

GCSE (9–1)

Chemistry B (Twenty First Century Science)

J258/04: Depth in chemistry (Higher Tier)

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Mark Scheme for June 2019

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA) is a leading UK awarding body, providing a wide range of qualifications to meet the needs of candidates of all ages and abilities. OCR qualifications include AS/A Levels, Diplomas, GCSEs, Cambridge Nationals, Cambridge Technicals, Functional Skills, Key Skills, Entry Level qualifications, NVQs and vocational qualifications in areas such as IT, business, languages, teaching/training, administration and secretarial skills.

It is also responsible for developing new specifications to meet national requirements and the needs of students and teachers. OCR is a not-for-profit organisation; any surplus made is invested back into the establishment to help towards the development of qualifications and support, which keep pace with the changing needs of today's society.

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which marks were awarded by examiners. It does not indicate the details of the discussions which took place at an examiners' meeting before marking commenced.

All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

© OCR 2019

Annotations available in RM Assessor

Annotation	Meaning
	Correct response
	Incorrect response
	Omission mark
	Benefit of doubt given
	Contradiction
	Rounding error
	Error in number of significant figures
	Error carried forward
	Level 1
	Level 2
	Level 3
	Benefit of doubt not given
	Noted but no credit given
	Ignore

Abbreviations, annotations and conventions used in the detailed Mark Scheme (to include abbreviations and subject-specific conventions).

Annotation	Meaning
/	alternative and acceptable answers for the same marking point
✓	Separates marking points
DO NOT ALLOW	Answers which are not worthy of credit
IGNORE	Statements which are irrelevant
ALLOW	Answers that can be accepted
()	Words which are not essential to gain credit
<u>—</u>	Underlined words must be present in answer to score a mark
ECF	Error carried forward
AW	Alternative wording
ORA	Or reverse argument

Subject-specific Marking Instructions**INTRODUCTION**

Your first task as an Examiner is to become thoroughly familiar with the material on which the examination depends. This material includes:

- the specification, especially the assessment objectives
- the question paper
- the mark scheme.

You should ensure that you have copies of these materials.

You should ensure also that you are familiar with the administrative procedures related to the marking process. These are set out in the OCR booklet **Instructions for Examiners**. If you are examining for the first time, please read carefully **Appendix 5 Introduction to Script Marking: Notes for New Examiners**.

Please ask for help or guidance whenever you need it. Your first point of contact is your Team Leader.

The breakdown of Assessment Objectives for GCSE (9-1) in Chemistry

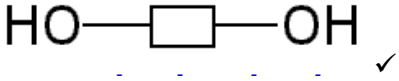
	Assessment Objective
AO1	Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of scientific ideas and scientific techniques and procedures.
AO1.1	Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of scientific ideas.
AO1.2	Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of scientific techniques and procedures.
AO2	Apply knowledge and understanding of scientific ideas and scientific enquiry, techniques and procedures.
AO2.1	Apply knowledge and understanding of scientific ideas.
AO2.2	Apply knowledge and understanding of scientific enquiry, techniques and procedures.
AO3	Analyse information and ideas to interpret and evaluate, make judgements and draw conclusions and develop and improve experimental procedures.
AO3.1	Analyse information and ideas to interpret and evaluate.
AO3.1a	Analyse information and ideas to interpret.
AO3.1b	Analyse information and ideas to evaluate.
AO3.2	Analyse information and ideas to make judgements and draw conclusions.
AO3.2a	Analyse information and ideas to make judgements.
AO3.2b	Analyse information and ideas to draw conclusions.
AO3.3	Analyse information and ideas to develop and improve experimental procedures.
AO3.3a	Analyse information and ideas to develop experimental procedures.
AO3.3b	Analyse information and ideas to improve experimental procedures.

Question			Answer	Marks	AO element	Guidance
1	(a)		Any three from: more than one metal ion has green colour / orange colour / same colour ✓ A/green flame colour could be <u>copper or zinc or iron</u> ✓ B/orange-red flame colour is (probably) calcium / could be calcium or iron ✓ Iron can be many different colours (so difficult to identify) ✓ Difficult to tell the difference between some colours (by eye) / colours overlap ✓	3	2.2	ALLOW two metals linked to a colour/ 2 metals linked to A or B IGNORE it could be a mixture IGNORE not all ions are given for reference
	(b)	(i)	gives a result with acid <u>and</u> with silver nitrate / could be a carbonate or a chloride ✓	1	2.2	Result for carbonate is fizzes/CO₂ given off/limewater turns milky <u>and</u> silver nitrate result is white precipitate ALLOW correct formulae for ions e.g. CO₃²⁻ / Cl⁻ IGNORE 'halide' DO NOT ALLOW chlorine
		(ii)	A: copper and B calcium (no iron or zinc) ✓ chloride in both ✓ A (only) carbonate ✓	3	3.2b	DO NOT ALLOW chlorine DO NOT ALLOW carbonate mark if additional incorrect anions if more than 2 for A or 1 for B are given

