

**UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**

**GCE Advanced Subsidiary Level and GCE Advanced Level**

**MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2011 question paper  
for the guidance of teachers**

**9701 CHEMISTRY**

**9701/34**

Paper 3 (Advanced Practical Skills 2),  
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 must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

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Question	Sections	Indicative material	Mark	
1 (a)	MMO Collection	<b>I</b> Performs experiment and records <b>all</b> sensible thermometer readings.	1	[8]
	PDO Collection	<b>II</b> Records all thermometer readings to 0.0/0.5 °C.	1	
	ACE Interpretation	<b>III</b> Correctly calculates the temperature rises.	1	
	MMO Quality	Award <b>IV</b> , <b>V</b> and <b>VI</b> for a $\Delta T$ within 0.5 °C of Supervisor's result. Award <b>IV</b> and <b>V</b> for a $\Delta T$ within 1.0 °C of Supervisor's result. Award <b>IV</b> only for a $\Delta T$ within 1.5 °C of Supervisor's result.	3	
	Calculate result for 35 cm <sup>3</sup> by multiplying candidate's result for 30 cm <sup>3</sup> of <b>FB 1</b> by 0.75, round up to the nearest 0.5 °C.			
		Award <b>VII</b> and <b>VIII</b> if candidate's temperature rise for 35 cm <sup>3</sup> <b>FB 1</b> is within 0.5 °C of calculated value. Award <b>VII</b> only if $\Delta T$ is within 1.0 °C	2	
(b)	PDO Display	<b>I</b> Axes labelled: temperature/T change or $\Delta T$ and volume/Vol/V sodium hydroxide/NaOH <b>and</b> correct units /°C or (°C) or 'in °C', /cm <sup>3</sup> or (cm <sup>3</sup> ).	1	[4]
		<b>II</b> Suitable scales chosen so that the points, if plotted, would occupy at least half the available length for x- and y-axes. <i>Do not award if 50 cm<sup>3</sup> not included.</i>	1	
		<b>III</b> Plotting – accurate to within half a small square and in the correct square.	1	
		<b>IV</b> Draws two straight lines of best fit which intersect. <i>Allow coming to a point (not curved). Does not have to go through (0,0).</i>	1	

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(c)	ACE Interpretation	(i) I Reads to nearest $\frac{1}{2}$ square temperature rise to 1 dp at point of intersection. Do not award if intersection < largest $\Delta T$ .	1	[7]
		(ii) II Reads to nearest $\frac{1}{2}$ square volume of <b>FB 1</b> to 1 dp or nearest $0.5 \text{ cm}^3$ at point of intersection.	1	
		(iii) III Correctly calculates moles of sodium hydroxide [volume of <b>FB 1</b> in (ii) $\times 1.5/1000$ ] to 2 to 4 sf.	1	
		(iv) IV Heat energy produced = $50 \times 4.3 \times$ temperature rise from (i)	1	
		V Correct answer calculated to 3 or 4 sf. <i>ecf from incorrect volume</i>	1	
		(v) VI $\frac{\text{candidate's answer to (iv)}}{\text{candidate's answer to (iii)}}$	1 1	
		VII Negative sign and answer in kJ to 2 to 4 sf	1	
(d)	ACE Interpretation	Identifies a source of error e.g. precision of thermometer, precision of measuring cylinder*	1	[2]
	ACE Improvements	Suggests thermometer with smaller scale divisions ( $0.1^\circ\text{C}$ ), use of burette*	1	
(e)	ACE Interpretation	(i) I Calculates or expression for the volume of <b>FB 2</b> which reacts [50 – (c)(ii)].	1	[4]
		II Correctly calculates the concentration of $\text{H}^+$ in $\text{mol dm}^{-3}$ ( $\geq 2$ sf) [(c)(iii) $\times 1000/\{50 - (c)(ii)\}$ ].	1	
	PDO Display	(ii) III Divides the answer from (i) by 2	1	
	Decisions	(iii) IV Describes test and result for sulfate ion. White ppt with (aq) barium chloride or nitrate	1	
<b>[Total: 25]</b>				

* e.g.	1 <sup>st</sup> mark	2 <sup>nd</sup> mark
	use more sensitive thermometer	0.5, 0.2, $0.1^\circ\text{C}$ or smaller % error
	smaller divisions in measuring cylinder	burette or decrease % error
	use burette as more accurate	
	cup has little water, use dry cup	
	$10 \text{ cm}^3$ too small to take T, start with $20 \text{ cm}^3$	

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	FB 3 is Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> (aq); FB 4 is Na <sub>2</sub> CrO <sub>4</sub> (aq); FB 5 is NaBr; FB 6 is MnO <sub>2</sub>			
2 (a)	PDO Recording  MMO Collection	(i) I All observations in a single table (2 × 3) No repeat of headings & ≥ 4 boxes filled.  Observations for <b>both</b> tests on each solution are correct.  II <b>FB 3</b> III <b>FB 4</b> IV <b>FB 5</b>	1   1 1 1	

Solution	H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	Pb(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>
FB 3	bubbling/effervescence <b>and</b> CO <sub>2</sub> identified by test (allow <b>gas</b> turns limewater milky)	white ppt
FB 4	turns orange/orange (solution) forms ( <b>not</b> ppt but not CON for identity)	yellow ppt
FB 5	no change/no reaction [not “ – “]	white ppt

	ACE Conclusions	V <b>FB 3</b> carbonate/CO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup> from effervescence <b>or</b> positive limewater test	1	[6]
		VI <b>FB 4</b> chromate(VI)/chromate/CrO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup> from either observation but no CON obs	1	
	MMO Decisions Collection	(ii) I Addition of (aq) silver nitrate to <b>FB 5. ecf on obs in table if no ppt with FB 5 + Pb<sup>2+</sup></b>	1	[3]
	ACE Conclusions	II <b>Cream</b> ppt (white ppt loses II and III) If NH <sub>3</sub> used obs must be correct.	1	
		III <b>FB 5</b> bromide/Br from cream ppt (or off-white ppt insol or partially soluble in NH <sub>3</sub> )	1	
(b)	MMO Collection	(i) I (bubbling/effervescence and) gas rekindles glowing splint	1	[6]
		(ii) II filtrate is yellow/qualified yellow/yellowish green/light brown <b>and</b> produces a red-brown/brown/rust/black (not red) ppt with aqueous sodium hydroxide	1	
		(iii) III filtrate is green/qualified green	1	
	ACE Conclusions	IV filtrate turns purple/pink (with acid)	1	
		V (i) <b>FB 6</b> is a catalyst <i>Allow O<sub>2</sub> formed or H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> decomposes if glowing splint test correct.</i>	1	
		VI (ii) <b>FB 6</b> is an oxidant/oxidising agent/is reduced.	1	
<b>[Total: 15]</b>				