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SIJIL PENDIDIKAN MAKTAB RENDAH SAINS MARA 2019

CHEMISTRY

Paper 3

MARKING SCHEME

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ATTENTION

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The marking scheme consists of 17 printed pages

MARKING GUIDELINES SIJIL PENDIDIKAN MAKTAB RENDAH SAINS MARA 2019 PAPER 3

Symbol		Meaning
11	_	replace the whole sentence
//	-	
/	-	replace the previous word
	-	can be summarized from explanation
or bol	d -	key word
adp	-	avoid double penalty

Mark Scheme			Mark		
-			· ·	conds, 120	3
Answers					
Time/s	0	60	120	180	
Mass of reaction mixture/g	97.40	96.40	96.37	96.37	
[Able to record mass of reacti	on mixtur	re, 3 readi	ng correct	tly]	2
[Able to give any 1 reading]					1
No response or wrong respon	se				0
	[Able to record mass of reacting seconds and 180 seconds, corres Answers Time/s Mass of reaction mixture/g [Able to record mass of reacting]	[Able to record mass of reaction mixtur seconds and 180 seconds, correct to two Answers Time/s 0 Mass of reaction mixture/g 97.40 [Able to record mass of reaction mixture/g]	[Able to record mass of reaction mixture at 0 seconds and 180 seconds, correct to two decimal parameters Answers Time/s 0 60 Mass of reaction mixture/g 97.40 96.40 [Able to record mass of reaction mixture, 3 reading]	[Able to record mass of reaction mixture at 0 second, 60 seconds and 180 seconds, correct to two decimal places.AnswersTime/s060120Mass of reaction mixture/g97.4096.4096.37[Able to record mass of reaction mixture, 3 reading correct[Able to give any 1 reading]	[Able to record mass of reaction mixture at 0 second, 60 seconds, 120 seconds and 180 seconds, correct to two decimal places.AnswersTime/s060120180Mass of reaction mixture/g97.4096.4096.3796.37[Able to record mass of reaction mixture, 3 reading correctly][Able to give any 1 reading]

Question	Mark Scheme	Mark
1 (b)(i)	[Able to state all three variables correctly]	
	Sample answer	3
	Manipulated variable	
	The presence of catalyst / copper(II) sulphate solution	
	Responding variable	
	Changes/decrease of mass of reaction mixture per unit time // rate of reaction	
	Fixed variable Volume and concentration of hydrochloric acid//mass of magnesium // Temperature	
	[Able to state any 2 variables correctly or 1 variable correctly and idea of two variables]	2
	[Able to state any 1 variable correctly or idea of three variables]	1
	No response or wrong response	0

Question	Mark Scheme	Mark
1 (c)	Able to state the relationship between the manipulated variable and the responding variable with direction correctly <u>Sample answer</u>	3
	Sample answer 1. When catalyst /copper(II) sulphate solution is presence, the rate of reaction is higher // 2. When no catalyst is used, the rate of reaction is lower. Able to state the relationship between the manipulated variable and the responding variable without direction Sample answer Catalyst/copper(II) sulphate solution affects the rate of reaction	
	responding variable without direction	2
	Catalyst/copper(II) sulphate solution affects the rate of reaction	
	Able to give an idea of hypothesis Sample answer	1
	Rate of reaction differs	
	No response or wrong response	0

Mark Scheme	Mark
Able to state one observation for the experiment correctly	
Sample answer	3
1. Gas bubbles / Effervescence at 0 second / 60s //	
2. No gas bubbles / effervescence at 120 seconds /180 seconds	
Able to state one observation for the experiment	
Sample answer	2
1. Gas bubbles //	
2. Air bubbles //	
3. Mass of mixture decreases	
Able to give an idea for the observation	
Sample answer	1
1. Gas is seen // foam	
2. Container becomes warm //	
3. Mass of magnesium decreases	
No response or wrong response	0
	Able to state one observation for the experiment correctly Sample answer 1. Gas bubbles / Effervescence at 0 second / 60s // 2. No gas bubbles / effervescence at 120 seconds /180 seconds Able to state one observation for the experiment Sample answer 1. Gas bubbles // 2. Air bubbles // 3. Mass of mixture decreases Able to give an idea for the observation Sample answer 1. Gas is seen // foam 2. Container becomes warm // 3. Mass of magnesium decreases

Question	Mark Scheme	Mark
	Able to give the corresponding inference correctly	
1 (d)(ii)	Sample answer	3
	Hydrogen gas is produced	
	Able to give the corresponding inference	
	Sample answer	2
	1. Reaction occurs //	
	2. Gas is released // Colourless gas is released	
	Able to give an idea of an inference	
	Sample answer	1
	1. Carbon dioxide gas / Oxygen (any gas) / air // Exothermic reaction	
	a: [Inference based on the observation in the experiment]	
	No response or wrong response	0