	(c)	faster / gives a printout / distinct or matching lines / idea that spectrum is unique / does not rely on human eye / does not rely on observations / less (human) error / can identify a mixture of ions / more sensitive / does not rely on human judgment (of colour) ✓	1	1.2	IGNORE it is easier/more accurate/more reliable ALLOW gives amounts
--	-----	---	---	-----	--

Question			Answer	Marks	AO element	Guidance
2	(a)	(i)	volume = 8 ✓ surface area = 48 ✓ ratio = $(48 \div 8) = 6$ ✓	3	2.2	ALLOW ECF
		(ii)	nanoparticles have a higher surface area ✓ when the same volume is compared ✓	2	1.1	ALLOW 1 mark for 'They have a bigger surface area to volume ratio' IGNORE 'they are smaller'
	(b)	(i)	Nanoparticles are (very/much) small(er) ✓ Nanoparticles are smaller than holes / can <u>fit</u> through / metal particles are <u>too large</u> to pass through the holes ✓	2	1.1 2.1	IGNORE 'can go through holes'
		(ii)	Any three from: Some risks of nanoparticles are not known ✓ Risk is the same for both / (Risk is different because) socks use nanoparticles outside the body, cancer treatment they are inside ✓ Cancer is life threatening / can cause death / very serious disease ✓ Benefit for treating cancer greater / treating cancer is worth the risk / benefit outweighs risk ✓ Not having smelly feet is not important / not worth the risk / benefit does not outweigh risk ✓	3	3.1b	

Question			Answer	Marks	AO element	Guidance
3	(a)		H^+ ions (from the acid) give low pH / H^+ present at start/at 0 ✓ OH^- ions (from alkali) give high pH / OH^- present at the end / in excess after $25cm^3$ alkali is added ✓ $25cm^3$ is neutralisation / <u>increase</u> is neutralisation point / $25cm^3$ shows change from acid to alkali / <u>increase</u> shows change from acid to alkali / (sudden) change from low pH to high pH ✓	3	2.1	IGNORE pH increases alone. ALLOW quoted values of pH1-3.5 to pH10.5-12.5
	(b)		Experiment uses $25.0 cm^3$ sodium hydroxide (for neutralisation) / $20cm^3$ is not neutral/still acidic ✓ idea that more volume (more than $20.0 cm^3$) sodium hydroxide needed (than acid) ✓	2	2.1	

Question			Answer	Marks	AO element	Guidance
4	(a)		Polyester ✓	1	1.1	
	(b)	(i)		1	1.2	DO NOT ALLOW –HO
		(ii)	water is given out during polymerisation / condensation reaction / water is taken in during break down ✓ one reaction is the reverse of another / one makes polymer (from monomers/molecules) the other breaks it down / water in and water out ✓	2	1.1	Note 'fig 4.2' is the breakdown of the polymer DO NOT ALLOW if addition is stated ALLOW breakdown is hydrolysis ALLOW 2 marks for the idea of water in and out
		(iii)	Contains COOH ✓ 'Di' because it contains two acid groups / two carboxyl group / acid group on both ends ✓	2	1.1	ALLOW description of COOH group e.g. carbon double bonded to an oxygen atom and an OH group ALLOW 'two carboxylic groups'
	(c)		FIRST CHECK THE ANSWER ON ANSWER LINE If answer = 382 award 2 marks RFM = $((6 \times 12) + (4 \times 16) + (1 \times 8)) = 144$ ✓ $55000 \div 144 = 382$ (nearest whole number) ✓	2	2.2	ALLOW 1 mark for 1964 (using Mr as 28) / 381.94... ECF $55000 \div \text{RFM}$ rounded correctly to a whole number

[illegible]

