## Reactivity Series <br> Mark Scheme

| Level | IGCSE(9-1) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Subject | Chemistry |
| Exam Board | Edexcel IGCSE |
| Module | Double Award (Paper 1C) |
| Topic | Inorganic Chemistry |
| Sub-Topic | Reactivity Series |
| Booklet | Mark Scheme |


| Time Allowed: | 23 minutes |
| :--- | :--- |
| Score: | /19 |
| Percentage: | $/ 100$ |

## Grade Boundaries:

| 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $>90 \%$ | $80 \%$ | $70 \%$ | $60 \%$ | $50 \%$ | $40 \%$ | $30 \%$ | $20 \%$ | $10 \%$ |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Notes | Marks |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| 1 (a) | copper | ignore symbol <br> reject copper(II) / copper(II) ions / $\mathrm{Cu}^{2+}$ | 1 |
| (b) | zinc cannot displace itself | Accept zinc cannot react with zinc ions/zinc nitrate <br> reactivity | 1 |
| (c) | aluminium <br> zinc <br> M <br> copper <br> M1 - aluminium at top and copper at <br> bottom <br> M2 - zinc above M | (award M2 irrespective of where zinc is placed in the <br> list |  |

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
(d) (i) \\
(ii)
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
oxidation and reduction occur \\
OR \\
electron loss and electron gain occur \\
OR \\
oxidation number increase and decrease \\
M1 - \(\mathrm{Ag}^{+} /\)silver \(\underline{i o n(s) ~}\) \\
M2 - it gains electron/is reduced \\
OR \\
it takes electrons from \\
\(\mathrm{Mg} /\) magnesium (atoms) \\
OR \\
its oxidation number decreases \\
OR \\
it causes the oxidation number of Mg to \\
increase
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
reject references to oxygen \\
Accept electron transfer \\
Ignore species involved \\
M2 DEP on M1 or near miss, e.g. Ag
\end{tabular} \& 1

1
1 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

| Question number | Answer |  |  |  | Accept | Reject | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 (a) |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11 |
|  | Name of barium salt | Formula of barium salt | Solubility in water | Poisonous |  |  |  |
|  | barium chloride | $\mathrm{BaCl}_{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | barium nitrate |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | barium carbonate | $\mathrm{BaCO}_{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | barium sulfate |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (b) | M1 (it forms) b <br> M2 by reaction | um chloride/Ba with hydrochlori | 2/a soluble (ba <br> acid/stomach a | m) salt | by neutralisation <br> word or chemical equation for 2 marks (equation can be unbalanced) | any suggestion that barium chloride is reacting | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ |
| (c) | barium sulfate/B | $\mathrm{SO}_{4}$ |  |  |  |  | 1 |


| Question number | Answer | Accept | Reject | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 (d) | M1 barium sulfate is formed <br> M2 which is not poisonous/not toxic/harmless <br> IGNORE references to magnesium hydroxide not poisonous <br> M2 dep on M1 <br> M3 barium hydroxide + magnesium sulfate $\rightarrow$ barium sulfate + magnesium hydroxide <br> OR <br> barium ions + sulfate ions $\rightarrow$ barium sulfate | 'products', provided shown correctly in word equation is insoluble $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Ba}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}+\mathrm{MgSO}_{4} \\ & \underset{\underset{\mathrm{BaSO}_{4}}{ }+}{\mathrm{Mg}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}} \end{aligned}$ <br> OR $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Ba}^{2+}+\mathrm{SO}_{4}{ }^{2-} \rightarrow \\ & \mathrm{BaSO}_{4} \end{aligned}$ |  | 1 <br> 1 <br> 1 |
| (e) (i) <br> (ii) <br> (iii) | M1 water - (reacts) very/extremely quickly/more quickly than strontium/quickest <br> I GNORE rapidly/vigorously <br> M2 air - (reacts) very/extremely quickly/more quickly than strontium/quickest <br> (without heating) <br> I GNORE rapidly/vigorously <br> in/under any one of the following: <br> (paraffin/mineral) oil/petroleum (oil)/(liquid) paraffin <br> I GNORE in an air tight container <br> reactivity increases as atomic number increases | explosively/violently <br> explosively/violently <br> in a vacuum <br> reactivity increases with atomic number/down the group OWTTE reverse argument |  | 1 <br> 1 <br> 1 <br> 1 |

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