

Mark Scheme (Final)

Summer 2023

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Subsidiary Level In Chemistry (WCH13) Paper 01

Unit 3: Practical Skills in Chemistry I

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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.

Quality of Written Communication

Questions which involve the writing of continuous prose will expect candidates to:

- write legibly, with accurate use of spelling, grammar and punctuation in order to make the meaning clear
- select and use a form and style of writing appropriate to purpose and to complex subject matter
- organise information clearly and coherently, using specialist vocabulary when appropriate.

Full marks will be awarded if the candidate has demonstrated the above abilities. Questions where QWC is likely to be particularly important are indicated (QWC) in the mark scheme, but this does not preclude others.

Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark	
An answer that makes reference to the following point:		(1)	
• barium (ion) / Ba ²⁺ / Ba ⁺²	Do not award Ba/ Ba ⁺		
	Do not award Cu ²⁺		
	If name and formula are given both must be correct		
	An answer that makes reference to the following point: • barium (ion) / Ba ²⁺ / Ba ⁺²	An answer that makes reference to the following point: • barium (ion) / Ba ²⁺ / Ba ⁺² Do not award Ba/ Ba ⁺ Do not award Cu ²⁺	An answer that makes reference to the following point: • barium (ion) / Ba ²⁺ / Ba ⁺² Do not award Ba/ Ba ⁺ Do not award Cu ²⁺

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
1(a)(ii)	An answer that makes reference to the following point: • iodide (ion) / I ⁻	Do not award just iodine / I / I_2	(1)

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark	
1(a)(iii)	An answer that makes reference to the following point: • BaI ₂	Allow TE on incorrect ions in (a)(i) and (a)(i) Ignore barium iodide	(1)	

Question	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
1(a)(iv)	An answer that makes reference to the following points:			(2)
	• test for iodide ion	(1)	Add conc sulfuric acid / H ₂ SO ₄	
	result of test for iodide ion	(1)	Bad egg smell / purple vapour/ purple fumes / yellow solid/ black solid Ignore misty fumes (of HI) Or (To a solution of A) add chlorine water / Cl ₂ (aq) Solution turns yellow / orange / brown / darker / gives a purple colour with an organic solvent Do not award black Or (To a solution of A) add bromine water / Br ₂ (aq) Solution turns darker / more orange / gives a purple colour with an organic solvent Do not award black Allow TE for bromide ion and chloride ion	

Question	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
1(b)(i)	An answer that makes reference to the following points:			(2)
	test for ammonium ions	(1)	Sodium hydroxide (solution) / NaOH ((aq)) (and heat)	
			Allow any named alkali	
	result of test on ammonium ions	(1)	Gas/ vapour evolved turns (damp red) litmus blue/UI blue/indicator	
			Allow turns indicator paper blue	
			Ignore pungent gas evolved	
			Do not award if the indicator is being added to the mixture	
			Or	
			Gas evolved forms white smoke with HCl	
			Allow white fumes with HCl	
			Do not award steamy/misty fumes	

Question	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
1b(ii)	An answer that makes reference to the following points:			(3)
	addition of suitable barium compound	(1)	(to a solution of ammonium sulfate add) barium chloride (solution) / BaCl ₂ ((aq)) / barium nitrate (solution) / Ba(NO ₃) ₂ ((aq))	
	addition of suitable acid	(1)	hydrochloric acid/ nitric acid Allow HCl/ HNO ₃ without (aq)	
	• result of test for sulfate ions	(1)	M2 is dependent on M1 or near miss white and precipitate / ppt / ppte / solid M3 is not a stand-alone mark	

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
1(b)(iii)	An answer that makes reference to the following points: • balanced equation and correct state symbols	Ba ²⁺ (aq) + SO ₄ ^{2−} (aq) → BaSO ₄ (s)	(1)

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
2(a)	An answer that makes reference to the following point:		(1)
	• hydrogen chloride / HCl/ HCl (gas)	Allow hydrochloric acid / HCl (aq)	
		If name and formula given both must be correct	

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
2(b)	An answer that makes reference to the following point: • carbon dioxide / CO ₂ / CO ₂ (gas)	If name and formula given both must be correct	(1)

Question	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
2(c)	An answer that makes reference to the following points:			(2)
	• blue (solution)	(1)	Do not award blue solid or ppt	
	 (produces) (brick) red / orange/ brown and precipitate/solid / ppt / ppte / 	(1)	Allow cloudy red/orange/brown solution If formula given (of ppt), Cu ₂ O it must be correct	

