

Markscheme

November 2016

Chemistry

Standard level

Paper 2

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Question			Answers	Notes	Total
1.	a	i	$\llcorner K_c = \frac{[\text{HOCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}]}{[\text{CO}]^2 \times [\text{H}_2]^3} \checkmark$		1
1.	a	ii	<p><i>Position of equilibrium:</i> moves to right OR favours product \checkmark</p> <p>K_c: no change OR is a constant at constant temperature \checkmark</p>		2
1.	a	iii	<p><i>Bonds broken:</i> $2\text{C}\equiv\text{O} + 3(\text{H}-\text{H}) / 2(1077 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}) + 3(436 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}) / 3462 \llcorner \text{kJ} \checkmark$</p> <p><i>Bonds formed:</i> $2(\text{C}-\text{O}) + 2(\text{O}-\text{H}) + 4(\text{C}-\text{H}) + (\text{C}-\text{C}) / 2(358 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}) + 2(463 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}) + 4(414 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}) + 346 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1} / 3644 \llcorner \text{kJ} \checkmark$</p> <p>$\llcorner \text{Enthalpy change} = \text{bonds broken} - \text{bonds formed} = 3462 \text{ kJ} - 3644 \text{ kJ} = \llcorner -182 \llcorner \text{kJ} \checkmark$</p>	<p><i>Award [3] for correct final answer.</i> <i>Award [2 max] for $\llcorner + \llcorner 182 \llcorner \text{kJ}$.</i></p>	3
1.	a	iv	<p>in (a)(iii) gas is formed and in (a)(iv) liquid is formed OR products are in different states OR conversion of gas to liquid is exothermic OR conversion of liquid to gas is endothermic OR enthalpy of vapourisation needs to be taken into account \checkmark</p>	<p><i>Accept product is $\llcorner \text{now} \llcorner$ a liquid.</i></p> <p><i>Accept answers referring to bond enthalpies being means/averages.</i></p>	1

(continued)

(Question 1 continued)

Question		Answers	Notes	Total
1.	b	<p><i>Ethene</i>: -2 ✓</p> <p><i>Ethane-1,2-diol</i>: -1 ✓</p>	Do not accept 2-, 1- respectively.	2
1.	c	<p>ethane-1,2-diol can hydrogen bond to other molecules «and ethene cannot» OR ethane-1,2-diol has «significantly» greater van der Waals forces ✓</p> <p>hydrogen bonding is «significantly» stronger than other intermolecular forces ✓</p>	<p>Accept converse arguments. Award [0] if answer implies covalent bonds are broken.</p>	2
1.	d	<p>acidified «potassium» dichromate«(VI)» / H⁺ AND K₂Cr₂O₇ / H⁺ AND Cr₂O₇²⁻ OR «acidified potassium» manganate(VII) / «H⁺» KMnO₄ / «H⁺» MnO₄⁻ ✓</p>	<p>Accept H₂SO₄ or H₃PO₄ for H⁺.</p> <p>Accept “permanganate” for “manganate(VII)”.</p>	1

(continued)

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
2.	a		<p><i>Weak acid</i>: partially dissociated/ionized «in solution/water» AND <i>Strong acid</i>: «assumed to be almost» completely/100% dissociated/ionized «in solution/water» ✓</p>	<p>Accept answers relating to pH, conductivity, reactivity if solutions of equal concentrations stated.</p>	1
2.	b		<p>«log scale» reduces a wide range of numbers to a small range OR simple/easy to use OR converts exponential expressions into linear scale/simple numbers ✓</p>	<p>Do not accept “easy for calculations”.</p>	1
2.	c	i	<p>«$n(\text{NaOH}) = \left(\frac{14.0}{1000}\right) \text{dm}^3 \times 0.100 \text{mol dm}^{-3} \Rightarrow 1.40 \times 10^{-3}$ «mol» ✓</p>		1
2.	c	ii	<p>«$\frac{1}{2} \times 1.40 \times 10^{-3} \Rightarrow 7.00 \times 10^{-4}$ «mol» ✓</p>		1

