



Mark Scheme (Results)

November 2024

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE
In Chemistry (4CH1) Paper 2C

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

November 2024

Question Paper Log Number P75948A

Publications Code 4CH1_2C_2411_MS

All the material in this publication is copyright

© Pearson Education Ltd 2024

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)	D		1
(ii)	D		1
(iii)	A		1
(b)	M1 (they are both atoms of the same element because they both have the) same number of protons M2 (they have the same chemical properties because they both have the) same electron configuration	ALLOW same atomic number ALLOW same number of electrons IGNORE same number of electrons in the outer shell IGNORE any mention of neutrons	2
(c)	M1 $(3 \times 1.6726 \times 10^{-24}) + (4 \times 1.6740 \times 10^{-24})$ M2 1.1714×10^{-23}	1.17138×10^{-23} without working scores 2 answer must be in correct standard form ALLOW any number of significant figures from 2 and correctly rounded ALLOW ecf for M2 as long as the numbers are added possible answers 1 mark for 3.3466×10^{-24} 1.00398×10^{-23}	2
		Total = 7	

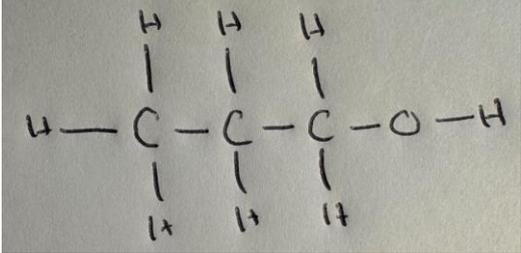
Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
2 (a) (i)	M1 layers (of atoms or ions or particles) M2 (atoms /ions) can slide over one another	ALLOW rows or sheets no marks if mention of intermolecular forces or electrons sliding	2
(ii)	M1 electrons are delocalised M2 and (electrons) can move / flow (throughout the structure)	any reference to ions moving scores 0 must mention electrons in the answer in M1	2
(b)	M1 carbon extraction / extraction using carbon M2 iron is less reactive (than carbon) OR carbon is more reactive (than iron)	no marks if electrolysis in M1	2
(c)	M1 add sodium hydroxide (to both solutions) M2 iron(II) sulfate forms a green precipitate /ppt	IGNORE OH ⁻ / hydroxide ions for M1 but allow M2 IGNORE sluggish green or green sludge IGNORE iron(III) sulfate even if incorrect unless it is a green precipitate M2 dep on M1 or any soluble hydroxides	2
		Total = 8	

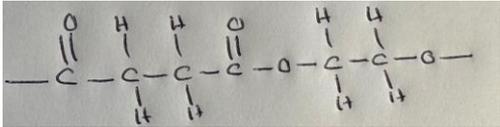
Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
3 (a)	D (fractional distillation) A is not the answer as this technique is not chromatography B is not the answer as this technique is not crystallisation C is not the answer as this technique is not filtration		1
(b)	X = thermometer Y = (Liebig) condenser Z = beaker		3
(c)	M1 measure / test the boiling point M2 a pure substance has a fixed boiling point / boiling point of 78°C	ALLOW boil the ethanol IGNORE a pure substance has a fixed melting point IGNORE any incorrect temperature ALLOW a pure substance will not boil over a range of temperatures ALLOW if it boils over a range of temperatures it is impure	2
		Total = 6	

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
4 (a) (i)	any two from: M1 effervescence / bubbles / fizzing (of hydrogen) M2 (the piece of lithium) gets smaller / disappears M3 (the piece of lithium) moves on the surface M4 white trail	ALLOW dissolves ALLOW (the piece of lithium) floats (on the surface) any mention of a flame MAX = 1	2
(ii)	M1 blue/purple M2 hydroxide ions / lithium hydroxide / an alkaline solution / an alkali / OH ⁻ (ions) is produced / formed		2
(b)	M1 (moles of H ₂) = $550 \div 24000$ OR 0.0229 M2 (moles of Li) = 0.0229×2 OR 0.0458 M3 (mass of Li) 0.321 (g)	0.321g scores 3 ALLOW M1×2 ALLOW M2×7 ALLOW 0.32 / 0.3206 / 0.32088 / 0.32083 / 0.322 minimum 2 sig. figs.	3
(c) (i)	any one from: M1 (lilac) flame M2 melts / turns into a ball	REJECT an incorrect colour of the flame ALLOW faster effervescence / moves faster / can explode	1
(ii)	M1 (atoms of potassium) are bigger / have more shells (of electrons) / larger atomic radius / the outer shell electron is further from the nucleus M2 (therefore) the outer shell electron is less attracted to the nucleus M3 (and therefore the outer shell) electron is more easily lost	ALLOW / more shielding from the nucleus / Li 2,1 K 2,8,8,1 lose 1 mark if outer shell electron is not mentioned lose 1 mark in M2 or M3 if electrons are mentioned	3
		Total = 11	

