



Mark Scheme (Final)

Summer 2023

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced
Subsidiary Level In Chemistry (WCH13)
Paper 01
Unit 3: Practical Skills in Chemistry I

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
1(a)(i)	An answer that makes reference to the following point: barium (ion) / Ba^{2+} / Ba^{+2}	Do not award Ba/ Ba^{+} Do not award Cu^{2+} If name and formula are given both must be correct	(1)

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
1(a)(ii)	An answer that makes reference to the following point: iodide (ion) / I^{-}	Do not award just iodine / I / I_2^{-}	(1)

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
1(a)(iii)	An answer that makes reference to the following point: BaI_2	Allow TE on incorrect ions in (a)(i) and (a)(i) Ignore barium iodide	(1)

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
1(a)(iv)	An answer that makes reference to the following points: • test for iodide ion • result of test for iodide ion	(1) Add conc sulfuric acid / H_2SO_4 (1) Bad egg smell / purple vapour/ purple fumes / yellow solid/ black solid Ignore misty fumes (of HI) Or (To a solution of A) add chlorine water / $\text{Cl}_2(\text{aq})$ Solution turns yellow / orange / brown / darker / gives a purple colour with an organic solvent Do not award black Or (To a solution of A) add bromine water / $\text{Br}_2(\text{aq})$ Solution turns darker / more orange / gives a purple colour with an organic solvent Do not award black Allow TE for bromide ion and chloride ion	(2)

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
1(b)(i)	An answer that makes reference to the following points: - test for ammonium ions - result of test on ammonium ions	(1) Sodium hydroxide (solution) / NaOH ((aq)) (and heat) Allow any named alkali (1) Gas/ vapour evolved turns (damp red) litmus blue/UI blue/indicator Allow turns indicator paper blue Ignore pungent gas evolved Do not award if the indicator is being added to the mixture Or Gas evolved forms white smoke with HCl Allow white fumes with HCl Do not award steamy/misty fumes	(2)

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
1b(ii)	An answer that makes reference to the following points: • addition of suitable barium compound • addition of suitable acid • result of test for sulfate ions	(to a solution of ammonium sulfate add) (1) barium chloride (solution) / BaCl₂ ((aq)) / barium nitrate (solution) / Ba(NO₃)₂ ((aq)) (1) hydrochloric acid/ nitric acid Allow HCl/ HNO₃ without (aq) M2 is dependent on M1 or near miss (1) white and precipitate / ppt / ppte / solid M3 is not a stand-alone mark	(3)

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
1(b)(iii)	An answer that makes reference to the following points: • balanced equation and correct state symbols	$\text{Ba}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + \text{SO}_4^{2-}(\text{aq}) \longrightarrow \text{BaSO}_4(\text{s})$	(1)

(Total for Question 1 = 11 marks)

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
2(a)	An answer that makes reference to the following point: hydrogen chloride / HCl/ HCl (gas)	Allow hydrochloric acid / HCl (aq) If name and formula given both must be correct	(1)

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
2(b)	An answer that makes reference to the following point: carbon dioxide / CO₂ / CO₂ (gas)	If name and formula given both must be correct	(1)

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
2(c)	An answer that makes reference to the following points: - blue (solution) (1) (produces) (brick) red / orange/ brown and precipitate/solid / ppt / ppte / (1)	Do not award blue solid or ppt Allow cloudy red/orange/brown solution If formula given (of ppt), Cu ₂ O it must be correct	(2)

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
2(d)(i)	An answer that makes reference to the following structures: - structure of C - possible structure of D - possible structure of D Ignore connectivity of the OH unless horizontal Accept displayed / structural / skeletal formula or any combination Do not award COH for the CHO of the aldehydes but only penalise once in parts (d)(i) and (d)(iii)	Structure of C $\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{O} \\ \quad \quad // \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{C} \\ \quad \quad \backslash \\ \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{O}-\text{H} \end{array}$ Possible structure of D $\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{O} \\ \quad \quad // \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{C} \\ \quad \quad \backslash \\ \text{H} \quad \text{O} \quad \text{H} \\ \\ \text{H} \end{array}$ Possible structure of D $\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{O} \\ \quad \quad // \\ \text{H}-\text{O}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{C} \\ \quad \quad \backslash \\ \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \end{array}$	(3) (1) (1) (1)

