

Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2018

Pearson Edexcel GCE Chemistry In Chemistry (9CH0) Paper 02 Advanced Organic Physical Chemistry

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General Marking Guidance

• All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.

• Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.

• Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.

• There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.

• All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.

• Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.

• When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.

• Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

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.

he 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 <u>meaning</u> 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	Acceptable Answer	Mark
1(a)	The only correct answer is D	
	A is incorrect because it is not an addition reaction	
	B is incorrect because no multiple bond is formed	
	C is incorrect because initiation is only the first stage in the mechanism of the reaction	

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Mark
1(b)	The only correct answer is A	(1)
	B is incorrect because oxides of nitrogen are not black solids	
	C is incorrect because oxides of sulfur are not black	
	D is incorrect because unburnt hydrocarbons are not black solids	

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Mark
1(c)	The only correct answer is D	(1)
	A is incorrect because no alkenes are produced	
	B is incorrect because hydrogen is formed	
	C is incorrect because the molecular formulae of the organic compounds are not the same	

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Mark
1(d)	The only correct answer is C	(1)
	A is incorrect because there are not 22 hydrogen atoms	
	B is incorrect because there are not 20 hydrogen atoms	
	D is incorrect because there are not 16 hydrogen atoms	

(Total for Question 1 = 4 marks)

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Mark
2(a)	The only correct answer is C	(1)
	A is incorrect because gaseous reactants attach only to the surface	
	B is incorrect because this happens after adsorption	
	D is incorrect because this is detachment of the products from the surface	

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
2(b)	An explanation that makes reference to the following:		(2)
	• increase surface (area) / more active sites (1)	Do not award a B sorption Ignore reference to rate of reaction / remove pollutants	
	 (honeycomb structure) allows gases to flow through (the exhaust) (1) 	Do not award if comments are made that refer to the structure acting like a filter for the particulates or other substances	

(Total for Question 2 = 3 marks)

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
3(a)(i)	Answer to 2 SF	$\frac{\text{Example of calculation:}}{\text{R}_{f}=}$ $\frac{1.5}{10} = 0.15$ Allow $0.14 - 0.16$ Do not award 3SF, e.g. 0.140/0.150/0.160 Do not award an answer with units	(1)

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
3(a)(ii)	An answer that makes reference to the following:		(3)
	• serine (1)		
	• methionine (1)	Allow for 1 mark out of the first two for F and B	
	 (reason) one amino acid is present twice (in the tripeptide) OR 	Allow `there are two serine amino acids/ there are two methionine amino acids'	
	Another amino acid has the same R _f value as either serine or methionine (1)	Do not award if given with any other amino acid stated in the question	
		Ignore reference to another amino acid not given in the table	

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
3(a)(iii)	An answer that makes reference to the following:	Allow reverse arguments	(2)
	 amino acids have different solubility / adsorption to the stationary phase (1) 	Do not award react with the stationary phase	
		Allow "TLC plate" for stationary phase	
		Allow interact with/affinity for/form different intermolecular forces with the stationary or mobile phase	
	 amino acids have different solubility in the mobile phase (1) 	Allow "solvent" for mobile phase Ignore references to molecular mass/size	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(a)(iv)	The only correct answer is C	(1)
	A is incorrect because this is a test for starch	
	B is incorrect because this is a strong acid-weak base indicator	
	D is incorrect because this is a weak acid-strong base indicator	

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
3(b)(i)	A statement that makes reference to		(1)
	 gases are inert / do not react (with the components of the mixture) 	Ignore references to intermolecular bonding / stability Do not award for not an oxidising agent	

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
3(b)(ii)	 A sketch that includes peak at 15 seconds and 40 seconds (1) 	Penalise additional peaks Max 1 for the differences in height if both peaks are not at correct positions	(3)
	 (peak at 15 seconds) with height at approximately twice that of the peak at 10 seconds (1) (peak at 40 seconds with) height at approximately the same height as that of the peak at 10 seconds (1) 		
	Exemplar sketch Detector Current 10 20 30 40 50 60 Time/s		

(Total for Question 3 = 11 marks)

