

Mark Scheme (Results)  
Summer 2014

IAL Chemistry (WCH06/01)  
Chemistry Laboratory Skills II

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Publications Code IA038362\*

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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 will indicate within the table where, and which strands of QWC, are being assessed. The strands are as follows:
  - i) ensure that text is legible and that spelling, punctuation and grammar are accurate so that meaning is clear
  - ii) select and use a form and style of writing appropriate to purpose and to complex subject matter
  - iii) organise information clearly and coherently, using specialist vocabulary when appropriate

## 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.

The 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 meaning 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.

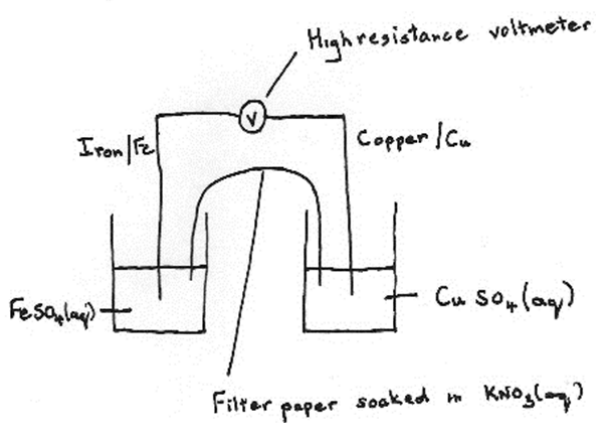
Questions where QWC is likely to be particularly important are indicated (QWC) in the mark scheme, but this does not preclude others.

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
1 (a)	<p>Green</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Green (<math>\text{Cr}^{3+}</math>)</p> <p>IGNORE additional information unless another wrong colour.</p> <p>ALLOW</p> <p>Shades of green like:</p> <p>pale green</p> <p>light green</p> <p>dark green</p> <p>ALLOW</p> <p>Violet / purple / red-violet / red-purple / mauve / ruby-violet / green-violet</p>	<p>Blue</p> <p>Blue-green</p> <p>Grey-green</p> <p>Blue-violet</p>	1

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
1 (b)	<p>Green / grey-green / grey-blue precipitate / ppt / ppte (of <math>\text{Cr(OH)}_3</math> / <math>[\text{Cr(H}_2\text{O)}_3(\text{OH})_3]</math>)</p> <p>ALLOW recognisable spelling of state eg percipitate (1)</p> <p>Second mark depends on first mark (or near miss such as incorrect formula of precipitate / incorrect colour of ppt)</p> <p>Dissolves (to give green solution)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Green solution forms (of <math>[\text{Cr(OH)}_6]^{3-}</math>) (1)</p> <p>IGNORE shades of colour: Light / dark etc</p>	<p>Other wrong descriptions like effervescence</p> <p>Incorrect formula for example <math>\text{Cr(H}_2\text{O)}_2(\text{OH})_4^-</math></p> <p>Dissolves to give a yellow / blue solution</p> <p>Incorrect formula for example <math>\text{CrO}_4^{2-}</math></p>	2

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
1 (c)	$\text{CrO}_4^{2-}$ OR $\text{CrO}_4^{-2}$ (1) Check the charge is correct IGNORE brackets eg $[\text{CrO}_4]^{2-}$ Oxidation / redox (reaction)  Ignore references to $\text{Cr}^{3+}$ , $\text{Cr}^{6+}$ , loss/gain and loss of electrons, deprotonation (1)  Mark each part independently.	$\text{CrO}_4^-$  $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$  Reduction Reduction / redox Redox / reduction References to $\text{Cr}^{2+}$ 'Gain of electrons' alone	2