	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
2(d)(ii)	An answer that makes reference to the following points • 2962 - 2853 (cm⁻¹) and C-H (stretching in alkanes)	No TE on wrong structures	(1)

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
2(d)(iii)	An explanation that makes reference to the following points: • (peak at $m/z = 15$ is due to) CH₃⁽⁺⁾ This is a stand-alone mark • (only formed) from 2-hydroxypropanal.	(1) Do not award CH₃• (1) Allow any reference to the correct structure e.g., the first one	(2)

(Total for Question 2 = 10 marks)

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
3(a)(i)	An explanation that makes reference to the following points: • distillation takes place • before complete oxidation can occur	(1) Allow distillation apparatus (not reflux) (1) Allow incomplete reaction/ incomplete oxidation/ only oxidised to the aldehyde/ butanal is formed Allow complete oxidation is needed to get butanoic acid Allow reflux is required to ensure complete oxidation Allow reflux is required to ensure butanoic acid is formed Ignore just low yield of butanoic acid	(2)

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
3(a)(ii)	An answer that makes reference to the following point: reactants and / or products would evaporate	Allow (the vessel is open so) reactants /products/gas/ would escape Allow alcohols are flammable Ignore not safe/toxic/no condenser Ignore reference to volatile reactants/products Do not award the (butanoic) acid would escape/evaporate	(1)

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
3 (a)(iii)	An explanation that makes reference to the following points: - condenser is full of water/ prevents air bubbles from forming (more) efficient condensation/ (ensuring) all/ more/most of the vapour/ gas is condensed/no or less vapour is lost	(1) Allow better contact between the water and the glass wall of the condenser. (1) Allow just (more) efficient cooling Allow reverse argument Ignore speed of condensation	(2)

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
3(a)(iv)	An answer that makes reference to the following points: potassium dichromate(VI) / $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ and sulfuric acid (ignore concentration)	Allow acidified potassium dichromate(VI) Or $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$ and H^+ Do not award hydrochloric acid / HCl/nitric acid/HNO_3 Do not award acidified potassium manganate(VII) / potassium permanganate If name, formula and oxidation numbers are given all must be correct	(1)

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
3(a)(v)	An answer that makes reference to the following point: from orange to green	Allow from orange to blue	(1)

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
3(b)(i)	An answer that makes reference to the following points: (concentrated)phosphoric ((V)) acid/ H_3PO_4 Or concentrated sulfuric acid H_2SO_4	Allow $\geq 50\%$ Allow passing vapour over suitable solid catalyst such as aluminium oxide / porous pot If name, formula and oxidation numbers are given all must be correct Do not award phosphorus acid	(1)

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
3(b)(ii)	An answer that makes reference to one of the following pairs of points: • bromine water / aqueous bromine / bromine solution / bromine in organic solvent / Br₂ (aq) (1) • orange / yellow / brown/ red brown to colourless (1) Or • potassium manganate(VII) / KMnO₄ and sulfuric acid / H₂SO₄ (1) • purple to colourless (1)	Allow bromine / Br₂(l) Allow just decolourises Ignore clear Allow potassium permanganate and sulfuric acid Allow acidified potassium manganate(VII) Allow just decolourises Ignore clear If name, formula and oxidation numbers are given all must be correct M2 dependent on M1 or near miss	(2)

(Total for Question 3 = 10 marks)

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
4(a)(i)	An explanation that makes reference to two of the following points: bubbles / effervescence (1) goes cloudy / white precipitate / white solid (1) calcium/solid disappears (1)	Allow the gas syringe filled up/(barrel) moved Ignore gas/ hydrogen given off Ignore goes milky Ignore forms a colourless solution Allow calcium/solid dissolves Ignore Ca floats Mention of any coloured product (max 1) Confusion with sodium e.g. whizzing round (max 1)	(2)

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
4(a)(ii)	• calculation of mass of Ca (1) • calculation of moles of Ca (1) • calculation of volume of one mole of hydrogen gas (1) • correct units and answer to 2 or 3 SF (1)	Example of calculation 1.783 g – 1.657 g = 0.126 (g) 0.126/40.1 = 0.0031421 / 3.1421×10^{-3} (mol) 72.0/0.0031421 = 22914 / 2.2914×10^4 (cm³) Or 0.072/0.0031421 = 22.914 / (dm³) 23 / 22.9 dm³ (mol⁻¹) / 23 000 / 22 900 cm³ (mol⁻¹) Allow TE throughout Correct answer with or without working scores (4)	(4)

