

Mark Scheme (Results)

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Pearson Edexcel GCSE In Chemistry (1CH0) Paper 2H

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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
- Mark schemes have been developed so that the rubrics of each mark scheme reflects the characteristics of the skills within the AO being targeted and the requirements of the command word. So for example the command word 'Explain' requires an identification of a point and then reasoning/justification of the point.

Explain questions can be asked across all AOs. The distinction comes whether the identification is via a judgment made to reach a conclusion, or, making a point through application of knowledge to reason/justify the point made through application of understanding. It is the combination and linkage of the marking points that is needed to gain full marks.

When marking questions with a 'describe' or 'explain' command word, the detailed marking guidance below should be consulted to ensure consistency of marking.

Assessment Objective		Command Word			
Strand Element		Describe	Explain		
AO1*		An answer that combines the marking points to provide a logical description	An explanation that links identification of a point with reasoning/justification(s) as required		
AO2		An answer that combines the marking points to provide a logical description, showing application of knowledge and understanding	An explanation that links identification of a point (by applying knowledge) with reasoning/justification (application of understanding)		
AO3	1a and 1b	An answer that combines points of interpretation/evaluation to provide a logical description			
AO3	2a and 2b		An explanation that combines identification via a judgment to reach a conclusion via justification/reasoning		
AO3	За	An answer that combines the marking points to provide a logical			

		description of the plan/method/experiment	
AO3	3b		An explanation that combines identifying an improvement of the experimental procedure with a linked justification/reasoning

*there will be situations where an AO1 question will include elements of recall of knowledge directly from the specification (up to a maximum of 15%). These will be identified by an asterisk in the mark scheme.

Question number	Answer	Mark
1(a)	 D fluorine atom, chloride ion, nanoparticle is the only correct answer. A and B are not correct because the smallest particle is the atom C is not correct because the largest particle is the nanoparticle 	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
1(b)(i)	 in either order: silver nitrate / AgNO₃ (1) nitric acid / HNO₃ (1) 	(2)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
1(b)(ii)	 An explanation to include any two from bromides give a cream (precipitate) (1) iodides give a yellow (precipitate) (1) other ions also may give these colours (1) 	allow 'bromine' for bromide allow 'iodine' for iodide	(2)
		allow there are {2 colours/ mix of colours} so there is more than one ion (1) allow it could be bromide or iodide (1)	

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
1(b)(iii)	flame photometer (1)	allow any suitable method except flame test	(1)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
2(a)(i)	2.8.8.1	allow any separator including gaps <i>e.g.</i> 2 8 8 1 send to review any diagrams	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
2(a)(ii)	 B 19 (protons) 20 (neutrons) is the only correct answer. A is incorrect because there are 20 neutrons in the ion C is incorrect because there are 19 protons and 20 neutrons D is incorrect because there are 19 protons in the ion 	(1)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
2(b)	An explanation linking		(2)
	 outer (electron) shell (1) (both baye) (same number (1) 	allow both lose 1 electron (to form ion / to form noble gas configuration)	
	 (both have) {same number / 1} electron(s) (1) 	reject same number of outer shells / same number of electrons	
		MP2 depends on MP1	

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
2(c)	An explanation linking		(2)
	(intermolecular) forces are weak (1)	allow intermolecular bonds / weak bonds between molecules	
	 little energy needed (to overcome forces) (1) 	ignore needs a low temperature to break	

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
2(d)	$\begin{array}{rcl} 2K\ (s) &+& F_2\ (g) &\to& 2KF\ (s)\\ 2\ K\ (1)\\ 2\ KF\ (1)\\ s,\ s\ (1) \end{array}$	ignore words	(3)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
3(a)	larger surface area {high <u>er</u> /fast <u>er</u> } rate /ORA	answer must be comparative	(1)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
3(b)	final answer of 0.3 with or without working scores 3 MP1 : conversion of time from minutes into seconds 5 x 60 = 300 (seconds) (1)		(3)
	MP2 : rate = volume / time rate = $\frac{90}{300}$ (1) MP3 : evaluation of the <u>fraction</u> = 0.3 (cm ³ s ⁻¹) (1)	allow 90/5 (1) 90/5 = 18 (2) 300/90 = 3.33 (2)	
		5/90 = 0.0556 (1)	

