

## Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2018

Pearson Edexcel GCE In Chemistry (9CH0) Paper 01 Advanced Inorganic and Physical Chemistry

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Summer 2018 Publications Code 9CH0\_01\_1806\_MS All the material in this publication is copyright © Pearson Education Ltd 2018 • All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.

• Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.

• Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.

• There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.

• All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidat**e's** response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.

• Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.

• When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a **candidate's** response, the team leader must be consulted.

• Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

## Using the Mark Scheme

Examiners should look for qualities to reward rather than faults to penalise. This does NOT mean giving credit for incorrect or inadequate answers, but it does mean allowing candidates to be rewarded for answers showing correct application of principles and knowledge. Examiners should therefore read carefully and consider every response: even if it is not what is expected it may be worthy of credit.

The mark scheme gives examiners:

- an idea of the types of response expected
- how individual marks are to be awarded
- the total mark for each question
- examples of responses that should NOT receive credit.

/ means that the responses are alternatives and either answer should receive full credit.

() means that a phrase/word is not essential for the award of the mark, but helps the examiner to get the sense of the expected answer.

Phrases/words in bold indicate that the <u>meaning</u> of the phrase or the actual word is essential to the answer.

ecf/TE/cq (error carried forward) means that a wrong answer given in an earlier part of a question is used correctly in answer to a later part of the same question.

Candidates must make their meaning clear to the examiner to gain the mark. Make sure that the answer makes sense. Do not give credit for correct words/phrases which are put together in a meaningless manner. Answers must be in the correct context.

Quality of Written Communication

Questions which involve the writing of continuous prose will expect candidates to:

• write legibly, with accurate use of spelling, grammar and punctuation in order to make the meaning clear

• select and use a form and style of writing appropriate to purpose and to complex subject matter

• organise information clearly and coherently, using specialist vocabulary when appropriate.

Full marks will be awarded if the candidate has demonstrated the above abilities. Questions where QWC is likely to be particularly important are indicated (QWC) in the mark scheme, but this does not preclude others.

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
1(a)	An answer that makes reference to the following points:	Mark independently	(2)
		Allow names in either order	
		Ignore symbols as well as names	
	• ammonium (1)	Do not award ammonia	
	• bromide (1)	Do not award bromine	
		Allow (1) for just NH <sub>4</sub> Br	

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
1(b)	A description that makes reference to the following points:	Allow ammonium hydroxide for ammonia	(2)
	<ul> <li>add (excess) dilute ammonia / dilute NH<sub>3</sub> (to the precipitate) and the precipitate is insoluble /does not dissolve (1)</li> <li>add (excess) concentrated (aqueous) ammonia / concentrated NH<sub>3</sub> (to the precipitate) and</li> </ul>	Ignore pure ammonia / ammonia with no concentration / ammonia gas Allow no change for the observation Allow 'if it dissolves it is not bromi <b>de</b> '	
	it is soluble / dissolves / forms a colourless solution (1)	Allow redissolves for soluble	
		Note If no other mark is awarded allow (1) for adding dilute and concentrated ammonia with no / incorrect observation(s)	
		Alternative test: add concentrated sulfuric acid (1) brown fumes (1)	

(Total for Question 1 = 4 marks)

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
2(a)	<ul> <li><sup>6</sup>Li - 3 protons and 3 neutrons and 3 electrons (1)</li> <li><sup>7</sup>Li<sup>+</sup> - 3 protons and 4 neutrons and 2 electrons (1)</li> </ul>	Example of tableParticleProtonsNeutronsElectrons <sup>6</sup> Li333 <sup>7</sup> Li+342If no oher mark is scored, allow (1) for any 4 correct numbersIgnore + or - signs	(2)