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
4(a)(i)	correct equation	Example of equation: $2NaN_3 \rightarrow 2Na + 3N_2$	(1)
		Allow multiples Ignore state symbols even if incorrect	

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
4(a)(ii)	 conversion of volume and temperature to correct units (1) 	Example of calculation: $67 \text{ dm}^3 = 0.067 \text{ m}^3,$ $300^{\circ}\text{C} = 573 \text{ K}$	(4)
	• rearrangement of ideal gas equation so $n=pV \div RT$ and calculation of $n(N_2)$ in moles (1)	$n(N_2) = \frac{140\ 000\ x\ 0.067}{8.31\ x\ 573} = 1.9699(mol)$	
	• evaluation of $n(NaN_3)$ (1)	n(NaN ₃) = (2/3 x 1.9699=) 1.313 (mol)	
	• answer converted into mass to 2/3 SF (1)	m= (1.313 x 65 = 85.3629=) = 85.4 / 85 (g)	
	Allow TE at each stage	Correct answer without working scores (4)	

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
4(b)	An answer that makes reference to the following points:	Look for oxidation numbers annotated on the equation	(3)
	• Nitrogen (is reduced) from +5 to 0 (1)	Do not award potassium oxidised	
	• Sodium (is oxidised) from 0 to +1 (1)	Penalise omission of "+" sign, once only	
	• Balanced equation (1)	Example of balanced equation: 10 Na + 2 KNO ₃ \rightarrow K ₂ O+ 5 Na ₂ O + N ₂ Allow multiples	

Question Number	Acceptable Answer Additional guidance	Mark
4(c)	An answer that makes reference to the following points:	(3)
	Neutralisation reaction / acid base reaction (1) Allow salt formation	
	 Sodium and/or potassium oxides are caustic / corrosive Allow "metal oxides" (1) Ignore "harmful" / "alkaline" 	
	 Salts (silicates) formed are inert / unreactive (1) Allow "not harmful"/ "not caustic" Ignore "neutral" 	

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	
4(d)	The only correct answer is A	(1)
	B is incorrect because the peak would shift to the left and be higher	
	C is incorrect because the peak would shift to the left not to the right	
	D is incorrect because the peak would be shift to the left not to the right	for Question 4 – 12 marks)

(Total for Question 4 = 12 marks)

Question Number	Acceptable Answer		Additional guidance	Mark
5(a)	Balanced equation	(1)	Example of equation: $Cr_2O_7^{2-}+14H^++6e^-\rightarrow 2Cr^{3+}+7H_2O$ Allow multiples	(2)
	Appropriate colours	(1)	Orange colourless green colourless	
			Allow 'No colour' for colourless	
			Do not award `blue' for `green' Do not award `clear' for colourless Do not award if any spaces left blank	
			Ignore any colour given for electrons Ignore any shades of colour	

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
5(b)(i)	A diagram with any shading that is not 100%	An example of a suitable diagram: open top water in pear-shaped flask HEAT Allow shaded area to show 'air pockets'	(1)

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
5(b)(ii)	An answer that makes reference to the following		(1)
	 prevention of uncontrolled boiling by: distributing the heat more evenly or 	Do not award provide surface area for reaction	
	 providing a surface for bubbles to form/allow smaller bubbles to form/provides nucleation sites for bubbles 	Ignore reference to mixing the reagents/provide smooth boiling	

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Mark
5(c)	The only correct answer is B	(1)
	A is incorrect because not a systematic name	
	C is incorrect because it has five carbons	
	D is incorrect because it has only three carbons	

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
5(d)	An explanation that makes reference to the following	Allow aldehyde for ethanal	(2)
	• ethanol would be oxidised to ethanal (1)	Allow ethanal will be formed	
	 because ethanal has a low boiling temperature or 	Allow ethanal is (more) volatile	
	ethanal will distil before ethanoic acid can be formed (1)	Accept reverse argument in terms of reflux condensing ethanal for oxidation to ethanoic acid	

