



*Rewarding Learning*

**General Certificate of Secondary Education  
2023**

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## **Chemistry**

Unit 1  
Higher Tier

**[GCM12]**

**MONDAY 22 MAY, MORNING**

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**MARK  
SCHEME**

## General Marking Instructions

### **Introduction**

Mark schemes are intended to ensure that the GCSE examinations are marked consistently and fairly. The mark schemes provide markers with an indication of the nature and range of candidates' responses likely to be worthy of credit. They also set out the criteria which they should apply in allocating marks to candidates' responses.

### **Assessment objectives**

Below are the assessment objectives for GCSE Chemistry.

Candidates must:

- AO1** Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of:
  - scientific ideas;
  - scientific techniques and procedures.
- AO2** Apply knowledge and understanding of and develop skills in:
  - scientific ideas;
  - scientific enquiry, techniques and procedures.
- AO3** Analyse scientific information and ideas to:
  - interpret and evaluate;
  - make judgements and draw conclusions;
  - develop and improve experimental procedures.

### **Quality of candidates' responses**

In marking the examination papers, examiners should be looking for a quality of response reflecting the level of maturity which may reasonably be expected of a 16-year-old which is the age at which the majority of candidates sit their GCSE examinations.

### **Flexibility in marking**

Mark schemes are not intended to be totally prescriptive. No mark scheme can cover all the responses which candidates may produce. In the event of unanticipated answers, examiners are expected to use their professional judgement to assess the validity of answers. If an answer is particularly problematic, then examiners should seek the guidance of the Supervising Examiner.

### **Positive marking**

Examiners are encouraged to be positive in their marking, giving appropriate credit for what candidates know, understand and can do rather than penalising candidates for errors or omissions. The exception to this for GCSE Chemistry is when Examiners are marking complex calculations when the Examiners are briefed to mark by error or omission. Examiners should make use of the whole of the available mark range for any particular question and be prepared to award full marks for a response which is as good as might reasonably be expected of a 16-year-old GCSE candidate.

### **Awarding zero marks**

Marks should only be awarded for valid responses and no marks should be awarded for an answer which is completely incorrect or inappropriate.

### **Marking Calculations**

In marking answers involving calculations, examiners should apply the 'carry error through' rule so that candidates are not penalised more than once for a computational error. To avoid a candidate being penalised, marks can be awarded where correct conclusions or inferences are made from their incorrect calculations.

### **Types of mark schemes**

Mark schemes for tasks or questions which require candidates to respond in extended written form are marked on the basis of levels of response which take account of the quality of written communication.

Other questions which require only short answers are marked on a point for point basis with marks awarded for each valid piece of information provided.

### **Levels of response**

In deciding which level of response to award, examiners should look for the number of indicative content points in candidate responses to ensure that the answer has been written to coincide with the question. In deciding which mark within a particular level to award to any response, quality of communication will be assessed and examiners are expected to use their professional judgement.

The following guidance is provided to assist examiners.

- **Threshold performance:** Response which just merits inclusion in the level and should be awarded a mark at or near the bottom of the range.
- **High performance:** Response which fully satisfies the level description and should be awarded a mark at or near the top of the range.

### **Quality of written communication**

Quality of written communication is taken into account in assessing candidates' responses to all tasks and questions that require them to respond in extended written form. These tasks and questions are marked on the basis of bands of response. The description for each band of response includes reference to the quality of written communication.

For conciseness, quality of written communication is distinguished within bands of response as follows:

Band A: Quality of written communication is excellent.

Band B: Quality of written communication is good.

Band C: Quality of written communication is basic.

Band D: Response not worthy of credit

In interpreting these band descriptions, examiners should refer to the more detailed guidance provided below:

**Band A (Excellent):** Excellent reference to scientific terminology. The candidate successfully selects and uses the most appropriate form and style of writing. Relevant material is organised with a high degree of clarity and coherence. There is widespread and accurate use of appropriate specialist vocabulary. Presentation, spelling, punctuation and grammar are of a sufficiently high standard to make meaning clear.

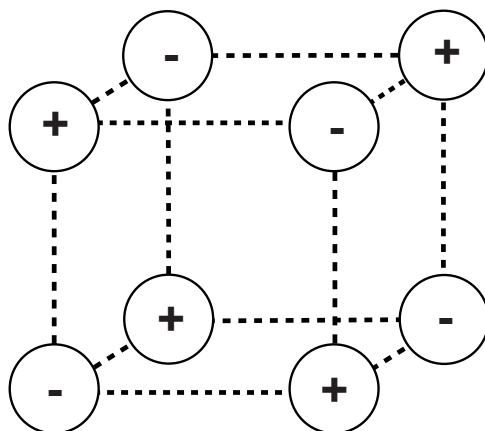
**Band B (Good):** Good reference to scientific terminology. The candidate makes a reasonable selection and use of an appropriate form and style of writing. Relevant material is organised with some clarity and coherence. There is some use of appropriate specialist vocabulary. Presentation, spelling, punctuation and grammar are sufficiently competent to make meaning clear.

**Band C (Basic):** Basic reference to scientific terminology. The candidate makes only a limited selection and use of an appropriate form and style of writing. The organisation of material may lack clarity and coherence. There is little use of specialist vocabulary. Presentation, spelling, punctuation and grammar may be such that intended meaning is not clear.

