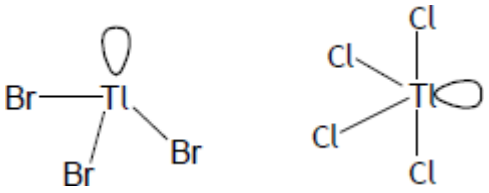
Mark schemes

1 (a)



Mark is for correct number of bonds and lone pair in each case.
Ignore charges if shown.

2

Pyramidal / trigonal pyramid
Allow tetrahedral.

1

107°
Allow 107 to 107.5°.

1

(b) M1 Ionic
CE = 0 / 3 if not ionic.

1

M2 Oppositely charged ions / Tl^+ and Br^- ions
If molecules / intermolecular forces / metallic bonding, CE=0.

1

M3 <u>Strong attraction</u> between ions
M3 dependent on M2.
Allow 'needs a lot of energy to break / overcome' instead of 'strong'.

1

(c) $Tl + \frac{1}{2}Br_2 \longrightarrow TlBr$
Allow multiples.
Ignore state symbols even if incorrect.

1

[8]

2 (a) Giant covalent / giant molecular / macromolecular
Not giant alone.
Not covalent alone.

1

(b) Shared pair of electrons / one electron from each C atom

1

(c) No delocalised / free / mobile electrons
Allow all (outer) electrons involved in (covalent) bonds.
Ignore ions.

1

(d) CH

Allow HC
C and H must be capital letters.

1

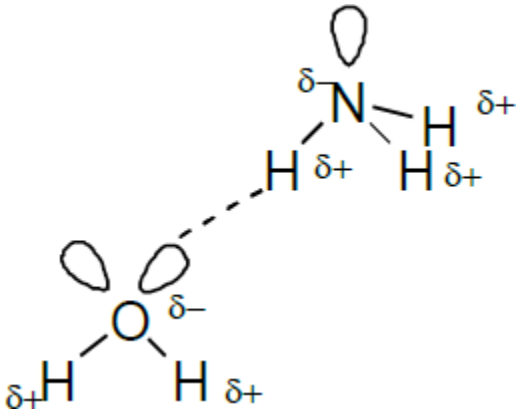
[4]

3 (a) Hydrogen bonding / hydrogen bonds / H-bonding / H-Bonds

Not just hydrogen.

1

(b)

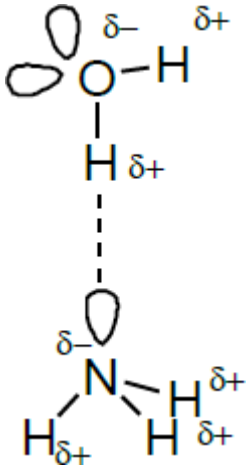


One mark for minimum of 4 correct partial charges shown on the N-H and O-H

One mark for the 3 lone pairs.

One mark for H bond from the lone pair on O or N to the $H^{\delta+}$

OR



The N-H-O should be linear but can accept if the lone pair on O or N hydrogen bonded to the H

If wrong molecules or wrong formula, CE = 0/3

3

(c) (Phosphine) does not form hydrogen bonds (with water)

1

[5]

4

(a) $Al + 1.5Cl_2 \rightarrow AlCl_3$

Accept multiples.

Also $2Al + 3Cl_2 \rightarrow Al_2Cl_6$

Ignore state symbols.

1

(b) Coordinate / dative (covalent)

If wrong CE=0/2 if covalent mark on.

1

Electron pair on Cl^- donated to Al(Cl_3)

QoL

Lone pair from Cl^- *not just Cl*

Penalise wrong species.

1

(c) Al_2Cl_6 or $AlBr_3$

Allow Br_3Al *or* Cl_6Al_2

Upper and lower case letters must be as shown.

Not $2AlCl_3$

1

(d) $SiCl_4$ / silicon tetrachloride

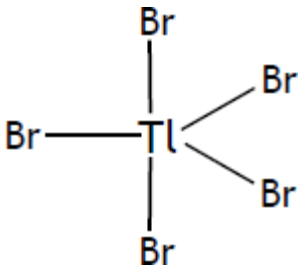
Accept silicon(4) chloride or silicon(IV) chloride.

Upper and lower case letters must be as shown.

Not silicon chloride.

1

(e)



Accept shape containing 5 bonds and no lone pairs from Tl to each of 5 Br atoms.

Ignore charge.

1

Trigonal bipyramid(al)

1

(f) (i) Cl — Tl — C

Accept this linear structure only with no lone pair on Tl

1

(ii) (Two) bonds (pairs of electrons) repel equally / (electrons in) the bonds repel to be as far apart as possible

Dependent on linear structure in (f)(i).

Do not allow electrons / electron pairs repel alone.

