Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge Pre-U

CHEMISTRY **9791/04**

Paper 4 Practical **October/November 2020**

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 40

Published

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 should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2020 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™, Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

This syllabus is regulated for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 3 Pre-U Certificate.

This document consists of **8** printed pages.

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Generic Marking Principles

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently, e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5: Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).
GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6: Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

Science-Specific Marking Principles

1	Examiners should consider the context and scientific use of any keywords when awarding marks. Although keywords may be present, marks should not be awarded if the keywords are used incorrectly.
2	The examiner should not choose between contradictory statements given in the same question part, and credit should not be awarded for any correct statement that is contradicted within the same question part. Wrong science that is irrelevant to the question should be ignored.
3	Although spellings do not have to be correct, spellings of syllabus terms must allow for clear and unambiguous separation from other syllabus terms with which they may be confused (e.g. ethane / ethene, glucagon / glycogen, refraction / reflection).
4	The error carried forward (ecf) principle should be applied, where appropriate. If an incorrect answer is subsequently used in a scientifically correct way, the candidate should be awarded these subsequent marking points. Further guidance will be included in the mark scheme where necessary and any exceptions to this general principle will be noted.
5	‘List rule’ guidance For questions that require ***n*** responses (e.g. State **two** reasons …): • The response should be read as continuous prose, even when numbered answer spaces are provided. • Any response marked *ignore* in the mark scheme should not count towards ***n***. • Incorrect responses should not be awarded credit but will still count towards ***n***. • Read the entire response to check for any responses that contradict those that would otherwise be credited. Credit should **not** be awarded for any responses that are contradicted within the rest of the response. Where two responses contradict one another, this should be treated as a single incorrect response. • Non-contradictory responses after the first ***n*** responses may be ignored even if they include incorrect science.

6 Calculation specific guidance

Correct answers to calculations should be given full credit even if there is no working or incorrect working, **unless** the question states 'show your working'.

For questions in which the number of significant figures required is not stated, credit should be awarded for correct answers when rounded by the examiner to the number of significant figures given in the mark scheme. This may not apply to measured values.

For answers given in standard form (e.g. $a \times 10^n$) in which the convention of restricting the value of the coefficient (a) to a value between 1 and 10 is not followed, credit may still be awarded if the answer can be converted to the answer given in the mark scheme.

Unless a separate mark is given for a unit, a missing or incorrect unit will normally mean that the final calculation mark is not awarded. Exceptions to this general principle will be noted in the mark scheme.

7 Guidance for chemical equations

Multiples / fractions of coefficients used in chemical equations are acceptable unless stated otherwise in the mark scheme.

State symbols given in an equation should be ignored unless asked for in the question or stated otherwise in the mark scheme.

Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)	**I** Records clearly the volume of **FA 1** in cm^3 or / cm^3 and temperature in °C or / °C (1) All volumes recorded to .00 or .05 cm^3 and all temperatures to .0 or .5°C (1) **II** and **III** Compare ΔT for addition of 25.00 cm^3 of **FA 1** with that of supervisor Award 2 marks for $\Delta T \pm 1.0$°C (2) Award 1 mark for $\Delta T \pm 2.0$°C (1)	**3**
1(b)	Draw up a table with appropriate headings and units for total volume, temperature rise, heat given out (1) Calculates correctly ΔT, V_t and q (1)	**2**
1(c)(i)	**I** q on y-axis and volume of **FA 1** on x-axis. Axes clearly labelled (ignore units) (1) **II** Linear scale chosen to use more than half of each axis (1) **III** All points plotted correctly to within half a square and in the correct square (1)	**3**
1(c)(ii)	Draws a straight line of best fit through q increasing and a straight line of best fit through q decreasing (1) Reads correctly the value of the intercept within one small square (1)	**2**
1(d)	Calculates correctly the concentration of **FA 1** and gives answer to minimum 2sf (1)	**1**
1(e)(i)	Improves the line of best fit (1)	**1**
1(e)(ii)	(It is correct that 4.18 would not be the right value but) it will not matter as not relevant to the volume of where the lines intersect (1)	**1**
1(e)(iii)	Display use of (2 × value given) / (ΔT for addition of 5 cm^3) × 100	**1**

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	**I** All six masses recorded with unambiguous headings and correct units (1) **II** All four measured masses recorded to the same dp (1) **III** Calculates correctly the mass of CO_2 lost (1) **IV** + **V** Examiner calculates scaled candidate mass lost: scaled candidate mass lost = (supervisor mass of **FA 3** / candidate mass of **FA 3**) $\times$ candidate mass lost Compare scaled candidate mass lost to supervisor mass lost Award **IV** and **V** if $\delta \leqslant 0.10$ (2) Award only **IV** if $\delta \leqslant 0.20$ (1)	**5**
2(b)	Displays use of mass lost / 44 (1) Correctly calculates conc of H_2SO_4 (moles of CO_2 / 0.025) (1)	**2**
2(c)	acid spray **OR** solubility of CO_2 (1) with associated improvement: add more slowly (to reduce spray) **OR** warm mixture (to reduce dissolved CO_2) (1)	**2**

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	**FA 4 = $CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$; FA 5 = $MnCl_2 \cdot 4H_2O$; FA 6 = $ZnBr_2$(aq).** **FA 4** solid turns white (1) Heating both **FA 4** and **FA 5** produce condensation **OR** **FA 5** turns into a liquid (1)	**2**
3(b)	Mixture produces a black / dark brown / dark green (ppt) **AND** effervescence observed (1) Gas relights a glowing splint **AND** is identified as oxygen (1)	**2**
3(c)	**I FA 4** + $AgNO_3$ gives no reaction **AND** **FA 5** + $AgNO_3$ gives white ppt (1) **II** (White ppt dissolves to give) a light brown ppt that then turns dark drown / black on standing (1) **III FA 6** + $AgNO_3$ gives cream ppt that is partially sol / insol in NH_3(aq) (1) **IV FA 4** + $BaCl_2$ gives a white ppt **AND** No reaction observed with **FA 5** / **FA 6** + $BaCl_2$ (1) **V** No reaction on addition of acid to white ppt **AND** No further addition of NH_3 or HCl where there was no positive result in the preceding test (1)	**5**

Question	Answer	Marks
3(d)	**I** Selects NaOH or NH_3 for **FA 4** and **FA 5** **AND** selects NH_3 for **FA 6** (1) **II FA 4** if NaOH: blue ppt (insol in excess) if NH_3: blue ppt, sol in excess to give a darker blue solution (1) **III FA 5** if NaOH: light brown / buff ppt (insol in excess) if NH_3: light brown / buff ppt (insol in excess) (1) **IV FA 6** NH_3: white ppt, soluble in excess (1)	**4**
3(e)	• **FA 4**: Cu^{2+} • **FA 4**: SO_4^{2-} • **FA 5**: Mn^{2+} • **FA 5**: Cl^- • **FA 6**: Zn^{2+} • **FA 6**: Br^- • **FA 4** and **FA 5** are hydrates All 7 points = 4 marks; 6 points = 3 marks; 5 points = 2 marks; 4 points = 1 mark;	**4**