



Mark Scheme (Results)

January 2022

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE

In Chemistry (4CH1) Paper 1C and Science
(Double Award) (4SD0) Paper 1C

Edexcel and BTEC Qualifications

Edexcel and BTEC qualifications are awarded by Pearson, the UK's largest awarding body. We provide a wide range of qualifications including academic, vocational, occupational and specific programmes for employers. For further information visit our qualifications websites at www.edexcel.com or www.btec.co.uk. Alternatively, you can get in touch with us using the details on our contact us page at www.edexcel.com/contactus.

Pearson: helping people progress, everywhere

Pearson aspires to be the world's leading learning company. Our aim is to help everyone progress in their lives through education. We believe in every kind of learning, for all kinds of people, wherever they are in the world. We've been involved in education for over 150 years, and by working across 70 countries, in 100 languages, we have built an international reputation for our commitment to high standards and raising achievement through innovation in education. Find out more about how we can help you and your students at: www.pearson.com/uk

January 2022

Question Paper Log Number P70701A

Publications Code 4CH1_1C_2201_MS

All the material in this publication is copyright

© Pearson Education Ltd 2022

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.

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
1 (a) (i)	chromatography		1
(ii)	fractional distillation		1
(iii)	simple distillation		1
(b)	M1 two / different elements M2 (chemically) joined / bonded together	ALLOW (two) different atoms ALLOW a description of bonding	2
(c) (i)	4		1
(ii)	20		1
Total for question = 7 marks			

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
2 (a) (i)	M1 oxygen / air M2 water		2
(ii)	(hydrated) iron(III) oxide	REJECT (hydrated) iron (II) oxide	1
(iii)	C C is the correct answer because rusting involves the oxidation of iron. A is not the correct answer because the rusting of iron is not combustion. B is not the correct answer because the rusting of iron is not neutralisation. D is not the correct answer because the rusting of iron is not thermal decomposition.		1
(b) (i)	galvanising	ALLOW galvanisation IGNORE sacrificial protection	1
(ii)	M1 zinc is more reactive (than iron) M2 zinc reacts / oxidises / corrodes before / instead of iron	ALLOW zinc is higher in the reactivity series (than iron) REJECT references to zinc rusting	2
(iii)	Any two from: painting plastic coating oiling / greasing chromium plating sacrificial protection cathodic protection	ALLOW powder coating	2
Total for question = 9 marks			

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
3 (a)	solid to liquid melting solid to gas sublimation liquid to solid freezing		3
(b) (i)	diffusion	ALLOW diffusing	1
(ii)	Any one from: ammonia travels further (in the same time) the ammonium chloride / (white) ring / solid forms further away from the ammonia the ammonium chloride / (white) ring / solid forms closer to the hydrochloric acid		1
(iii)	Any one from: gas particles move in random directions gas particles collide with air particles / each other gas particles collide with the wall of the tube Any one from:		1
(iv)	eye protection / wear safety glasses / goggles wear gloves apron / lab coat	ALLOW put a bung / cork in both ends	1
Total for question = 7 marks			

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
4 (a)	(i) Any one from: to increase the rate of reaction to give the particles enough energy to react	ALLOW because copper does not react with oxygen when copper is cold ALLOW so that copper will react with oxygen	1
	(ii) because Ar does not (readily) gain / lose / share electrons	ACCEPT argon has a full outer shell / valence shell of electrons	1
	(iii) copper(II) oxide	ALLOW copper oxide REJECT copper(I) oxide	1
(b)	(i) results are the same (at the end)	ALLOW results stop decreasing	1
	(ii) M1 volume oxygen = 20 cm ³ M2 total volume = 253 cm ³ M3 $(20 \div 253) \times 100 = 7.9\%$	ALLOW correct evaluation from M1 and M2 ALLOW any number of significant figures REJECT incorrect rounding Correct answer of 7.9% with or without working scores 3	3
	(iii) Any one from: there is a leak in the apparatus temperature was not the same for all readings the apparatus was not left to cool (to room temperature)	IGNORE not all oxygen reacted	1
Total for question = 8 marks			