Question	Answer		Addition	nal Guidance	Mark
2(d)(i)	An answer that makes reference to the following structures: • structure of C	(1)	Structure of C H H O H-C-C-C H H O	·H (1)	(3)
	 possible structure of D possible structure of D 	(1)(1)	Possible structure of D H H O H-C-C-C H O H	Possible structure of D H H O H O C C C C H H H H	
	Ignore connectivity of the OH unless horizontal Accept displayed / structural / skeletal formula or any combination Do not award COH for the CHO of the aldehydes but only penalise once in parts (d)(i) and (d)(iii)		(1)	(1)	

	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
2(d)(ii)	An answer that makes reference to the following points		(1)
	• 2962 - 2853 (cm ⁻¹)		
	and		
	C-H (stretching in alkanes)	No TE on wrong structures	

Question	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
2(d)(iii)	An explanation that makes reference to the following points:			(2)
	• (peak at $m/z = 15$ is due to) CH ₃ (+) This is a stand-alone mark	(1)	Do not award CH ₃ •	
	• (only formed) from 2-hydroxypropanal.	(1)	Allow any reference to the correct structure e.g., the first one	

(Total for Question 2 = 10 marks)

Question	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
3(a)(i)	An explanation that makes reference to the following points:			(2)
	distillation takes place	(1)	Allow distillation apparatus (not reflux)	
	before complete oxidation can occur	(1)	Allow incomplete reaction/ incomplete oxidation/ only oxidised to the aldehyde/ butanal is formed	
			Allow complete oxidation is needed to get butanoic acid	
			Allow reflux is required to ensure complete oxidation	
			Allow reflux is required to ensure butanoic acid is formed	
			Ignore just low yield of butanoic acid	

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
3(a)(ii)	An answer that makes reference to the following point: • reactants and / or products would evaporate	Allow (the vessel is open so) reactants /products/gas/ would escape Allow alcohols are flammable Ignore not safe/toxic/no condenser Ignore reference to volatile reactants/products	(1)
		Do not award the (butanoic) acid would escape/evaporate	

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
3 (a)(iii)	An explanation that makes reference to the following points:		(2)
	• condenser is full of water/ prevents air bubbles (1) from forming	Allow better contact between the water and the glass wall of the condenser.	
	• (more) efficient condensation/ (ensuring) all/ more/most of the vapour/ gas is condensed/no or less vapour is lost (1)	Allow just (more) efficient cooling Allow reverse argument	
		Ignore speed of condensation	

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
3(a)(iv)	An answer that makes reference to the following points: • potassium dichromate((VI)) / K ₂ Cr ₂ O ₇ and sulfuric acid (ignore concentration)	Additional Guidance Allow acidified potassium dichromate((VI)) Or Cr ₂ O ₇ ²⁻ and H ⁺ Do not award hydrochloric acid / HCl/nitric acid/HNO ₃ Do not award acidified potassium manganate(VII) / potassium permanganate If name, formula and oxidation numbers are given all must be correct	(1)

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
3(a)(v)	An answer that makes reference to the following point:		(1)
	• from orange to green	Allow from orange to blue	

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
3(b)(i)	An answer that makes reference to the following points: • (concentrated)phosphoric ((V)) acid/ H ₃ PO ₄ Or concentrated sulfuric acid H ₂ SO ₄	Allow ≥ 50% Allow passing vapour over suitable solid catalyst such as aluminium oxide / porous pot If name, formula and oxidation numbers are given all must be correct Do not award phosphorus acid	(1)

Question	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
Question 3(b)(ii)	An answer that makes reference to one of the following pairs of points: • bromine water / aqueous bromine / bromine solution / bromine in organic solvent / Br ₂ (aq) • orange / yellow / brown/ red brown to colourless Or • potassium manganate(VII) / KMnO ₄ and sulfuric acid / H ₂ SO ₄ • purple to colourless	(1) (1) (1)	Additional Guidance Allow bromine / Br ₂ ((l)) Allow just decolourises Ignore clear Allow potassium permanganate and sulfuric acid Allow acidified potassium manganate(VII) Allow just decolourises	(2)
	P. P. T.		Ignore clear If name, formula and oxidation numbers are given all must be correct M2 dependent on M1 or near miss	

(Total for Question 3 = 10 marks)

Question	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
4(a)(i)	An explanation that makes reference to two of the following points:			(2)
	bubbles / effervescence	(1)	Allow the gas syringe filled up/(barrel) moved	
			Ignore gas/ hydrogen given off	
	goes cloudy / white precipitate / white solid	(1)	Ignore goes milky	
			Ignores forms a colourless solution	
	calcium/solid disappears	(1)	Allow calcium/solid dissolves	
			Ignore Ca floats	
			Mention of any coloured product (max 1)	
			Confusion with sodium e.g. whizzing round (max 1)	

