

Mark Scheme (Results)

October 2021

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level In Chemistry (WCH16)

Paper 01: Practical Skills in Chemistry II

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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.

Using the mark scheme

Examiners should look for qualities to reward rather than faults to penalise. This does NOT mean giving credit for incorrect or inadequate answers, but it does mean allowing candidates to be rewarded for answers showing correct application of principles and knowledge. Examiners should therefore read carefully and consider every response: even if it is not what is expected it may be worthy of credit.

The mark scheme gives examiners:

- an idea of the types of response expected
- how individual marks are to be awarded
- the total mark for each question
- examples of responses that should NOT receive credit.

/ means that the responses are alternatives and either answer should receive full credit. () means that a phrase/word is not essential for the award of the mark, but helps the examiner to get the sense of the expected answer.

Phrases/words in **bold** indicate that the meaning of the phrase or the actual word is **essential** to the answer. ecf/TE/cq (error carried forward) means that a wrong answer given in an earlier part of a question is used correctly in answer to a later part of the same question.

Candidates must make their meaning clear to the examiner to gain the mark. Make sure that the answer makes sense. Do not give credit for correct words/phrases which are put together in a meaningless manner. Answers must be in the correct context.

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
1(a)(i)	A description that makes reference to the following point: • blue precipitate (forms)	Accept light / pale blue Allow ppt / ppte / solid for precipitate Ignore formulae even if incorrect Do not award mixed colours e.g. blue / green Do not award dark blue / royal blue / navy blue	(1)

Question	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
Number				
1(a)(ii)			Allow any shades of colours e.g. bright Ignore formulae even if incorrect Penalise green precipitate or yellow precipitate once only	(2)
	• (the initial blue solution goes) green	1)	Ignore mention of blue precipitate	
	• (this changes to a) yellow (solution)	1)		
			If no other mark is awarded, allow (1) for green-yellow / yellow-green (solution)	

Question Number	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
1(b)	A description that makes reference to the following points: • addition of (dilute) hydrochloric acid / HCl(aq) and barium chloride (solution) / BaCl ₂ (aq)	(1)	Allow names or formulae of reagents but if both are given, both must be correct Allow HCl / acidified / H ⁺ / dilute nitric acid / HNO ₃ (aq) for hydrochloric acid Allow barium nitrate solution / Ba(NO ₃) ₂ (aq) for barium chloride (solution) Ignore concentration of acid	(2)
	• white precipitate (forms)	(1)	Do not award sulfuric acid Conditional on use of barium chloride or barium nitrate with or without any acid Allow ppt / ppte / solid for precipitate Ignore cloudy Ignore incorrect name / formula of precipitate Do not award just 'turns white'	

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
1(c)(i)	• calculation of $E^{\bullet}_{\text{cell}}$	Example of calculation: 0.77 – 0.34 = (+)0.43 (V)	(1)
		Correct answer with no working scores (1) Do not award -0.43 (V)	

Question Number	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
1(c)(ii)			Penalise additional incorrect changes The mistakes can be in any order	(3)
	• low voltage supply and replace with (high resistance) voltmeter	(1)	Allow potentiometer / Wheatstone bridge Do not award voltameter	
	• (platinum) wire and replace with salt bridge	(1)	Allow a description of a salt bridge containing potassium / sodium / ammonium with nitrate / chloride	
	• iron (electrode) and replace with platinum	(1)		

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
1(d)(i)	balanced equation	Example of equation: $Zn + 4HNO_3 \rightarrow Zn(NO_3)_2 + 2NO_2 + 2H_2O$ Allow $Zn + 4H^+ + 2NO_3^- \rightarrow Zn^{2+} + 2NO_2 + 2H_2O$	(1)
		Allow multiples Ignore state symbols, even if incorrect Do not award equation with copper	

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
Number			
1(d)(ii)	• (10 cm ³) measuring cylinder	Allow 25 cm³ measuring cylinder but no bigger size specified Allow measurement on the side of a beaker Do not award burette / pipette / volumetric flask	(1)

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
Number			
1(d)(iii)			(1)
	• (when the solution is) straw coloured / pale yellow	Allow near / approaching / just before the end point	
		Ignore at the end point / before the end point	
		Do not award just yellow / pale brown	

Question Number	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
1(d)(iv)	• calculation of mol S ₂ O ₃ ²⁻	(1)	Example of calculation: Mol S ₂ O ₃ ²⁻ used = $\frac{28.60 \times 0.100}{1000}$ = 0.00286 / 2.86 x 10 ⁻³	(5)
	• calculation of mol of Cu ²⁺ in 25.0 cm ³	(1)	$\begin{array}{l} \text{(Mol I}_2 \text{ formed} = 0.00143)\\ \text{Mol of Cu}^{2+} \text{ in 25.0 cm}^3 = 0.00286 \ / \ 2.86 \ \text{x } \ 10^{-3}\\ \text{TE on mol S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-} \end{array}$	
	• calculation of mol Cu ²⁺ in 250 cm ³	(1)	Mol Cu ²⁺ in 250 cm ³ = 0.00286×10 = $0.0286 / 2.86 \times 10^{-2}$ TE on mol Cu ²⁺ in 25.0 cm ³	
	calculation of mass of Cu	(1)	Mass of $Cu = 0.0286 \times 63.5$ = 1.8161 (g) TE on mol Cu^{2+} in 250 cm ³	
	• calculation of percentage of copper in brass and answer to 2 / 3 SF	(1)	Percentage of copper = $\frac{1.8161}{3.90}$ x $100 = 46.567$ = 46.6 / 47 (%) TE on mass Cu unless percentage >100% Allow answer to 2 / 3 SF from earlier correct rounding 1.82 g gives $46.7 / 47$ (%) 1.8 g gives $46.2 / 46$ (%)	
			Correct answer with no or some working scores (5)	