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
4(b)(i)	percentage error	Example of calculation $100 \times (23.9 - 21.8) \div 23.9 = 8.7866 (\%)$ Ignore SF except 1SF Ignore +/- Do not award 9%, 8.7% or 8.78% Correct answer with no working scores (1)	(1)

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
4(b)(ii)	An answer that makes reference to the following points: • some (hydrogen) gas escapes before the bung is attached OR reaction starts before the bung is placed in the conical flask • some of the calcium had already formed calcium oxide	(1) Allow there was a delay (after dropping in the Ca) before the bung could be placed on the conical flask/connecting the apparatus Ignore hydrogen dissolves in water Ignore just the gas escaped/ bung didn't fit properly (1) Allow the Ca/it was not pure Allow the Ca/it did not fully react Allow the Ca/it did not fully dissolve Ignore just the reaction was incomplete Ignore any measurement errors eg some Ca left in the weighing boat Ignore non-standard conditions etc Do not award the water was limiting	(2)

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
4(c)(i)	An answer that makes reference to the following points: • (from) yellow (1) • (to) orange (1)	Ignore shades of colours eg pale Colours reversed scores (1)	(2)

Question	Answer					Additional Guidance	Mark																									
4(c)(ii)	<table><tr><th>Titration</th><th>1</th><th>2</th><th>3</th><th>4</th></tr><tr><td>Final burette reading / cm³</td><td>26.85</td><td>31.25</td><td>34.55</td><td>27.15</td></tr><tr><td>Final burette reading / cm³</td><td>0.00</td><td>5.00</td><td>8.00</td><td>1.00</td></tr><tr><td>Titre / cm³</td><td>26.85</td><td>26.25</td><td>26.55</td><td>26.15</td></tr><tr><td>Concordant results (✓)</td><td></td><td>✓</td><td></td><td>✓</td></tr></table>					Titration	1	2	3	4	Final burette reading / cm ³	26.85	31.25	34.55	27.15	Final burette reading / cm ³	0.00	5.00	8.00	1.00	Titre / cm ³	26.85	26.25	26.55	26.15	Concordant results (✓)		✓		✓		(2)
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	Titre / cm ³	26.85	26.25	26.55	26.15																											
	Concordant results (✓)		✓		✓																											
	all 6 correct					(1)																										
	calculation of mean titre					(1)																										

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
4(c)(iii)	- calculation of moles of hydrochloric acid (1) - calculation of moles of calcium hydroxide in 25 cm³ (1) - calculation of moles of calcium hydroxide in 1 dm³ (1) - calculation of concentration in g dm⁻³ (1)	Example of calculation $26.2 \times 0.0400 / 1000 = 0.001048 \text{ (mol)} / 1.048 \times 10^{-3} \text{ (mol)}$ TE on (c)(ii) $1.048 \times 10^{-3} \div 2 = 0.000524 / 5.24 \times 10^{-4} \text{ (mol)}$ $5.24 \times 10^{-4} \times 1000 \div 25 = 0.02096 \text{ (mol)}$ $= 0.02096 \times 74.1 = 1.5531 \text{ (g dm}^{-3}\text{)}$ Allow = $0.02096 \times 74 = 1.5510 \text{ (g dm}^{-3}\text{)}$ Ignore SF except 1SF Ignore units TE throughout Correct answer with no working score (4)	(4)

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
4(d)	An explanation that makes reference to the following points: • goes cloudy / white precipitate / white solid (of calcium hydroxide) • (increasing temp) moves the equilibrium in the endothermic direction so: calcium hydroxide solubility decreases/ less calcium hydroxide dissolves/ more (solid) calcium hydroxide forms Or • (increasing temp) favours the reverse direction so: calcium hydroxide solubility decreases / less calcium hydroxide dissolves/ more (solid) calcium hydroxide forms	(1) Do not award any other white ppt eg CaO, CaCl₂ Do not award white anhydrous calcium hydroxide Do not award any other colour or extra observations e.g. effervesces Do not award any reference to water evaporating/ crystallisation (1) Allow (increasing temp) means: calcium hydroxide solubility decreases / less calcium hydroxide dissolves/calcium hydroxide forms Ignore any reference rates of dissolving	(2)

(Total for Question 4 = 19 marks)

(Total for Paper = 50 marks)