Question	Mark Scheme	Mark
1 (f)	Able to state the change of mass of reaction mixture with time in experiment Set I correctly	3
	Sample answer	
	Mass of reaction mixture decreases with time and remain constant at 120 s	
	Able to state the change of mass of reaction mixture with time in experiment Set I correctly	2
	Sample answer	
	1. Mass of magnesium/reactant decreases with time and remain constant at 120 s	
	 2. Mass of reaction mixture decreases with time /inversely proportional with time / 3. Decreases and then constant 	
	Able to give an idea the change of mass of reaction mixture with time in experiment Set I	1
	Sample answer	
	1. Mass of mixture decreases	
	 Decreases <u>Inversely</u> proportional 	
	No response or wrong response	0

Question	Mark Scheme	Mark
1(g)	Able to state the correct operational definition for the rate of reaction in this experiment with the following aspects	3
	 What must be done [measure and record at 60 s interval] and What is observed [change in mass of reaction mixture] <u>Sample answer</u> 	
	1. (Change in the mass of reaction mixture) that (is measured at 60 s intervals)	
	Able to state the correct operational definition for the rate of reaction in this experiment with the following aspects	2
	 What must be done [measure and record at 60 s interval] OR What is observed [change in mass of reaction mixture] 	
	Sample answer	
	 Change in quantity of reactant/product against time // Mass of reaction mixture per time // Electronic balance reading at 60 s intervals // 	
	Able to give an idea of the operational definition.	1
	Sample answer	
	 1. 1 / time 2. Speed of the reaction 	
	No response or wrong response	0

Question	Mark Scheme	Mark
1(h)	Able to state the difference of rate of reaction in Set I and Set II and give the reason correctly	3
	Sample answer	
	1. The rate of reaction in Set II is higher than in Set I	
	 Reason: 1. Gradient of graph in Set II is higher than Set I // 2. Presence of catalyst/copper(II) sulphate solution in (Set II) // 3. Graph in Set II is steeper 	
	[any one reason]	
	Able to state the difference of rate of reaction in Set I and Set II <u>OR g</u> ive the reason correctly	2
	Sample answer	
	 Set II take a shorter time // Rate of reaction in Set II is faster OR 	
	Reason: 1. Presence of catalyst in Set II	
	Able to give an idea the difference OR reason of rate of reaction in Set I and Set II	1
	Sample answer	
	 The rate of reaction in Set II is <u>high</u> Rate of reaction is different Lower activation energy in Set II 	
	3. Lower activation energy in Set II	
	No response or wrong response	0

Question	Mark	Scheme	Mark
1 (i)	Able to classify all four substances	into compounds and elements	3
	1. Correct headings		
	2. List of substance		
	Sample answers		
	Element	Compound	
	Magnesium // Mg	Hydrochloric acid // HCl	
	Hydrogen // H ₂	Magnesium chloride// MgCl ₂	
	# Score 1: if reverse		
	Able to classify any 3 substances c	orrectly	2
	Able to classify any 2 substances c *reverse classifying	orrectly	1
	No response or wrong response		0

Question	Mark Scheme	Mark
2 (a)	Able to state the problem statement correctly Sample answer 1. Is the electrical conductivity of ionic and covalent compound different?// 2. Does molten ionic compound / molten lead(II) bromide conduct electricity while molten covalent compound/ molten naphthalene does not?// 3. Does molten ionic compound / molten lead(II) bromide lights up the bulb while molten covalent compound/ molten naphthalene does not?/ Able to state the problem statement Sample answer 1. Is the electrical conductivity different when using different compound?// 2. To differentiate the electrical conductivity between ionic and covalent compound Able to give an idea of the problem statement Sample answer	3
	different?//2. Does molten ionic compound / molten lead(II) bromide conduct electricity while molten covalent compound/ molten naphthalene	
	3. Does molten ionic compound / molten lead(II) bromide lights up the bulb while molten covalent compound/ molten naphthalene	
		2
	compound	
		1
	Sample answer	
	1.To differentiate electrical conductivity//2. Is the electrical conductivity different?	
	No response or wrong response	0

Question	Mark Scheme	Mark
2 (b)	Able to state the variables correctly Sample answer Manipulated variable: Ionic and covalent compound// naphthalene and lead(II) bromide Responding variable : Electrical conductivity // Bulb lights up/does not lights up Fixed variable : Carbon electrode // Batteries	3
	[Able to state any 2 variables correctly OR 1 variable correctly and idea of two variables]	2
	[Able to state any 1 variable correctly OR idea of three variables]	1
	No response or wrong response	0

