



**General Certificate of Secondary Education
2022–2023**

**Single Award Science
Chemistry**

Unit 2
Higher Tier

[GSA22]

TUESDAY 22 NOVEMBER, MORNING

**MARK
SCHEME**

General Marking Instructions

Introduction

Mark schemes are intended to ensure that the GCSE examinations are marked consistently and fairly. The mark schemes provide markers with an indication of the nature and range of candidates' responses likely to be worthy of credit. They also set out the criteria which they should apply in allocating marks to candidates' responses.

Assessment objectives

Below are the assessment objectives for GCSE Single Award Science

Candidates must:

- AO1** Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of scientific ideas, scientific techniques and procedures;
- AO2** Apply knowledge, skills and understanding of scientific ideas, scientific enquiry, techniques and procedures; and
- AO3** Analyse information and ideas to interpret and evaluate; make judgements and draw conclusions; develop and improve experimental procedures.

Quality of candidates' responses

In marking the examination papers, examiners should be looking for a quality of response reflecting the level of maturity which may reasonably be expected of a 16-year-old which is the age at which the majority of candidates sit their GCSE examinations.

Flexibility in marking

Mark schemes are not intended to be totally prescriptive. No mark scheme can cover all the responses which candidates may produce. In the event of unanticipated answers, examiners are expected to use their professional judgement to assess the validity of answers. If an answer is particularly problematic, then examiners should seek the guidance of the Supervising Examiner.

Positive marking

Examiners are encouraged to be positive in their marking, giving appropriate credit for what candidates know, understand and can do rather than penalising candidates for errors or omissions. Examiners should make use of the whole of the available mark range for any particular question and be prepared to award full marks for a response which is as good as might reasonably be expected of a 16-year-old GCSE candidate.

Awarding zero marks

Marks should only be awarded for valid responses and no marks should be awarded for an answer which is completely incorrect or inappropriate.

Marking Calculations

In marking answers involving calculations, examiners should apply the 'own figure rule' so that candidates are not penalised more than once for a computational error.

Types of mark schemes

Mark schemes for tasks or questions which require candidates to respond in extended written form are marked on the basis of levels of response which take account of the quality of written communication.

Other questions which require only short answers are marked on a point for point basis with marks awarded for each valid piece of information provided.

Levels of response

Tasks and questions requiring candidates to respond in extended writing are marked in terms of levels of response. In deciding which level of response to award, examiners should look for the 'best fit' bearing in mind that weakness in one area may be compensated for by strength in another. In deciding which mark within a particular level to award to any response, examiners are expected to use their professional judgement. The following guidance is provided to assist examiners.

- **Threshold performance:** Response which just merits inclusion in the level and should be awarded a mark at or near the bottom of the range.
- **Intermediate performance:** Response which clearly merits inclusion in the level and should be awarded a mark at or near the middle of the range.
- **High performance:** Response which fully satisfies the level description and should be awarded a mark at or near the top of the range.

Quality of written communication

Quality of written communication is taken into account in assessing candidates' responses to all tasks and questions that require them to respond in extended written form. These tasks and questions are marked on the basis of levels of response. The description for each level of response includes reference to the quality of written communication.

For conciseness, quality of written communication is distinguished within levels of response as follows:

Level 1: Quality of written communication is basic.

Level 2: Quality of written communication is good.

Level 3: Quality of written communication is excellent.

In interpreting these level descriptions, examiners should refer to the more detailed guidance provided below:

Level 1 (Basic): The candidate makes only a limited selection and use of an appropriate form and style of writing. The organisation of material may lack clarity and coherence. There is little use of specialist vocabulary. Presentation, spelling, punctuation and grammar may be such that intended meaning is not clear.

Level 2 (Good): The candidate makes a reasonable selection and use of an appropriate form and style of writing. Relevant material is organised with some clarity and coherence. There is some use of appropriate specialist vocabulary. Presentation, spelling, punctuation and grammar are sufficiently competent to make meaning clear.

Level 3 (Excellent): The candidate successfully selects and uses the most appropriate form and style of writing. Relevant material is organised with a high degree of clarity and coherence. There is widespread and accurate use of appropriate specialist vocabulary. Presentation, spelling, punctuation and grammar are of a sufficiently high standard to make meaning clear.

1 (a) Indicative Content:

- Beetroot/red cabbage (or other suitable)
- Chop/crush beetroot/add water and boil
- Filter to remove plant pieces
- Use liquid obtained as indicator
- Indicators will change colour when added to acidic/alkaline solutions
- Safety: (any **two**) safety goggles, heatproof mat, care with knife/boiling water

Band	Response	Mark
A	Candidates must use appropriate specialist terms throughout to describe how to make an indicator using at least six of the points above, in a logical sequence. They use good spelling, punctuation and grammar and the form and style are of a high standard.	[5]–[6]
B	Candidates use some appropriate specialist terms to describe how to make an indicator using four to five of the points above, in a logical sequence. They use satisfactory spelling, punctuation and grammar and the form and style are of a satisfactory standard.	[3]–[4]
C	Candidates describe how to make an indicator using one to three of the above points. However, these are not presented in a logical sequence. They use limited spelling, punctuation and grammar and have made limited use of specialist terms. The form and style are of a limited standard.	[1]–[2]
D	Not worthy of credit.	[0]

