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Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International AS & A Level

CHEMISTRY **9701/53**

Paper 5 Planning, Analysis and Evaluation **October/November 2023**

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 30

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 2023 series for most Cambridge IGCSE, Cambridge International A and AS Level components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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Examples of how to apply the list rule

State **three** reasons … [3]

A	1	Correct	✓	**2**
	2	Correct	✓	
	3	Wrong	×	
B	1	Correct, Correct	✓, ✓	**3**
(4 responses)	2	Correct	✓	
	3	Wrong	ignore	
C	1	Correct	✓	**2**
(4 responses)	2	Correct, Wrong	✓, ×	
	3	Correct	ignore	
D	1	Correct	✓	**2**
(4 responses)	2	Correct, CON (of 2.)	×, (discount 2)	
	3	Correct	✓	

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E	1 Correct	✓	**3**
(4 responses)	2 Correct	✓	
	3 Correct, Wrong	✓	

F	1 Correct	✓	**2**
(4 responses)	2 Correct	✓	
	3 Correct CON (of 3.)	× (discount 3)	

G	1 Correct	✓	**3**
(5 responses)	2 Correct	✓	
	3 Correct Correct CON (of 4.)	✓ ignore ignore	

H	1 Correct	✓	**2**
(4 responses)	2 Correct	×	
	3 CON (of 2.) Correct	(discount 2) ✓	

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I **(4 responses)**	1	Correct	✓	**2**
	2	Correct	×	
	3	Correct CON (of 2.)	✓ (discount 2)	

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)(i)	**M1**: 27.30, 27.00, 26.70, 26.80 **M2**: correct averaging of two (or more) titres within 0.10 cm^3 of each other. *(Expected answer = (26.70 + 26.80) / 2 = 26.75)*	**2**
1(a)(ii)	**M1:** $n(Na_2S_2O_3(aq))$ = (**a(i)** / 1000) × 0.001 (*Expected answer = 26.75 / 1000 x 0.001 = 2.675 × 10^{-5}*) **M2:** $n(O_2(aq))$ = **M1** / 4 (*Expected answer = 2.675 × 10^{-5} / 4 = 6.6875 x 10^{-6})* **M3:** concentration of oxygen = **M2** × 1000 / 25 = **M2** x 40 (*Expected answer = 6.6875 × 10^{-6} × 1000 / 25 = 2.675 × 10^{-4} mol dm^{-3}*) Answer to at least 3SF	**3**
1(b)	(25.0 cm^3) volumetric pipette	**1**
1(c)	to avoid any oxygen from (trapped) air (in the flask) reacting with / oxidising $Mn(OH)_2$	**1**
1(d)(i)	**M1:** All points plotted correctly. **M2:** smooth curve LOBF drawn.	**2**
1(d)(ii)	Correct value read from candidate's graph. Value given to at least 3SF. (Expected value – 2.57 × 10^{-4} $moldm^{-3}$)	**1**

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(d)(iii)	**M1** Point most anomalous to the plotted line of best fit circled. **M2**: For anomalous point **below** the LOBF The (actual) temperature > **recorded / measured** temperature (in the table). For anomalous point **above** the LOBF. The (actual) temperature < **recorded / measured** temperature (in the table).	**2**

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	**M1: Leakproof** reaction vessel capable of delivering a sample of gas. **M2:** Suitable method of collection and measurement of the gas produced. (eg. over water or gas syringe). **M3:** method for monitoring & maintaining temperature (thermostatically controlled water bath).	**3**
2(b)(i)	**M1:** A tangent line which is… • a straight line • starts at / passes through 0,0. • keeps to the left of the curve of the original line. • covers at least 25 cm^3 (5 big squares) on y-axis. • passes between 4.0 and 5.5 minutes (inc.) at 25 cm^3 **M2:** correct calculation of the gradient of tangent line drawn.	**2**
2(b)(ii)	The total volume of gas produced divided by the time taken is the mean rate (rather than the initial rate).	**1**
2(b)(iii)	It (the line / curve) would be below / lower (than the one on the graph) (starting at 0,0).	**1**

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<table>
<tr><th>Question</th><th>Answer</th><th>Marks</th></tr>
<tr><td>2(b)(iv)</td><td>A second curve which:

• starts at 0,0 (± 1 small square)
• is less steep than curve for 0.0750 moldm^{-3}. (before any plateau)
• produces 27.5 cm^3 gas in total by 45 minutes. (± half a small square).
• Extends from 0 – 45 minutes.</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>2(c)(i)</td><td><table><tr><td>concentration</td><td>rate</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>0.5</td><td>0.000714</td><td>7.14×10^{-4}</td></tr><tr><td>0.4</td><td>0.000455</td><td>4.55×10^{-4}</td></tr><tr><td>0.3</td><td>0.000313</td><td>3.13×10^{-4}</td></tr><tr><td>0.2</td><td>0.000234</td><td>2.34×10^{-4}</td></tr><tr><td>0.1</td><td>0.000123</td><td>1.23×10^{-4}</td></tr></table></td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>2(c)(ii)</td><td>explanation using numbers from the table that whatever change is made to the concentration causes the same change in the rate (within experimental error).</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>2(c)(iii)</td><td>time (taken to collect 0.0150dm^3 of N_2)</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>2(c)(iv)</td><td>M1: Correct volume, 40(.0) cm^3, (of 0.5(00) moldm^{-3}) $C_6H_5N_2Cl$(aq) is used / measured.

M2: measure the volume from M1 $C_6H_5N_2Cl$ using a (50 cm^3) <u>burette</u> into a <u>100 cm^3 volumetric flask</u>.

M3: make up to the (calibration) mark with <u>distilled</u> water.
AND
then mix the solution (by inverting the flask)</td><td>3</td></tr>
<tr><td>2(c)(v)</td><td>to make sure the concentration does not change (from 0.200 moldm^{-3}) (by making sure the $C_6H_5N_2Cl$ does not decompose)</td><td>1</td></tr>
</table>

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(d)(i)	Two acceptable reasons for low yield. 1 Some $C_6H_5N_2Cl$ had decomposed / reacted with water (before reacting with phenylamine) **OR** temperature rose above 5 ^oC (in step 1) **OR** phenylamine used was impure. 2 Some dye / solid is not recovered / is lost through / left in filter **OR** some of the dye dissolves in the water / is aqueous (in step 2).	**2**
2(d)(ii)	(Residual) water causes solid to have a different / inaccurate (lower) melting point (to the dry solid). OR To ensure all water has been driven off to increase accuracy in measurement of melting point	**1**

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