(Total for Question 1 = 17 marks)

Question Number		Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
2(a)(i)	•	Test 1: aldehyde or ketone / –CHO or C=O (1)	Allow structural / displayed / skeletal formulae Ignore COH / C=O for aldehyde in M1 and M2 Both needed for the mark Allow carbonyl (compound) Do not award methyl ketone / specific aldehydes and ketones for M1 only	(2)
	•	Test 2: aldehyde / -CHO (1)		

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
Number			
2(a)(ii)	• copper(I) oxide / Cu ₂ O	If name and formula given, both must be correct Ignore copper oxide / Cu ⁺	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
2(b)(i)	• C ₂ H ₅ ⁺ /CH ₃ CH ₂ ⁺ or CHO ⁺	Penalise additional incorrect formulae Accept brackets around the formulae Allow charge anywhere on the ion Allow symbols in any order e.g. H ₅ C ₂ ⁺ / COH ⁺ Do not award bond from formula e.g. – C ₂ H ₅ ⁺ Symbols and the charge are needed	(1)

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
Number			
2(b)(ii)		Example of structure:	(1)
	 m / z value = 58 and structure of propanal 	CH ₃ CH ₂ CHO Allow any combination of structural and displayed formula / skeletal formula Ignore CH ₃ CH ₂ COH	

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
2(c)(i)	• Test 3: blue (1)	Allow blue-green / dark green / purple Ignore indigo / violet / mauve	(2)
	• Test 4: amine (1)	Allow amino Ignore classification of amine Do not award ammine / amide	

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
2(c)(ii)	• structure of B	Example of structure: CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ NH ₂ / CH ₃ CH ₂ NHCH ₃ / (CH ₃) ₂ CHNH ₂ / (CH ₃) ₃ N Allow any combination of structural and displayed formula / skeletal formula	(1)

(Total for Question 2 = 8 marks)

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
Number			
3(a)		Allow description of insulation	(1)
	• polystyrene / it is a better / good insulator	Allow glass is a poor insulator	
	or	Ignore reference to polystyrene does not break	
	reduces / minimises heat loss (to the surroundings)	Ignore prevents / no heat loss	
	or	Do not award low specific heat capacity	
	cup has a low heat capacity		

Question Number	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
3(b)	calculation of heat produced	(1)	Example of calculation: Heat produced = 25.0 x 4.18 x 12.5 = 1306.25 (J) / 1.30625 (kJ) Ignore sign	(3)
	• calculation of moles of LiCl		Moles of LiCl = 2.12 = 0.0500 / 5.00 x 10 ⁻² (mol) 6.9 + 35.5 Allow 0.05 / 0.04988 (from 7 for Li)	
	calculation of enthalpy change and sign and units	(1)	Enthalpy change = $-\frac{1306.25}{0.0500}$ = -26125 J mol ⁻¹ $\frac{1.30625}{0.0500}$ = -26.125 kJ mol ⁻¹ $\frac{1.30625}{0.0500}$ TE on heat produced and moles LiCl Ignore SF except 1 SF Allow answer from earlier correct rounding to at least 2 SF e.g. -26.2 kJ mol ⁻¹ from 1.31 kJ Correct answer with sign and units and no working scores (3)	

Question	Answer Additional Guidance		Mark
Number			
3(c)		Example of calculation:	(1)
	calculation of percentage uncertainty		
		$2 \times 0.25 \times 100 = (\pm)4 (\%)$	
		12.5	
		Correct answer with no working scores (1)	

Question Number	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
3(d)	A description that makes reference to the following points:		Allow any reasonable specified times / time intervals in M1, M2 and M3 Ignore any other changes to the apparatus	(5)
	• (start a stop watch / clock and) measure the temperature of the water every 30 s for 2½ minutes	(1)	Allow idea of more than one reading to stabilise temperature Allow use of a lid / additional insulation	
	• add the lithium chloride at exactly 3 min	(1)	Allow start stop watch when LiCl is added	
	• (stir and) record the temperature every 30 s for another 5 minutes	(1)	Stand alone mark for idea of record / measure temperature at regular time intervals	
	• plot a graph of temperature against time	(1)	Do not award if time is on y axis Allow an annotated sketch graph for M4 and M5	
	• (join the two sets of points with 2 best fit straight lines and) extrapolate the lines to the time of mixing and determine the maximum temperature change / rise at that time	(1)	Do not award graph that shows extrapolated lines with temperature increasing then decreasing e.g.	