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
2(b)	<ul> <li>An answer that makes reference to the following points:</li> <li>identification of oxygen / 0 (1)</li> <li>identification of isotopes corresponding to any 3 <i>m/z</i> values (1)</li> <li>Conditional on M2 awarded identification of isotopes corresponding to other 2 <i>m/z</i> values (1)</li> </ul>	Isotopes in ions at each $m/z$ value: $(32 -) {}^{16}O = {}^{16}O^{+} / {}^{16}O_{2^{+}}$ $(33 -) {}^{16}O = {}^{17}O^{+}$ $(34 -) {}^{16}O = {}^{18}O^{+}$ and ${}^{17}O = {}^{17}O^{+} / {}^{17}O_{2^{+}}$ $(35 -) {}^{17}O = {}^{18}O^{+}$ $(36 -) {}^{18}O = {}^{18}O^{+} / {}^{18}O_{2^{+}}$ Allow single bonds Allow any other unambiguous ways of showing the masses of the isotopes for each $m/z$ value e.g. $16 + 16$ , $O_{2}^{-16}$ Allow use of X / another symbol e.g. Cl instead of O for M2 and M3 Ignore missing charges as given in question Penalise negative charge once only	(3)

Question Number	Acceptable Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
2(c)	<ul> <li>1s orbital – 2 electrons</li> </ul>	(1)	Example of table	(3)
	• 2p subshell – 6 electrons	(1)	Region Maximum number of electrons	
	<ul> <li>third quantum shell – 18 electrons</li> </ul>	(1)	the 1s orbital 2 the 2p subshell 6	
			the third 18 auantam shell	
			Allow 1s <sup>2</sup> for 2	
			Allow 2p <sup>6</sup> for 6	
			Ignore 3s <sup>2</sup> 3p <sup>6</sup> 3d <sup>10</sup> for the third number	
			Do not award more than one number written in the box e.g. 8 or 18 in the third box	

(Total for Question 2 = 8 marks)

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
3(a)	<ul> <li>An answer that makes reference to the following point:</li> <li>to make sure that (all) the (nitric) acid / HNO<sub>3</sub> / H<sup>+</sup> has reacted / been neutralised / is used up</li> </ul>	Allow (nitric acid) / HNO <sub>3</sub> is the limiting reagent Allow so that 0.025 mol of water / H <sub>2</sub> O forms Ignore to make sure that 1 mol of water / H <sub>2</sub> O forms Ignore just <b>'to</b> ensure that reaction is complete'	(1)

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
3(b)	calculation of heat produced     (1)	Example of calculation heat produced = 50.0 x 4.18 x 6.8 = 1421.2( J) / 1.4212 (kJ)	(4)
	• calculation of amount (mol) of $HNO_3(1)$	amount HNO <sub>3</sub> used = $25.0 \times 1.00/1000$ = $0.025 / 2.5 \times 10^{-2}$ (mol)	
		Ignore moles NaOH and total moles calculated	
	• calculation of enthalpy change (1)	enthalpy change = $\frac{1421.2}{0.025}$ = 56848 (J mol <sup>-1</sup> ) or = $\frac{1.4212}{0.025}$ = 56.848 (kJ mol <sup>-1</sup> ) 0.025	
	<ul> <li>negative sign and units and answer to 2 / 1 SF (1)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>TE on heat produced and amount HNO<sub>3</sub></li> <li>final answer -57 / -60 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup> or -57 000 / -60 000 J mol<sup>-1</sup> TE on enthalpy change</li> <li>Do not award 3 SF</li> <li>Correct final answer with sign, units and 2 or 1 SF but no working scores (4)</li> <li>Ignore units and sign of enthalpy change in M1 and M3</li> </ul>	

(Total for Question 3 = 5 marks)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(a)	The only correct answer is C	(1)
	A is not correct because it is 3d <sup>3</sup> not 3d <sup>5</sup>	
	B is not correct because it is 3d <sup>6</sup> not 3d <sup>5</sup>	
	D is not correct because it is 3d <sup>4</sup> not 3d <sup>5</sup>	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(b)	The only correct answer is C	(1)
	A is not correct because it is +1 not +3	
	B is not correct because it is +2 not +3	
	D is not correct because it is +2 not +3	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(c)	The only correct answer is B	(1)
	A is not correct because covalent is missing	
	C is not correct because it has ionic is incorrect	
	D is not correct because it has ionic is incorrect	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(d)	The only correct answer is B	(1)
	A is not correct because it is not an explanation	
	C is not correct because the d-orbitals can be split in energy	
	D is not correct because there are ten electrons in the d-subshell	