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
3(c)	An explanation linking three of the following		(3)
	 particles have more energy (1) 	Allow more kinetic energy for MP1 and MP2	
	• so (particles) move fast <u>er</u> (1)	needs to be comparative	
	 (so) there are more frequent collisions between particles (1) 	allow greater chance of collision	
	 higher proportion of collisions have at least the activation energy to react when particles collide (1) 	allow higher {proportion / chance} of collisions are successful / productive allow more particles have activation energy	

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
4(a)(i)	 A description to include any two from double bond (in monomer) {breaks/ opens up} (1) {monomers/ molecules} {link/ join} together (1) to form a (long) chain (1) 	diagrams can score MP1, 2 or 3 ignore mention of addition or condensation	(2)



Question number	Answer	Additional guidance
4(a)(iii)	 B only the dichloroethene and bromine water goes colourless is the only correct answer A is incorrect because the alkene decolourises bromine water C is incorrect because the polymer does not decolourise bromine water but the alkene does D is not correct because the polymer does not decolourise bromine water 	(1)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance
4(b)	$C_2H_4 + 2CI_2 \rightarrow C_2H_2CI_2 + 2HCI$	(2)
	HCI (1)	
	2 (1)	

Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
An explanation to a property with a linked reason	MP2 depends on MP1	(2)
non-toxic (1)	allow	
so stops food being poisonous (1)		
	impermeable to air (1)	
OR		
unreactive (1)	<u> </u>	
	impermeable to water (1)	
OR	······································	
	high melting point (1)	
flexible (1)	8 81 17	
	ignore: strong/ tough/ transparent/ cheap/ can seal	
	An explanation to a property with a linked reason non-toxic (1) so stops food being poisonous (1)	An explanation to a property with a linked reason non-toxic (1) so stops food being poisonous (1)MP2 depends on MP1 allowOR unreactive (1) so it does not react with the food (1)allowOR impermeable to air (1)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
4(d)	18 as final answer with or without working scores 3 100 - 96.5 = 3.5 (1) 500 x 3.5/100 (=17.5) (1) = 18 (tonnes to 2 s.f.) (1)	480 as final answer scores 2 482.5 / 483 as final answer scores 1 answer with working using 96.5 and 500 and rounded correctly to 2 s.f. scores 1	(3)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
5(a)(i)	 A description including any 2 of effervescence / fizzing (1) solid disappears (1) colourless solution forms (1) 	allow bubbles	(2)

Question	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
number			
5(a)(ii)	type of polymerisation condensation (1)	reject addition	(2)
	name of other product water / H ₂ O (1)		

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
5(a)(iii)	DNA (1)	allow RNA / deoxyribonucleic acid	(1)

Question number	Indicative content	Mark
5(b)	 An answer to include, in either order use red litmus paper (1) make litmus paper damp (1) 	(2)



Question number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
6(a)(i)	 An explanation to include a solid/ precipitate (1) of sulfur (1) 		(2)

Question number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
6(a)(ii)	A description to includeflask placed {over/in front of} cross (1)	MP2 dependent on MP1	(3)
	 measure time (1) when cross is obscured (1) 	allow measure how long reaction takes for MP2	

Question number	Answer	Mark
6(a)(iii)	 B 150 cm³ is the only correct answer. A is incorrect because this makes 16.7 g dm⁻³ HCl C is incorrect because this makes 25.0 g dm⁻³ HCl D is incorrect because this makes 33.3 g dm⁻³ HCl 	(1)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
6(b)(i)	iodine	reject iodide; ignore formulae	(1)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
6(b)(ii)	An explanation to include: • bromine (1)	Mark independently	(2)
	 because electrons are gained (1) 	allow any number of electrons	

Question number	Answer	Mark
7(a)	 D nitrogen, oxygen, argon is the only correct answer A is not correct because nitrogen is the most common gas B is not correct because hydrogen is not the third most common gas C is not correct because nitrogen is the most common gas 	(1)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
7(b)(i)	mass argon = 79.120 - 78.639 (= 0.481 (g)) (1) density = 0.481/250 = 0.001924 (gcm ⁻³) (1)	allow ECF allow 0.002, 0.0019, 0.00192, 0.001924 for (2)	(2)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
7(b)(ii)	 An explanation including the volume of the flask is more than 250 cm³ / more argon is in the flask than up to the line (1) 		(2)
	 measure the whole volume of the flask (e.g. fill with water and measure volume of water) (1) 	allow use a flask/ container of known volume	

Question	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
number			
7(c)	helium, neon, argon, krypton (2)	krypton, argon, neon, helium (1)	(2)
		if order correct except that two adjacent elements transposed allow 1 allow formulae	

Question number	Indicative content	Mark
7(d)	$2 \text{ CaCO}_3 + \text{Mg}^{2*} \rightarrow \text{CaMg}(\text{CO}_3)_2 + \text{Ca}^{2+}$ Mg ²⁺ (1)	(2)

Question number	Indicative content	Additional guidance	Mark
7(e)	An explanation to include		(2)
	Q is early atmosphere (0) because	If P given then (0)	
	 limewater ppt faster so contains {more/large amount of} carbon dioxide (1) splint goes out so {little/no oxygen} (1) 	If neither P nor Q stated they must be clearly referring to Q to score.	