(continued)

(Question 2 continued)

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
2.	c	iii	<p>ALTERNATIVE 1: «mass of pure hydrated ethanedioic acid in each titration = $7.00 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol} \times 126.08 \text{ g mol}^{-1} \Rightarrow 0.0883 / 8.83 \times 10^{-2} \text{ «g»} \checkmark$ mass of sample in each titration = « $\frac{25}{1000} \times 5.00 \text{ g} \Rightarrow 0.125 \text{ «g»} \checkmark$ «% purity = $\frac{0.0883 \text{ g}}{0.125 \text{ g}} \times 100 \Rightarrow 70.6 \text{ «%»} \checkmark$</p> <p>ALTERNATIVE 2: «mol of pure hydrated ethanedioic acid in 1 dm³ solution = $7.00 \times 10^{-4} \times \frac{1000}{25} \Rightarrow 2.80 \times 10^{-2} \text{ «mol»} \checkmark$ «mass of pure hydrated ethanedioic acid in sample = $2.80 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mol} \times 126.08 \text{ g mol}^{-1} \Rightarrow 3.53 \text{ «g»} \checkmark$ «% purity = $\frac{3.53 \text{ g}}{5.00 \text{ g}} \times 100 \Rightarrow 70.6 \text{ «%»} \checkmark$</p> <p>ALTERNATIVE 3: mol of hydrated ethanedioic acid (assuming sample to be pure) = $\frac{5.00 \text{ g}}{126.08 \text{ g mol}^{-1}} = 0.03966 \text{ «mol»} \checkmark$ actual amount of hydrated ethanedioic acid = «$7.00 \times 10^{-4} \times \frac{1000}{25} \Rightarrow 2.80 \times 10^{-2} \text{ «mol»} \checkmark$ «% purity = $\frac{2.80 \times 10^{-2}}{0.03966} \times 100 \Rightarrow 70.6 \text{ «%»} \checkmark$</p>	<p><i>Award suitable part marks for alternative methods.</i></p> <p><i>Award [3] for correct final answer.</i></p> <p><i>Award [2 max] for 50.4% if anhydrous ethanedioic acid assumed.</i></p>	3

(continued)

(Question 2 continued)

Question		Answers	Notes	Total
2.	d	electrons delocalized «across the O–C–O system» OR resonance occurs ✓ 122 «pm» < C–O < 143 «pm» ✓	Accept delocalized π -bond(s). Accept any answer in the range 123 «pm» to 142 «pm». Accept “bond intermediate between single and double bond” or “bond order 1.5”.	2

3.	a	H ₂ O AND (l) ✓	Do not accept H ₂ O(aq).	1
	b	SO ₂ (g) is an irritant/causes breathing problems OR SO ₂ (g) is poisonous/toxic ✓	Accept SO ₂ (g) is acidic, but do not accept “causes acid rain”. Accept SO ₂ (g) is harmful. Accept SO ₂ (g) has a foul/pungent smell.	1
	c	$n(\text{HCl}) = \left\langle \frac{10.0}{1000} \text{ dm}^3 \times 2.00 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \Rightarrow 0.0200 / 2.00 \times 10^{-2} \text{ «mol»} \right\rangle$ AND $n(\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3) = \left\langle \frac{50}{1000} \text{ dm}^3 \times 0.150 \text{ mol} \times \text{dm}^{-3} \Rightarrow 0.00750 / 7.50 \times 10^{-3} \text{ «mol»} \right\rangle \checkmark$ 0.0200 «mol» > 0.0150 «mol» OR 2.00 × 10 ⁻² «mol» > 2 × 7.50 × 10 ⁻³ «mol» OR $\frac{1}{2} \times 2.00 \times 10^{-2} \text{ «mol»} > 7.50 \times 10^{-3} \text{ «mol»} \checkmark$	Accept answers based on volume of solutions required for complete reaction. Award [2] for second marking point. Do not award M2 unless factor of 2 (or half) is used.	2