Total for Question 1 = 5 marks

Question Number	Correct Answer	Reject	Mark
2 (a)	 <p>First mark Copper half cell Copper electrode dipping into copper(II) sulfate solution / solution A / <math>\text{Cu}^{2+}</math> (solution) (1)</p> <p>Second mark Iron half cell Iron electrode dipping into iron(II) sulfate solution/solution B / <math>\text{Fe}^{2+}</math> (solution) (1)</p> <p>Cells can be on either side</p> <p>Note that two platinum electrodes, or copper and iron electrodes the wrong way round loses both of the first two marks.</p> <p>IGNORE charges (in symbols or words) on the electrodes, even if incorrect</p> <p>Third mark Salt bridge Strip of filter paper with potassium nitrate solution / solution C dipping into both solutions (1)</p> <p>Only penalise electrodes / filter paper not dipping into solutions once.</p> <p>Fourth mark Circuit Voltmeter X / high resistance voltmeter correctly connected with or without crocodile clips (1)</p>	<p>Platinum/ Pt / iron / Fe Electrode</p> <p>Platinum / Pt / copper / Cu Electrode</p> <p>Just 'salt bridge'</p> <p>Any combination of meters</p> <p>Battery or power supply</p> <p>Parallel wire across voltmeter</p>	4



Question Number	Correct Answer	Reject	Mark
2(b)(i)	$E_{\text{cell}} = E_{\text{Cu}} - E_{\text{Fe}} \quad (1)$ $0.79 = 0.34 - E_{\text{Fe}}$ $E_{\text{Fe}} = 0.34 - 0.79 = -0.45 \text{ (V)} \quad (1)$ <p>Correct answer with no working (+)0.45 (V) scores (1) only (2)</p> <p>TE is allowed for wrong working with consistent answer, for example:</p> $E_{\text{cell}} = E_{\text{Fe}} - E_{\text{Cu}}$ $0.79 = E_{\text{Fe}} - 0.34$ $E_{\text{Fe}} = 0.79 + 0.34 = (+)1.13 \text{ (V)}$ <p>Award second mark only</p>		2

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
2(b)(ii)	<p><math>-0.45 = -0.44 + 0.013 \ln [\text{Fe}^{2+}]</math></p> <p><math>\ln [\text{Fe}^{2+}] = (-0.45 + 0.44)/0.013</math> (1)</p> <p><math>= -0.769</math></p> <p><math>[\text{Fe}^{2+}] = \exp(-0.769) = 0.46348</math> <math>= 0.46 \text{ (mol dm}^{-3}\text{)}</math> (1)</p> <p>ACCEPT any answer which gives 0.46 when rounded to 2 sf</p> <p>Correct answer with no working (2)</p> <p>0.76 gives <math>0.46761 = 0.47</math> worth (1)</p> <p>ALLOW TE from (b)(i) is allowed.</p> <p>Notice this may mean that the concentration is greater than <math>10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}</math> which is allowed even though impossible.</p> <p>SOME EXAMPLES ARE: <math>+0.45 \text{ V gives } \ln[\text{Fe}^{2+}] = 68.46</math> so <math>[\text{Fe}^{2+}] = 5.4 \times 10^{29}</math></p> <p>Give 1 mark out of 2 for either statement</p> <p><math>+1.13 \text{ V gives } \ln[\text{Fe}^{2+}] = 120.769</math> so <math>[\text{Fe}^{2+}] = 2.81 \times 10^{52}</math></p> <p>Give 1 mark out of 2 for either statement</p> <p>Internal TE for this part can also be awarded if <math>\ln[\text{Fe}^{2+}]</math> has a value and is correctly converted to <math>[\text{Fe}^{2+}]</math>.</p> <p>It is quite common to get <math>\ln[\text{Fe}^{2+}] = +0.769</math> when <math>[\text{Fe}^{2+}] = 2.158 = 2.16</math> is worth 1 mark</p>	0.76	2

Question Number	Acceptable Answers					Reject	Mark
2(c)(i)	Titration	Rough	1	2	3		2
	Burette reading (final) / cm <sup>3</sup>	25.00	24.40	24.40	25.70		
	Burette reading (initial) / cm <sup>3</sup>	1.00	2.10	1.60	3.30		
	Titre /cm <sup>3</sup>	24.(00)	22.3(0)	22.8(0)	22.4(0)		
	Titres used to calculate mean (✓)		✓		✓		
<p>All four titres correct</p> <p>Note that the trailing zeroes are not essential (1)</p> <p>Mean Titre 22.35 (cm<sup>3</sup>) (1)</p> <p>ALLOW TE on titres due to incorrect subtractions</p>						22.40 / 22.4 / 22.50 / 22.875 (cm <sup>3</sup> )	

