

Mark Scheme (Results)

March 2012

GCSE Chemistry 5CH1F/01

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5CH1F/01 Mark Scheme March 2012

Question	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
Number			
1(a)	С		(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(b)	for water pipes aluminium making aircraft bodies	
	iron making steel	
	to surface roads	(3)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
1(c)	an explanation linking the following points		
	 (both) water and oxygen (are needed) (1) 	allow air for oxygen allow reacts with water and oxygen	
	 only B has both / A has no oxygen / C has no water (1) 	allow air for oxygen A only has water/C only has air A and/or C only have one/do not have both	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
1(d)	 an explanation linking two of conserves reserves (of iron ore) (1) 	resources/supplies reserves/resources/supplies last longer limited supply of iron ore reserves/resources/supplies will not run out (as quickly) ignore saves iron unqualified ignore iron is non-renewable	
	 reduces a stated problem of mining (1) eg reduces carbon dioxide emissions (from machinery/trucks) /specific environmental problem reduced eg noise pollution/dust pollution 	allow visual pollution avoided eg fewer holes in ground ignore reduces pollution if not qualified ignore better for environment ignore more environmentally friendly ignore recycling is easier ignore iron difficult to extract	
	 reduces (scrap iron going to) landfill 		
		allow less energy needed/uses less fossil fuels	
		ignore cost/cheaper unless qualified eg cheaper just to melt than to extract	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mar k
2(a)(i)	• carbon (1)	in either order	
	hydrogen (1)	ignore symbols	
		look for key words but reject carbon dioxide	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
2(a)(ii)	(turns) colourless/decolourises/ (orange) colour disappears	loses its colour	
	(orange) colodi disappears	ignore clear/transparent	(1)

Question	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
Number			
2(b)(i)	С		(1)

Question	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
Number			
2(b)(ii)	A description including one of the following pairs		
	large molecule (1)	long chain(molecule)	
	(formed from) (many) small molecules/monomers/alke nes (molecules) (1) OR	named alkene	
	 (formed when) (many) small molecules / monomers / alkenes 	named alkene	
	(molecules) (1)	added/linked	
	• joined together (1)		(2)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
2(b)(iii)	An explanation linking one of the following pairs		
	 conserves crude oil /(natural)resource (1) because do not have to make more (monomer/polymer) (1) 	uses less crude oil/(natural) resources ignore can be reused	
	OR	uses less crude oil non-renewable	
	OR • stops landfill filling up (1)	being sent to landfill taking up space in landfill ignore less waste	
	 (which happens because) polymers non-biodegradable (1) 	do not decompose/break down/rot decompose/break down slowly	
	 OR (polymers) are burnt/incinerated (1) releases carbon dioxide/toxic gas (emissions) conditional on burning/incinerating(1) 	harmful/dangerous ignore bad accept named toxic gas	
		ignore cheaper ignore uses less energy ignore recycling does not pollute atmosphere as much ignore less damage/better for environment	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
3(a)	layers/layered		(1)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
3(b)(i)	D		(1)

Question	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
Number			
3(b)(ii)	В		(1)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
3(c)(i)	 an explanation linking (because) colour change / (changes from green to) black (1) carbon dioxide (formed) (1) 		
			(2)

Question	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
Number			
3(c)(ii)	 an explanation linking the following points copper (carbonate) (1) because it produces {gas / carbon dioxide} fastest/in shortest time(1) 	took (only) 40 seconds changed colour first/fastest fastest time reacts the fastest second mark dependent on first mark but if no carbonate named can score second mark	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
3(c)(iii)	 an explanation linking three of the following (heat copper carbonate) in suitable container (which allows gas to be tested) (1) suitable method of passing/collecting the gas e.g. bubble gas into / use of a delivery tube / collect gas in test tube (1) limewater (1) white (ppt)/ cloudy / milky(1) 	marks could be gained from a diagram not just add gas to not blow ignore lighted/glowing splints dependent on correct use of limewater	(3)
	3		

Question	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
Number			
4 (a)	С		(1)

Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
volcanoes	ignore other responses	(1)
		(1)
		· ·

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
4(c)	a description including two of the following points		
	 dissolves in oceans/seas /water (1) 	oceans/seas/water absorb (carbon dioxide)	
	 (used to form) skeletons / shells (of marine organisms) (1) 		
	 (these) formed sediments (when the organisms died) 		
	(which were then compacted) (1)	sedimentary rocks or limestone/chalk	(2)

Question	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
Number	and a second a second and a second a second and a second a second and a second and a second and		
4(d)	an explanation linking the following points • (plants) undergo photosynthesis/absorb carbon dioxide (1)	spelling does not need to be perfect but must be recognisable	
	 gives off oxygen / increases oxygen (in atmosphere) (1) 	changes carbon dioxide into oxygen ignore references to breathing	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
4(e)	an explanation linking three of		
	water level risen (1)	water level increased	
	 because (candle) burning uses oxygen (1) 	oxygen needed to keep candle lit flame goes out when oxygen used up	
	 water takes place of oxygen 	do not allow oxygen burns	
	 one fifth of way up jar / only part way as air is 20% oxygen (1) 		(3)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
4(f)	octadecane + oxygen (1)→ carbon dioxide + water (1)	allow wax + oxygen → carbon dioxide + water reject air allow correct formulae if words and formulae given ignore formulae	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
5(a)	sulfur	allow S allow recognisable spelling not sulfate not sulfide not sulfite	(1)

