

Cambridge International Examinations Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

CHEMISTRY

9701/51 May/June 2016

Paper 5 Planning, Analysis and Evaluation MARK SCHEME Maximum Mark: 30

Published

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Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge International AS/A Level – May/June 2016	9701	51

Question	Expected Answer	Mark
1 (a)	lithium and water being labelled in an arrangement that shows them coming into contact at some time	[1]
	gas syringe OR collection over water, both using a leak-proof connection to the reaction vessel that would collect gas after the reagents have been mixed	[1]
	a valid separation of the two reagents	[1]
(b) (i)	cut (a small piece) AND remove oil	[1]
(ii)	no change/increase in volume OR bubbles (in collector) cease (over water) OR no more gas/hydrogen collected	[1]
(iii)	 safety precautions – in a Li/LiOH/H₂ context Any two from avoid skin contact/wear gloves/lab coat / use tongs in context of prevention of burns or corrosive contact only keep piece of lithium/storage vessel/apparatus away from water ensure unused lithium is all returned to storage vessel or stored under oil keep away from naked flames/burner/sources of ignition 	[2]
(iv)	$(0.1/7 \times 1/2 \times 24000) = 171 \text{ cm}^3$ correct unit MUST be present	[1]
(v)	use 200 cm ³ OR 250 cm ³ OR 500 cm ³ - the size must be reasonable and consistent with the volume in b(iv) .	
	correct unit MUST be present	[1]
(c) (i)	use a burette twice or 50 cm ³ pipette twice	[1]
(ii)	lithium/solid has all reacted/disappears/dissolves	[1]

Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge International AS/A Level – May/June 2016	9701	51

Question	Expected Answer	Mark
(iii)	pipette/burette/syringe/graduated pipette	[1]
(iv)	repeat the titration until results are within 0.1 cm ³	[1]
(d)	beaker : Effect: (<i>A</i> _r) (appears) more / larger AND Reason: (LiOH) solution more dilute (than expected)	[1]
	Flask: Effect: (<i>A</i> _r) None AND Reason: moles of (LiOH) (put in conical flask) remains the same/volume (i.e. moles) of LiOH not altered	[1]
		[15]

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge International AS/A Level – May/June 2016	9701	51

Question			Expected Answer	Mark
2 (a)				
	1/T/K ⁻¹	log ₁₀ (1/t)		
	3.47 × 10 ⁻³	-1.92		
	3.41×10^{-3}	-1.76		
	3.33×10^{-3}	-1.56		
	3.30×10^{-3}	-1.45		
	3.26×10^{-3}	-1.25 or -1.26		
	3.22×10^{-3}	-1.28		
	$3.19 imes 10^{-3}$	-1.18		
	3.16×10^{-3}	-1.08		
	$3.12 imes 10^{-3}$	-0.95		
	3.05×10^{-3}	-0.90		
	Column values	s for 1/T correctly of	calculated	[1]
	Column values	s for log ₁₀ (1/t) corre	ectly calculated	[1]
	3sf in 1/T ANI	$D 2 dp in log_{10}(1/t)$		[1]
(b)	candidate's po	pints plotted correct	ly from table in 2(a)	[1]
	line of best fit of	drawn		[1]

Page 5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge International AS/A Level – May/June 2016	9701	51

Question	Expected Answer	Mark
(c)	Two anomalies identified	
	Reasons: Points to the left of the line: the time of disappearance was thought to be later OR the time was stopped too late (after reaction ended) OR the (hydrochloric acid) solution had not reached the temperature of the water bath OR the timer was started early OR magnesium folded up (reduced surface area)	
	Points to the right of the line: the Mg may have been thought to have disappeared earlier than it did OR the timer was started late OR the timer was stopped too early (reaction still going)	[1]
(d) (i)	two co-ordinates in correct x, y format	[1]
	gradient calculated correctly from candidate's stated co-ordinates	
	(the value MUST be negative unless the graph is mis-plotted)	
	value MUST be to 3 significant figures	
	Expected range –2500 to –3500	[1]
(ii)	$-E_A$ = gradient × 0.0191 OR $-E_A$ = gradient × 0.0191 then divide by 1000 OR correct transformations	[1]
	correct calculation and sign from candidate's gradient, gradient may be in calculation form, minimum 2 significant figures	[1]

Page 6	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge International AS/A Level – May/June 2016	9701	51

Question	Expected Answer	Mark
(e)	valid answer dependent on candidate's graph, e.g. reliable because most of the points on/close to the line OR unreliable as most points not on the line	[1]
(f)	Student X is correct; reaction time less OR reaction is faster AND percentage error/uncertainty will be greater OR greater error/uncertainty in time/data/recordings	[1]
(g)	reaction time is longer/rate slower AND some of the magnesium is not in contact (with the acid) OR less surface area for reaction (with HC <i>l</i>) OR only the bottom of the magnesium is reacting	[1]
(h)	initial rate lower/slower. AND the concentration of H ⁺ ions is lower/pH higher OR ethanoic acid less dissociated/weaker acid	[1]
		[15]