

Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2021

Pearson International Advanced
Subsidiary Level
In Chemistry (WCH13)

Paper 01: Practical Skills in Chemistry I

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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)	An answer that makes reference to the following points:			2
	identification of material	(1)	nichrome / nickel-chromium (alloy) / NiCr / platinum / Pt	
			Do not award just "nickel" or "chromium"	
	• justification of use	(1)	inert / does not react / does not give a flame colour	
			Allow does not react with HCl Allow high melting temperature / does not melt in the flame	
			Ignore does not burn	



Question number	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
1(a)(ii)	A description that makes reference to the following points:		Ignore reference to incorrect wires	4
	use of hydrochloric acid	(1)	Allow any mention of HCl(aq) e.g. cleaning the wire or mixing solid and acid or making a paste/solution	
			Ignore dilute	
			HCl instead of HCl(aq)	
	description of method	(1)	(wire then) dipped in solid / paste / solution <b>and</b> placed in (hot / roaring / colourless / blue-cone) (Bunsen) <b>flame</b>	
			Allow salt / compound / substance / paste /sample / solution for 'solid' on / over / under / near / show / above for 'in'	
	flame colour of sodium	(1)	yellow / gold / golden	
			Allow orange Allow combinations of allowed colours such as yellow- orange	
			Ignore persistent / bright	
	flame colour of potassium	(1)	Lilac Do not award purple If both correct colours are given without assigning to the	
			correct metal/compound award 1 mark out of the 2.  If colours are reversed award 1 mark out of 2.	

Question number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
1(b)	A description that makes reference to the following points:	Tests can be in either order. Penalise unspecified acid once only in the two tests For both tests the second mark depends on the first mark being scored, or a near miss.	4
	test for a sulfate     (1)	barium chloride (solution) / $BaCl_2((aq))$ and hydrochloric acid / $HCl((aq))$ or barium nitrate (solution) / $Ba(NO_3)_2((aq))$ and nitric acid / $HNO_3((aq))$ Do not award sulfuric acid / $H_2SO_4$	
	• result of test for a sulfate (1)	white precipitate	
		Allow solid / suspension /ppt / ppte	
	• test for a carbonate (1)	addition of hydrochloric acid / HCl((aq))	
		Allow any named acid	
	• result of test for a carbonate (1)	effervescence / fizzing / bubbles	
		Allow gas given off which turns limewater cloudy/milky	
		Ignore just "gas"	

(Total for Question 1 = 10 marks)

Question number	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
2(a)	An answer that makes reference to the following points:			2
	(add a few crystals / small amount of) phosphorus(V)     chloride / phosphorus pentachloride / PCl₅	(1)	Allow thionyl chloride / SOCl <sub>2</sub> / Ester formation / reaction with Na Do not award PCl <sub>3</sub>	
	steamy / misty fumes (of HCl)	(1)	Allow white fumes Do not award white smoke	
			Allow the formation of an ester	
			M1 Addition of a carboxylic acid / named carboxylic acid and any identified strong acid Or Addition of an acyl chloride / named acyl chloride	
			M2 Fruity / glue / characteristic smell of product	
			Allow for addition of sodium	
			M1 Addition of sodium / Na	
			M2 formation of bubbles / fizzing / formation of a gas which burns with a squeaky pop	
			Ignore just formation of gas / hydrogen	

Question number	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
2(b)(i)	An answer that makes reference to one of the following pairs of points:		In the results of both tests ignore "clear"	2
	<ul> <li>bromine water / aqueous bromine / bromine solution / bromine in organic solvent / Br<sub>2</sub>(aq)</li> </ul>	(1)	Allow bromine / Br₂((l))	
	orange / yellow / brown to colourless	(1)	Allow just decolourises Do not award red / red-brown with	
	OR		aqueous bromine but allow with bromine	
	<ul> <li>potassium manganate(VII) / KMnO<sub>4</sub> and sulfuric acid / H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub></li> </ul>	(1)	Allow potassium permanganate Allow acidified potassium manganate(VII)	
	purple to colourless	(1)	Allow just decolourises	

Question number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
2(b)(ii)	An answer that makes reference to one of the following points:	Allow TE on colours from b(i), e.g red-brown with bromine water	1
	<ul> <li>orange / yellow / brown colour still present</li> </ul>	Allow no change Allow does not decolourise	
	OR	Allow no reaction	
	purple colour remains		

Question number	Answer	Addi	tional Guidance		Mark	
2(c)	any two correct     (1)	<b>\</b>	Compound	Colour change	2	2
	• third correct (1)		OH	orange to green		
			ОН	orange to green		
			ОН	no change / stays orange		
		Awar	d orange to blue			
			e correct scores 2 wo correct scores 1			
			ree with the colours n to orange and stays	reversed (green to or s green) scores 1	ange,	
			lise the omission of t lise yellow as the sta	he start colour once o rt colour once only	only	