Question	Answer		Mark
number			
8(a)(i)	A description to include any three from	ignore floats/ sinks/ on surface of water	(3)
	 metal disappears (1) metal moves around (1) 	allow dissolves/gets smaller	
	 fizzing/ effervescence/ bubbling (1) (any colour) flame (1) explodes/reacts violently (1) 	ignore gas / smoke / steam / water vapour / hydrogen	
		allow forms a ball / melts	

Question	Answer	Mark
number		
8(a)(ii)	C rubidium atoms outer electrons are further from the nucleus than potassium atoms is the only correct answer.	(1)
	A, B and D are true but does not affect the reactivity	

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
8(a)(iii)	4.08 as final answer with or without working scores 4 • moles Rb = $8.5/85$ (= 0.1 mol) (1) • moles RbOH = 0.1 mol (1) • mass RbOH = 0.1 x 102 (=10.2 g) (1) • conc = $10.2/2.5$ (= 4.08 gdm^{-3}) (1) OR • 2Rb \rightarrow 2 RbOH/ 1:1 ratio (1) • $85 (x2) (g) \rightarrow 102 (x2) (g) (1)$ • $8.5 (g) \rightarrow 10.2 (g) (1)$ • conc = $10.2/2.5$ (= 4.08 gdm^{-3}) (1)	allow 8.5/ 2.5 (=3.4) to score MP4 working leading to 10.2 will score 3	(4)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(b)	 (NH₄)₂CO₃ + 2RbOH → Rb₂CO₃ + 2NH₃ + 2H₂O (3) Four formulae on correct side of equation (regardless of any other formulae, correct or otherwise) (1) Equation with all five formulae and no others (2) Fully correct balanced equation (3) do not penalise incorrect subscripts/ superscripts/ small letters/ capital letters. Ignore state symbols. 	(3)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
9(a)	 (funnel) heat (energy) released in reaction/ exothermic reaction (1) (liquid) water (1) (gas) sulfur dioxide / carbon dioxide (1) 	ignore NOx	(3)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
9(b)	-730 as final answer with or without working scores 4 +730 as final answer with or without working scores 3 bonds broken = $(4 \times 435) + (2 \times 496) = 2732$ (1) bonds made = $(2 \times 805) + (4 \times 463) = 3462$ (1) energy change = broken - made (1) [2732 - 3462] = -730 (kJ mol ⁻¹) (1)	allow ECF	(4)

Question number	Indicative content	Mark
*9(c)	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of knowledge and understanding of the material in relation to the qualities and skills outlines in the generic markscheme.	(6) EXP AO3
	The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Additional content included in the response must be scientific and relevant.	(6)
	Pollutants carbon monoxide combines with haemoglobin so is toxic nitrogen oxides are acidic / toxic nitrogen oxides lead to acid rain references to effects of acid rain – e.g. damages buildings/kills plants etc carbon dioxide is a greenhouse gas greenhouse gases cause global warming references to effects of global warming – e.g sea levels rising etc particulates cause breathing difficulties/ make buildings dirty Petrol/diesel comparison compared to diesel, petrol: -releases less nitrogen oxides -releases less particulates compared to diesel, petrol: -releases more carbon monoxide -releases more carbon dioxide	
	Catalytic converter reduces carbon monoxide reduces nitrogen oxides 	
	 Overall comparison Petrol car improved with catalytic converter as two pollutants reduced Diesel better than petrol for carbon oxides Diesel is worse for particulates and nitrogen oxides 	

All incorrect/ irrelevant/ vague information to be ignored, unless contradictory. Ignore references to ozone layer.