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
4(e)	<ul> <li>2 glycinate ligands attached to Cu through nitrogen atoms (1)</li> <li>2 glycinate ligands attached to Cu through single bonded oxygen atoms and rest of structure correct (1)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Example of structure</li> <li>H<sub>2</sub> + H<sub>2</sub> + H<sub>2</sub> + CH<sub>2</sub></li> <li>Allow the two ligands attached to any 2 pairs of adjacent bonds</li> <li>Allow <i>cis</i> or <i>trans</i> isomer / delocalised carboxylate groups / skeletal formulae</li> <li>Ignore bond lengths and bond angles</li> <li>Ignore lone pairs of electrons, charge on the copper or oxygen ions and direction of dative covalent bonds</li> <li>Do not award M1 if bond between Cu and H of NH<sub>2</sub></li> </ul>	(2)

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
4(f)	<ul> <li>An explanation that makes reference to the following points:</li> <li>(the initial rate of reaction is slow) because both reacting species are negatively charged / repel each other or the reaction has a high activation energy / few particles have energy greater than (or equal to) the activation energy (1)</li> </ul>	Allow because there is no catalyst / no Mn <sup>2+</sup> ions present at the start	(3)
	<ul> <li>(the rate of reaction increases) because Mn<sup>2+</sup> ions (are formed) and they act as a catalyst / are autocatalytic / provide an alternative route with a lower activation energy (1)</li> </ul>	Allow a description of how the Mn <sup>2+</sup> ions are acting as a catalyst e.g. the idea of Mn <sup>2+</sup> ions reacting and being regenerated Do not award <b>`e</b> nz <b>yme'</b>	
	<ul> <li>(the rate decreases) because the concentrations /amounts of the reactants decrease / the reactants are used up (1)</li> </ul>	Allow example of one of the reagents used up / becoming a limiting factor Do not award <b>'the</b> Mn <sup>2+</sup> ions are used <b>up'</b>	

(Total for Question 4 = 9 marks)

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
5(a)	(high resistance) voltmeter     (1)	Allow potentiometer / Wheatstone bridge / just <b>'V'</b>	(3)
		Ignore high voltage	
		Do not award voltameter	
	• platinum /Pt (electrode) (1)	Ignore just 'inert metal'	
		Do not award manganese / Mn	
	<ul> <li>manganese(II) and manganese(III) ions / Mn<sup>2+</sup> and Mn<sup>3+</sup></li> <li>(1)</li> </ul>	Allow any named manganese(II) salt and manganese(III) salt	
		Ignore concentration and units	

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
5(b)(i)	• potassium nitrate / KNO₃	If name and formula are given, both must be correct If more than one substance given, all must be correct Allow potassium chloride / KCI sodium nitrate / NaNO <sub>3</sub> sodium chloride / NaCI ammonium nitrate / NH4NO <sub>3</sub> ammonium chloride / NH4CI	(1)

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
5(b)(ii)	<ul> <li>wire does not allow the flow of ions or wire (only) allows flow of electrons or salt bridge allows flow of ions or salt bridge does not allow the flow of electrons or a flow of ions is needed to complete the circuit or ions (need to) flow between the half-cells / between the solutions</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Allow any indication of movement for flow in all points</li> <li>Allow the salt bridge donates / removes ions (to balance the charges in the solution and the wire does not do this)</li> <li>Ignore just <b>'th</b>e circuit is not <b>complete'</b></li> <li>Ignore references to changes in potential difference / E<sup>®</sup> / E<sup>®</sup><sub>cell</sub></li> </ul>	(1)

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
5(c)(i)	correct equation	$\frac{\text{Example of equation}}{2\text{Mn}^{3+} + \text{Cu}} \rightarrow 2\text{Mn}^{2+} + \text{Cu}^{2+}$	(1)
		Allow multiples	
		Allow ⇒ provided equation is written in the direction shown	
		Ignore state symbols, even if incorrect	
		Ignore cancelled electrons e.g. $2Mn^{3+} + Cu + 2e \rightarrow 2Mn^{2+} + Cu^{2+} + 2e$	
		Do not award equation with uncancelled electrons	

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
5(c)(ii)	• $E^{\overline{\Theta}} = 1.15 - (-0.34) = (+)1.49 (V)$	Stand alone mark Correct answer with no working scores the mark	(1)

