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 will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2012 series for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level components and some Ordinary Level components.
1 (a) Titration

**Accuracy** 8 marks

For the two best titres give:
- 4 marks for a value within 0.2 cm³ of supervisor
- 2 marks for a value within 0.3 cm³ of supervisor
- 1 mark for a value within 0.4 cm³ of supervisor

**Concordance** 3 marks

Give:
- 3 marks if all the ticked values are within 0.2 cm³
- 2 marks if all the ticked values are within 0.3 cm³
- 1 mark if all the ticked values are within 0.4 cm³

**Average** 1 mark

Give 1 mark if the candidate calculates a correct average (error not greater than 0.05) of all his/her ticked values.

Assuming a 25.0 cm³ pipette and a titre of 20.2 cm³.

(b) concentration of hydrochloric acid in P

\[ \text{Concentration} = \frac{25.0 \times 0.0640}{20.2} \]

\[ = 0.0792 \]  \hspace{1cm} (1)

(c) moles of hydrochloric acid that reacted with oxide

\[ = 0.2 - 0.0792 \]

\[ = 0.121 \]  \hspace{1cm} (1)
(d) moles of oxide that reacted with hydrochloric acid

\[ \text{moles} = \frac{0.121}{2} \]

\[ = 0.0605 \] [1]

(e) relative atomic mass of M

\[ \text{relative mass} = \frac{3.36 - 16}{0.0605} \]

\[ = 39.5 \] [1]

[Total: 17]
2  R is ammonium chloride    S is iron(II) sulfate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>General points</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For ppt</td>
<td>allow solid, suspension, powder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For gases</td>
<td>Name of gas requires test to be at least partially correct.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Effervesces = bubbles = gas vigorously evolved but not gas evolved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For solutions</td>
<td>Colourless not equivalent to clear, clear not equivalent to colourless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Test 1</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solid sublimes or process described</td>
<td>(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Test 2</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gas turns litmus blue</td>
<td>(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ammonia</td>
<td>(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to score ammonia mark there must be an indication of the gas e.g. 'smell of ammonia', 'pungent gas', 'alkaline gas', 'tested with litmus'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Test 3</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>white ppt</td>
<td>(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Test 4</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppt remains</td>
<td>(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Test 5</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppt dissolves</td>
<td>(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colourless solution</td>
<td>(1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Test 6
- green ppt (1)
- insoluble in excess (1)
- ppt (at the surface) goes brown (1)

### Test 7
(a) yellow solution formed (1)
(b) bubbles

- relights a glowing splint (1)
- oxygen (1)
- red-brown ppt (1)
- insoluble in excess (1)

To score oxygen mark there must be some indication of the correct test e.g. ‘tested with a glowing splint’

Accept brown

### Test 8
(a) white ppt (1)
(b) ppt remains (1)

### Test 9
- decolourised or turns colourless (1)

Accept yellow or green

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The formulae of two ions in **R** are

\[ \text{Cl}^- \] (Tests 3 and 4 must be correct) [1]

\[ \text{NH}_4^+ \] (at least 1 mark must be scored in Test 2) [1]

The formulae of two ions in **S** are

\[ \text{SO}_4^{2-} \] (Test 8 correct in both (a) and (b)) [1]

\[ \text{Fe}^{2+} \] (green ppt in Test 6) [1]

[Total: 23]