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
2(c)(ii)	<p>Colourless to (first permanent pale) pink / purple</p> <p>Both colours required</p> <p>ALLOW</p> <p>Pale green / light green / green for colourless</p> <p>Pale yellow for colourless</p>	Dark green	1

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
2(c)(iii)	$(\text{MnO}_4^- + 8\text{H}^+ + 5\text{Fe}^{2+}) \rightarrow \text{Mn}^{2+} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O} + 5\text{Fe}^{3+}$ $\text{Mn}^{2+} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O} \dots$ (1) $\dots + 5\text{Fe}^{3+}$ (1)  But allow $+ 5\text{e}^{(-)}$ on either side of correct balanced equation for 1 max  IGNORE state symbols even if incorrect	$+ 5\text{e}^{(-)}$ alone	2

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
2(c)(iv)	$\text{mol MnO}_4^- = 22.35 \times 0.0300/1000$ (1) $= 6.705 \times 10^{-4}$  $\text{mol Fe}^{2+} = 6.705 \times 10^{-4} \times 5$ (1) $= 3.353 \times 10^{-3}$  $[\text{Fe}^{2+}] = 3.353 \times 10^{-3} \times 1000/25.0$ (1) $= 0.1341$ $= 0.134$ (mol dm <sup>-3</sup> ) to 3 SF (1)  Correct answer with no working (4)  Correct answer not to 3 sf with no working (3)  ALLOW TE on mean titre in 2c(i) and equation in (iii)  22.5 gives 0.135  22.6 gives 0.136  Internal TEs should also be given if steps of the calculation are omitted.  Some will multiply by 1000/22.35 in the last step to give 0.150 which is 3 out of 4 marks 0.15 would be 2 out of 4 marks		4

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
2(c)(v)	$\frac{(0.157 - \text{answer to 2c(iv)})}{0.157} \times 100$ <p>Correct answer: <math>\frac{(0.157 - 0.134)}{0.157} \times 100</math> = 14.6%</p> <p>IGNORE sf except 1</p> <p>Some TEs from (iv):</p> <p>0.135 gives 14.01%</p> <p>0.136 gives 13.38%</p> <p>0.150 gives 4.46%</p>		1

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
2(c)(vi)	<p>Pipette <math>0.06/25 \times 100 = (\pm) 0.24\%</math> (1)</p> <p>Burette <math>0.10/22.35 \times 100 = (\pm) 0.44743</math> = <math>(\pm) 0.45\%</math> (1)</p> <p>ALLOW</p> <p>TE on titre in 2c(i)</p> <p>22.5 gives = <math>(\pm) 0.4444</math> = <math>(\pm) 0.44\%</math></p> <p>22.6 gives = <math>(\pm) 0.44248</math> = <math>(\pm) 0.44\%</math></p> <p>But <math>0.1/25 \times 100 = 0.4</math> does not get a mark</p> <p>So 0.4 with no working gets no mark</p>		2

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
2(c)(vii)	<p>The apparatus error / combined errors is negligible compared to the difference (in concentration).</p> <p>ALLOW Percentage difference in value is bigger than percentage apparatus error.</p> <p>OR Percentage difference is greater than percentage error(s)</p>	<p>Just 'error of pipette is smaller than error of burette'</p> <p>Just 'apparatus error is small'</p> <p>'% error of apparatus is small so both pieces of apparatus are suitable' alone</p>	1

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
2(c)(viii)	<p>Fe<sup>2+</sup> is (partially) oxidized (by air / oxygen) (on standing overnight)</p> <p>ALLOW Reverse argument</p> <p>OR iron/Fe (solution) is (partially) oxidized (by air / oxygen) (on standing overnight)</p>	<p>Absorbed moisture overnight so solution more dilute</p> <p>Incomplete reaction</p> <p>Transfer errors</p> <p>Impurities present</p>	1

Total for Question 2 = 22 marks

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
3(a)(i)	Red /orange / yellow and precipitate  ALLOW Bright and correct colour  Combinations of these colours  AND  Solid / crystals /ppt /ppte / precipitate (ie recognisable spelling for 'precipitate')	Colour alone  Pale yellow  Other colour combinations eg red / brown	1