(Total for Question 5 = 7 marks)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(a)	The only correct answer is D	(1)
	A is not correct because it is the 2 <sup>nd</sup> most soluble	
	B is not correct because it is the 3 <sup>rd</sup> most soluble	
	C is not correct because it is the least soluble	

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
6(b)(i)	An answer that makes reference to the following point:	Allow magnesium hydroxide is in a different phase / state (from the aqueous ions)	(1)
	<ul> <li>the concentration of a solid / Mg(OH)<sub>2</sub> is constant / unchanged / changes very little</li> </ul>	Ignore solids do not appear in K₀ expressions / just <b>`it</b> is <b>solid'</b>	
		Ignore solid does not affect the concentration of the solution	
		Ignore it is a heterogeneous equilibrium	
		Ignore it is difficult to measure the concentration of a solid	
		Do not award the solid does not have a concentration	

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
6(b)(ii)		Allow	(1)
	• mol <sup>3</sup> dm <sup>-9</sup>	dm <sup>-9</sup> mol <sup>3</sup>	
		mol³/dm <sup>9</sup>	
		Ignore any working before the answer	

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
6(b)(iii)	• use of $\Delta_{sol}H = \Delta_{hyd}H[Mg^{2+}(aq)] + 2\Delta_{hyd}H[OH^{-}(aq)] - \Delta_{latt}H[Mg(OH)_{2}(s)]$ (1) • calculation of $\Delta_{sol}H$ (1)	Example of calculation $\Delta_{sol}H = -1920 + 2(-460) - (-2842)$ Allow this shown on a Hess cycle $\Delta_{sol}H = (+)2 \text{ (kJ mol}^{-1})$	(2)
		Allow 2000 J mol <sup>-1</sup> Correct answer with no working scores 2	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(b)(iv)	The only correct answer is D	(1)
	A is not correct because it should not be linear and should level off	
	B is not correct because it should not increase in that way and should level off	
	C is not correct because it should not be horizontal	

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
6(b)(v)	An answer that makes reference to the following points:	Mark independently	(4)
	<ul> <li>Addition of magnesium sulfate solution:</li> <li>equilibrium position shifts to the left / in the backwards direction (1)</li> </ul>	Allow more magnesium hydroxide precipitates / forms	
	<ul> <li>because increased concentration / amount of magnesium ions / Mg<sup>2+</sup>((aq))</li> <li>(1)</li> </ul>	Allow more Mg <sup>2+</sup> ions present	
	<ul><li>Addition of dilute hydrochloric acid:</li><li>equilibrium shifts to the right / in the forwards direction (1)</li></ul>	Allow more magnesium hydroxide dissolves / dissociates	
	<ul> <li>because the hydrogen ions / H<sup>+</sup>((aq)) react with /</li> </ul>	Allow $H^+((aq)) + OH^-((aq)) \rightarrow H_2O((I))$	
	neutralise / removes the hydroxide ions / OH-((aq)) (1)	Allow magnesium hydroxide reacts with / is neutralised by acid / equation to show this	
		Allow acid / HCl reacts with / neutralises / removes hydroxide ions	
		Penalise reference to $K_c$ changing once only	

(Total for Question 6 = 10 marks)

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
7(a)	correct equation	<ul> <li>Examples of equation Na<sub>2</sub>B<sub>4</sub>O<sub>7</sub>.10H<sub>2</sub>O + 2HCI → 4H<sub>3</sub>BO<sub>3</sub> + 2NaCI + 5H<sub>2</sub>O or Na<sub>2</sub>B<sub>4</sub>O<sub>7</sub>.10H<sub>2</sub>O + 2HCI → 4B(OH)<sub>3</sub> + 2NaCI + 5H<sub>2</sub>O</li> <li>Allow multiples</li> <li>Allow reversible arrow provided the equation is written in the direction shown.</li> <li>Ignore state symbols, even if incorrect</li> </ul>	(1)

