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**GCSE  
CHEMISTRY  
8462/2F**

Paper 2 Foundation Tier

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**Mark scheme**

June 2020

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Version: 1.0 Final Mark Scheme

Mark schemes are prepared by the Lead Assessment Writer and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation events which all associates participate in and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation process ensures that the mark scheme covers the students' responses to questions and that every associate understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for standardisation each associate analyses a number of students' scripts. Alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed and legislated for. If, after the standardisation process, associates encounter unusual answers which have not been raised they are required to refer these to the Lead Examiner.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of students' reactions to a particular paper. Assumptions about future mark schemes on the basis of one year's document should be avoided; whilst the guiding principles of assessment remain constant, details will change, depending on the content of a particular examination paper.

Further copies of this mark scheme are available from [aqa.org.uk](http://aqa.org.uk)

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## Information to Examiners

### 1. General

The mark scheme for each question shows:

- the marks available for each part of the question
- the total marks available for the question
- the typical answer or answers which are expected
- extra information to help the Examiner make his or her judgement
- the Assessment Objectives, level of demand and specification content that each question is intended to cover.

The extra information is aligned to the appropriate answer in the left-hand part of the mark scheme and should only be applied to that item in the mark scheme.

At the beginning of a part of a question a reminder may be given, for example: where consequential marking needs to be considered in a calculation; or the answer may be on the diagram or at a different place on the script.

In general the right-hand side of the mark scheme is there to provide those extra details which confuse the main part of the mark scheme yet may be helpful in ensuring that marking is straightforward and consistent.

### 2. Emboldening and underlining

- 2.1** In a list of acceptable answers where more than one mark is available ‘any **two** from’ is used, with the number of marks emboldened. Each of the following bullet points is a potential mark.
- 2.2** A bold **and** is used to indicate that both parts of the answer are required to award the mark.
- 2.3** Alternative answers acceptable for a mark are indicated by the use of **or**. Different terms in the mark scheme are shown by a / ; eg allow smooth / free movement.
- 2.4** Any wording that is underlined is essential for the marking point to be awarded.

### 3. Marking points

#### 3.1 Marking of lists

This applies to questions requiring a set number of responses, but for which students have provided extra responses. The general principle to be followed in such a situation is that ‘right + wrong = wrong’.

Each error / contradiction negates each correct response. So, if the number of errors / contradictions equals or exceeds the number of marks available for the question, no marks can be awarded.

However, responses considered to be neutral (indicated as \* in example 1) are not penalised.

Example 1: What is the pH of an acidic solution?

[1 mark]

Student	Response	Marks awarded
1	green, 5	0
2	red*, 5	1
3	red*, 8	0

Example 2: Name two planets in the solar system.

[2 marks]

Student	Response	Marks awarded
1	Neptune, Mars, Moon	1
2	Neptune, Sun, Mars, Moon	0

#### 3.2 Use of chemical symbols / formulae

If a student writes a chemical symbol / formula instead of a required chemical name, full credit can be given if the symbol / formula is correct and if, in the context of the question, such action is appropriate.

#### 3.3 Marking procedure for calculations

Marks should be awarded for each stage of the calculation completed correctly, as students are instructed to show their working. Full marks can, however, be given for a correct numerical answer, without any working shown.

#### 3.4 Interpretation of ‘it’

Answers using the word ‘it’ should be given credit only if it is clear that the ‘it’ refers to the correct subject.

### 3.5 Errors carried forward

Any error in the answers to a structured question should be penalised once only.

Papers should be constructed in such a way that the number of times errors can be carried forward is kept to a minimum. Allowances for errors carried forward are most likely to be restricted to calculation questions and should be shown by the abbreviation ecf in the marking scheme.

### 3.6 Phonetic spelling

The phonetic spelling of correct scientific terminology should be credited **unless** there is a possible confusion with another technical term.

### 3.7 Brackets

(.....) are used to indicate information which is not essential for the mark to be awarded but is included to help the examiner identify the sense of the answer required.