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
5 (a)	(i) (volumetric) pipette	REJECT dropping pipette	1
	(ii) yellow to red	ALLOW yellow to orange / yellow to pink must be in the correct order	1
	(iii) any one from: M1 (universal indicator) does not give a sharp colour change M2 (universal indicator) changes colour over a range of pH values	ALLOW has no clear end point ALLOW there are a wide range of colours / colour change is too gradual	1
(b)	(i) M1 volume at end 23.80(cm ³) and volume at start 2.15(cm ³) M2 volume added 21.65(cm ³)	no M1 for 23.8 ALLOW ecf if M1 values are incorrect but correct subtraction to 2 decimal places	2
	(ii) M1 volumes from titrations 1 and 3 used M2 (21.30+21.50)÷2 M3 21.40(cm ³)	ALLOW ECF from M1 ALLOW ECF from M2 common answers are 21.48/22.38/21.83/22.23 21.50/22.40/21.85/22.25	3
(c)	M1 repeat using the same volumes of NaOH and HNO ₃ OR repeat without indicator M2 heat until crystals first start to form /heat to crystallisation point / heat until crystals form on the end of a glass rod M3 leave to cool (and crystallise) M4 pour off excess liquid OR filter (to remove crystals) M5 leave (in a warm place) to dry	M1 only if heated to dryness ALLOW heat to evaporate some/most of the water /to form a saturated solution lose 1 mark if no mention of crystals for M3, M4, M5 IGNORE wash crystals ALLOW dry in a (warm) oven/in a dessicator /dry with filter paper /towel/cloth	5
		Total = 13	

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
6 (a)	M1 crude oil / it is heated M2 the vapours / gases rise up the column M3 the column is hotter at the bottom than the top OWTTE M4 the vapours condense at their boiling points	ALLOW boiled/vaporised ALLOW the vapours cool as they rise up the column/temperature gradient	4
(b) (i)	M1 600-700°C M2 catalyst of silica/alumina	ALLOW any number or range between 600-700 ALLOW aluminosilicates/zeolites / SiO_2 / Al_2O_3	2
(ii)	M1 (shorter chain alkanes) are more flammable / are easier to burn M2 therefore are more useful as fuels /petrol /gasoline	ALLOW used as fuels /petrol/gasoline	2
(iii)	M1 (bonds broken) = $612+193$ OR 805 (kJ/mol) M2 (bonds formed) = $348+(2\times 276)$ OR 900 (kJ/mol) M3 -95 (kJ/mol) OR M1 (bonds broken) = $(4\times 414)+612+193$ OR 2461 (kJ/mol) M2 (bonds formed) = $(4\times 414)+348+(2\times 276)$ OR 2556 (kJ/mol) M3 -95 (kJ/mol)	working must be shown for a show that question ALLOW M1-M2 as long as answer is between -80 and -120 (kJ/mol) ALLOW M1-M2 as long as answer is between -80 and -120 (kJ/mol)	3
(iv)	M1 more energy / heat was given out /released when the bonds (in the products) were formed M2 than was taken in / needed to break the bonds (in the reactants)	ALLOW sum of bond energies to break the bonds (in the reactants) ALLOW is less than the sum of the bond energies for making the bonds (in the products) no marks for energy taken in /needed to make the bonds OR for energy given out /released to break the bonds	2
		Total = 13	

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
7 (a) (i)	propan-1-ol	ALLOW propanol REJECT propan-2-ol	1
(ii)		REJECT -OH must be -O-H	1
(iii)	M1 $242 - (15 + 45) = 182$ M2 $182 \div 14$ M3 13	13 without working scores 3 ALLOW M1 $\div 14$ M3 must be an integer 17 scores 2	3
(iv)	H ₂ O / water		1

(b) (i)	M1 (moles of NaOH) 0.150×0.025 OR 0.00375 (mol) M2 (moles of C) $0.00375 \div 2$ OR 0.001875 (mol) M3 $0.001875 \div 0.0175$ OR 0.10714 (mol/dm ³) M4 0.107 (mol/dm ³)	correct answer without working scores all 4 marks ALLOW M1 $\div 2$ ALLOW M2 $\div 0.0175$ ALLOW M3 to 3 sig figs M4 must be to 3 sig figs 0.214 scores 3 marks	4
(ii)	 M1 for the ester linkage M2 rest of the molecule correct	ALLOW without the extension bonds M2 dep on M1	2
		Total = 12	

Pearson Education Limited. Registered company number 872828
with its registered office at 80 Strand, London, WC2R 0RL, United Kingdom