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
5 (a) (i)	relative mass proton 1 relative mass neutron 1 relative charge proton +1 relative charge neutron 0	All 4 correct scores 2 2 or 3 correct scores 1	2
(b) (i)	M1 <u>atoms</u> (of the same element) with the same number of protons M2 but different numbers of neutrons	ALLOW <u>atoms</u> with the same atomic number ALLOW <u>atoms</u> with the same number of electrons ALLOW but different mass numbers	2
(ii)	M1 number of protons and electrons = 12 M2 number of neutrons = 14		2
(iii)	$\frac{(24 \times 79) + (25 \times 10) + (26 \times 11)}{100}$ scores 2 marks M1 multiplies each mass number by the percentages M2 adds multiples together and divides by 100	$(24 \times 0.79) + (25 \times 0.10) + (26 \times 0.11)$ scores both marks	2
(iv)	M1 $24.32 \div (6.022 \times 10^{23})$ M2 4.039×10^{-23}	ALLOW ecf from M1 as long as answer is given to 4 sig figs Correct answer of 4.039×10^{-23} g to 4 sig figs scores 2 with or without working	2
(c)	(moles of MgO) = 0.40		1
Total for question = 11			

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
6 (a)	Any three from: M1 sodium (atom) loses electron(s) M2 oxygen (atom) gains electron(s) M3 sodium loses 1 electron AND oxygen gains 2 electrons OR M3 (both atoms become ions with configuration) 2.8	any mention of sharing of electrons scores 0	3
(b)	62		1
(c)	Any two from: M1 (sodium oxide has) ions / (giant) ionic structure M2 ions / electrons cannot flow / move M3 no delocalised electrons		2
(d)	M1 flame test M2 yellow colour	ALLOW any description of a flame test ALLOW orange or yellow-orange M2 dep on M1 or mention of flame	2
(e)	$2\text{Na}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2\text{Na} + \text{Na}_2\text{O}_2$		1
Total for question = 9 marks			

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
7 (a)	C C is the correct answer because a precipitate of calcium sulfate will form in tube 1, no precipitate will form in tube 2 as both products are soluble in water and a precipitate of copper(II) carbonate will form in tube 3. A, B and D are not the correct answers as no precipitate will form in tube 2.		1
(b) (i)	white		1
(b) (ii)	Any five from: M1 filter M2 heat/boil (the solution) M3 to evaporate some of the water M4 leave / cool (to crystallise) M5 pour off excess liquid OR filter (to obtain crystals) M6 suitable method of drying the crystals	ALLOW until crystals form on the end of a glass rod ALLOW until crystals first start to form ALLOW until the solution is saturated M4 dep on M2 M5 dep on crystals having been formed IGNORE references to washing e.g. place in (warm) oven / leave to dry (in warm place) / use filter paper / kitchen towel / / desiccator If solution heated to dryness or left to evaporate all of the water only M1 and M2 can be awarded. If method produces silver chloride only M1 and M6 can be awarded	5
(iii)	any one from:		1

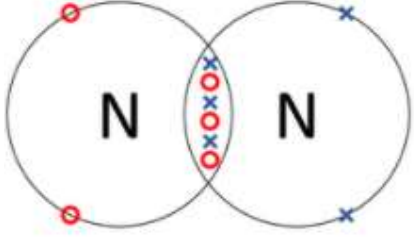
	to make sure the silver nitrate and sodium chloride fully reacted to make sure the products only contained silver chloride and sodium nitrate to ensure the highest possible yield	ALLOW so all the reactants react OR so nothing left unreacted OR so neither reagent is in excess ALLOW to make sure the sodium nitrate (crystals) would be pure ALLOW If either solution were in excess, it would contaminate the sodium nitrate OWTTE	
Total for question = 8 marks			

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
8 (a) (i)	A		1
(ii)	C		1
(iii)	propene		1
(iv)	M1 same molecular formula M2 different structural / displayed formulae		2
(b) (i)	$\text{CH}_3\text{Br} + \text{HBr}$	ALLOW balanced equations for multiple substitutions	1
(ii)	substitution		1
(c) (i)	M1 $37.8 \div 12$, $6.3 \div 1$, $55.9 \div 35.5$ M2 3.15, 6.3, 1.57 M3 divide by smallest to get 2:4:1 OR M1 M_r of $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{Cl} = 63.5$ M2 $24/63.5 \times 100$ and $4/63.5 \times 100$ and $35.5/63.5 \times 100$ M3 37.8% and 6.3% and 55.9%	M2 subsumes M1 M3 must be calculated	3
(ii)	M1 $127 \div 63.5 = 2$ M2 Molecular formula = $\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{Cl}_2$	Answer of $\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{Cl}_2$ without working scores 2	2
(d) (i)	$ \begin{array}{cccc} \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} \\ & & & \\ -\text{C} & -\text{C} & -\text{C} & -\text{C}- \\ & & & \\ \text{H} & \text{CH}_3 & \text{H} & \text{CH}_3 \end{array} $ M1 two carbon atoms both with 2 H atoms M2 two carbon atoms both with 1 H atom and 1 CH_3 group and nothing attached to the joining bonds		2
(ii)	Any one from:	Marks are independent	1

	landfill sites are getting full toxic / greenhouse gases are produced when burned		
Total for question = 15 marks			