### 3.8 Allow

In the mark scheme additional information, 'allow' is used to indicate creditworthy alternative answers.

### 3.9 Ignore

Ignore is used when the information given is irrelevant to the question or not enough to gain the marking point. Any further correct amplification could gain the marking point.

### 3.10 Do not accept

Do **not** accept means that this is a wrong answer which, even if the correct answer is given as well, will still mean that the mark is not awarded.

#### 4. Level of response marking instructions

Extended response questions are marked on level of response mark schemes.

- Level of response mark schemes are broken down into levels, each of which has a descriptor.
- The descriptor for the level shows the average performance for the level.
- There are two marks in each level.

Before you apply the mark scheme to a student's answer, read through the answer and annotate it (as instructed) to show the qualities that are being looked for. You can then apply the mark scheme.

##### **Step 1: Determine a level**

Start at the lowest level of the mark scheme and use it as a ladder to see whether the answer meets the descriptor for that level. The descriptor for the level indicates the different qualities that might be seen in the student's answer for that level. If it meets the lowest level then go to the next one and decide if it meets this level, and so on, until you have a match between the level descriptor and the answer.

When assigning a level you should look at the overall quality of the answer. Do **not** look to penalise small and specific parts of the answer where the student has not performed quite as well as the rest. If the answer covers different aspects of different levels of the mark scheme you should use a best fit approach for defining the level.

Use the variability of the response to help decide the mark within the level, ie if the response is predominantly level 2 with a small amount of level 3 material it would be placed in level 2 but be awarded a mark near the top of the level because of the level 3 content.

##### **Step 2: Determine a mark**

Once you have assigned a level you need to decide on the mark. The descriptors on how to allocate marks can help with this.

The exemplar materials used during standardisation will help. There will be an answer in the standardising materials which will correspond with each level of the mark scheme. This answer will have been awarded a mark by the Lead Examiner. You can compare the student's answer with the example to determine if it is the same standard, better or worse than the example. You can then use this to allocate a mark for the answer based on the Lead Examiner's mark on the example.

You may well need to read back through the answer as you apply the mark scheme to clarify points and assure yourself that the level and the mark are appropriate.

Indicative content in the mark scheme is provided as a guide for examiners. It is not intended to be exhaustive and you must credit other valid points. Students do **not** have to cover all of the points mentioned in the indicative content to reach the highest level of the mark scheme.

You should ignore any irrelevant points made. However, full marks can be awarded only if there are no incorrect statements that contradict a correct response.

An answer which contains nothing of relevance to the question must be awarded no marks.

## Question 1

Question	Answers	Extra information	Mark	AO / Spec. Ref.
01.1	(the reaction is) reversible	allow description of a reversible reaction	1	AO1 4.6.2.1 4.10.4.1
01.2	iron		1	AO1 4.10.4.1
01.3	activation energy with a catalyst		1	AO1 4.6.1.4 4.10.4.1
01.4	bar to 22 (%) labelled phosphorus / P  bar to 25 (%) labelled potassium / K	allow a tolerance of $\pm \frac{1}{2}$ a small square    if no other mark is awarded, allow 1 mark for two bars drawn to 22% and 25%	1  1	AO2 4.10.4.2
01.5	there are other elements in the fertiliser (besides phosphorus and potassium)  <b>or</b>  there is nitrogen in the fertiliser	allow there are other substances in the fertiliser (besides phosphorus and potassium)	1	AO3 4.10.4.2

**Question 1 (continued)**

<b>Question</b>	<b>Answers</b>	<b>Extra information</b>	<b>Mark</b>	<b>AO / Spec. Ref.</b>
<b>01.6</b>	<b>B</b>		<b>1</b>	AO3 4.10.4.2
<b>01.7</b>	<b>B</b>		<b>1</b>	AO2 4.10.4.2
<b>Total</b>			<b>8</b>	



