

Mark Scheme (Results)

October 2023

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level In Chemistry (WCH16) Paper 01 Practical Skills in Chemistry II

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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.

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
1(a)(i)	An answer that makes reference to the following point:		(1)
	• ammonia (gas) / NH ₃ ((g))	Do not award NH4 ⁺ / ammonium ion	

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
1(a)(ii)	 An answer that makes reference to the following point: NH₄⁺ 	Ignore ammonium Do not award ammonia/NH ₃ / NH ₄	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
1(b)(i)	 An answer that makes reference to the following points: (with sodium hydroxide) deprotonation / removal of a 	Allow the hydroxide precipitate is showing	(2)
	proton (1)	amphoteric (behaviour) Allow neutralisation Allow acid/base	
	• (with ammonia) ligand exchange (is taking place) (1)	Allow ligand substitution Do not award deprotonation and ligand exchange Ignore any equations even if incorrect	

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
1(b)(ii)	An answer that makes reference to the following point:		(1)
	• Cr^{3+}	Allow chromium (III) Allow $Cr(H_2O)_6^{3+}$	

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
1(c)(i)	An answer that makes reference to the following point:		(1)
	• SO_4^{2-}	Ignore sulfate	

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
1(c)(ii)	An answer that makes reference to the following point:		(1)
	• (the hydrochloric acid) reacts with/ removes/eliminates other ions that may give a precipitate (with barium chloride)	Allow (the hydrochloric acid) reacts with/removes/eliminates carbonate (ions) / CO ₃ ²⁻ / hydrogencarbonate (ions) / HCO ₃ ⁻ Allow sulfate(IV) / sulfite (ions) / SO ₃ ²⁻ Allow Ignore to dissolve the barium chloride If name and formula are given both must be correct	

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
1(d)	An answer that makes reference to the following point:		(1)
	• NH ₄ Cr(SO ₄) ₂	Allow TE on (a)(ii), (b)(ii) and (c)(i) even if the ions are wrong	
		Do not award any TE formula containing one anion and one cation Do not award any TE formula that is charged Do not award any TE formula with 2 anions and 1	
		cation	

(Total for Question 1 = 8 marks)

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Question Number	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
2(a)	An answer that makes reference to the following points:			(2)
	• Ketone	(1)	Ignore carbonyl Ignore the type of ketone e.g. methylketone will score	
	• carboxylic acid	(1)	Allow just carboxyl Allow just carboxylic Allow near miss spellings Ignore COOH etc	

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
2(b)(i)	An answer that makes reference to the following point:		(1)
	• bubbles / effervescence	Allow fizzing Ignore colourless gas given off / CO ₂ given off Do not award any reference to misty fumes Do not award bubbles and white ppt	

Question Number	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark	
2(b)(ii)	An answer that makes reference to the following points:			(1)	
	Observations				
	Initial colour	Final colour			
	orange (solution)	orange (solution)		Allow no change for final colour Allow no observation	

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
2(b)(iii)	 An answer that makes reference to the following points: yellow / orange / red and precipitate 	Allow ppte / ppt / solid / crystals Allow near miss spellings Do not award brick red	(1)

Question Number	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark	
2(b)(iv)	An answer that makes reference				(1)
	Observations				
	Initial appearance	Final appearance			
	blue (solution)	blue (solution)		Allow no change for final appearance Allow no observation	
				Ignore shades of colour eg deep blue Do not award blue precipitate/solid	

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
2(b)(v)	An answer that makes reference to the following points:		(1)
	 (pale) yellow and precipitate 	Allow ppte / ppt / solid / crystals Allow near miss spellings Allow just antiseptic smell	

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
2(c)	An answer that makes reference to the following points:	Examples include	(2)
	An answer that makes reference to the following points: Any non-cyclic, saturated molecule that contains an aldehyde group an ester group (1)	Examples include $ \begin{array}{c} $	(2)
		If the structure is not C ₃ H ₄ O ₃ max 1	

(Total for Question 2 = 9 marks)

Question Number	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
3(a)	 An explanation that makes reference to the following points: ethanedioic acid is soluble in water or not very soluble in hexane because ethanedioic acid can form hydrogen bonds (in water) 	(1)	Allow ethanedioic acid dissolves better in water Allow insoluble/does not dissolve in hexane Ignore any other types of intermolecular force	(2)
	or ethanedioic acid is a polar molecule and so it dissolves in polar solvents (such as water) or ethanedioic acid is a polar molecule and so is insoluble in a non-polar solvent (such as hexane)		If no other mark is scored allow (1) for discussion of the flammability of hexane	