Question Number	Acceptable Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
7(b)(i)	<ul> <li>all 6 bonding pairs correct</li> <li>2 lone pairs on each O and no additional electrons on boron or hydrogen</li> </ul>	(1)	Example of diagram H H H H H H H H H H H Non-bonding electrons on O can be shown as pairs, all 4 together or as 3 and 1 Electrons in overlap regions can be on the lines or the gaps between the lines Allow (1) for electrons in correct places but incorrect symbols for electrons Ignore inner shell electrons shown on B and/or O Note If any double bonds are shown the answer scores (0)	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7(b)(ii)	The only correct answer is C	(1)
	A is incorrect because 109.5° is incorrect	
	<i>B</i> is incorrect because 109.5° and 180° are incorrect	
	D is incorrect because 180° is incorrect	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7(c)	The only correct answer is B	(1)
	A is incorrect because covalent bonds are within molecules not between molecules	
	C is incorrect because there are no ionic bonds	
	D is incorrect because London forces are not the strongest force	

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
7(d)(i)	• calculation of $K_a$ (1)	$\frac{\text{Example of calculation}}{K_{a} = 10^{-pK_{a}} = 10^{-9.24} = 5.7544 \text{ x } 10^{-10} \text{ (mol dm}^{-3)}$	(3)
	• calculation of [H <sup>+</sup> ] (1)	$[H^+] = \sqrt{K_a}[H_3BO_3] = \sqrt{5.7544 \times 10^{-10} \times 0.05}$ = 5.364 × 10 <sup>-6</sup> (mol dm <sup>-3</sup> ) TE on K <sub>a</sub>	
	• calculation of pH (1)	$pH = -log_{10} [H^+] = -log_{10}5.364 \times 10^{-6}$ = 5.2705 / 5.271 / 5.27 / 5.3 TE on [H <sup>+</sup> ] provided pH is >2 and <7	
		Accept alternative methods, for example $[H^+] = \sqrt{K_a}[H_3BO_3]$ $pH = \frac{1}{2}pK_a - \frac{1}{2}log[H_3BO_3]$ (1) $= \frac{1}{2}9.24 - \frac{1}{2}log0.05$ (1) = 5.2705 / 5.271 / 5.27 / 5.3 (1)	
		Alternative method: $K_a = 10^{-pKa} = 10^{-9.24} = 5.7544 \times 10^{-10} \text{ (mol dm}^{-3}\text{) (1)}$ $[H^+]^2 = K_a ([H_3BO_3] - [H^+])$ $= 5.7544 \times 10^{-10} \times (0.05 - [H^+])$ $[H^+] = 5.135 \times 10^{-6} (1)$ pH = 5.29 (1)	
		Ignore SF except 1SF Correct answer without working scores 3 marks	

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
7(d)(ii)	An answer that makes reference to the following points:	Allow [A <sup>-</sup> ] for [H <sub>2</sub> BO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> ] / [HA] for [H <sub>3</sub> BO <sub>3</sub> ] Allow any of the expressions described in words Allow approximately equal to for = (in symbols or words) Ignore reference to standard conditions Do not award two marks from the same marking point	(2)
	<ul> <li>[H<sup>+</sup>] = [H<sub>2</sub>BO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>] or no H<sup>+</sup> from the (ionisation of) water / ionisation of water is negligible or H<sup>+</sup> is only from the acid or no H<sup>+</sup> from ionisation of H<sub>2</sub>BO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> (1)</li> </ul>	Allow the effect of the third ionisation is negligible	
	<ul> <li>ionisation / dissociation of the acid is negligible / very small / insignificant or [H<sub>3</sub>BO<sub>3</sub>]<sub>initial</sub> = [H<sub>3</sub>BO<sub>3</sub>]<sub>equilibrium</sub> or [H<sub>3</sub>BO<sub>3</sub>]<sub>equilibrium</sub> = 0.05 (mol dm<sup>-3</sup>) or [H<sup>+</sup>]/[H<sub>2</sub>BO<sub>3</sub>] &lt;&lt; [H<sub>3</sub>BO<sub>3</sub>] or [H<sub>3</sub>BO<sub>3</sub>] / acid concentration remains constant or [H<sub>3</sub>BO<sub>3</sub>]<sub>equilibrium</sub> = [H<sub>3</sub>BO<sub>3</sub>]<sub>initial</sub> – [H<sup>+</sup>] used in calculation in (i) (1)</li> </ul>	Ignore partial dissociation / not completely dissociated Do not award H <sub>3</sub> BO <sub>3</sub> / [HA]is completely dissociated	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7(e)	The only correct answer is B	(1)
	A is not correct because it is the conjugate base not acid	
	<i>C</i> is not correct because it is not the conjugate acid	
	D is not correct because it is not the conjugate acid	