1

(g) Second

1

[10]

5 (a)

Method 1		Method 2	
Mass of H_2O = 4.38−2.46 (= 1.92 g)		Percentage of H_2O = 44%	
$ZnSO_4$	H_2O	ZnSO4	H2O
2.46	1.92	56	44
161.5	18	161.5	18
(0.0152	0.107)	(0.347	2.444)
(1 :	7)	(1 :	7)
x = 7		x = 7	

If there is an AE in M1 then can score M2 and M3

If M_r incorrect can only score M1

1

1

If x = 7 with working then award 3 marks.

Allow alternative methods.

If M1 incorrect due to AE, M3 must be an integer.

1

(b) Moles HCl = 0.12(0)

1

mol $ZnCl_2$ = 0.06(0) ***OR*** 0.12 / 2

1

If M2 incorrect then CE and cannot score M2, M3 and M4.

mass $ZnCl_2$ = 0.06 × 136.4

Allow 65.4 + (2 × 35.5) for 136.4

1

= 8.18(4) (g) ***OR*** 8.2 (g)

Must be to 2 significant figures or more.

Ignore units.

1

(c) Moles $ZnCl_2 = \frac{10.7}{136.4}$ (= 0.0784)

1

OR moles Zn = 0.0784

Mass Zn reacting = 0.0784 × 65.4 = (5.13 g)

M2 is for their M1 × 65.4

1

$$\%\text{ purity of Zn} = \frac{5.13}{5.68} \times 100$$

M3 is M2 × 100 / 5.68 provided M2 is < 5.68

1

= <u>90.2</u>% ***OR*** <u>90.3</u>%

Allow alternative methods.

M1 = Moles $ZnCl_2$ = <u>10.7</u> (= 0.0784)
136.4

M2 = Theoretical moles Zn = <u>5.68</u> (= 0.0869)
65.4

M3 = M1 × 100 / M2 = (0.0784 × 100 / 0.0869)

*M4 = <u>90.2%</u> **OR** <u>90.3%</u>*

1

(d) Ionic

If not ionic CE = 0/3

1

<u>Strong</u> (electrostatic) <u>attraction</u> (between ions)

1

between oppositely charged ions / + and − ions / F^- and Zn^{2+} ions

If IMF, molecules, metallic bonding implied CE = 0/3

1

[14]

6 (a) 2-bromo-2,3-dimethylbutane

Ignore punctuation.

1

$C_nH_{2n+1}Br$ or $C_nH_{2n+1}X$ or $C_xH_{2x+1}Br$

Any order.

1

Stronger / more <u>vdw</u> (forces) <u>between molecules</u> (of 1-bromohexane)

QoL

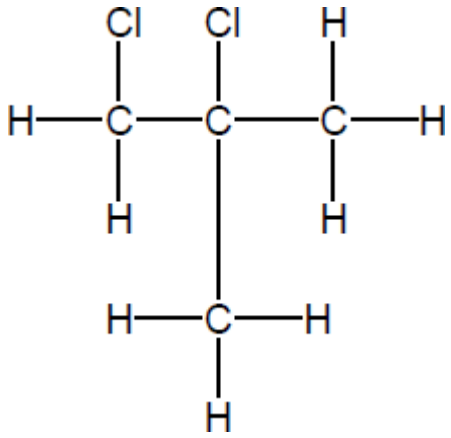
Allow converse arguments for Z

Not just more IMF.

Ignore size of molecule.

1

(b)



1

C_2H_4Cl

Any order

1

[5]

7 (a) **M1 (could be scored by a correct mathematical expression**

*Correct answer to the calculation gains all of **M1**, **M2** and **M3***

M1 $\Delta H = \Sigma \Delta H_f$ (**products**) − $\Sigma \Delta H_f$ (**reactants**)

Credit 1 mark for − 101 (kJ mol^{-1})

OR a correct cycle of balanced equations

M2 = − 1669 − 3(− 590)
= − 1669 + 1770
(This also scores M1)

M3 = **+ 101** (kJ mol^{-1})

Award 1 mark ONLY for − 101

For other incorrect or incomplete answers, proceed as follows

- *check for an arithmetic error (AE), which is either a transposition error or an incorrect multiplication; this would score 2 marks (**M1** and **M2**)*
- *If no AE, check for a correct method; this requires either a correct cycle with 3Sr and 2Al OR a clear statement of **M1** which could be in words and scores **only M1***

M4 - Using powders
Any **one** from

- To increase collision frequency / collisions in a given time / rate of collisions
- To increase the surface contact / contact between the solids / contact between (exposed) particles

Ignore dividing final answer by 3

*Penalise **M4** for reference to molecules.*

5

M5 Major reason for expense of extraction
Any **one** from

- Aluminium is extracted by electrolysis ***OR*** aluminium extraction uses (large amounts of) electricity
- Reaction / process / It / the mixture requires heat
- It is endothermic

(b) Calcium has a higher melting point than strontium, because

Ignore general Group 2 statements.