(continued)

(Question 3 continued)

Question		Answers	Notes	Total
3.	d	<p>five points plotted correctly ✓ best fit line drawn with ruler, going through the origin ✓</p>		2

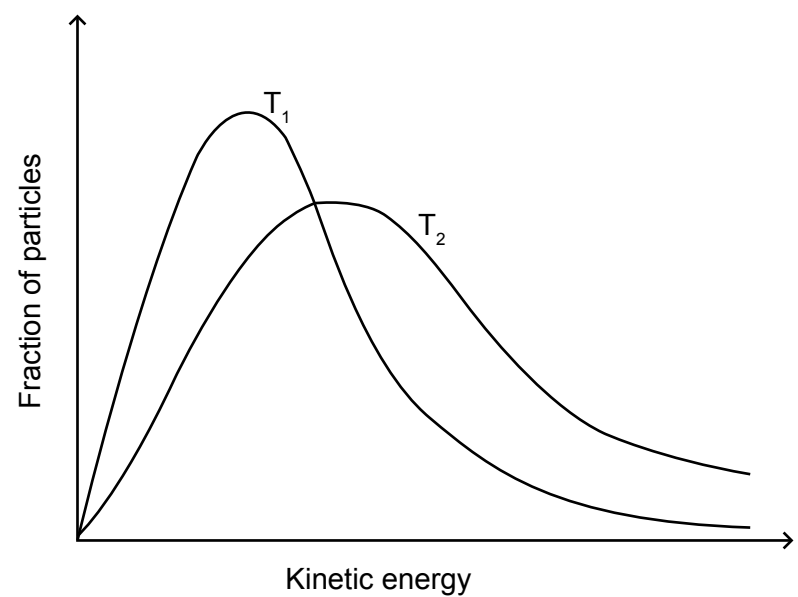
(continued)

(Question 3 continued)

Question		Answers	Notes	Total
3.	e	<p> $22.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ «s}^{-1}\text{»} \checkmark$ $\text{«Time} = \frac{1}{22.5 \times 10^{-3}} \Rightarrow 44.4 \text{ «s»} \checkmark$ </p>	<p>Award [2] for correct final answer. Accept value based on candidate's graph.</p> <p>Award M2 as ECF from M1.</p> <p>Award [1 max] for methods involving taking mean of appropriate pairs of $\frac{1}{t}$ values.</p> <p>Award [0] for taking mean of pairs of time values.</p> <p>Award [2] for answers between 42.4 and 46.4 «s».</p>	2

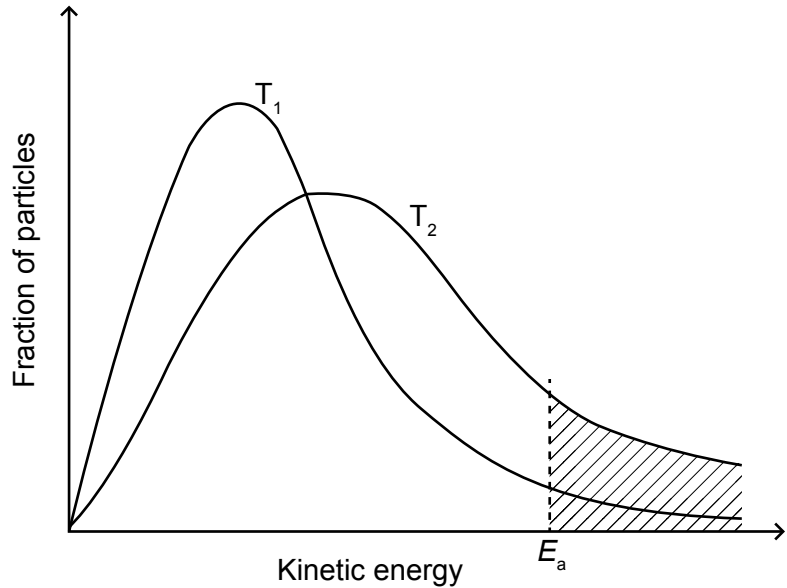
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(Question 3 continued)