Question	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
4 (a)(ii)	calculation of mass of Ca	(1)	Example of calculation $1.783 \text{ g} - 1.657 \text{ g} = 0.126 \text{ (g)}$	(4)
	• calculation of moles of Ca	(1)	$0.126/40.1 = 0.0031421 / 3.1421 \times 10^{-3} $ (mol)	
	• calculation of volume of one mole of hydrogen gas	(1)	$72.0/0.0031421 = 22914 / 2.2914 \times 10^{4} \text{ (cm}^{3}\text{)}$ Or $0.072/0.0031421 = 22.914 / \text{ (dm}^{3}\text{)}$	
	• correct units and answer to 2 or 3 SF	(1)	23 / 22.9 dm³ (mol ⁻¹) / 23 000 / 22 900 cm³ (mol ⁻¹) Allow TE throughout Correct answer with or without working scores (4)	

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
4 (b)(i)		Example of calculation	(1)
	 percentage error 	$100 \times (23.9 - 21.8) \div 23.9 = 8.7866 (\%)$	
		Ignore SF except 1SF	
		Ignore +/-	
		Do not award 9%, 8.7% or 8.78%	
		Correct answer with no working scores (1)	

Question	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
4(b)(ii)	An answer that makes reference to the following points:		(2)	
	some (hydrogen) gas escapes before the bung is attached OR reaction starts before the bung is placed in the conical flask	(1)	Allow there was a delay (after dropping in the Ca) before the bung could be placed on the conical flask/connecting the apparatus Ignore hydrogen dissolves in water Ignore just the gas escaped/ bung didn't fit properly	
	some of the calcium had already formed calcium oxide	(1)	Allow the Ca/it was not pure Allow the Ca/it did not fully react Allow the Ca/it did not fully dissolve Ignore just the reaction was incomplete Ignore any measurement errors eg some Ca left in the weighing boat Ignore non-standard conditions etc Do not award the water was limiting	

Question	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
4(c)(i)	An answer that makes reference to the following points:			(2)
	• (from) yellow	(1)	Ignore shades of colours eg pale	
	• (to) orange	(1)		
			Colours reversed scores (1)	

Question	Answer					Additional Guidance	Mark	
4 (c)(ii)	,							(2)
	Titration	1	2	3	4			
	Final burette reading / cm ³	26.85	31.25	34.55	27.15			
	Final burette reading / cm ³	0.00	5.00	8.00	1.00			
	Titre / cm ³	26.85	26.25	26.55	26.15			
	Concordant results (✓)		✓		✓			
	• all 6 correct					(1)		
	• calculation of mean to	itre				(1)	<u>26.25 + 26.15</u>	
							2	
							$= 26.20 \text{ (cm}^3)$	
							Allow 26.2	
							Allow TE for the mean titre on ticked boxes	

Question	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
4(c)(iii)			Example of calculation	(4)
	• calculation of moles of hydrochloric acid (1	(1)	$26.2 \times 0.0400 / 1000 = 0.001048 \text{ (mol)} / 1.048 \times 10^{-3} \text{ (mol)}$	
			TE on (c)(ii)	
	• calculation of moles of calcium hydroxide in 25 cm ³	(1)	$1.048 \times 10^{-3} \div 2 = 0.000524 / 5.24 \times 10^{-4} \text{ (mol)}$	
	• calculation of moles of calcium hydroxide in 1 dm ³	(1)	$5.24 \times 10^{-4} \times 1000 \div 25 = 0.02096 \text{ (mol)}$	
	• calculation of concentration in g dm ⁻³		$= 0.02096 \times 74.1 = 1.5531 \text{ (g dm}^{-3}\text{)}$	
			Allow = $0.02096 \times 74 = 1.5510 \text{ (g dm}^{-3}\text{)}$	
			Ignore SF except 1SF	
			Ignore units	
			TE throughout	
			Correct answer with no working score (4)	

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	
4 (d)	An explanation that makes reference to the following points:		(2)
	goes cloudy / white precipitate / white solid (of calcium hydroxide) (1)	Do not award any other white ppt eg CaO, CaCl ₂ Do not award white anhydrous calcium hydroxide Do not award any other colour or extra observations e.g. effervesces Do not award any reference to water evaporating/crystallisation	
	 (increasing temp) moves the equilibrium in the endothermic direction so: calcium hydroxide solubility decreases/ less calcium hydroxide dissolves/ more (solid) calcium hydroxide forms Or (increasing temp) favours the reverse direction so: calcium hydroxide solubility decreases / less calcium hydroxide dissolves/ more (solid) calcium hydroxide forms 	Allow (increasing temp) means: calcium hydroxide solubility decreases / less calcium hydroxide dissolves/calcium hydroxide forms Ignore any reference rates of dissolving	

(Total for Question 4 = 19 marks)

(Total for Paper = 50 marks)