## Question 2

Question	Answers	Extra information	Mark	AO / Spec. Ref.
02.1	acid rain		1	AO1 4.9.3.2
02.2	oxygen carbon	must be in this order	1 1	AO1 4.9.3.1
02.3	dimming		1	AO1 4.9.3.1 4.9.3.2
02.4	$2 \text{CH}_4 + 3 \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2 \text{CO} + 4 \text{H}_2\text{O}$	allow multiples	1	AO2 4.3.1.1 4.9.3.1
02.5	air oxygen oxides of nitrogen	must be in this order	1 1 1	AO1 4.9.3.1
<b>Total</b>			<b>8</b>	

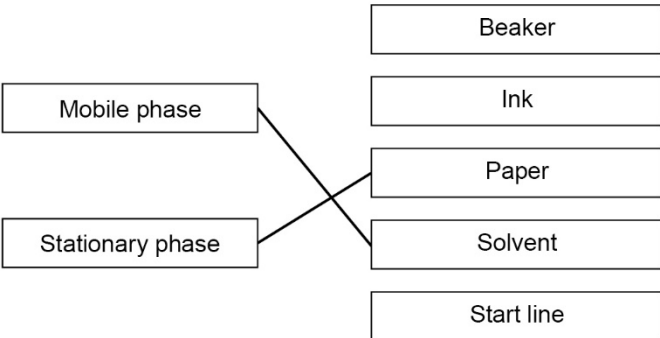
## Question 3

Question	Answers	Extra information	Mark	AO / Spec. Ref.
03.1	measuring cylinder	allow pipette / burette	1	AO3 4.6.1.1
03.2	limewater turns milky		1	AO1 4.8.2.3
03.3	all six points plotted correctly	allow a tolerance of $\pm \frac{1}{2}$ a small square allow <b>1</b> mark for four or five points plotted correctly	2	AO2 4.6.1.1
	line of best fit		1	
03.4	(volume =) 48 (cm <sup>3</sup> )	allow correct use of an incorrectly determined value for volume	1	AO2 4.6.1.1
	(rate=) $\frac{48}{60}$		1	
	= 0.8 (cm <sup>3</sup> /s)		1	
03.5	(between 0 and 20 seconds) (volume of gas) increases	allow reaction stops	1	AO2 4.6.1.1
	(between 80 and 100 seconds) no change (in volume of gas)		1	

## Question 3 (continued)

Question	Answers	Extra information	Mark	AO / Spec. Ref.
03.6	systematic error		1	AO3 4.6.1.1
03.7	(area of one face = $2 \times 2 =$ ) 4 (mm <sup>2</sup> )  (total surface area =) $4 \times 6$  = 24 (mm <sup>2</sup> )	allow correct use of an incorrectly calculated area of one face	1  1  1	AO2 4.6.1.2
03.8	faster		1	AO1 4.6.1.3
<b>Total</b>			<b>15</b>	

**Question 4**

Question	Answers	Extra information	Mark	AO / Spec. Ref.
04.1	$\frac{2.7}{9.0}$ = 0.3	ignore units	1	AO2 4.8.1.3 RPA6
			1	
04.2	<b>C and D</b>		1	AO1 4.8.1.3 RPA6
04.3	 <p>additional line from a box on the left negates the mark for that box</p>		1	AO1 4.8.1.3 RPA6
			1	
04.4	17 : 3		1	AO2 4.8.1.2
04.5	formulation		1	AO2 4.8.1.2
04.6	the $R_f$ value would stay the same		1	AO3 4.8.1.2
<b>Total</b>			<b>8</b>	