1 (a) (i) a pure substance is a single element or compound (not mixed with any other substance) [1]

rock salt contains more than one compound/rock salt has sodium chloride and other minerals [1] [2]

(ii)



[1]

(iii) ionic lattice

[1]

(b) (i) attraction between positive ions and [1] delocalised electrons [1] [2]

(ii) all have 74 protons [1]  
108, 109, 110, 112 neutrons [1] [2]

(iii) strong ionic bonding [1]  
requires substantial energy to break [1] [2]

(iv) similarities: Any **one** of:  
both have giant covalent structure [1]  
both have covalent bonds (between carbon atoms) [1]  
differences: Any **one** of:  
graphite has layers/hexagonal arrangement of atoms and diamond has a tetrahedral arrangement [1]  
graphite each carbon atom is bonded to 3 other carbon atoms and 4 in diamond [1] [2]

(c) (i) oxygen



[1]

water



[1]

[2]

(ii) weak van der Waals' forces between the molecules [1]  
require little energy to break [1] [2]

(iii) molecular/simple [1]

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2 (a)	Separation	Separating Technique
	Pure water from sea water	simple distillation [1]
	Silver chloride from a mixture of silver chloride and water	filtration [1]
	Potassium chloride from aqueous potassium chloride	crystallisation [1]
	Ethanol from a mixture of ethanol and water	fractional distillation [1]

[4]

(b) (i) anhydrous copper(II) sulfate [1]  
white to blue [1] [2]

(ii) sharp boiling point/boiling pt of 100 °C [1]

(iii) filtration [1]  
sedimentation [1] [2]

(c) observations: purple gas [1]  
grey-black solid on filter funnel [1]

explanation: iodine sublimes/iodine changes from  
solid to gas on heating [1] [3]

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MARKS

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- 3 (a) pink to colourless [2]  
wrong way round = [1] [2]
- (b) burette [1]
- (c)  $2\text{NaOH} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$   
correct formulae of reactants [1]  
correct formulae of products [1]  
correct balancing [1] [3]
- (d) **indicative content**
- repeat experiment without indicator/add charcoal and heat
  - add required volume of acid/filter (to remove charcoal)
  - heat to half volume
  - allow to cool and crystallise
  - filter (off the crystals)
  - dry crystals between filter paper/in a low temperature oven/in a desiccator

Band	Response	Mark
A	Candidates must use appropriate specialist terms [5–6 indicative content points]. Relevant material is organised with a high degree of clarity and coherence. They must use excellent spelling, punctuation and grammar and the form and style are of a very high standard.	[5]-[6]
B	Candidates must use appropriate specialist terms [3–4 indicative content points]. Relevant material is organised with some clarity and coherence. They use good spelling, punctuation and grammar and the form and style are of a satisfactory standard.	[3]-[4]
C	Candidates give a brief description [at least 2 indicative content points]. The organisation of material may lack clarity and coherence. They use limited spelling, punctuation and grammar and they have limited use of specialist terms. The form and style are of limited standard.	[1]-[2]
D	A response not worthy of credit.	[0]

[6]

(e)  $\% = \frac{180}{322} [1] \times 100 = 55.9 [1] \%$  [2]

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4 (a) Moles of C =  $\frac{40.0}{12} = 3.33$   
 Moles of H =  $\frac{6.7}{1} = 6.7$   
 Moles of O =  $\frac{53.3}{16} = 3.33$  } [2]

empirical formula is CH<sub>2</sub>O [1] [3]

(b) (i) paper [1]

(ii)  $R_f = \frac{\text{distance moved by spot}}{\text{distance moved by solvent}}$  [1]

(iii) different amino acids move different distances/move at different rates/differences in solubility [1]

(iv) 5.4 (cm) [1]

(c) (i)  $1 \times 10^{-7}$  to  $1 \times 10^{-9}$  m [1]

(ii) better skin coverage/more effective protection/colourless [1]

(d) (i) weak acid/lower concentration of H<sup>+</sup> ions in solution [1]

(ii) universal indicator paper [1]  
 compare colour to colour chart [1] [2]

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Statement	Incorrect word	Correct word
1	lighter/down	darker/up
2	positive	negative
3	gas	liquid

[1] for each correct row [3]

(b) one electron gained (into outer shell) [1]  
 outer shell further from nucleus/atomic radius increases down the group [1]  
 less attraction between incoming electron and nucleus [1] [3]

(c) (i)  $2\text{Br}^- + \text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{Cl}^- + \text{Br}_2$   
 correct formulae of reactants [1]  
 correct formulae of products [1]  
 correct balancing [1] [3]

(ii) colourless to orange [1]

(iii) damp universal indicator paper [1]  
 changes to red then bleaches white [1] [2]

(d)  $2\text{I}^- \rightarrow \text{I}_2 + 2\text{e}^-$   
 $\text{I}^-$  on left and  $\text{I}_2$  on right [1]  
 $+e^-$  on right ( $-e^-$  on left) [1]  
 correct balancing [1] [3]

(e) moles of NaCl =  $\frac{175.5}{58.5} = 3$  [1]

moles of  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 = \frac{3}{2} = 1.5$  [1]

mass of  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 = 1.5 \times 106 = 159$  (g) [1] [3]

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6 (a) solubility increases for A and solubility remains constant for C [1]

(b) at 55 °C solubility of B is 80 g/100 g water [1]  
 20 g of B saturates 25 g of water so solution is unsaturated/  
 $18\text{g} \times 4 = 72\text{g}/100\text{g}$  water  $\therefore$  unsaturated [2]

(c) at 70 °C solubility of A = 120 g/100 g water [1]  
 at 20 °C solubility of A = 30 g/100 g water [1]  
 $120 - 30 = 90$  g [1]  
 $90/2 = 45$  g [1] [4]

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**Total**

**80**