		(iii) Any two from: heat copper carbonate to constant mass / heat it for longer / heat to a higher temperature / heat more strongly ✓ make sure carbon is in excess / add more carbon ✓ heat for longer with carbon ✓ make sure all copper has sunk to the bottom / repeat shaking with water stage / recover more copper from water and/or impurities (e.g. by filtering) ✓ idea of minimising loss of product in transfer between stages/apparatus ✓	2	3.3b	ALLOW coke for carbon DO NOT ALLOW evaporate/distil/boil off the water <u>then</u> filter
--	--	--	----------	-------------	---

5	(d)	Any three from: No need to mine malachite ✓ Does not involve heating / no fuels needed / uses less energy ✓ Does not produce carbon dioxide/waste gas/greenhouse gases ✓ Supplies of ores are running out ✓ Biological methods involve use of acids (which may harm environment) / may cause leaching / may cause acids or metals to enter water courses ✓ Cannot meet demand using biological methods alone / cannot make enough / only small scale / too slow (to be viable) ✓ idea of using waste / is a recycling method / idea that bacteria remove a waste product/impurities/ possibly toxic substances (from the environment) ✓	3	3.1b	ALLOW reverse arguments throughout IGNORE bacteria increase carbon dioxide IGNORE eutrophication
---	-----	--	---	------	--

Question			Answer	Marks	AO element	Guidance
6	(a)		exothermic means that heat or energy is given out/made / exothermic process speeds up rate of reaction ✓ process 1 does not need to be heated / keeps it at 60°C ✓ process 2 water evaporates (without external heat) / ammonium sulfate forms as dry powder ✓	3	1.1 2.2x2	
	(b)		evaporation ✓ filtration (and then evaporation) ✓	2	2.2	IGNORE crystallisation (in both) DO NOT ALLOW mention of distillation (in both)
	(c)		FIRST CHECK THE ANSWER ON ANSWER LINE If answer = 56.9(%) award 3 marks Gives any two correct RFM from: $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3 = (2 \times 14 + 8 \times 1 + 12 + 3 \times 16) / 96$ $\text{CaSO}_4 = (40.1 + 32.1 + 4 \times 16) / 136(.2)$ $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 = (2 \times 14 + 8 \times 1 + 32.1 + 4 \times 16) / 132(.1)$ ✓✓ Calculates atom economy correctly = 56.9 (%) ✓	3	2.2 1.2	ALLOW 2 marks for 232(.2) shown in working
	(d)	(i)	can continue without causing harm to the environment/without depleting resources / meeting current needs without compromising future generations / meeting both current and future needs ✓	1	1.1	

		(ii)	Any two from: Process 1 uses concentrated acids which cause a safety risk (to humans or the environment) ✓ Process 1 requires energy for heating / needs a higher temperature / process 2 requires energy for evaporation ✓ Process 1 and 2 have 100% atom economy / produce no waste / process 3 has a much lower atom economy / produces waste/produces calcium carbonate ✓ Calcium carbonate must be disposed of / may not have a use ✓	2	2.2	IGNORE 'needs energy' alone IGNORE 'kept at 60°C' alone ALLOW processes with 100% atom economy are more sustainable than those which produce waste IGNORE references to yield
		(e)	Any two from: Batch is small scale / continuous is large scale ✓ (Batch used in labs because) does not need complex equipment / uses standard laboratory equipment / idea of quality controlled products ✓ (Continuous used in industry because) works all day and all night / no break in production / no need to keep heating up apparatus from cold / no need to clear vessels /automated / less need for human operators ✓	2	1.1	ALLOW reverse arguments ALLOW 'high demand' IGNORE specific formulation ideas IGNORE 'it is continuous' alone