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
3(a)(ii)	Aldehyde OR ketone (both needed)  Either order.  ALLOW Carbonyl (compound/group)  RCOR  IGNORE contains C=O or other formulae		1

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
3(b)(i)	<p>First mark Solutions: (aqueous) silver nitrate / <math>\text{AgNO}_3</math> (1)</p> <p>Second mark (aqueous) ammonia / <math>\text{NH}_3</math> / <math>\text{NH}_4\text{OH}</math> (1)</p> <p>Reagents in any order.</p> <p>IGNORE NaOH</p> <p>NOTE Ammoni(a)cal silver nitrate scores first 2 marks</p> <p>BUT Silver diam(m)ine / <math>[\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2]^+(\text{NO}_3^-)</math> scores only 1 mark</p> <p>Third mark dependant on any silver salt and ammonia / ammoni(a)cal silver nitrate / silver diam(m)ine / <math>[\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2]^+</math></p> <p>Condition: Clean test tubes / warm / heat</p> <p>ALLOW heat to below <math>50^\circ\text{C}</math> (1)</p> <p>Fourth mark stands alone - independent Positive result: Silver mirror / grey or black precipitate</p> <p>ALLOW Silver (alone) silver solid / silver ppt / ppte / metallic silver</p> <p>OR Silver mirror solution (1)</p>	<p>Other silver salts Silver / <math>\text{Ag}^+</math> ions Silver compounds</p> <p>Ammonium / <math>\text{NH}_4^+</math> ions Anything else eg nitric acid</p> <p>Shake vigorously Heat under reflux <math>20-25^\circ\text{C}</math></p> <p>Silver colour / silver coloured solution</p>	4



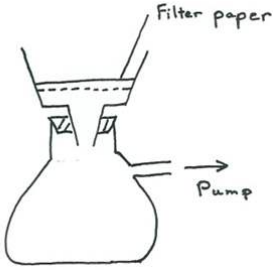

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
3(b)(ii)	Ketone ALLOW Keytone OR Carbonyl group in a ketone OR C=O in a ketone ALLOW ketone with additional correct general, displayed / structural formulae	Just 'carbonyl group' Just 'C=O'	1

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
3(c)(i)	(pale) yellow precipitate / solid / crystals Qualification of yellow is allowed like pale, light, creamy, or bright, but not dark. Both colour and state ALLOW 'Cloudy yellow' alone OR Recognisable spelling or abbreviations for precipitate like ppt / ppte / percipitate IGNORE antiseptic smell	Dark yellow	1

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
3 (c) (ii)	<p>Methyl ketone / CH<sub>3</sub>CO (group)</p> <p>OR Contains</p> $\text{H}_3\text{C}-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}-\text{(R)}$ <p>OR</p> <p>Methyl attached to a carbonyl (group)/C=O</p> <p>OR</p> <p>It is a 2-one ketone</p>	$\begin{array}{c} \text{OH} \\   \\ \text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{C}- \\   \\ \text{H} \end{array}$ <p>Secondary alcohol</p> <p>Functional group on second carbon atom</p>	1

