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**CHEMISTRY**

**5070/42**

Paper 4 Alternative to Practical

**October/November 2016**

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 60

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**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.

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<b>Question</b>	<b>Answer</b>	<b>Marks</b>
1(a)(i)	Condenser	<b>1</b>
1(a)(ii)	Return liquid (to the flask)/falls back (into flask)	<b>1</b>
1(b)	1. Bung should not be present (1) 2. Water in and out are reversed / wrong way round (1)	<b>2</b>
1(c)(i)	Flammable (liquid or ethanol or mixture)	<b>1</b>
1(c)(ii)	Hot plate / water bath / electrical heater	<b>1</b>
1(d)	Distillation / fractional distillation	<b>1</b>
1(e)	Ethyl ethanoate	<b>1</b>

<b>Question</b>	<b>Answer</b>	<b>Marks</b>												
2(a)	Oxygen (1) <u>Glowing</u> splint (re)lights/rekindles (1)	<b>2</b>												
2(b)	Hydrogen (1) Pops in a flame / lighted splint pops / burning splint pops (1)	<b>2</b>												
2(c)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">iodine(1)*</td> <td style="width: 25%;"></td> <td style="width: 25%;">hydrogen (1)*</td> <td style="width: 25%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>oxygen(1)*</td> <td></td> <td>copper(1)*</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>green / yellow gas / bubbles (1)**</td> <td></td> <td>colourless gas / bubbles (1)**</td> </tr> </table> <p>*<b>Ignore</b> physical states if they are given as well as the names  **gas / bubbles / fizz / effervescence is required for observations <b>and</b> green / yellow (for chlorine) and colourless (for hydrogen)</p>	iodine(1)*		hydrogen (1)*		oxygen(1)*		copper(1)*			green / yellow gas / bubbles (1)**		colourless gas / bubbles (1)**	<b>6</b>
iodine(1)*		hydrogen (1)*												
oxygen(1)*		copper(1)*												
	green / yellow gas / bubbles (1)**		colourless gas / bubbles (1)**											

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Question	Answer	Marks
3	A	1

Question	Answer	Marks
4	C	1

Question	Answer	Marks
5	D	1

Question	Answer	Marks
6	C	1

Question	Answer	Marks
7	<p><b>EITHER</b>  <u>TITRATION METHOD</u>  <b>Max 5 from:</b>  M1 Titration / description of titration method (1)  M2 Alkali / base (1)  M3 Name of suitable alkali (1)  M4 Equal volumes of acid / equal volumes of alkali (in conical flask) (1)  M5 Named suitable indicator / thermometer (1)  M6 Most conc needs highest volume of alkali / biggest temperature rise if thermometric method, or reverse argument (ORA) / if acid is in burette volume of least concentrated acid is largest, ORA (1)</p>	5

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<b>Question</b>	<b>Answer</b>	<b>Marks</b>
	<p><b>OR</b>  <u>METAL</u>  M1 Add <b>any</b> metal(1)  M2 Named suitable metal e.g. iron, magnesium, zinc (1)  M3 Equal amounts of vinegar + equal amount of metal <b>or</b> Equal amounts of vinegar + excess of metal <b>or</b> excess vinegar + equal amounts of metal (1)</p> <p>M4 Measurement of time /use of watch or clock/unit of time (1)  <b>or</b>  M4 measure mass change /measure volume of gas collected / number of bubbles /amount of gas /apparatus to measure gas volume (without mentioning volume) e.g. gas syringe (1)</p> <p>M5 More conc acid: dissolves metal faster /takes less time /reaction stops first /bubbles faster /more bubbles produced per unit time /more gas produced per unit time /steeper graph or larger gradient or graph levels off first, ORA (1) Can score from sketch graph.</p>	
	<p><b>OR</b>  <u>CARBONATE</u>  M1 Carbonate /hydrogencarbonate (1)  M2 Named carbonate /hydrogencarbonate (1)  M3 Equal amounts of vinegar + equal amounts of carbonate <b>or</b> equal amounts of vinegar + excess of carbonate <b>or</b> excess vinegar + equal amounts of carbonate (1)</p> <p>M4 Measurement of time /use of watch or clock/unit of time(1)  <b>or</b>  M4 measure mass change /measure volume of gas collected / number of bubbles /amount of gas /apparatus to measure gas volume (without mentioning volume) e.g. gas syringe (1)</p> <p>M5 More conc acid: dissolves carbonate faster /takes less time /reaction stops first /bubbles faster /more bubbles produced per unit time /more gas produced per unit time /steeper graph or larger gradient or graph levels off first, ORA (1) Can score from sketch graph.</p>	