(Total for Question 7 = 11 marks)

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
8(a)(i)		Example of table	(2)
	• any 2 correct (1)	1st IE         2nd IE         3rd IE           (590)         (1145)         (4912)	
	• all 3 correct (2)	4s 4s 3p	
		Accept 3p <sub>x</sub> / 3p <sub>y</sub> / 3p <sub>z</sub> for 3 <sup>rd</sup> IE	
		Ignore any superscript numbers by 4s and 3p	
		Allow (1) for just <b>'s</b> , s, p' or <b>'s</b> , s, p' with one or more incorrect numbers in front	

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
8(a)(ii)	correct equation	$\frac{\text{Examples of equations}}{\text{Ca}^{2+}(g) \rightarrow \text{Ca}^{3+}(g) + e^{(-)}}$ or $\text{Ca}^{2+}(g) - e^{(-)} \rightarrow \text{Ca}^{3+}(g)$ Correct state symbols are required Ignore any state symbol for the electron	(1)

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
8(a)(iii)	An explanation that makes reference to the following points:		(2)
	<ul> <li>(there is a much larger difference between the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> ionisation energies because the) 3<sup>rd</sup> electron is lost from a shell / energy level / subshell / (3p) orbital closer to the nucleus or the 3rd electron is lost from a shell / energy level / sub-shell / (3p) orbital of lower energy (1)</li> <li>(there is a smaller difference between the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> electrons provide from the approx because the) 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> electrons</li> </ul>	Ignore electron is lost from a full (sub-)shell / a full (sub-)shell is more stable Ignore just '3 <sup>rd</sup> electron lost is more strongly attracted to the <b>nucleus</b> '	
	removed from the same shell / energy level / sub- level / orbital or the first two electrons experience similar shielding (from the inner electrons) or there is only a small change in electron-electron repulsion as the first two electrons are removed (1)	Allow the same amount of shielding Allow the 3rd electron (to be lost) experiences less shielding (from inner electrons)	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
8(b)	The only correct answer is B	(1)
	A is incorrect because (-1031) + (79 + 520 + 159) is incorrect	
	C is incorrect because (-1031) + (79 + 520) is incorrect	
	<i>D</i> is incorrect because (-1031) + 79 +520 +159 - 616 is incorrect	

Question Number	Accepta	able Answers	Additional Guidance	Mark
8(c)*	and fully-sustained reason	ictured answer with linkages ing. icative content and for how the shows lines of reasoning. how the marks should be tent. Number of marks awarded for indicative marking points 4 3 2 1 0 how the marks should be	Guidance on how the mark scheme should be applied: The mark for indicative content should be added to the mark for lines of reasoning. For example, an answer with five indicative marking points that is partially structured with some linkages and lines of reasoning scores 4 marks (3 marks for indicative content and 1 mark for partial structure and some linkages and lines of reasoning). If there are no linkages between points, the same five indicative marking points would yield an overall score of 3 marks (3 marks for indicative content and no marks for linkages).	(6)
			In general it would be expected that 5 or 6 indicative points would get 2 reasoning marks, and 3 or 4 indicative points would get 1 mark for reasoning, and 0, 1 or 2 indicative points would score zero marks for reasoning.	

s	Number of marks awarded for structure of answer and sustained line of reasoning	
Answer shows a coherent and logical structure with linkages and fully sustained lines of reasoning demonstrated throughout.	2	
Answer is partially structured with some linkages and lines of reasoning.	1	
Answer has no linkages between points and is unstructured.	0	
Comment: Look for the indicative marking poin consider the mark for structure of a sustained line of reasoning		General points to note If there is any incorrect chemistry, deduct mark(s) from the reasoning. If no reasoning mark(s) awarded do not deduct mark(s). e.g. penalise any reference to <b>'molecule'</b> once only or penalise <b>'ion'</b> not mentioned in word or formula at least once in answer, once only
		Allow reverse arguments for IP3 to IP6 Ignore mention of stoichiometry Ignore references to electronegativity