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
6(a)	An answer that gives reference to the following		(5)
	• (M1) use of ethanol (as a solvent) (1)	Allow "alcohol"	
	• (M2) use of silver nitrate (solution) (1)	Do not award ammoniacal silver nitrate Ignore use of nitric acid	
	• (M3) equal amounts used of each halogenoalkane (1)	Allow equal volumes/equal stated volumes	
	• (M4) measure the time taken for precipitate to form (1)	Allow "time for cross to disappear" Do not award for a colour to form. M4 dependent on M2 or near miss.	
	 (M5) use a water bath (to control a raised temperature) (1) 	The dependent on the or thear thiss.	
		If hydroxide (ions) used for hydrolysis then measuring the reaction is too quick, so no M4. The solution would need to be acidified before the addition of silver nitrate if M2 is to be awarded. If hydrochloric acid is used, then only M1, M3 and M5 can be scored	

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
6(b)	An explanation that makes reference to the following	Accept reverse arguments Incorrect trend scores (0)	(2)
	 the reaction rate is in the order 1-chlorobutane<1-bromobutane<1-iodobutane (1) 		
	 because the C-Cl bond is stronger than the C-Br bond which is stronger than the C-I bond (1) 	Allow 'the C-Cl bond is the strongest' Ignore any reasoning given Do not award if reference is made to the bonding of the halide (ion)	

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
6(c)	$H_{3}C H^{0}H (1) H^$	Diagram must be 3-dimensional, i.e. include 'wedges'. Allow Br instead of OH Ignore attachment of $-OH$, CH_3 and C_2H_5 groups	(3)
	Forms (two) isomers which are non-superimposable (1)	Standalone mark Allow a chiral carbon has four different groups attached (so they are non- superimposable) Do not award has four different 'molecules' attached	

Question Number	Acceptable	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
6(d)		ed answer with linkages and ve content and for how the s lines of reasoning. the marks should be umber of marks awarded	The mark for indicative content should be added to the mark for lines of reasoning. For example, a response with four indicative marking points that is partially structured with some linkages and lines of reasoning scores 4 marks (3 marks for indicative content and 1 mark for partial structure and some linkages	
	marking points seen in answerfc answer65-43-2100	or indicative marking points 4 3 2 1 0 the marks should be	and lines of reasoning). If there were no linkages between the points, then the same indicative marking points would yield an overall score of 3 marks (3 marks for indicative content and zero marks for linkages).	
	Answer shows a coherent logical structure with linkages and fully sustained lines of reasoning demonstrated throughout		In general it would be expected that 5 or 6 indicative points would get 2 reasoning marks, and 3 or 4 indicative points would get 1 mark for reasoning, and 0, 1 or 2 indicative points would	
	Answer is partially structured with some linkages and lines of reasoning Answer has no linkages between points and is unstructured	1 0	If there is any incorrect chemistry, deduct mark(s) from the reasoning. If no reasoning mark(s) awarded do not deduct mark(s).	

Indicative content		More than one indicative marking point may be made within the same comment or explanation
 (similarity)(both) are nucleophilic substitution Hydrolysis mechanism for RCH₂X/primary is S_N2 a transition state and R₃CX/tertiary is S_N1 via a carbocation/intermediate 		Words needed at least once provided $S_{\text{N}}1$ and $S_{\text{N}}2$ are given
• RCH_2X and OH^- in the RDS	(1)	Allow "both/two species in the RDS"
• R_3CX only in the RDS	(1)	Allow correct rate equations for IP3 and IP4
 (RCH₂X forms a transition state with OH⁻) diagram, including dotted lines and charge 	(1)	Allow "-" either on the "OH" or the "X" Ignore point of attachment of OH Ignore dipoles within structure
 (R₃CX forms a carbocation / intermediate) diagram, including charge 	(1)	R C+ I R
		Ignore shape Ignore references to comparative rates of reaction between 1° and 3° even if incorrect Ignore references to optical activity.