Question	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
Number			
5(b)	any two of the following		
	 damages one of statues / buildings / stonework /limestone/marble/chalk/ iron / steel (1) 	erodes/corrodes/weathers/ decays/ruins/rots/dissolves/ destroys/affects ignore any other rocks	
	 damages one of trees/plants/soil (1) 	ignore deforestation	
	 specified water life affected e.g. fish die (1) 	makes lakes acidic	(2)

Question A Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
V	 an explanation linking carbon dioxide has increased (1) with one of the following points (average) temperature has increased /as well/also/too (so there may be a link) (1) OR although (average) temperature change it might be a natural fluctuation (1) OR although (average) temperature change is not necessarily caused by carbon dioxide levels (1) 		(2)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
5(d)	А		(1)

	Question Indicative Content Number		Mark	
QWC	*5e	An explanation linking some of the following points Fuel A		
		very easy to lightnot smoky		
		gives off least heat		
		gas so harder to store		
		uel B		
		very easy to light		
		 not smoky doesn't give off most heat 		
		doesn't give off most heatliquid so easy to store		
		Fuel C		
		easy to light, but harder than A or B		
		little bit of smoke		
		doesn't give off most heat		
		Iiquid so easy to store Fuel D		
		easy to light, but harder than A or Blittle bit of smoke		
		gives off most heat		
		liquid so easy to store		
		Conclusion (any justified)		
		 e.g. B best as although less energy than D easier to ignite and little smoke 		
		e.g. D best although smokier gives more energy	(6)	
		eigr 2 beet aimeagn ementer givee mere emergy		
Level	0	No rewardable content		
1	1 -	a limited explanation e.g. D gives off most heat		
	2	the answer communicates ideas using simple language and using the design time to the second sec	ıses	
		limited scientific terminologyspelling, punctuation and grammar are used with limited accuracy		
2	3 -	spelling, punctuation and grantinal are used with limited accuracy a simple explanation with correct comparative statement about at		
	4	least three properties and two fuels, e.g. D gives off most he		
		gives a little smoke but A is easier/very easy		
		to light OR conclusion with statement about two properties and one		
		fuel e.g. B is best because it is very easy to light, and gives no smoke		
		 the answer communicates ideas showing some evidence of c and organisation and uses scientific terminology appropriate 	-	
		 spelling, punctuation and grammar are used with some accu 	_	
3	5 -	a detailed explanation with correct comparative statement all		
	6	three properties and three fuels		
		e.g. A and B are the easiest to light and give off no smoke k	out	
		give lowest temperature rise and D gives the most heat		
		OR a conclusion with statement about three properties		
		e.g. D is the best fuel because it is quite easy to light and produces biggest temperature rise even though gives off (little) smoke		
		the answer communicates ideas clearly and coherently uses a		
		range of scientific terminology accurately		
		 spelling, punctuation and grammar are used with few errors 		

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
6 (a)	А		(1)

Question	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
Number			
6 (b)	calcium carbonate + hydrochloric	Allow correct formulae	
	acid → carbon dioxide + water +		(1)
	calcium chloride		

Questio Number			Mark	
QWC	*6(c)	an explanation linking some of the following points (could be in diagram) • put acid in container • attach power supply/electricity supply • use direct current • test tube inverted over electrode(s) • bubbles seen • one product hydrogen • one product chlorine • bleached litmus • relevant safety precaution (6)		
Level	0	No rewardable content		
1	1-2	 a limited explanation e.g. one correct statement eg pass electricity (through acid) the answer communicates ideas using simple language and uses limited scientific terminology spelling, punctuation and grammar are used with limited accuracy 		
2	3-4	 a simple explanation e.g pass electricty through the acid and hydrogen or chlorine formed the answer communicates ideas showing some evidence of clarity and organisation and uses scientific terminology appropriately spelling, punctuation and grammar are used with some accuracy 		
3	5 - 6	 a detailed explanatione.eg. electricity is passed through the acid, hydrogen and chlorine are formed eg puts acid in container, uses direct current, puts test tube over electrode to collect chlorine the answer communicates ideas clearly and coherently uses a range of scientific terminology accurately spelling, punctuation and grammar are used with few errors 		

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
6(d)	 an explanation linking three of test with a lighted splint (1) hydrogen burns / pop (1) test with glowing splint(1) oxygen relights it(1) how other gas behaves in either test/ states other gas is(1) 	In test for oxygen: ignore "light splint and blow flame out" ignore " use recently put out splint" ignore " use blown out splint"	
			(3)

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