Correct reference to size of cations / proximity of electrons
M1 (For Ca) delocalised <u>electrons closer to cations / positive ions / atoms / nucleus</u>
OR <u>cations / positive ions / atoms are smaller</u>
OR <u>cation / positive ion / atom or it has fewer (electron) shells / levels</u>

*Penalise **M1** if either of Ca or Sr is said to have <u>more or less</u> delocalised electrons OR the same nuclear charge.*

Ignore reference to shielding.

Relative strength of metallic bonding
M2 (Ca) has <u>stronger</u> attraction between the <u>cations / positive ions / atoms / nucleus</u> and the <u>delocalised electrons</u>
OR
<u>stronger metallic</u> bonding

(assume argument refers to Ca but credit converse argument for Sr)

***CE= 0** for reference to molecules or Van der Waals forces or intermolecular forces or covalent bonds.*

2

(c) **M1** **2**Mg + O_2 ⟶ **2**MgO

M2 Mg + **2**H_2O ⟶ $Mg(OH)_2$ + H_2

Credit multiples of the equations.

M3 Magnesium hydroxide is used as an antacid / relieve indigestion (heartburn) / neutralise (stomach) acidity / laxative

*Not simply "milk of magnesia" in **M3***

3

[10]

8

(a) (i) The power of an <u>atom</u> or <u>nucleus</u> to withdraw or attract electrons ***OR*** electron density ***OR*** a pair of electrons (towards itself)

Ignore retain

1

In a <u>covalent</u> bond

1

(ii) More protons / bigger nuclear charge

1

Same or similar shielding / electrons in the same shell or principal energy level / atoms get smaller

Not same sub–shell
Ignore more electrons

1

(b) Ionic

If not ionic then CE = 0 / 3
If blank lose M1 and mark on

1

Strong or many or lots of (electrostatic) attractions (between ions)

If molecules / IMF / metallic / atoms lose M2 + M3, penalise incorrect ions by 1 mark

1

Between + and − ions / between Li^+ and F^- ions / oppositely charged ions

Allow strong (ionic) bonds for max 1 out of M2 and M3

1

(c) Small electronegativity difference / difference = 0.5

Must be comparative

Allow 2 non-metals

1

(d) (i) (simple) molecular

Ignore simple covalent

1

(ii) $OF_2 + H_2O \longrightarrow O_2 + 2HF$

Ignore state symbols
Allow multiples
Allow OF_2written as F_2O

1

(iii) 45.7% O

1

(O F)
(45.7 54.3)
(16 19)

If students get M2 upside down lose M2 + M3
Check that students who get correct answer divide by 16 and 19 (not 8 and 9). If dividing by 8 and 9 lose M2 and M3 but could allocate M4 ie max 2

1

(2.85 2.85)
(1 1)

EF = OF or FO

Calculation of OF by other correct method = 3 marks
Penalise Fl by 1 mark

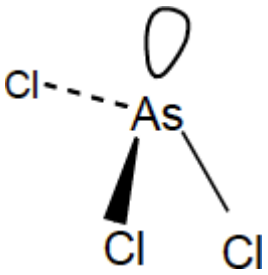
1

MF (= 70.0 / 35) = O_2F_2 or F_2O_2

1

[14]

9 (a)



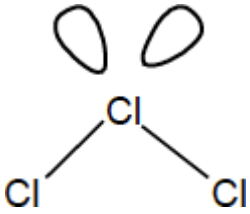
Mark is for 3 As-Cl bonds and 1 lone pair

1

(Trigonal) pyramid(al) / tetrahedral

Allow triangular pyramid

1



Mark is for 2 Cl-Cl bonds and 2 lone pairs
Do not penalise if + not shown

1

Bent / V-shaped / triangular

Not trigonal

1

(b) There are 4 bonds or 4 pairs of electrons (around As)

Can show in a diagram. If lone pair included in shape, CE = 0 / 2

1

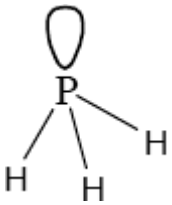
(Electron pairs / bonds) repel equally

QoL

1

[6]

10 (a)



Need to see 3 P–H bonds and one lone pair (ignore shape).

1

(b) Coordinate / dative

If not coordinate / dative then chemical error CE=0 unless blank or covalent then M1 = 0 and mark on.

1

Pair of electrons on $P(H_3)$ donated (to H+)

Do not allow a generic description of a coordinate bond.

1

(c) 109.5° / 109½ / 109° 28’

Allow answers in range between 109° to 109.5°

1

(d) Difference in electronegativity between P and H is too small

Allow P not very electronegative / P not as electronegative as N, O and F / P not electronegative enough / P not one of the 3 most electronegative elements.

Do not allow phosphine is not very electronegative.

1

[5]