(Total for Question 6 = 16 marks)

Question Number	Acceptable Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
7(a)	An answer that makes reference to the following:		The compounds used can be stated or given within equations.	(5)
	synthetic pathway that consists of:			
	(Step 1)(acylation of benzene) using ethanoyl chloride	(1)		
	• use of aluminium chloride (and heat)	(1)	Only award if part of a Friedel-Crafts reaction	
	 (Step 2) (reduction of) A with LiAlH₄ in ether (dry) 	(1)	Only award if given to reduce an aromatic carbonyl or carboxylic acid	
	 (Step 3) (dehydration of) B with (conc.) phosphoric acid/H₃PO₄ 	(1)	Allow (conc.) sulfuric acid/ H ₂ SO ₄ Only award if given to dehydrate an aromatic alcohol	
	(Intermediates) • identification of A as phenylethanone and B as (1-)phenylethanol $H_3^{C} = 0$ $H_3^{C} = 0$ $H_3^$		Accept formulae for names, but if both given, then both must be correct This also applies to reagents	
		(1)	Do not award use of other reagents not in the table.	

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Mark		
7(b)	The only correct answer is B	(1)		
	A is incorrect because this is an oxidising agent for alcohols not alkenes			
	C is incorrect because this would not react			
	D is incorrect because this would only produce an alcohol			

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
7(c)		Accept skeletal, structural or displayed formulae Accept any orientation of benzene ring	(1)
		Ignore brackets Ignore 'n' / '2n' / ' $n/_2$ ' Allow syndiotactic and atactic forms Allow more than two units, as long as all correct.	
		Neither of these diagrams scores Both have missing CH_2	

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
7(d)	An answer that makes reference to the following:		(2)
	An advantage		
	• release of energy/avoids landfill (1)	Allow used to generate electricity	
	A disadvantage	Allow	
	 release of toxic fumes (of polycyclic aromatics) (1) 	Allow Release of benzene/carbon monoxide Release of carbon dioxide because of global warming / it's a greenhouse gas/ reduces recycling Release of carbon particulates increases respiratory problems Do not award damages the ozone layer Do not award references to acid rain	
		Ignore just `harmful' fumes	

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
7(e)		Example of calculation:	(2)
	• calculation of <i>M</i> _r of phenylethene (1)	$(M_r \text{ of phenylethene} = 104)$ % = (96 ÷ 104 x 100 = 92.30769%)	
	 answer converted into percentage to 2 or 3 SF (1) 	=92 (%)/92.3 (%) Allow TE on incorrect M_r as long as answer not >100% Correct answer without working scores (2)	

(Total for Question 7 = 11 marks)

Question Number			Additional Guidance	Mark
8(a)(i)	H + $3Br_2$ H + Br +	3HBr	Ignore state symbols even if incorrect	(2)
	 Structure of 2,4,6-tribromophenol 	(1)	Do not award $C_6H_3OBr_3$	
	 Balanced equation 	(1)	M2 dependent on M1	

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
8(a)(ii)	An answer that makes reference to the following:	Ignore comments of ease of reaction	(3)
	Similarity Both electrophilic substitution (1) 	Should be stated clearly as a similarity	
	Any two from: Contrast		
	• No need of a halogen carrier with phenol (1)	Accept reverse argument Allow Fe/FeBr ₃ /AlBr ₃ with benzene Do not award just 'catalyst'	
	 oxygen's lone pair of electrons interacts with the benzene ring of delocalised electrons so electrophilic attack more likely (1) 	Allow reference to OH group Allow 'bromine' for 'electrophilic' Do not award for nucleophilic attack	
	• Tri-substitution of phenol compared to mono for benzene (1)	Allow "multiple-" for "tri-"	
	 Bromination of phenol requires bromine in aqueous solution but benzene requires liquid bromine (1) 		
	 Bromination of phenol requires room temperature but benzene requires heating (under reflux) / reflux (1) 		