[6]

(b) Universal indicator would give a range of colours [1] and indicate the strength of the acid/alkali [1] [2]

(c) (i) pH meter [1]

(ii) Gives a reading to 1 d.p./more accurate [1]

AVAILABLE
MARKS

10

- 2 (a) Less dense or corrosion resistant [1]
suitable explanation [1] [2]
- (b) Carbon-fibre [1]
light weight and strong [1] [2]
- (c) (i) Man-made [1]
- (ii) Can change colour [1] with changes in light [1] [2]
- (d) (i) Any **two** from:
 - better skin coverage
 - **more** protection
 - invisible
[2]
- (ii) Long term effects unknown/more research is needed to examine dangers/may enter cells and cause damage [1]

AVAILABLE
MARKS

10

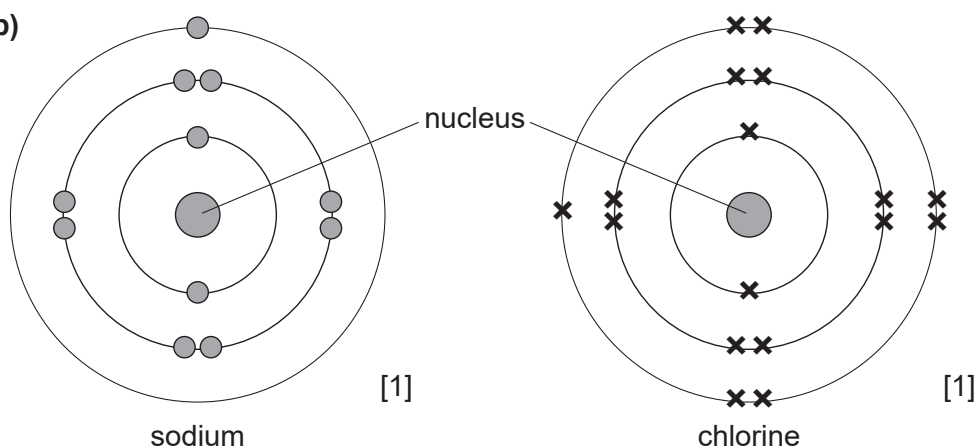
3 (a)

Subatomic particle	Number present in a sodium atom	Relative Charge
proton	11	+1
neutron	12	0
electron	11	-1

protons and neutrons in correct order and correct number [2]
in wrong order [-1]

[2]

(b)



[2]

- (c) (i) Sodium atom loses/transfers **one** electron [1]
chlorine atom gains an electron [1] [2]
- (ii) Sodium ion 2,8 [1]
- (iii) Cl^- [1]

8

			AVAILABLE MARKS
4	(a) (i)	All points plotted correctly [2], 5 points plotted correctly [1] smooth line through points [1]	[3]
	(ii)	10–20 s	[1]
	(iii)	As time increase, volume of carbon dioxide increases. [1] no more gas produced after 50 s/52 cm ³ [1]	[2]
	(b) (i)	Particles gain energy/move faster [1] so more successful collisions [1]	[2]
	(ii)	Increased concentration (of acid)/catalyst	[1]
5	(a)	Using electricity [1] to breakdown/decompose an ionic compound [1]	[2]
	(b)	Bauxite	[1]
	(c)	Al ³⁺ [1] + 3e ⁻ [1]	[2]
	(d)	Oxygen (accept carbon dioxide)	[1]
	(e)	Wears away [1] because oxygen reacts with carbon anode [1] (to form carbon dioxide)	[2]
	(f)	Saves energy	[1]
			9
			9

- 6 (a) Any **three** from:
- crude oil is heated
 - as gases move up tower they condense
 - different gases have different boiling points
 - condense at different levels (and collected separately)
- [3]

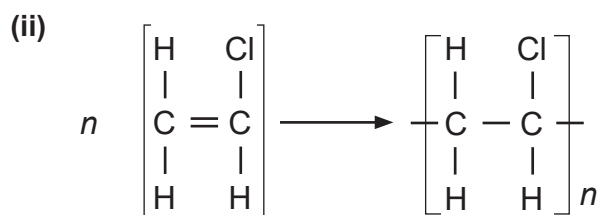
(b) Butene [1]

(c)

Hydrocarbon	Molecular formula	Structural formula
ethane	C_2H_6	$ \begin{array}{c} H & H \\ & \\ H - C & - C - H \\ & \\ H & H \end{array} $ [1]
butane [1]	C_4H_{10}	$ \begin{array}{cccc} H & H & H & H \\ & & & \\ H - C & - C - C & - C - H \\ & & & \\ H & H & H & H \end{array} $
propene	C_3H_6	$ \begin{array}{ccc} H & H & H \\ & & \\ H - C & - C = C \\ & & \\ H & & H \end{array} $ [1]

[3]

(d) (i) (Addition) polymerisation [1]



double bond broken and single bonds added [1]

brackets, "n" correct and single bonds drawn through brackets [1] [2]

(iii) A substance that cannot be broken down/decomposed by microbes [1]

(e) $C_2H_4 + 3O_2 \longrightarrow 2CO_2 + 2H_2O$
 LHS [1] RHS [1]
 balancing [1]

[3]

Total

AVAILABLE
MARKS

14

60