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
9 (a)	M1 to prevent acid splashing out OR so only (carbon dioxide) gas leaves the flask M2 so the decrease in mass is close to the actual value OR so that the decrease in mass is only due to the gas	IGNORE solid leaving the flask REJECT prevents gas escaping	2
(b)	M1 $\text{CaCO}_3(\text{s}) + 2\text{HCl}(\text{aq})$ M2 $\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l}) + \text{CO}_2(\text{g})$		2
(c) (i)	the hydrochloric acid has all reacted		1
(ii)	mass stays the same / stops decreasing	ALLOW effervescence / fizzing stops ALLOW the curve levels off	1
(iii)	M1 0.98 M2 $(0.98 \div 44) = 0.022$	ALLOW any number of significant figures REJECT incorrect rounding ALLOW $\text{M1} \div 44$ Correct answer of 0.022 moles with or without working scores 2 marks	2
(iv)	M1 tangent shown on graph M2 method of calculating gradient (change in y $\div$ change in x) M3 rate of reaction in g/s	ALLOW ECF from M2 Answer of 0.005 - 0.006 with a tangent shown on the graph scores 3 with or without other working.	3

		Answer of 0.015g/s (the average rate of reaction for the first 60s scores 1)	
(d)	(i)	M1 the rate of reaction increases as the percentage concentration increases M2 the rate of reaction is (directly) proportional to the percentage concentration	2
	(ii)	M1 change in number of particles (per unit volume) M2 change in collisions per unit time	2
Total for question = 15 marks			

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
10 (a) (i)	 M1 6 bonding electrons M2 2 non-bonding electrons on each atom	ALLOW dots, crosses or any combination. M2 dep on M1	2
(ii)	M1 shared pair(s) of electrons M2 attracted to (two) nuclei	REJECT nucleus. Must be plural for M2. M2 dep on mention of electrons in M1	2
(b) (i)	diamond		1
(ii)	Any four from: M1 graphite is giant covalent M2 (in melting graphite) covalent bonds are broken M3 (C₆₀) (simple) molecular structure M4 (in melting C₆₀) intermolecular forces (of attraction) are overcome M5 more energy is needed to break covalent bonds (in graphite) than intermolecular forces (in C₆₀)	ALLOW giant structure if M2 is scored REJECT molecules of graphite ALLOW description of covalent bonds ALLOW molecules of C₆₀ ALLOW breaking bonds in C₆₀ if intermolecular forces clearly mentioned M4 subsumes M3 Mention of intermolecular forces in graphite no M2 or M5	4

		Mention of breaking covalent bonds in C ₆₀ no M4 or M5	
Total for question = 9 marks			

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
11 (a) (i)	M1 add anhydrous copper sulfate M2 turns (from white) to blue	ALLOW add white copper sulfate M2 dep on copper sulfate in M1 ALLOW M1 add anhydrous / blue cobalt chloride M2 turns (from blue) to pink M2 dep on cobalt chloride in M1	2
(ii)	M1 measure the boiling point / freezing point M2 100 °C / 0 °C	ALLOW boil it or freeze it Value must match property	2
(b)	M1 mass of hydrated zinc sulfate = 54.46-41.64 OR 12.82 g M2 Moles of hydrated zinc sulfate = 12.82÷287 OR 0.0447 M3 Moles H ₂ O = 0.0447×7 OR 0.313 M4 Mass H ₂ O = 5.63 g M5 Volume H ₂ O 5.6 cm ³	ALLOW M1÷287 ALLOW M2×7 ALLOW M3×18 Must be 1dp ALLOW M4 to 1dp Correct answer of 5.6 cm ³ to 1dp with or without working scores 5 marks	5
(c) (i)	1.7	ALLOW 2 or more significant figures REJECT incorrect rounding	1
(ii)	M1 stand the measuring cylinder in a beaker of ice OR	ALLOW any way of cooling the measuring	2

	M1 replace the delivery tube with a (Liebig) condenser M2 less water / water vapour / steam lost	cylinder or delivery tube ALLOW add a condenser IGNORE add a stopper / bung ALLOW more water (vapour) / steam condenses ALLOW less water evaporates	
Total for question = 12			