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
3(b)(i)	An answer that makes reference to the following points:		(3)
	• (sodium hydroxide will require the indicator) phenolphthalein (1)	Allow other indicators eg Methyl orange from red to orange scores M1 and M2 Do not award litmus/universal indicator	
	• at the end-point the colour change will be from (1) colourless to pink	Both colours required Allow red M2 dependent on M1	
	• (the cerium titration is self-indicating and) at the end-point the colour change will be from colourless to yellow (1)	Allow just solution becomes yellow Ignore any reference to bubbles being formed	
		Note Allow one mark for both colour changes reversed.	
		Phenolphthalein pink to colourless and yellow to colourless for the cerium titration scores 1	
		Methyl orange yellow to orange and yellow to colourless for the cerium titration scores 1	

Question Number	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
3(b)(ii)			Example of calculation	(5)
	• moles of NaOH in the mean titre	(1)	$20.60 \times 0.0400 \div 1000 = 0.000824 / 8.24 \times 10^{-4} \text{ (mol)}$	
	• moles (COOH) ₂ in 25.0 cm ³ of solution	(1)	$8.24 \times 10^{-4} \div 2 = 4.12 \times 10^{-4} / 0.000412 \text{ (mol)}$	
	• moles (COOH) ₂ in 1000.0 cm^3	(1)	$4.12 \times 10^{-4} \times 40 = 1.648 \times 10^{-2} / 0.01648 \text{ (mol)}$	
	• mass (COOH) ₂ in 1000.0 cm ³	(1)	$0.01648 \times 90 = 1.4832$ (g)	
	• calculation of % by mass		$100 \times 1.4832 \div 319 = 0.46495$	
	and answer to 2 or 3 SF	(1)	0.46% / 0.465%	
			Allow 0.47%	
			TE throughout unless percentage greater than 100%	
			Correct answer with or without working scores 5	

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
3(c)		Example of calculation	(3)
	• moles of (COOH) ₂ (1	500 × 0.5 ÷ 1000 = 0.25 (mol)	
	• calculation of molar mass (1	$31.5 \div 0.25 = 126 \text{ (g mol}^{-1}\text{)}$	
	• calculation of x (1	126 - 90	
		$36 \div 18 = 2$	
		Or	
		$500 \times 0.5 \div 1000 = 0.25 \text{ (mol)}$	
		$0.25 \times 90 = 22.5$ and $31.5 - 22.5 = 9$	
		9 \div 18 = 0.5 and 0.25: 0.5 = 2	
		Allow TE except for wrong molar mass of water	
		Correct answer with some working scores 3	
		(Total for Ouestion 3 =	13 marks)

(Total for Question 3 = 13 marks)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
4(a)(i)	An answer that makes reference to the following points:		(1)
	• corrosive and	Ignore skin irritant	
	oxidising (agent)	Allow oxidant/ oxidizer Allow oxidising agent that causes flammability Ignore order Do not award oxidative Do not award oxidable Do not award combustion adjuvant Do not award flammable	

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
4(a)(ii)	An answer that makes reference to the following point:		(1)
	• (wear) gloves	Allow keep away from flammable substances Ignore use it in a fume cupboard/open space Ignore use a small quantity Ignore use tongs	

Question Number	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
4(b)	An answer that makes reference to the following points:			(2)
	• the reaction is (highly) exothermic	(1)	Ignore mixture gets hot/ (heat) energy given off/ heat is produced Comment: the question implies that the reaction gets hot so M1 is only for exothermic	
	 (if the temperature gets too hot) other reactions may take place / multiple substitutions may take place / multiple nitration may take place/the ester may be hydrolysed 	(1)	Allow mixture will boil and reactants will be lost Allow reactants will evaporate Allow other products may be formed Ignore products will evaporate Ignore splash / spray /spill/spit Ignore to keep the temperature below 7°C/ low Ignore prevents decomposition Ignore violent reaction Do not award phenol may be formed	

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
4(c)(i)	An answer that makes reference to the following point:		(1)
	 solid / methyl 3-nitrobenzoate is (very) soluble at high temperatures (in methanol) but less soluble / insoluble at low temperatures 	Allow the solubility of methyl 3-nitrobenzoate (in methanol) varies with temperature Ignore any reference to water	

Question Number	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
4(c)(ii)	 An answer that makes reference to the following points: the first/hot filtration removes/ separates the insoluble impurities 	(1)	Ignore removes solid impurities	(2)
	 the second/cooled filtration removes/separates the soluble impurities 	(1)	Remove the insoluble and soluble impurities scores 2 as this is the order the filtrations are done in	
			Remove the soluble and insoluble impurities scores 1 as this is not the order the filtrations are done in	
			Just removes impurities score 0	