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
number			
2(d)(i)	An answer that makes reference to the following points:  • O-H bond <b>and</b> 3750–3200 (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	In d(i) and d(ii) penalise a single value or a range within the range once only	1
		Allow 3200-3750 (cm <sup>-1</sup> ) Do not award -OH / -O-H	

Question number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
2(d)(ii)	An answer that makes reference to the following points:		1
	• C=C bond <b>and</b> 1669–1645 (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	Allow 1645-1669 (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	
		If no other mark awarded in (d)(i) and (d)(ii) allow (1) <b>in (d)(ii)</b> for identification of both bonds or both ranges	

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
number			
2(d)(iii)			1
	• all three molecular ions have a $m/z = 100$ / all three	Allow this is the molecular ion peak of all three	
	compounds have a molar mass of 100 (g mol <sup>-1</sup> )	compounds	
		Allow this is the molecular mass of all three	
		compounds	
		Allow the three compounds are isomers	
		Allow the compounds have the same molar	
		mass	
		Allow the compounds are C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>12</sub> O / have the	
		same molecular formula	
		Do not award the compounds have the same	
		molecular ion	

Question number	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
2(d)(iv)	An answer that makes reference to the following points:			2
		(1)	Allow the + anywhere including outside of brackets around the structure Allow displayed formula  Allow $CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2COH^+$ showing linked carbons in ring  Do not award structures with extra $-H$ on $C-OH$ Do not award structures which do not contain a ring  Ignore $C_5H_9O^+$ / $C_5H_8OH^+$ / $CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2OH^+$	
	• CH <sub>3</sub> •/CH <sub>3</sub> (radical)	(1)	Allow displayed formula Allow methyl (radical) Allow CH <sub>3</sub> <sup>+</sup> C H 3  Allow (1) for and OH• / OH / OH+	

Question number	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
3(a)			Correct colours reversed scores (1)	2
	• (from) yellow	(1)	Allow peach for orange	
	• (to) orange	(1)	Ignore modifiers e.g. pale	
			Do not award to red or to pink	

Question number	Answer	Addition	al Guidance			Mark
3(b)(i)				Γ	Ī	1
	two correct values		3	4		
			23.05	45.1(0)		
			1.25	23.20		
			21.8(0)	21.90		
					1	

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
number			
3(b)(ii)	An answer that makes reference to the following points:		1 1
	• it is not concordant / not within 0.2 (cm³)	Allow not within 0.1 (cm <sup>3</sup> )	
		Allow just 'it is rough / a trial / a rangefinder'	
		Do not award uncertainty e.g. $\pm 0.1 / \pm 0.2$ (cm <sup>3</sup> )	

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
number			
3(b)(iii)		Example of calculation:	2
	• calculation of mean titre (1)	<u>21.85 + 21.80 + 21.90</u>	
		3	
		$= 21.85 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$	
	• calculation of moles of hydrochloric acid (1)	21.85 x 0.200 1000	
		= 0.00437 / 4.37 x 10 <sup>-3</sup> (mol)	
		Correct answer with some working scores (2)	
		Allow TE on incorrect volumes in (b)(i) and on incorrect calculation of mean titre.	
		Ignore SF except 1SF	

Question number	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
3(b)(iv)			Example of calculation:	3
	• calculation of moles of barium hydroxide in 10 cm <sup>3</sup>	(1)	moles of Ba(OH) <sub>2</sub> in 10 cm <sup>3</sup>	
			= ans(b)(iii) / 2	
			= $0.002185 / 2.185 \times 10^{-3}$ (mol) (ans(1))	
	• calculation of moles of barium hydroxide in 1 dm <sup>3</sup>	(1)	moles of Ba(OH) <sub>2</sub> in 1 dm <sup>3</sup>	
			= ans(1) x 100	
			= 0.2185 / 2.185 x 10 <sup>-1</sup> (mol) (ans(2))	
	• calculation of concentration in g dm <sup>-3</sup> to 2 or 3 SF	(1)	= ans(2) x 171.3	
			= 37.429 g	
			= 37 / 37.4 (g dm <sup>-3</sup> ) to 2 or 3 SF	
			Do not award 37.0	
			Correct answer with some working scores (3) Use of 171 gives 37.4 / 37.364	
			ALLOW TE throughout	

Question number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
3(c)	An answer that makes reference to the following points:		1
	use of a fume cupboard	Allow (face) mask	
		Ignore laboratory coat / goggles / gloves / well ventilated laboratory	
		Comment: Allow respiratory equipment	

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
number			
3(d)	An answer that makes reference to the following points:		1
	<ul> <li>oxidising (agent) / oxidiser / oxidant</li> </ul>	Do not award flammable	

(Total for Question 3 = 11 marks)



