



Rewarding Learning

**ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY (AS)
General Certificate of Education
2016**

Chemistry

Assessment Unit AS 3

assessing

Module 3: Practical Examination

Practical Booklet A

[AC133]

TUESDAY 10 MAY, MORNING

**MARK
SCHEME**

Annotation

1. Please do all marking in **red** ink.
2. All scripts are checked for mathematical errors. Please adopt a system of one tick (✓) equals 1 mark, e.g. if you have awarded 4 marks for part of a question then 4 ticks (✓) should be on this candidate's answer.
3. The total mark for each question should be recorded in a circle placed opposite the question number in the teacher mark column.
4. As candidates have access to scripts please do not write any inappropriate comments on their scripts.

General points

- All calculations are marked according to the number of errors made.
- Errors can be carried through. If the wrong calculation is carried out then the incorrect answer can be carried through. One mistake at the start of a question does not always mean that all marks are lost.
- Listing is when more than one answer is given for a question that only requires one answer, e.g. the precipitate from a chloride with silver nitrate is a white solid; if the candidate states a white or a cream solid, one answer is correct and one answer is wrong. Hence they cancel out.
- Although names might be in the mark scheme it is generally accepted that formulae can replace them. Formulae and names are often interchangeable in chemistry.
- The marking of colours is defined in the 'CCEA GCE Chemistry Acceptable Colours' document.

MARKING GUIDELINES

Interpretation of the Mark Scheme

- **Carry error through**
This is where mistakes/wrong answers are penalised when made, but if carried into further steps of the question, then no further penalty is applied. This pertains to calculations and observational/deduction exercises. Please annotate candidates' answers by writing the letters c.e.t. on the appropriate place in the candidates' answers.
- **Oblique/forward slash**
This indicates an acceptable alternative answer(s).
- **Brackets**
Where an answer is given in the mark scheme and is followed by a word/words in brackets, this indicates that the information within the brackets is non-essential for awarding the mark(s).

- 1 Table [3]
 Decimal places [2]
 Average titre [2]
 Titration consistency [1]
 Indicator colour change [2] [8]

NOTES

Table [3]

The Table should be drawn **as an enclosed table**. It should be labelled with the following:

initial burette reading, final burette reading and the titre. It is not necessary to use exactly these words but there should be appropriate columns and rows. The recorded readings should be checked for mathematical accuracy. [1]

The rough titration value should be greater than the accurate values (no more than 2.0 cm³ greater) [1].

Units, i.e. cm³, should be stated [1].

Use of decimal places [2]

All burette readings should be to at least one decimal place – each mistake is penalised by one mark.

(However initial burette readings of 0 are penalised once only.)

If used, the second decimal place position should be 0 or 5 only, other values will be penalised by one mark each time used.

Average titre [2]

Accurate titrations only should be used. The use of a rough value is [-1]. The average value can be calculated to two decimal places or more, e.g. 25.15 and 25.20 average to 25.175.

If three accurate titres are recorded, then the average titre must be calculated using all three accurate titres.

Any error is [-1]. This might be an incorrect calculation or the omission of units. If the average titre is included in the table then the units indicated on the table apply.

Titration consistency [1]

This is the difference within the accurate titrations. If three accurate values are given then the difference between highest and lowest is used.

Difference	Mark
±0.2	[1]
>0.2	[0]

Indicator colour change at the end point: pink to colourless [2]
 (colourless to pink = 1 mark)

2 Observation

(a) You are provided with a mixture of two salts, labelled **B**.

Test	Observations
<p>1 Add a half spatula measure of the solid B to a test tube containing 5 cm³ of dilute nitric acid.</p> <p>Add 4 drops of silver nitrate solution.</p> <p>Add 5 cm³ of dilute ammonia solution.</p>	<p>Solid dissolves/colourless solution forms Effervescence</p> <p>White precipitate</p> <p>Precipitate dissolves</p> <p>[4]</p>
<p>2 Dissolve a spatula measure of solid B in a test tube containing 5 cm³ of water.</p> <p>Add 1 cm³ of magnesium nitrate solution, warm gently.</p>	<p>White precipitate/goes cloudy</p> <p>[1]</p>
<p>3 Add a spatula measure of the solid B to 2 cm³ of dilute sodium hydroxide in a test tube and warm gently.</p> <p>Hold a glass rod dipped in concentrated hydrochloric acid at the mouth of the test tube.</p>	<p>Pungent smell</p> <p>White fumes/smoke</p> <p>[2]</p>
<p>4 Dip a nichrome wire loop in concentrated hydrochloric acid, touch solid B with the wire.</p> <p>Hold the wire in a blue Bunsen flame.</p>	<p>Yellow/orange flame</p> <p>[1]</p>

(b) You are provided with a solution, containing an organic compound labelled **C**.

Carry out the following tests on the solution. Record your observations in the spaces below.

Test	Observation
1 Describe the smell of solution C .	Smell of vinegar/sharp smell [1]
2 Place a drop of solution C onto Universal Indicator paper.	Turns orange [1]
3 Add 10 drops of solution C to 2 cm ³ of acidified potassium dichromate solution in a test tube. Warm the mixture in a water bath.	Orange colour remains [1]
4 Add a spatula measure of anhydrous sodium carbonate to a test tube one quarter full of solution C .	Sodium carbonate dissolves/colourless solution forms
Test any gas produced with limewater.	Effervescence Limewater cloudy/milky [3]