



JABchem



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Past Papers Int 1 Chemistry

2015 Marking Scheme

Grade Awarded	Mark Required		% candidates achieving grade
	(/60)	%	
A	42+	70%	55.6% (NB 5 candidates)
B	36+	60%	33.3% (NB 3 candidates)
C	30+	50%	11.1% (NB 1 candidates)
D	27+	45%	0%
No award	<27	<45%	0%













Section:	Multiple Choice	Extended Answer
Average Mark:	15.0 /20	26.0 /40

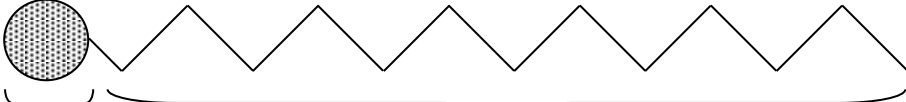
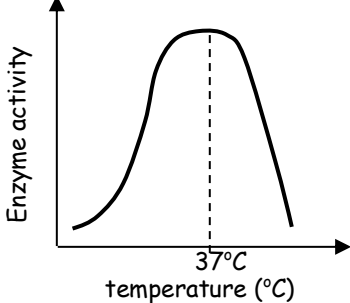
2015 Int 1 Chemistry Marking Scheme

MC Qu	Answer	% Pupils Correct	Reasoning						
1	B	33	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A oxygen makes up approximately 20% of air <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B nitrogen makes up approximately 80% of air <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C chlorine is only found in air in very small amounts (practically zero) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D carbon dioxide makes up approximately 0.03% of air						
2	A	100	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A curium was discovered in 1944, 10 years after the death of Marie Curie <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B titanium was discovered in 1791, 43 years before the death of Marie Curie <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C strontium was discovered in 1790, 44 years before the death of Marie Curie <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D magnesium was discovered in 1808, 126 years before the death of Marie Curie						
3	C	100	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A Aluminium melts at 600°C and would be a liquid at 1000°C <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B Calcium melts at 842°C and would be a liquid at 1000°C <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C Iron melts at 1538°C and would be a solid at 1000°C <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D Magnesium melts at 650°C and would be a liquid at 1000°C						
4	C	89	Sodium fluoride is added to drinking water to prevent tooth decay.						
5	B	100	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A catalysts increase the speed of a reaction <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B catalyst speed up reactions but the mass of catalyst is unchanged at end <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C catalysts increase the speed of a reaction <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D catalysts are not used up during a reaction and the mass is unchanged at end						
6	C	100	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A mass of magnesium ribbon (1g) was kept constant in all three experiments <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B volume of acid (50cm ³) was kept constant in all three experiments <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C concentration of acid is being investigated as it changed in the experiments <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D temperature (20°C) was kept constant in all three experiments						
7	D	89	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 33%;">Type of Bond</th> <th style="width: 33%;">Bonds between atoms in molecules</th> <th style="width: 33%;">Bonds between molecules</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Strength of Bond</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Strong</td> <td style="text-align: center;">weak</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type of Bond	Bonds between atoms in molecules	Bonds between molecules	Strength of Bond	Strong	weak
Type of Bond	Bonds between atoms in molecules	Bonds between molecules							
Strength of Bond	Strong	weak							
8	A	67	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A baking soda is a household alkali with a pH above 7 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B coke is a household acid with a pH below 7 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C lemonade is a household acid with a pH below 7 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D vinegar is a household acid with a pH below 7						
9	D	67	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A aluminium is made by electrolysis of molten aluminium ore <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B silver is a very unreactive metal and is found uncombined in the Earth's crust <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C gold is a very unreactive metal and is found uncombined in the Earth's crust <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D iron is made by heating iron ore with carbon in a blast furnace						
10	D	67	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A no voltage is produced as solution used contains no ions to complete the circuit <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B no voltage is produced as the same metal is used in both electrodes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C no voltage is produced as the same metal is used in both electrodes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D voltage produced between two metals connected in a solution containing ions						
11	C	78	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A nylon is a synthetic/man-made fibre made by the chemical industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B polythene is a synthetic material made by the chemical industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C silk is a natural material made by silk worms <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D terylene is a synthetic/man-made fibre made by the chemical industry						
12	B	33	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A cracking splits larger fractions into smaller, more useful smaller chemicals <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B distillation splits crude into fractions using the different boiling points <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C fermentation splits glucose in ethanol and CO ₂ in anaerobic conditions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D filtration separates insoluble solids from liquids						
13	D	89	The larger the molecule the higher the boiling point. The smaller the molecule the lower the boiling point.						