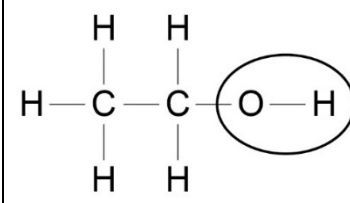
## Question 5

Question	Answers	Extra information	Mark	AO / Spec. Ref.
05.1	tin		1	AO1 4.10.3.2
05.2	any <b>one</b> from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ornaments</li> <li>musical instruments</li> <li>hinges / knobs / screws</li> </ul>	allow any correct use of brass	1	AO1 4.10.3.2
05.3	(A) 12 (carat) (B) 3 (grams)		1 1	AO2 4.10.3.2
05.4	any <b>two</b> from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(alloy of gold is) harder</li> <li>(alloy of gold is) cheaper</li> <li>aesthetic reasons</li> </ul>	allow converse statements about pure gold	2	AO1 AO3 4.2.2.7 4.10.3.2
05.5	any <b>one</b> from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>does not corrode</li> <li>does not react with water</li> <li>is hard</li> </ul>	allow will not rust	1	AO2 4.10.3.1 4.10.3.2
05.6	low carbon steel		1	AO3 4.10.3.2
<b>Total</b>			<b>8</b>	

## Question 6

Question	Answers	Extra information	Mark	AO / Spec. Ref.
06.1	disposal at the end of useful life		1	AO3 4.10.2.1
06.2	heating in a furnace shaping wet clay		1 1	AO1 4.10.3.3
06.3	polymers propene	allow (a) monomer	1 1	AO1 AO2 4.7.3.1
06.4	cracking fractional distillation		1 1	AO2 4.7.1.2 4.7.1.4
06.5	covalent		1	AO1 4.2.2.5 4.7.3.1
06.6	thermosetting		1	AO3 4.10.3.3
06.7	polymer <b>A</b> has crosslinks (between polymer molecules) <b>or</b> polymer <b>B</b> has no crosslinks (between polymer molecules)		1	AO3 4.10.3.3
<b>Total</b>			<b>10</b>	

## Question 7

Question	Answers	Extra information	Mark	AO / Spec. Ref.												
07.1			1	AO1 4.7.2.3												
07.2	<table border="1" data-bbox="300 712 730 1160"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name of element</th> <th>Symbol for element</th> <th>Number of atoms in one molecule of ethanol</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>carbon</td> <td>C</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>hydrogen</td> <td>H</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>oxygen</td> <td>O</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name of element	Symbol for element	Number of atoms in one molecule of ethanol	carbon	C	2	hydrogen	H	6	oxygen	O	1	ignore O <sub>2</sub>	1 1 1	AO1 AO1 AO2 4.1.1.1 4.7.2.3
Name of element	Symbol for element	Number of atoms in one molecule of ethanol														
carbon	C	2														
hydrogen	H	6														
oxygen	O	1														
07.3	a solvent		1	AO2 4.7.2.3												
07.4	sugar	allow named sugar allow saccharide	1	AO3 4.7.2.3												
07.5	yeast		1	AO1 4.7.2.3												
07.6	ethyl ethanoate		1	AO1 4.7.2.4												





## Question 8

Question	Answers	Extra information	Mark	AO / Spec. Ref.
08.1	green	allow blue-green	1	AO1 4.8.3.1 RPA 7
08.2	did not clean the metal wire (between tests) <b>or</b> copper sulfate (solution) is still present		1	AO3 4.8.3.1 RPA 7
	(so) colours are mixed / blended / masked		1	
08.3	(copper sulfate solution) blue precipitate	allow blue solid	1	AO1 4.8.3.2 RPA 7
	(calcium iodide solution) white precipitate	allow white solid	1	
08.4	barium chloride (solution)	allow barium nitrate (solution)	1	AO1 4.8.3.5 RPA 7
08.5	silver nitrate (solution)		1	AO1 4.8.3.4 RPA 7
	yellow precipitate	allow yellow solid allow pale yellow precipitate / solid	1	
<b>Total</b>			<b>8</b>	