Question	Mark Scheme	
2 (c)	Able to state the relationship between the manipulated variable and the responding variable with direction	3
	Sample answer	
	 Ionic compound [lead(II) bromide] can conduct electricity while covalent compound [naphthalene] cannot conduct electricity. When ionic compound [lead(II) bromide] is used, the bulb lights up while when covalent compound [naphthalene] is used, the bulb does not light up 	
	Able to state the relationship between the manipulated variable and the responding variable	2
	Sample answer	
	1. Electricity can be conducted by ionic compound, electricity cannot be conducted by covalent compound//	
	2. Ionic compound [lead(II) bromide] can conduct electricity //3. Covalent compound [naphthalene] cannot conduct electricity	
	Able to state an idea of hypothesis	
	 <u>Sample answer</u> 1. Different compound has different electrical conductivity // 2. Compound affect the electrical conductivity 	1
	No response or wrong response	0

Question	Mark Scheme	Mark
2 (d)	Able to list all the materials and apparatus completely	
	Sample answer	3
	Apparatus	
	 Crucible 2. carbon electrodes 3. Batteries 4. Connecting wires Bulb 6. Tripod stand 7. Bunsen burner 8. Pipe clay triangle Spatula # No Bunsen burner score 0 	
	Materials	
	1. Naphthalene 2. Lead(II) bromide	
	Able to list materials and apparatus Sample answer	2
	Apparatus	
	 [any suitable container] 2. carbon electrodes 3. Batteries 4. Wires Bulb 6. Tripod stand 7. Bunsen burner 	
	Materials Naphthalene // Lead(II) bromide	
	Able to list the minimum materials and apparatus Sample answer	1
	Apparatus1. [any container] 2. carbon electrodes3. Batteries4. Wires5. Bulb6. Bunsen burner	
	Materials 1. [any compound]	
	No response or wrong response	0

Question	n Mark Scheme			
2 (e)	Able to state the procedure of the experiment correctly	3		
	<u>Sample answer</u> $\sqrt{1}$			
	1. Fill a crucible with solid lead(II) bromide until it is half full/ [5-10g]. $\sqrt{2}$			
	2. Put the crucible with its content on the tripod stand. $\sqrt{3}$			
	3. Dip two carbon electrode into lead(II) bromide. $\sqrt{4}$			
	4. Connect the carbon electrodes to batteries, bulb and switch by using wires $\sqrt{5}$			
	5. Heat the solid lead(II) bromide until it melts. $\sqrt{6}$			
	6. Observe and record whether the bulbs light up or not. $\sqrt{7}$			
	7. Repeat step 1 to 6 by using naphthalene to replace lead(II) bromide.			
	Able to state steps 1, 3, 4, 5, 6	2		
	Able to state steps 3, 4, 5	1		
	No response or wrong response	0		

Question	Mark Scheme				
2 (f)					
	Able to construct a table with correct heading Sample answer Observation				
	No response or wrong response	0			

PERATURAN PEMARKAHAN TAMAT

TEST SPECIFICATION TABLE CHEMISTRY PAPER 3 SIJIL PENDIDIKAN MRSM 2019

ELEMENT CODE	TOPIC	ASPECT CODE	ASPECT	QUESTION	SCORE
	Form 5	KK0501	Making Observation	1 (d) (i)	3
	Chapter 1:	Chapter 1: KK0502	Classification	1 (i)	3
	Rate of reaction	KK0503	Measure and Using Numbers	1 (a)	3
		KK0504	Making Inference	1 (d) (ii)	3
		KK0505	Making Prediction	1 (e) (ii)	3
		KK0506	Communication	1 (e) (i)	3
		KK0507	Space time relationship	1 (f)	3
		KK0508	Interpreting data	1 (h)	3
		KK0509	Defining Operationally	1 (g)	3
KK05		KK05010	Controlling Variables	1 (b) (i) (ii) (iii)	3
		KK05011	Making Hypothesis	1 (c)	3
	Form 4		KK0512 (Statement of problem)	2 (a)	3
	Chapter 6:		KK0512 (All the variables)	2 (b)	3
	Electrochemistry KK05012		KK0512 (Statement of hypothesis)	2 (c)	3
		KK)512 (List of substances and apparatus)	2 (d)	3	
			KK0512 (Procedure of the experiment)	2 (e)	3
			KK0512 (Tabulation of data)	2 (f)	3
			1	TOTAL	50