Question	Answer	Marks	AO element	Guidance
7*	Please refer to the marking instructions on page 4 of this mark scheme for guidance on how to mark this question. Level 3 (5–6 marks) Identifies advantages and disadvantages of all three diagrams AND Describes features of an ideal diagram. <i>There is a well-developed line of reasoning which is clear and logically structured. The information presented is relevant and substantiated.</i> Level 2 (3–4 marks) Describes advantages and disadvantages of two or more diagrams. OR Describes advantages and disadvantage of one diagram and describes features of an ideal diagram. <i>There is a line of reasoning presented with some structure. The information presented is relevant and supported by some evidence.</i> Level 1 (1–2 marks) Identifies an advantage or disadvantage of all three diagrams. OR Describes a feature of an ideal diagram. <i>There is an attempt at a logical structure with a line of reasoning. The information is in the most part relevant.</i> 0 marks <i>No response or no response worthy of credit.</i>	6	2x 3.1a 4x 1.1	AO1.1/AO3.1a Knowledge and understanding linked to the interpretation of the diagrams in question Advantages and disadvantages of A • shows vibration of particles /shows it is a solid • does not show ions/charges/bonding/sizes/3D nature/does not is show 2 different particles/elements/ions / all particles the same Advantages and disadvantages of B • shows charges on ions / shows ions are different / shows why ions are attracted / shows (ionic) bonding/attraction / shows relative sizes / shows ratio (of ions) • does not show 3D arrangement / does not identify ions/does not show vibration Advantages and disadvantages of C • shows relative sizes / 3D nature / two different ions/particles • does not show ions/charges/bonding/vibration AO1.1 Knowledge and understanding of the ideal diagram • needs to show ions/charges/bonds • shows (two different) types of particle • needs to show sizes • needs to show 3D nature (and identify elements) • needs to show vibration IGNORE references to electrons / electron configuration For full marks terms need to be correct e.g. 'vibration' (not 'movement') and 'ions' (not molecules/atoms/protons/electrons)

Question	Answer	Marks	AO element	Guidance
8*	Please refer to the marking instructions on page 4 of this mark scheme for guidance on how to mark this question. Level 3 (5–6 marks) Describes experimental procedures and gives expected observations AND states the order of reactivity <i>There is a well-developed line of reasoning which is clear and logically structured. The information presented is relevant and substantiated.</i> Level 2 (3–4 marks) Describes an experimental procedure and gives the expected observation OR Describes one experimental procedure and states the order of reactivity <i>There is a line of reasoning presented with some structure. The information presented is relevant and supported by some evidence.</i> Level 1 (1–2 marks) Makes a statement to describe an experimental procedure OR States the order of reactivity <i>There is an attempt at a logical structure with a line of reasoning. The information is in the most part relevant.</i> 0 marks No response or no response worthy of credit.	6	4 x 1.1 1 x 3.3a 1 x 3.2b	AO3.3a Analyse information and ideas to develop experimental procedures - add each halogen to all three halides (OR) add each halogen to halides of less reactive elements / chlorine to bromide and bromine to iodide AO1.1 Knowledge and understanding of scientific techniques and procedures to give expected observations - temperature increases when chlorine is added to potassium bromide/iodide / when bromine is added to potassium iodide - chlorine when added to potassium iodide gives brown colour - chlorine when added to potassium bromide gives brown colour - bromine when added to potassium iodide gives brown colour - any other combinations do not give a colour change/no (displacement) reaction/stays colourless / no temperature change ALLOW yellow or red or orange for bromine ALLOW yellow or orange or grey <u>solid</u> for iodine AO3.2b Order of reactivity - order of reactivity is chlorine – bromine – iodine - reactivity decreases down the group IGNORE any mention of astatine ALLOW 1 mark for general statement linking reactivity to displacement

Question			Answer	Marks	AO element	Guidance
9	(a)		The melting point of chromium ~ the melting point of vanadium. ✓ The melting point of copper >> the melting point of mercury ✓	2	2.1	
	(b)		Mercury has a MP below room temperature / has a negative MP / is a liquid (at room temperature and pressure) ✓ Zinc only forms one (positive) ion / transition metals form ions with different charges ✓ The oxide of zinc is white / oxides of transition metals are usually coloured ✓	3	1.1	IGNORE low melting point IGNORE mercury has ions with the same charge
	(c)		CuO ✓ Cu ₂ O ✓	2	1.1 2.1	IGNORE superscripted charges on ions
	(d)		contain oxygen ✓ has a negative charge ✓	2	1.2	
	(e)		Transition metals make good catalysts. ✓	1	1.1	

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)
The Triangle Building
Shaftesbury Road
Cambridge
CB2 8EA

OCR Customer Contact Centre

Education and Learning

Telephone: 01223 553998

Facsimile: 01223 552627

Email: general.qualifications@ocr.org.uk

www.ocr.org.uk

For staff training purposes and as part of our quality assurance programme your call may be recorded or monitored

Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations
is a Company Limited by Guarantee
Registered in England
Registered Office; The Triangle Building, Shaftesbury Road, Cambridge, CB2 8EA
Registered Company Number: 3484466
OCR is an exempt Charity

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)
Head office
Telephone: 01223 552552
Facsimile: 01223 552553

© OCR 2019