Level	Mark	Descriptor	Example responses
	0	No rewardable material.	
Level 1	1–2	Demonstrates elements of chemical knowledge some of which is inaccurate. Presents a discussion with some structure and coherence. States differences between engines using	 e.g. The diesel engine gives off the least carbon dioxide (1) carbon dioxide causes the greenhouse effect (1) the diesel engine only gives off particulates which cause breathing problems (2)
		information from the table or explains the problem of one of the pollutants.	
Level 2	3–4	Demonstrates elements of chemical knowledge and understanding some of which is mostly relevant but which may contain some inaccuracies. Presents a discussion that has structure and is mostly coherent.	e.g. the petrol engines give off carbon dioxide but the one with a catalytic converter gives off less nitrogen oxides. The carbon dioxide is a greenhouse gas which causes global warming and the nitrogen oxide cause acid rain (4)
		Describes two or three differences between engines using information from the table and explains the problems of some of the pollutants.	
Level 3	5–6	Demonstrates accurate and relevant chemical knowledge and understanding. Presents a discussion and comparison with some structure and coherence. Describes three or four differences between	e.g. the petrol engines give off carbon dioxide but the one with a catalytic converter gives off less nitrogen oxides. The diesel engine gives off less carbon dioxide but more nitrogen oxides. The carbon dioxide is a greenhouse gas which causes global warming and the nitrogen oxide cause acid rain. The diesel engine gives off the least carbon
		engines using information from the table and explains the problem of some of the pollutants. Explains why one of the engines causes the least/ most damage to the environment.	monoxide which is toxic. Overall the petrol car with no catalytic converter because it gives off the a lot of carbon dioxide and more carbon monoxide so it would cause the most global warming and breathing problems from the CO (6)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
10(a)(i)	 add yeast (1) warm (1) 	accept zymase / enzymes accept any sensible method of warming eg waterbath reject boiling allow 'heat' only if temperature range within 20-45℃ specified	(2)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
10(a)(ii)	 A description to include add fractional distillation column/fractionating column (1) in neck of flask/between flask and condenser (1) 	allow use fractional distillation for MP1	(2)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
10(b)	 66 (g) as final answer with or without working scores 3 mol carbohydrate = 135/180 = 0.75 mol (1) mol of carbon dioxide = 0.75 x 2 = 1.5 mol (1) mass = 1.5 x 44 = 66(g) (1) 	33 scores 2.	(3)
	 OR 180g carbohydrate → 2 x 44g (=88g) carbon dioxide (1) 135g carbohydrate → 135/180 x 2 x 44g carbon dioxide (1) = 66(g) (1) 		

Question number	Indicative content	Mark
	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of knowledge and understanding of the material in relation to the qualities and skills outlines in the generic markscheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Additional content included in the response must be scientific and relevant. AO1 (3) and AO2 (3) Formula • same general formula • C _n H _{2n+1} COOH • same functional group • functional group is -COOH • members differ by CH ₂ • formula mass increases by 14 • they are carboxylic acids Physical properties • density falls • boiling point increases • similar chemical {properties/ reactions} • all react with alcohols	(6)
	 form esters all react with sodium hydroxide solution form sodium salts they are all acids 	

Level	Mark	Descriptor	Additional Guidance
	0	No rewardable material.	e.g. they all have similar reactions they all have high/low density they have similar densities
Level 1	1–2	 Interpretation and evaluation of the information attempted but will be limited with a focus on mainly just one variable. Demonstrates limited synthesis of understanding. (AO3) The explanation attempts to link and apply knowledge and understanding of scientific ideas, flawed or simplistic connections made between elements in the context of the question. (AO2) States information from the table or states that are carboxylic acids. 	they all have COOH (1) they are carboxylic acids because they all have COOH (2) they all react with alcohols and sodium hydroxide (2)
Level 2	3-4	 Interpretation and evaluation of the information on both variables, synthesising relevant understanding. (AO3) The explanation is mostly supported through linkage and application of knowledge and understanding of scientific ideas, some logical connections made between elements in the context of the question. (AO2) Uses the table to draw deductions 	The formula show that they differ by CH ₂ each time and they all have the same functional group, COOH, so they are carboxylic acids (4) they all react with alcohols to form an ester and water, they all react with sodium hydroxide and they all have the same functional group (4)
Level 3	5–6	 Interpretation and evaluation of the information, demonstrating throughout the skills of synthesising relevant understanding. (AO3) The explanation is supported throughout by linkage and application of knowledge and understanding of scientific ideas, logical connections made between elements in the context of the question. (AO2) 	e.g. they all react with alcohols to form an ester and water, they all react with sodium hydroxide and they all have the same functional group and as molecules get bigger density falls boiling point rises
		Uses the table to draw deductions and describes a pattern	