Question number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
4(a)	An answer that makes reference to the following points:		2
	• gives a reason for cooling (1)	reaction is exothermic / vigorous / gives off heat / Do not award Explosive Ignore violent / quick reaction	
	• gives a reason why this causes a reduction in yield (1)	mixture may boil causing reactant / product to escape / butan-1-ol /reactant or 1-bromobutane / product might evaporate or reaction may bubble / fizz / effervesce and overflow the round bottom flask (causing loss of reactant / product) Allow alkene formation / charring Ignore reference to equilibrium / rate / side reactions	
		Do not award transfer losses	

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
number			
4(b)(i)		Allow description of anti-bumping granules	1
	<ul> <li>anti-bumping granules</li> </ul>	Allow other names:	
		anti-bumping chips / beads	
		boiling stones	
		broken porcelain	
		boiling chips	

Question number	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
4(b)(ii)	A diagram that		Example of diagram:	3
	<ul> <li>contains a round bottom flask with contents and any indication of heating</li> </ul>	(1)	water out <	
	contains a vertical condenser with water jacket and correct water flow	(1)	☐—— condenser	
	<ul> <li>is a working apparatus: not stoppered, no gaps, a joint between flask and condenser</li> </ul>	(1)	water in	
			round-bottom flask heat	
			ricut	
			Allow apparatus unlabelled but must have correct water flow for M2 Allow pear shaped flask Allow an arrow pointing upward as an indication	
			of heat Ignore thermometers which do not seal the apparatus M1 is available for a distillation apparatus	

Question number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
4(c)(i)	An answer that makes reference to the following points:		1
	to neutralise (excess sulfuric) acid	Allow to remove (excess sulfuric) acid Allow hydrobromic acid / HBr / sodium hydrogensulfate / NaHSO <sub>4</sub> / H <sup>†</sup> Do not award just 'to neutralise' without mention of acid	

Question number	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
4(c)(ii)	An explanation that makes reference to the following points:			2
	identifies the problem	(1)	build-up of pressure (in the separating funnel) Ignore causes frothing Ignore formation of CO <sub>2</sub>	
	• gives a solution	(1)	open / remove the stopper (with the funnel upright) or open the tap (with funnel inverted)	
			Note: Remove the stopper to release the pressure would score 2.	
			Comment: mark independently	

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
number			
4(c)(iii)	An answer that makes reference to the following points:		1
	drying agent / to remove water	Do not award dehydration	

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
number			
4(c)(iv)	An answer that makes reference to the following points:	Ignore colourless	1
	• turns from cloudy to clear	Allow solution becomes clear Allow stops being cloudy Allow is no longer turbid Allow less cloudy / more clear	

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
number			
4(d)	An answer that makes reference to the following points:		1
	integer values of temperature in the ranges	Award values to nearest 0.5 °C	
	lower value 99 / 100 / 101(°C)  and  upper value 103 / 104 / 105(°C)	Do not award other fractions or decimals of degrees other than nearest 0.5 °C	
		Do not award single values even if between the two ends of the range, e.g. 102 °C	
		Allow a value for the size of the range around a stated temperature as long as it is within the given values e.g. 3 °C around 102 °C	

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
number			
4(e)(i)		Example of reasons:	1
	<ul> <li>reason for yield being less than 100%</li> </ul>	reaction incomplete	
		transfer losses	
		side reactions	
		Ignore equilibrium reached	
		Ignore impure reagents / impurities	
		Do not award the cold water bath was not used	
		Do not award the procedure was not followed	
		correctly	
		Do not award spillages	

Question number	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
4(e)(ii)			Example of calculation:	4
	calculation of mass of 1-bromobutane required	(1)	= 20 x 1.27 = 25.4 (g)	
	calculation of moles of 1-bromobutane required	(1)	= 25.4 ÷ 137 = 0.18540 (mol)	
	calculation of mass butan-1-ol required	(1)	= 0.18540 x 74 = 13.720	
	calculation of percentage yield assumed	(1)	= 100 x 13.720 ÷ 21.0 = 65.332 (%)	
	OR			
	calculation of moles of butan-1-ol used	(1)	= 21 ÷ 74 = 0.28378 mol	
	• calculation of mass of 1-bromobutane for 100 % yield	(1)	= 0.28378 x 137 = 38.878 g	
	<ul> <li>calculation of volume of 1-bromobutane for 100 % yield</li> </ul>	(1)	= 38.878 ÷ 1.27 = 30.613 (cm <sup>3</sup> )	
	• calculation of % yield if 20 cm³ prepared	(1)	= 100 x 20 ÷ 30.613 = 65.332 (%)	
			Do not award M4 if yield greater than 100%	
			Use of 0.810 instead of 1.27 gives 41.699 (%) scores (3)	
			Use of transposed M <sub>r</sub> values gives 223.9 (%)	
			scores (2)	
			Allow use of 136.9 (giving 65.381(%)) Allow TE throughout	
			Ignore SF except 1SF	
			Correct answer with some working scores (4)	

(Total for Question 4 = 17 marks) Total for Paper = 50 marks