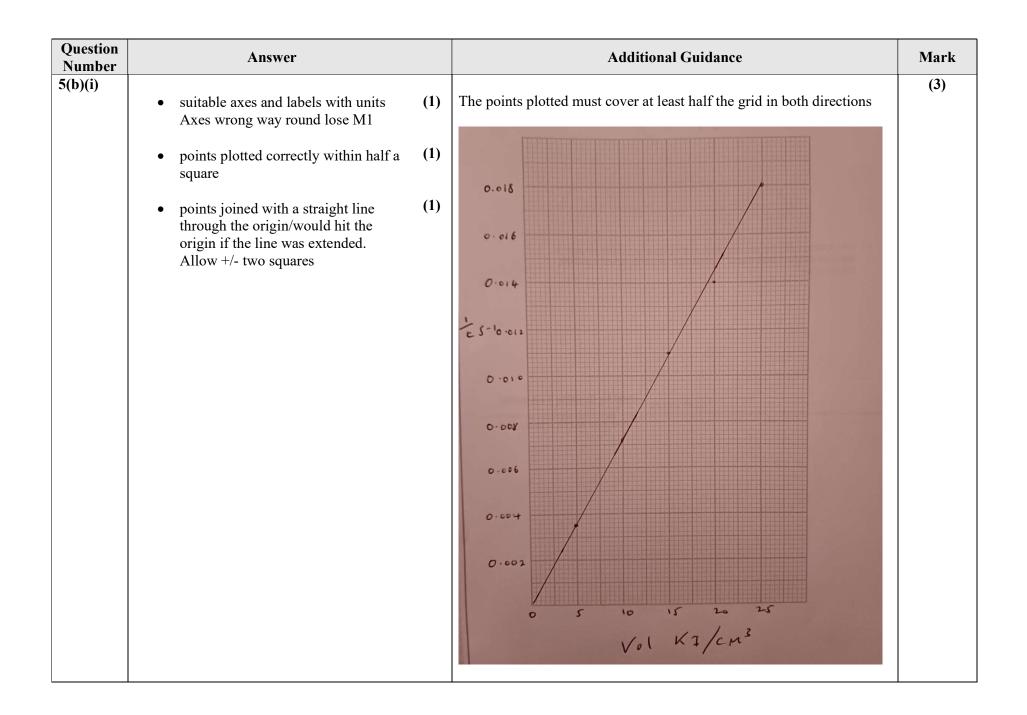
Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
4(c)(iii)	An answer that makes reference to the following points:		(2)
	 to wash off (soluble) impurities (on the crystals of (1) methyl 3-nitrobenzoate) 	Allow to wash so there are no other compounds on the crystals Allow to remove (soluble) impurities (on the crystals of methyl 3-nitrobenzoate) Ignore just to clean the crystal Ignore so the crystals are pure Do not award to remove the insoluble impurities	
	• ice-cold so that the crystals do not dissolve (1)	Ignore to obtain more crystals/increase yield	

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance Mark	
4(d)(i)		Example of calculation (2)	
	• moles of methyl benzoate and mass of methyl 3-nitrobenzoate (1)	$1.95 \div 136 = 0.014338 \text{ (mol)}$ $0.01434 \times 181 = 2.5952 \text{ (g)}$	
	• % yield calculation (1)	$100 \times 1.51 \div 2.595 = 58.184\%$	
	Or • moles of methyl benzoate and moles of (1) methyl 3-nitrobenzoate	$1.95 \div 136 = 0.014338 \pmod{1.51 \div 181} = 0.0083425$	
	• % yield calculation (1)	$100 \times 0.0083425 \div 0.014338 = 58.184 \%$	
		Ignore SF except 1SF in final answer Ignore rounding/ truncating errors except in the final answer	
		Correct answer with or without workings scores 2	

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
4(d)(ii)	 An answer that makes reference to one of the following points: side reactions dinitration / multiple nitrations/ substitutions incomplete reaction loss when transferring from the conical flask to the beaker loss during recrystallisation some product remains in solution 	Ignore just transfer loss Ignore impure methyl benzoate/starting material may not be pure Do not award crystals are not dry	(1)

(Total for Question 4 = 12 marks)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
5(a)	An answer that makes reference to the following points:		(2)
	• to react with the iodine formed (1)	Allow to remove the iodine Allow to reduce the iodine (to iodide ions) Allow balanced equation	
	• so a colour change occurs when a certain amount of (1) reaction has taken place	Allow to delay the colour change / solution turning blue-black Allow so the solution does not immediately change colour	
		Allow when all the sodium thiosulfate is used up the iodine reacts with the starch/ there is a colour change (2)	
		Do not award to slow down the reaction	



Question Number	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
5(b)(ii)	An answer that makes reference to the following points:first order with respect to iodide ions	(1)		(2)
	• because graph is a straight line through the origin	(1)	Allow the graph (of rate and concentration) is a straight line/ linear Allow rate is proportional to concentration/volume Allow 1/t is proportional to concentration /volume Allow the relationship between two points Allow constant gradient	

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
5(c)	An answer that makes reference to the following point:		(1)
	• (the concentrations of hydrogen peroxide and sulfuric acid are effectively constant) so the rate is only dependent on the iodide ions/KI	Allow they (hydrogen peroxide and sulfuric acid) do not affect the rate	
	1	Ignore iodide ions are the only variable/only the concentration of iodide ions is changing	
		concentration of iodide ions is change	ing or Question 5 –

(Total for Question 5 = 8 marks) (Total for Paper = 50 marks)

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