

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2012 series

9701 CHEMISTRY

9701/34

Paper 3 (Advanced Practical Skills), maximum raw mark 40

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2012 series for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level components and some Ordinary Level components

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Question	Sections	Indicative material	Mark	
1 (a)	PDO Recording	I Correct units given for time and rates columns: / s or (s) and / s ⁻¹ or (s ⁻¹)	1	
	PDO Display	II Records all 5 times to the nearest second. Do not allow if t ₁ > t ₃ . III All (1000/time) values are correctly evaluated to 3 sig fig using the candidate's recorded times. (Minimum of 3 experiments carried out.)	1	
	MMO Quality	IV to IX Use the method given in the notes below when awarding the Quality marks.	6	[9]
<p>Round all reaction times to the nearest second.</p> <p>IV and V Experiments 2 and 4: calculate $100(2t_2 - t_4)/t_4 \leq 20\%$ for 1 mark; $\leq 10\%$ for 2 marks.</p> <p>VI and VII Experiments 2 and 5: calculate $100(4t_2 - t_5)/t_5 \leq 20\%$ for 1 mark; $\leq 10\%$ for 2 marks.</p> <p>VIII and IX Experiments 4 and 5: calculate $100(2t_4 - t_5)/t_5 \leq 30\%$ for 1 mark; $\leq 10\%$ for 2 marks. If the candidate has not completed the 5th experiment, marks IV and V are available. Also check Experiments 1 and 2: t₂ should equal t₁ x 5/4. Use the 10% and 20% boundaries.</p> <p>If only the first three experiments are completed, award Q marks based on Experiments 1 and 2 (as above).</p>				
(b)	PDO Layout	I Plots (1000/time) on y-axis and volume of FB 1 on x-axis. Axes correctly labelled and correct unit included with volume heading.	1	
		II Uniform scales selected and more than half of the available grid used. Scales must start at (0,0).	1	
		III All results are plotted within ½ square and in correct square. Allow for minimum 4 experiments carried out.	1	
		IV Draws a line through the origin (as shown) which lies within the arc of the points.	1	
		V Draws a straight line of best fit (origin not essential).	1	
				[5]

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(c)	ACE Interpretation	(i) Experiment 1 and 5: correct concentration (to 2 – 4 sf) of hydrogen peroxide in one of the solutions (0.088/0.0885/0.08846 and 0.018/0.0177/0.01769 respectively). Correct concentrations in both and working shown in one.	1	[3]
	PDO Display	(ii) Working to show that concentration of H ₂ O ₂ is proportional to volume of FB 1 . Use of ratios or multiplying factor or statement that total volume is constant / the same in each.	1	
			1	
(d)	ACE Conclusions	Two pieces of evidence needed. If website statement correct (i) a straight line / (line has) constant gradient (ii) passes through origin if graph line is straight (iii) straight line passes through origin (if appropriate from results) gains both marks. or If website statement not correct (i) a curve has been drawn / no straight line / not constant gradient (ii) straight line does not pass through the origin (iii) points too scattered / not on best fit line. If no comment on correct / incorrect Allow 1 mark: for two pieces of evidence A straight line, not passing through the origin could score both marks depending on explanation given (proportional but not directly proportional). If two points are compared they must be on or very close to the graph line.	1 1	[2]
(e)	ACE Conclusions	Predicts time will be reduced / halved (reference to rate is incorrect; allow time is faster). Explains that smaller amount / moles / volume of thiosulfate are present to delay blue-black colour / less iodine needs to be produced.	1 1	[2]
(f)	ACE Interpretation	Temperature change / concentration of KI / initial concentration of H ₂ O ₂ . (NOT catalyst)	1	[1]
(g)	ACE Interpretation	(i) Correctly calculates mean = 54.8 only . (ii) Correctly calculates error = 3.6 or 3.65% . Allow ecf correctly calculated from candidate's answer in (i) (3.56 or 3.6% if mean = 56.2).	1 1	[2]
(h)	ACE Improvements	1 st experiment: only FB 2 changes and distilled water adjusted to give 60 cm ³ total and 2 nd experiment: only FB 4 changes and distilled water adjusted to give 55 cm ³ total.	1	[1]
				[Total: 25]

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FB 5 is FeSO ₄ (aq); FB 6 is NH ₄ Cl(aq) + Na ₂ SO ₃ (aq); FB 7 is MgSO ₄ (aq); FB 8 is CH ₃ CO ₂ Na(s)					
2	(a)	PDO Recording	I Records all results (in correct space) for unknowns in a single table.	1	[4]
		MMO Collection	II Records green ppt, insoluble in excess NaOH for FB 5 and white ppt insoluble in excess NaOH with FB 7 .	1	
		MMO Decisions	III Only heats the solution in which no ppt formed with NaOH.	1	
			IV Tests <u>gas</u> /NH ₃ evolved on heating FB 6 with NaOH with (red) litmus paper turning blue.	1	
	(b)	MMO Collection	With FB 5 records a green ppt, insoluble in excess ammonia and with FB 7 records a white ppt insoluble in excess ammonia. Any evidence of the green ppt with FB 5 turning brown in tests in (a) or (b).	1 1	[2]
	(c)	ACE Conclusions	No ecf in this section. FB 5 contains Fe ²⁺ , iron(II) FB 6 contains NH ₄ ⁺ , ammonium FB 7 contains Mg ²⁺ , magnesium	1	[1]
	(d)	MMO Decisions	(i) Chooses as reagents: barium chloride / nitrate as first reagent, and hydrochloric / nitric acid as second reagent.	1	[4]
		MMO Collection	(ii) White ppt for all three with first reagent. (Allow off-white ppt with FB 5) FB 5 and FB 7 ppt insoluble and FB 6 ppt dissolves in second reagent. (If acid added before Ba ²⁺ then award 3 rd mark for white ppt, no reaction, white ppt.)	1 1	
		ACE Conclusions	(iii) Correctly identifies the ions present and explanation from observations: SO ₄ ²⁻ in FB 5 and FB 7 as ppt insoluble in (appropriate) acid or SO ₃ ²⁻ in FB 6 as ppt soluble in acid. (Only allow ecf if same transposition of solutions as in (a); SO ₃ ²⁻ must be with NH ₄ ⁺)	1	

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(e)	MMO Collection	Either solution turns yellow / orange / orange-brown / brown (box 1) or brown / rust / red-brown ppt formed (box 2) (ppt soluble in excess is incorrect). Other of the above and observes effervescence / fizzing / bubbles (in either box). (Allow gas relights glowing splint (in either box) for 3 rd observation.)	1	[2]
			1	
(f)	MMO Collection	Test 1: (blue) litmus paper turns red and Test 2: sweet / fruity / glue / adhesive / nail varnish smell. Accept smell of ester.	1	[2]
	ACE Conclusion	Salt of an organic / carboxylic acid or organic salt / named salt of organic acid or (A solid/crystalline) organic/carboxylic acid/named organic acid.	1	
			[Total:15]	