## Question 9

Question	Answers	Mark	AO/ Spec. Ref
09.1	<b>Level 2:</b> Relevant points (reasons/causes) are identified, given in detail and logically linked to form a clear account.	3–4	AO1 4.10.1.2
	<b>Level 1:</b> Points are identified and stated simply, but their relevance is not clear and there is no attempt at logical linking.	1–2	
	<b>No relevant content</b>	0	
	<b>Indicative content</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• choose an appropriate source of fresh water</li> <li>• such as rivers, streams, lakes, boreholes</li>   <li>• pass through filter beds</li> <li>• (which) removes undissolved solids</li>   <li>• sterilise</li> <li>• using chlorine / ozone / UV light</li> <li>• (which) destroys harmful microbes</li> </ul>		

Question	Answers	Extra information	Mark	AO / Spec. Ref.
09.2	any <b>one</b> from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• distillation</li> <li>• reverse osmosis</li> </ul>	allow use of membranes  allow desalination	1	AO3 4.10.1.2

09.3	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-right: 10px;">liquid effluent</div> <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">aerobic biological treatment</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">anaerobic digestion</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">grit removal</div> </div> </div>	1	AO1 4.10.1.3
	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-right: 10px;">solid sewage sludge</div> <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">screening</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">sedimentation</div> </div> </div> <p>additional line from a box on the left negates the mark for that box</p>	1	

## Question 9 (continued)

Question	Answers	Extra information	Mark	AO / Spec. Ref.
09.4	$\frac{260}{1413} \times 100$		1	AO2 4.10.1.3
	= 18.40056617 (%)		1	
	= 18.4 (%)	allow an answer correctly calculated to 3 significant figures from an incorrect percentage calculation which uses values in the question	1	
09.5	any <b>one</b> from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the population increased</li> <li>more waste water produced</li> <li>less untreated sewage discharged</li> </ul>		1	AO3 4.10.1.3
09.6	any <b>two</b> from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>increased demand for food (due to increasing population)</li> <li>conserves energy / resources</li> <li>landfill space is running out</li> <li>increased demand for organic fertiliser</li> </ul>	ignore references to cost  allow more farming  allow more sustainable  allow more awareness of the negative environmental impacts of landfill  ignore less sent to landfill  allow lifestyle choice for organic food	2	AO3 4.10.1.3
<b>Total</b>			<b>13</b>	



## Question 10 (continued)

Question	Answers	Mark	AO / Spec. Ref.
10.3	<b>Level 2:</b> Scientifically relevant features are identified; the way(s) in which they are similar/different is made clear and (where appropriate) the magnitude of the similarity/difference is noted.	4–6	AO1 AO2
	<b>Level 1:</b> Relevant features are identified and differences noted.	1–3	
	<b>No relevant content</b>	0	4.7.1.1
	<b>Indicative content</b>  <b>Structure and bonding</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• both are hydrocarbons</li> <li>• both contain two carbon atoms (per molecule)</li> <li>• ethane contains six hydrogen atoms (per molecule)</li> <li>• (but) ethene contains four hydrogen atoms (per molecule)</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• both have covalent bonds</li> <li>• ethane contains a single C—C bond</li> <li>• (but) ethene contains a double bond</li> <li>• both contain C—H bonds</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• both small molecules</li> </ul> <b>Reactions</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• both react with oxygen in complete combustion reactions</li> <li>• to produce water and carbon dioxide</li> <li>• both react with oxygen in incomplete combustion reactions</li> <li>• to produce water, carbon monoxide and carbon</li> <li>• incomplete combustion is more likely with ethene</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ethene decolourises bromine water</li> <li>• (but) ethane does not decolourise bromine water</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ethene is more reactive (than ethane)</li> <li>• ethene can react with hydrogen (to produce ethane)</li> <li>• ethene can react with water (to produce ethanol)</li> <li>• ethene can react with halogens (to produce halogenoalkanes)</li> <li>• ethene can undergo addition reactions</li> <li>• ethene can polymerise (to produce poly(ethene))</li> </ul> <p>ignore physical properties ignore references to flammability</p>		4.7.1.3 4.7.1.4 4.7.2.1 4.7.2.2 4.9.3.1
<b>Total</b>			<b>10</b>