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
8(b)(i)	An answer that makes reference to		(3)
	• Electron pair movement from ring to electrophile (1)	Allow arrow that starts from anywhere within the hexagon but it must go to the nitrogen of the ion	
	• Formula of intermediate ion (1)	'Horseshoe' to cover at least three carbon atoms, facing the tetrahedral carbon and part of the + sign to be inside the 'horseshoe' Do not award '+' charge on the tetrahedral carbon Do not award dotted bonds unless part of a 3D structure	
	 Curly arrow from C-H bond to reform delocalised ring and correct final structure with H⁺ also formed (1) 	Curly arrow to go from the bond to anywhere inside the ring Accept the drawing of HSO_4^- to remove the H from the ring as long as H_2SO_4 is given as the product instead of H ⁺	
		Exemplar mechanism $\downarrow^{OH} \longrightarrow \qquad \downarrow^{OH} \rightarrow \qquad \downarrow^{OH} \rightarrow \qquad \downarrow^{OH} \rightarrow \qquad \downarrow^{OH} \rightarrow \qquad \downarrow^{H^+} \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow \qquad \downarrow^{H^+} \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow \qquad \downarrow^{H^+} \rightarrow \rightarrow$	
		Do not penalise attachment of OH/NO ₂ to benzene ring Penalise incorrect product: 1 mark	

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Mark	
8(b)(ii)	The only correct answer is B	(1)	
	A is incorrect because this is 15% of the mass of the starting material		
	$m{c}$ is incorrect because this is the percentage of the starting mass over the max mass of product		
	D is incorrect because this is 100% yield and not 15%		

Question Number			Additional Guidance	Mark
8(b)(iii)	OH NO ₂ and	OH NO ₂	Ignore connectivity of OH/NO ₂	(1)

(Total for Question 8 = 10 marks)

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
9(a)	A statement that makes reference to the following:		(1)
	 The chance of five or more ions colliding in the rate determining step is negligible 	Allow 'at the same time' for the RDS	

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
9(b)(i)	 A statement that makes reference to the following: So that the volume of iodate(V) ions is proportional to the concentration. 	Allow the volume of iodate(V) ions can be used instead of the concentration in plotting the graph. Ignore reference to "fair tests".	(1)

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
9(b)(ii)	• calculation of all three 1000/t values (1)	(5.56) 3.85, 2.80, 1.65, (1.11) Do not award 2.8 or \geq 3SF	(4)
	 axes: correct way round, labelled and including units (1) 	Do not award use of T for t	
	• suitable scale (1)	Plotted points must cover at least $\frac{1}{2}$ the graph paper on each axis	
	 all points plotted correctly, with best-fit straight line through the origin 	Allow ±1/2 square	
		Ignore plotting of experiment 6	
		Exemplar graph	
		6	

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
9(b)(iii)	An answer that makes reference to the following:	Mark independently	(2)
	• first order (with respect to iodate(V) ions) (1)		
	 because straight line goes through the origin / rate is (directly) proportional to concentration (1) 	Allow "volume" for "concentration" Do not award references of proportionality to time Ignore references to half life	

Question Number	Acceptable Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
9(c)(i)			Example of calculation:	(2)
	 value of rate constant to 2 or 3 SF 	(1)	(Rate= $k[H_2O_2][I^-]$ so k = rate ÷ ([H_2O_2][I^-]) =1.24x10^-3÷(1.50x10^-3x2.10x10^-3)) =393.65) = 390/394	
	units of rate constant	(1)	dm ³ mol ⁻¹ s ⁻¹ Accept units in any order No TE on incorrect rate equation	

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
9(c)(ii)	An explanation that makes reference to		(2)
	 starch is an indicator (to react with the iodine) (1) (1) 	Do not award references to iodide/I ⁻ Allow Reacts with iodine/produces a blue- black colour when the reaction is complete. Allow Changes colour when all the thiosulfate is used up.	
	 the time taken for the formation of the blue-black complex (can be used to calculate the reaction rate) 	Allow indication of 'time taken'	

Question Number	Acceptable Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
9(d)(i)			Example of calculation	(3)
	 calculation of gradient of straight line 	(1)	Gradient = -19500 Allow ± 500	
	• numerical value of E_a	(1)	$-E_{a} = -19500 \times 8.31 / 1000$ = 162 ± 5	
	sign and units	(1)	+ and kJ mol ⁻¹	
			Accept +162000 Jmol⁻¹	
			Final answer with or without working scores (3)	
			Allow TE for incorrect gradient as long as the final value is not negative Ignore SF except 1SF	

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
9(d)(ii)	An answer that makes reference to the following:		(1)
	(Reason) anomalous point	Allow description of	
		Allow `outlier'	

(Total for Question 9 = 16 marks)

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