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<b>Question</b>	<b>Answer</b>	<b>Marks</b>
	<p><b>OR</b>  <u>pH METHOD</u>  M1 Measure pH (1)  M2 pH meter/universal indicator/pH indicator/pH paper (1)  M3 any reference to pH number less than 7 (or statement that pH is below 7)/reference to colour chart/reference to red, orange or yellow (1)  M4 reference to 2 feasible pH values or ranges for acids of different concentrations/reference to 2 suitable colours i.e. red, orange, yellow, for different acids (1)  M5 more conc acid has lower pH ORA/colours linked to relative concentrations for both acids e.g. red more conc than orange (1)</p> <p><b>OR</b>  <u>CONDUCTIVITY</u>  M1 Conductivity/description of conductivity method/circuit diagram (1)  M2 bulb or ammeter in circuit (1)  M3 bulb lights/reference to brightness or current (1)  M4 compare brightness/current (1)  M5 more concentrated acid = brighter bulb or greater current (1)</p>	

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<b>Question</b>	<b>Answer</b>	<b>Marks</b>												
8(a)	1.73	<b>1</b>												
8(b)	Volumetric flask	<b>1</b>												
8(c)	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td>22.4</td> <td>48.2</td> <td>32.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.0</td> <td>24.7</td> <td>10.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>22.4</td> <td>23.5</td> <td>22.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓</td> <td></td> <td>✓</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: right;">(3)</p> <p>Titre = 22.5 (1)</p>	22.4	48.2	32.8	0.0	24.7	10.2	22.4	23.5	22.6	✓		✓	<b>4</b>
22.4	48.2	32.8												
0.0	24.7	10.2												
22.4	23.5	22.6												
✓		✓												
8(d)	$(c) \times 0.100 / 1000 = 0.00225$ or $2.25 \times 10^{-3}$	<b>1</b>												
8(e)	$(d) / 2 = 0.001125$ or $1.125 \times 10^{-3}$ or $0.00113$ or $1.13 \times 10^{-3}$	<b>1</b>												
8(f)	$(e) \times 10 = 0.01125$ or $0.0113$	<b>1</b>												
8(g)	$(f) \times 2 = 0.0225$	<b>1</b>												
8(h)	$(g) = 0.0225$	<b>1</b>												
8(i)	$(h) \times 63.5 = 1.42875 / 1.43$	<b>1</b>												
8(j)	$(i) / (a) \times 100 = 82.6 / 82.7$	<b>1</b>												

<b>Question</b>	<b>Answer</b>	<b>Marks</b>
9(a)	(L) does not contain <u>ions</u> of a <u>transition metal</u> / (L) does not contain <u>ions</u> of a <u>transition element</u> / (L) does not contain a <u>compound</u> of a <u>transition metal</u> / (L) does not contain a <u>compound</u> of a <u>transition element</u>	<b>1</b>
9(b)(i)	White precipitate (1)	<b>4</b>
9(b)(ii)	Soluble / solution / dissolves (1)	
9(b)(iii)	Gas or ammonia / NH <sub>3</sub> turns (damp red) litmus blue (1) Ammonia / NH <sub>3</sub> (1)	

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<b>Question</b>	<b>Answer</b>	<b>Marks</b>
9(c)(i)(ii)	$Al^{3+}$	<b>1</b>
9(d)	M1 Aqueous barium chloride / $BaCl_2$ or aqueous barium nitrate / $Ba(NO_3)_2$ (1) M2 Dilute hydrochloric acid / $HCl$ or nitric acid / $HNO_3$ (1) M3 White precipitate (1)	<b>3</b>
9(e)	$Al_2(SO_4)_3$ (1) $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ (1)	<b>2</b>

<b>Question</b>	<b>Answer</b>	<b>Marks</b>
10(a)	exothermic	<b>1</b>
10(b)	M1 all points plotted correctly (to within half a small square) (1) M2 and M3 2 ruled intersecting straight lines (1 for each) Left hand line must go through the origin (within half a small square)	<b>3</b>
10(c)(i)	0.92 (g) (answer must be based on candidate's graph)	<b>1</b>
10(c)(ii)	8.2 ( $^{\circ}C$ ) (answer must be based on candidate's graph)	<b>1</b>
10(d)(i)	0.0675	<b>1</b>
10(d)(ii)	1.6 (g) (answer must be based on candidate's graph)	<b>1</b>
10(d)(iii)	23.7	<b>1</b>