14	A	78	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A a lightweight plastic bottle which is insoluble in water is ideal for lemonade <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B plastic which dissolves in water would be useless as a container for lemonade <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C A heavy bottle would cost more to transport and less useful to customers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D A heavy bottle would cost more to transport and less useful to customers
15	A	78	Respiration is the process where glucose is broken down to release energy $\text{glucose} + \text{oxygen} \longrightarrow \text{carbon dioxide} + \text{water}$
16	C	89	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A carbon dioxide has been identified as a gas which causes the Greenhouse Effect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B burning petrol releases carbon dioxide into the atmosphere <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C cutting down trees prevents trees from turning carbon dioxide into oxygen <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D increased carbon dioxide levels cause the atmosphere to warm up not cool down
17	B	78	$\% \text{ nitrogen} = \frac{\text{mass of nitrogen}}{\text{total mass}} \times 100 = \frac{40}{200} \times 100 = 20\%$
18	C	56	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A fats and oils provide the body with energy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B proteins provide the body with materials for growth and repair <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C calcium is a mineral needed for bones and iron is a mineral needed by the blood <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D carbohydrates (starch and sugars) provide the body with energy
19	B	67	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A 1 pint of beer contains 2 units of alcohol <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B 2 pints of beer contains 4 units of alcohol <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C 1 measure of spirits contains 1 unit of alcohol <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D 2 measures of spirits contain 2 units of alcohol
20	A	44	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A alcohol is made by the fermentation of carbohydrates <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B distillation increases the alcohol content of drinks to make spirits <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C carbohydrates are the raw material from which alcoholic drinks are made <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D carbohydrates are the raw material from which alcoholic drinks are made

