Assessment Schedule 2008

Science: Describe aspects of chemistry (90189)

Evidence Statement

| Question | Evidence | | Achievement | Achievement with Merit | Achievement with Excellence |
|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ONE (a) (i) (ii) | Diagram showing 8 protons and 10 neutrons in nucleus, with 8 electrons orbiting, 2 in first shell, six in second. Atom is neutral as there are the same number of positive particles / charges / protons as negative particles / charges / electrons. | | Correct number of protons, neutrons and arrangement of electrons in diagram (accept conventional symbols (+ for protons, – for electrons), or p / n / e) OR description of same number of protons and electrons /positive and negative particles or charges | Correct diagram AND explanation. | |
| (b) | Scientific name | Formula | Three correct | | |
| | Iron sulfate / Ferrous sulfate / iron (II) sulfate Ammonium nitrate Potassium nitrate Calcium hydrogen carbonate | FeSO ₄ or NH ₄ NO ₃ KNO ₃ Ca(HCO ₃) ₂ | | | |
| (c) | i) K in Group 1 Mg in Group 2; Electron arrangement of K 2,8,8,1 Mg 2,8,2; Charges on ions K ⁺¹ Mg ²⁺ ii) When these elements react, K loses one electron and forms a +1 ion, while Mg loses two electrons and forms a +2 ion, in order to adopt the stable electron configuration 2,8,8 and 2,8 respectively. Hydroxide carries a charge of -1, therefore it requires one OH ⁻¹ for each K ⁺ ion but two OH ⁻¹ ions for each Mg ²⁺ ion to form a neutral compound/ balance out the charges. | | Any four boxes from table in (i) OR Loses electron(s) to form (stable) ions $K \to K^+$ and $Mg \to Mg^{2+}$ OR OH ion is -1, so one OH^{-1} ion required to balance K^+ and two OH^{-1} ions required to balance Mg^{2+} | Any four boxes correct AND Loses electron(s) to form (stable) ions $K \rightarrow K^+$ and $Mg \rightarrow Mg^{2+}$ OR OH ion is -1, so 1 OH ⁻¹ ion required to balance K^+ and 2 OH ⁻¹ ions required to balance Mg^{2+} | Any four boxes correct AND Loses electron(s) to form (stable) ions $K \rightarrow K^+$ and $Mg \rightarrow Mg^{2+}$ AND OH ion is -1 , so 1 OH $^{-1}$ – ion required to balance K^+ and 2 OH $^{-1}$ ions required to balance Mg^{2+} |
| TWO (a) | Conducts electricity, ductile, solid at room temperature. | | Two properties stated | | |
| (b) | Heavy/high density ensures fishing lines sink, low reactivity is needed so the metal does not react/corrode in water Low melting point can be easily melted to pour mould/Solid at room temperature so can tie line to it/malleable so can be bent or crimped around line | | Two properties stated OR One property plus explanation. | 2 correct properties AND Explanation of one property linked to use | |

| (c) | Zinc reacts faster than iron, Both reactions produce hydrogen gas, Both reactions form (metal) chlorides, metal + acid →(metal) salt + hydrogen, iron + hydrochloric acid → iron chloride + hydrogen, zinc + hydrochloric acid → zinc chloride + hydrogen. | | ONE correct word/formula equation OR One similarity OR One difference. | TWO of Correct word/ formula equation OR One similarity stated OR One difference stated. | Correct word/ formula equation AND One similarity stated AND One difference stated. |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (d) | Observations: Burns with bright/ white light or white ash formed. $2Mg + O_2 \rightarrow 2MgO$ (correct subscript and capitals) Magnesium has 2 electrons in its outer shell (2,8,2) and when reacting with oxygen loses these 2 electrons to form the stable Mg^{2+} ion (2,8). The oxygen atoms (2,6) readily accept these electrons to form the stable O^{2-} ion (2,8) to form the (ionic) compound O^{2-} ion (2,8) to form the (ionic) | | Correct observation OR Electron arrangement for magnesium and oxygen OR Magnesium gives up electrons and oxygen receives electrons OR Word equation OR Formula equation. | Correct observation OR Correctly balanced equation AND Electron arrangement for magnesium and oxygen OR Magnesium gives up electrons and oxygen receives electrons. | Correct observation AND Electron configuration and reactivity for both magnesium and oxygen; and magnesium gives up electrons and oxygen receives electrons AND Balanced equation. |
| THREE (a) | Estimated pH (ii) 8 – 12 (iv) 7 | Colour when tested with Universal indicator (i) red (iii) yellow/orange | THREE correct. | | |
| (b) | Sodium hydrogen carbonate + hydrochloric acid → carbon dioxide + sodium chloride + water NaHCO ₃ + HCl → NaCl + H ₂ O + CO ₂ At pH 6.5 the pool water is too acidic so sodium hydrogen carbonate is added to raise the pH back to the ideal region of pH 7 to 7.6 as it is a base and it neutralises the acid. | | Correct word equation. OR Sodium hydrogen carbonate neutralises the hydrochloric acid OR Sodium hydrogen carbonate is a base. | Balanced equation OR Correct word equation AND Sodium hydrogen carbonate is base that neutralises the hydrochloric aci | Balanced equation AND Correct word equation AND Sodium hydrogen carbonate is base that neutralises the hydrochloric aci |

Judgement Statement

| Achievement | Achievement with Merit | Achievement with Excellence |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Total of FIVE opportunities answered at Achievement (or higher). | Total of SEVEN opportunities answered with FOUR at Merit (or higher) and THREE at Achievement level. | Total of SEVEN opportunities answered with TWO at Excellence, THREE at Merit and TWO at Achievement level. |
| 5 × A | $4 \times M + 3 \times A$ | $2 \times E + 3 \times M + 2 \times A$ |