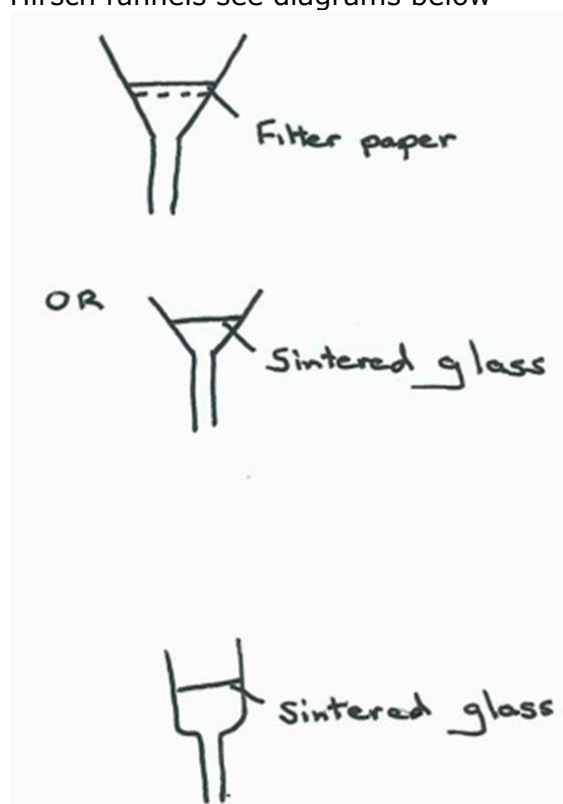
Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
3(d)	<p>First mark One hydrogen / proton environment</p> <p>OR</p> <p>One kind of hydrogen / proton</p> <p>ALLOW Hydrogen ion for proton (1)</p> <p>Second mark (Singlet so) no neighbouring hydrogens (on adjacent carbons)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Chemical shift is correct for a ketone (1)</p> <p>Third mark</p> $  \begin{array}{c}  \text{H} & \text{O} & \text{H} \\    &    &   \\  \text{H}-\text{C} & -\text{C} & -\text{C}-\text{H} \\    & &   \\  \text{H} & & \text{H}  \end{array}  $ <p>Hydrogens must be shown, but methyl groups do not have to be displayed.</p> <p>(1)</p> <p>ALLOW Correct structural or skeletal formula</p>	<p>Just 'it is a singlet'</p> <p>Just 'not split(ted) by any other hydrogen'</p> <p>Chemical shift is the same as a methyl group (alone)</p> <p>Chemical shift is at 2.2 (alone)</p>	3

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
3(e)(i)	<p>Faster (1)</p> <p>Solid / precipitate / crystals are drier</p> <p>OR</p> <p>more solvent / solution / filtrate removed</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Reverse argument for normal filtering (1)</p> <p>IGNORE</p> <p>More efficient / more effective / increases yield / more pure</p> <p>Reducing pressure reduces boiling temperature</p>		2

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
3(e)(ii)	 <p>First mark Buchner / side-armed flask (1)</p> <p>Second mark Side arm connected to pump and bung/rubber around neck of funnel</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Quickfit flask funnel shown with clear sealed join and pump labelled</p>  <p>(1)</p> <p>ALLOW aspirator for pump, drawings of tap pump</p> <p>IGNORE Blocked outlet to pump</p> <p>Third mark Buchner funnel with flat filter paper</p> <p>The filter paper must be labelled OR be drawn flat and clearly shown</p>	<p>Heated flask</p> <p>Large gap between funnel and flask</p> <p>Pressure pump (alone)</p> <p>Suction (alone)</p> <p>Filter paper which goes up the sides of the funnel</p> <p>Fluted filter paper</p>	3

above the pores of the funnel

OR  
Hirsch funnels see diagrams below



Notice sintered / fitted glass does not need a filter paper

IGNORE  
Blocked outlet to funnel (1)

Notice heating of funnel / solvent can be ignored

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
3(e)(iii)	<p>First mark Dissolve in / mix with MINIMUM / SMALL volume / amount of HOT ethanol / solvent (to dissolve most of the solid / make a saturated solution) (1)</p> <p>Second mark Filter HOT (to remove insoluble impurities)# AND Cool / allow to crystallize (1)</p> <p>Third mark Filter (under reduced pressure) (to remove soluble impurities)#  AND Wash with COLD / minimum volume of solvent (1)</p> <p>Fourth mark Dry between filter papers / with paper towel / in desiccator</p> <p>Both dry and method of drying</p> <p>ALLOW Use of cool / warm oven OR oven at specified temperature below 100°C</p> <p>Use of hair drier / electric hand drier (1)</p> <p>Note penalties may be applied:  *Penalise use of water only once  #If impurities are wrong way round penalise only once  Both these penalties can be applied to reduce the mark by 2</p>	<p>Water as solvent*</p> <p>Filter alone</p> <p>(Wash) with water*</p> <p>Drying agents unless in desiccator</p>	4

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
3(e)(iv)	Measure the melting temperature (1)  IGNORE References to sharp melting temperature  Compare with literature / data (book) / known value (1)  Second mark conditional on melting temperature mark  IGNORE IR spectroscopy and check fingerprint region	Boiling temperature alone  Chromatography and compare R <sub>f</sub> values  If melting temperature is clearly for propanone and not propanone derivative.	2

Total for Question 3 = 23 marks

Total for Paper = 50 Marks



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