2015 Int 1 Chemistry Marking Scheme

Long Qu	Answer	Reasoning																														
1a	increases	Problem Solving: draw a conclusion from a line graph.																														
1b(i)	(transition) metal	Nickel is a metal as it is located on the left of the steps on the periodic table. Nickel is a transitional metal is it is located in the block between groups 2 and 3.																														
1b(ii)	Ni	Each element on the periodic table has an atomic number and a symbol. (First letter of symbol is always a capital letter. If there is a second letter in symbol then it must be a lower case letter)																														
2a	Less than 7	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="7">Acid pH</td> <td>Neutral</td> <td colspan="7">Alkali pH</td> </tr> </table>	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Acid pH							Neutral	Alkali pH						
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2b	Nu-skin	Problem Solving: Highest concentration of alpha hydroxyl acids = 70 Use of alpha hydroxyl acids with concentration of 70 = treating acne scars Name of product for treating acne scars = Nu-skin																														
2c	Corrosive	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>Hazard</td> <td>Harmful/Irritant</td> <td>Poisonous</td> <td>Corrosive</td> <td>Flammable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Symbol</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Hazard	Harmful/Irritant	Poisonous	Corrosive	Flammable	Symbol																								
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3a	C → D → A → B	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 5%;">C</td> <td>Copper carbonate powder must be reacted with the acid first to form copper sulphate</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D</td> <td>The extra copper carbonate powder must be removed by filtration before attempting to collect the copper sulphate product</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>Boiling the solution will remove the water to leave copper sulphate crystals</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B</td> <td>Copper sulphate crystals will remain in the evaporating basin.</td> </tr> </table>	C	Copper carbonate powder must be reacted with the acid first to form copper sulphate	D	The extra copper carbonate powder must be removed by filtration before attempting to collect the copper sulphate product	A	Boiling the solution will remove the water to leave copper sulphate crystals	B	Copper sulphate crystals will remain in the evaporating basin.																						
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3b	Sulphuric acid	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Acid Used</td> <td>Name ending of Salt Produced</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hydrochloric acid</td> <td>Chloride</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sulphuric acid</td> <td>Sulphate</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nitric Acid</td> <td>Nitrate</td> </tr> </table>	Acid Used	Name ending of Salt Produced	Hydrochloric acid	Chloride	Sulphuric acid	Sulphate	Nitric Acid	Nitrate																						
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4a	One answer from:	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>New substance made</td> <td>Colour change</td> <td>Potassium hydroxide made</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Carbon dioxide made</td> <td>Gas given off</td> <td>Potassium permanganate turns brown</td> </tr> </table>	New substance made	Colour change	Potassium hydroxide made	Carbon dioxide made	Gas given off	Potassium permanganate turns brown																								
New substance made	Colour change	Potassium hydroxide made																														
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4b(i)	Fuel circled	When vegetation is deliberately burned back then there will be no fuel to catch fire at the wrong time.																														
4b(ii)	Combustion	Burning and combustion both describe the reaction where a substance reacts with oxygen.																														
5a	Answer from:	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>Stops oxygen/air</td> <td>Stops water</td> <td>Stops oxygen and water</td> <td>Stops air and water</td> </tr> </table>	Stops oxygen/air	Stops water	Stops oxygen and water	Stops air and water																										
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5b	Oxygen	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;">-ide</td> <td>Compound contains the two named elements</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-ate</td> <td>Compound contains 3 elements (two named elements + oxygen)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-ite</td> <td>Compound contains 3 elements (two named elements + oxygen)</td> </tr> </table>	-ide	Compound contains the two named elements	-ate	Compound contains 3 elements (two named elements + oxygen)	-ite	Compound contains 3 elements (two named elements + oxygen)																								
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5c	11	Total of other substances = 72+13+4 = 89% ∴ percentage aluminium oxide = 100 - 89 = 11%																														
6a	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;">Magnesium</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>no</td> <td>none/no</td> </tr> <tr> <td>zinc</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Magnesium				no	none/no	zinc			Magnesium is the most reactive, zinc next and copper the least reactive. Zinc reacts with copper to make hydrogen gas but copper does not react with dilute acids so copper will not produce any gas at all.																					
Magnesium																																
	no	none/no																														
zinc																																
6b	Hydrogen	<p style="text-align: center;">metal + acid → salt + hydrogen</p> <p>e.g. magnesium + hydrochloric acid → magnesium chloride + hydrogen</p>																														
7	1. finite 2. Carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide	Coal is a finite resource as it will run out one day with over-use. Coal is black due to the high percentage of carbon inside which burns to form carbon dioxide (or carbon monoxide is oxygen supply is limited).																														
8a	Polystyrene	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;">Monomer</td> <td style="width: 20%;">ethene</td> <td style="width: 20%;">propene</td> <td style="width: 20%;">chloroethene</td> <td style="width: 25%;">styrene</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Polymer</td> <td>poly(ethene)</td> <td>poly(propene)</td> <td>poly(chloroethene)</td> <td>poly(styrene)</td> </tr> </table>	Monomer	ethene	propene	chloroethene	styrene	Polymer	poly(ethene)	poly(propene)	poly(chloroethene)	poly(styrene)																				
Monomer	ethene	propene	chloroethene	styrene																												
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8b	Bar graph showing:	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">$\frac{1}{2}$ mark: % label</td> <td style="width: 25%;">$\frac{1}{2}$ mark: Scale on % axis</td> <td style="width: 25%;">$\frac{1}{2}$ mark: Bars labelled</td> <td style="width: 25%;">$\frac{1}{2}$ mark: Correct height of bars</td> </tr> </table>	$\frac{1}{2}$ mark: % label	$\frac{1}{2}$ mark: Scale on % axis	$\frac{1}{2}$ mark: Bars labelled	$\frac{1}{2}$ mark: Correct height of bars																										
$\frac{1}{2}$ mark: % label	$\frac{1}{2}$ mark: Scale on % axis	$\frac{1}{2}$ mark: Bars labelled	$\frac{1}{2}$ mark: Correct height of bars																													