(Total for Question 3 = 10 marks)

Question Number	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
A(a)	 error: (conical) flask correction: change to pear-shaped flask error: thermometer should not be in the reaction mixture / liquid / flask correction: thermometer (bulb) should be level with entrance / opening to condenser error: apparatus should not be sealed / there would be a build-up of pressure 	(1)	If the error is omitted but the correction clearly indicates the error, then award the mark e.g removing the stopper implies what the error was Allow errors and corrections shown on diagram Penalise additional incorrect errors e.g. water wrong way in condenser once only Allow change to round-bottomed flask Allow move thermometer bulb until level with entrance to condenser Ignore just' thermometer should be higher' / 'near to the top' unless shown where on diagram Do not award thermometer at neck of flask Allow replace sealed test tube with beaker / measuring cylinder/ unstoppered container	(3)
	correction: EITHER remove stopper from boiling tube / test tube OR use a bend with a vent / collection tube with side arm	(1)	Ignore just 'change test tube to flask' unless mention of open / no bung	

Question Number	Answer		Additional Guida	ance	Mark
4(b)	A description that makes reference to		Examples of tests:		(2)
	the following points:		Test	Observation with alcohol	
			PCl ₅ / phosphorus(V) chloride /	Steamy fumes	
	• test	(1)	phosphorus pentachloride	Allow white / misty	
				fumes	
	 observation with alcohol 	(1)		Allow gas turns blue	
				litmus red	
				Do not award white	
				smoke	
			Ethanoic acid / any carboxylic acid and	Fruity smell	
			sulfuric / hydrochloric acid (and heat)		
			Allow	Effervescence / fizzing /	
			Na / sodium	bubbles	
			Allow name or formula for reagent but if b	both are given both must be	
			correct		
			Observation conditional on correct or 'nea missing in ester test	r miss' reagent e.g. acid	
			Ignore acidified potassium / sodium dichro Ignore additional conditions e,g, heat Ignore names of gases in observation	omate(VI)	

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
_	• balanced equation	Examples of equation: C ₆ H ₅ COONa + HCl → C ₆ H ₅ COOH + NaCl Or C ₆ H ₅ COONa + H ⁺ → C ₆ H ₅ COOH + Na ⁺ Or C ₆ H ₅ COO ⁻ + H ⁺ → C ₆ H ₅ COOH Or C ₆ H ₅ COO ⁻ + HCl → C ₆ H ₅ COOH + Cl ⁻ Allow multiples Allow displayed / skeletal formulae / combination of structural, displayed and skeletal formulae for organic reactant / product Ignore molecular formulae for organic reactant / product Ignore state symbols even if incorrect	(1)
		Ignore reversible arrow Do not award –O–Na in reactant	

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
4(c)(ii)	• filter (under reduced pressure)	Penalise mention of hot filtration Allow any other type of filtration e.g. suction filtration Allow description of filtration using any type of funnel (except separating funnel) and filter paper Allow diagram of filtration	(1)
		Ignore decanting / rinsing / drying	

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
Number			
4(d)			(1)
	 dissolve the benzoic acid / solid / crystals 	Allow mix / add / form a (saturated) solution for	
	and	dissolve	
	in the minimum amount / volume	Allow solvent for water	
	and	Allow small amount / volume	
	of boiling / hot water		
		Ignore missing amount / volume	
		Do not award incorrect solvent e.g. ethanol	

Question Number	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
4(e)	An answer that makes reference to the following points:		Penalise mention of boiling temperature / distillation once only	(2)
	• (melting temperature / it) is lower	(1)		
	• (it melts over) a range of temperatures / (the melting temperature / it) is not sharp	(1)		

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
Number			
4(f)(i)		Allow structural / displayed formula for any C ₄ H ₉	(1)
	• (alkyl group is) C ₄ H ₉	group	
		Ignore working	
		Do not award C ₄ H ₉ ⁺	

Question Number	Answer		Additional Guidance	
4(f)(ii)	• four alcohols with formula C4H9OH	(2)	Examples of alcohols: H	(2)
			Alcohols can be in any order Allow any combination of structural / displayed formulae / skeletal formulae Allow (1) for any two or three alcohols correct	
		Allow (1) for at least two alcohols as TE from R group in (f)(i) Penalise missing H once only Penalise incorrect connectivity of horizontal OH groups once only e OH-C on left Penalise omission of OH once only i.e. 4 correct carbon skeletons for scores (1)		

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
4(f)(iii)		Example of structure:	(2)
	• structure of any butyl benzoate (1)	O CH ₃	
	• tertiary butyl R group (1)	CH ₃	
		Allow any combination of structural / displayed formulae / skeletal formula	
		Allow (1) for structure as TE from R group in (f)(i) Allow another mark if the R group would give 2 peaks on ¹³ C NMR spectrum	

(Total for Question 4 = 15 marks)