 with or without working scores 2 marks | |
| | | | |
| (e) | correct answer scores 2 marks | ALLOW structure without extension bonds | 2 |
| | | IGNORE brackets and n and + H ₂ O | |
| | M1 three carbons from the dicarboxylic acid and two from the diol and the ester linkage | | |
| | M2 -OH lost from the dicarboxylic acid and -H lost from the diol | ALLOW -OH lost from diol and -H lost from dicarboxylic acid | |
| | | Total for qu | lestion = 15 |