9a	Dissolves in both oil and water	 <p><u>HEAD</u> soluble in water</p> <p><u>TAIL</u> Soluble in oil/grease</p>										
9b	scum	Scum is the precipitate formed when calcium ions in hard water react with detergents. It can be hard to remove from bath surfaces but isn't so much a problem in Scotland where water is softer water.										
9c	Enzyme is denatured/destroyed	<p>Enzymes work best at temperatures around body temperature and when the temperature is raised the enzymes change shape permanently and do not work any more.</p> 										
9d	Amino acids	Proteins are natural polymers made from amino acid building blocks. Hydrolysis of proteins during the digestion of food will release the original amino acids.										
10a	Thermometer	Thermometers are the device which measure temperature.										
10b	Type V	The chocolate melts at 34°C and the nearest type of cocoa butter crystals which melts at a temperature close to 34°C is Type V (at 33.8°C)										
11a	<table border="1" data-bbox="263 996 566 1086"> <tr> <td>nitrogen</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>phosphate</td> </tr> <tr> <td>leaf growth</td> <td>fruit growth</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	nitrogen					phosphate	leaf growth	fruit growth		Problem Solving: transfer of information from written passage to flow chart	
nitrogen												
		phosphate										
leaf growth	fruit growth											
11b	pesticides	<table border="1" data-bbox="734 1086 1340 1198"> <thead> <tr> <th>Chemical</th> <th>How It Protect Plants</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Pesticide</td> <td>Protects plants from insects by killing insects</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Herbicides</td> <td>Kills weeds which reduce the nutrients in the soil</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fungicides</td> <td>Protects plants from diseases which kill plants</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Chemical	How It Protect Plants	Pesticide	Protects plants from insects by killing insects	Herbicides	Kills weeds which reduce the nutrients in the soil	Fungicides	Protects plants from diseases which kill plants		
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12a(i)	energy	<table border="1" data-bbox="726 1209 1348 1355"> <thead> <tr> <th>Food Type</th> <th>Used by the Body for</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Protein</td> <td>growth and repair of body tissues</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Carbohydrate</td> <td>energy</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fat</td> <td>energy</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fibre</td> <td>keeps gut working properly and prevents constipation</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Food Type	Used by the Body for	Protein	growth and repair of body tissues	Carbohydrate	energy	Fat	energy	Fibre	keeps gut working properly and prevents constipation
Food Type	Used by the Body for											
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12a(ii)	iodine and black	<table border="1" data-bbox="710 1355 1364 1467"> <thead> <tr> <th>Test for</th> <th>Fat/Oil</th> <th>Sugars (except sucrose)</th> <th>Starch</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Result</td> <td>Oily mark on Filter Paper</td> <td>Benedict's solution turns orange</td> <td>iodine solution turns blue/black</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Test for	Fat/Oil	Sugars (except sucrose)	Starch	Result	Oily mark on Filter Paper	Benedict's solution turns orange	iodine solution turns blue/black		
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12b	one from:	<table border="1" data-bbox="614 1478 1460 1523"> <tr> <td>Preservatives</td> <td>Appearance</td> <td>Nutritional content</td> <td>Flavour of food</td> </tr> </table>	Preservatives	Appearance	Nutritional content	Flavour of food						
Preservatives	Appearance	Nutritional content	Flavour of food									
13a	heart attack/disease	High levels of cholesterol can lead to the clogging of the arteries of the heart and when they block this will lead to a heart attack.										
13b(i)	Greater than 66 million tonnes	Trend from bar chart is of increasing production of rapeseed oil as time goes on. 2015 would be higher than the production value from 2013 (66 million tonnes)										
13b(ii)	<table border="1" data-bbox="263 1724 566 1859"> <tr> <td>Saturated fat</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Omega 3 oil</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Omega 9 oil</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Omega 6 oil</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Saturated fat		Omega 3 oil			Omega 9 oil	Omega 6 oil		Problem Solving: transfer of information from table to pie chart		
Saturated fat												
Omega 3 oil												
	Omega 9 oil											
Omega 6 oil												
14a	alters the way the body works	Drugs, medicines or illegal, alter the way the body works in a variety of ways. Some alterations are beneficial to the body.										
14b	$C_9H_8O_4$	The formula of a chemical tells us the relative amounts of each element.										
14c	One from:	<table border="1" data-bbox="662 2038 1420 2072"> <tr> <td>Cocaine</td> <td>Heroin</td> <td>Coke</td> <td>Amphetamines</td> <td>LSD</td> <td>Other illegal substances acceptable</td> </tr> </table>	Cocaine	Heroin	Coke	Amphetamines	LSD	Other illegal substances acceptable				
Cocaine	Heroin	Coke	Amphetamines	LSD	Other illegal substances acceptable							