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
3.	f	i	 <p>correctly labelled axes ✓ peak of T₂ curve lower AND to the right of T₁ curve ✓</p>	<p>Accept "probability «density» / number of particles / N / fraction" on y-axis. Accept "kinetic E/KE/E_K" but not just "Energy/E" on x-axis.</p>	2

(continued)

(Question 3 continued)

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
3.	f	ii	<p>greater proportion of molecules have $E \geq E_a$ or $E > E_a$ OR greater area under curve to the right of the E_a ✓</p> <p>greater frequency of collisions «between molecules» OR more collisions per unit time/second ✓</p> 	<p>Accept more molecules have energy greater than E_a. Do not accept just “particles have greater kinetic energy”. Accept “rate/chance/probability/likelihood” instead of “frequency”. Accept suitably shaded/annotated diagram. Do not accept just “more collisions”.</p>	2
3.	g		<p>shorter reaction time so larger «%» error in timing/seeing when mark disappears ✓</p>	<p>Accept cooling of reaction mixture during course of reaction.</p>	1

(continued)

Question		Answers	Notes	Total
4.	a	${}_{12}^{26}\text{Mg}$ ✓		1
4.	b	« A_r =>» $\frac{24 \times 78.60 + 25 \times 10.11 + 26 \times 11.29}{100}$ ✓ «= 24.3269 =>» 24.33 ✓	Award [2] for correct final answer. Do not accept data booklet value (24.31).	2
4.	c	$\text{MgO(s)} + \text{H}_2\text{O(l)} \rightarrow \text{Mg(OH)}_2\text{(s)}$ OR $\text{MgO(s)} + \text{H}_2\text{O(l)} \rightarrow \text{Mg}^{2+}\text{(aq)} + 2\text{OH}^-\text{(aq)}$ ✓	Accept \rightleftharpoons .	1
4.	d	from basic to acidic ✓ through amphoteric ✓	Accept "alkali/alkaline" for "basic". Accept "oxides of Na and Mg: basic AND oxide of Al: amphoteric" for M1. Accept "oxides of non-metals/Si to Cl acidic" for M2. Do not accept just "become more acidic".	2
4.	e	Mg_3N_2 ✓	Accept MgO_2 , Mg(OH)_2 , Mg(NOx)_2 , MgCO_3 .	1
4.	f	«3-D/giant» regularly repeating arrangement «of ions» OR lattice «of ions» ✓ electrostatic attraction between oppositely charged ions OR electrostatic attraction between Mg^{2+} and O^{2-} ions ✓	Accept "giant" for M1, unless "giant covalent" stated. Do not accept "ionic" without description.	2
4.	g	Anode (positive electrode): $2\text{Cl}^- \rightarrow \text{Cl}_2\text{(g)} + 2\text{e}^-$ ✓ Cathode (negative electrode): $\text{Mg}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Mg(l)}$ ✓	Penalize missing/incorrect state symbols at Cl_2 and Mg once only. Award [1 max] if equations are at wrong electrodes. Accept Mg (g).	2

(continued)

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
5.	a		<p><i>Propane:</i></p> <pre> H H H H — C — C — C — H H H H </pre> <p>AND</p> <p><i>Propene:</i></p> <pre> H H \ C = C — C — H ✓ / H H H </pre>		1
5.	b	i	<p>$C_3H_8 + Br_2 \rightarrow C_3H_7Br + HBr \checkmark$</p> <p>«sun»light/UV/hν OR high temperature ✓</p>	<i>Do not accept "reflux" for M2.</i>	2
5.	b	ii	<p>$C_3H_6 + Br_2 \rightarrow C_3H_6Br_2 \checkmark$</p>		1
5.	b	iii	<p><i>Propane:</i> «free radical» substitution / S_R AND <i>Propene:</i> «electrophilic» addition / A_E ✓</p>	<i>Award mark even if incorrect type of substitution/ addition given.</i>	1