Indicative content	
<ul> <li>IP1 - Ionic lithium chloride / LiCI (has very similar theoretical and experimental lattice energy values so) is (almost 100%) ionic</li> </ul>	Allow very small amount of / no covalent character in LiCl Allow assumption that ions act as point charges / are spherical is true for LiCl
<ul> <li>IP2 - Covalency magnesium iodide / MgI<sub>2</sub> (has different theoretical and experimental lattice energy values so) has (some) covalent character</li> </ul>	Allow MgI2 more covalent character than LiCI
<ul> <li>IP3 - Charge on cations magnesium is Mg<sup>2+</sup> and lithium is Li<sup>+</sup></li> </ul>	Allow magnesium has 2+ charge and lithium has 1+ charge / magnesium ion has a larger charge than a lithium ion Allow charge density for charge
<ul> <li>IP4 - Polarising – what does the polarising magnesium ion/Mg<sup>2+</sup> is (more) polarising / has a large(r) polarising power (than lithium ion)</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>IP5 - Size of anion iodide ion / I<sup>-</sup> is larger (than chloride ion / CI<sup>-</sup>)</li> </ul>	Allow iodine ion / I <sup>-</sup> is a large atom / has a large atomic radius Ignore size of cation Do not award iodide has a larger charge density
<ul> <li>IP6 – Polarisable – what is polarised iodide ion / I<sup>-</sup> is (more easily) polarised / distorted</li> </ul>	Allow this shown in a diagram Ignore just 'greater attraction to cation'

(Total for Question 8 = 12 marks)

Question Number	Acceptable Answer		Additional Guidance		Mark
9(a)	<ul><li> all 3 correct</li><li> any 2 correct</li></ul>	(2) (1)	Example of table Reaction $CO_2(s) \rightarrow CO_2(g)$ NaCl(s) + ag → NaCl(ag) $N_2(g) + 3H_2(g) \rightarrow 2NH_3(g)$	Sign of ΔSsystem positive / + / +ve / plus positive / + / +ve / plus negative / - / -ve / minus	(2)

Question Number	Acceptable Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
9(b)	• Use of $\Delta S_{\text{surroundings}} = -\Delta H/T$	(1)	<u>Example of calculation</u> -(178000÷298) / -(178÷298)	(3)
	• calculation of $\Delta S_{surroundings}$	(1)	-597(.315) (J K <sup>-1</sup> mol <sup>-1</sup> ) or -0.597(315) (kJ K <sup>-1</sup> mol <sup>-1</sup> ) TE on equation with minus sign missing	
	- calculation of $\Delta S_{total}$ and sign and units	(1)	TE on equation with minus sign missing $\frac{160}{100} + (-0.597315) = -0.437(315) \text{ kJ K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$ 1000 or 160 + (-0.597315 x 1000) = -437.(315) J K^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1} TE on $\Delta S_{\text{surroundings}}$ Allow correct units shown once in answer for $\Delta S_{\text{total}}$ or $\Delta S_{\text{surroundings}}$ Ignore SF except 1SF Correct answer with sign and units without working scores 3 marks	

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
9(c)(i)	• correct working (1)	Example of calculation (2 x 95.6) - ((2 x 248.1) + 205.0) / (2 x 95.6) - (2 x 248.1) - 205.0	(2)
	<ul> <li>correct answer and sign (1)</li> </ul>	-510(.0) (J K <sup>-1</sup> mol <sup>-1</sup> ) or -0.510 (kJ K <sup>-1</sup> mol <sup>-1</sup> )	
		TE on working	
		Ignore SF except 1SF	
		Correct answer with sign and without working scores both marks	

Question Number	Acceptable Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
9(c)(ii)	• use of $\Delta G = \Delta H - T \Delta S_{\text{system}}$	(1)	Example of calculation The equation may be stated or numbers substituted directly e.g288.4 - (298 x -0.510) / -288400 - (298 x -510)	(3)
	• calculation of $\Delta G$ and sign and units	(1)	-136(.42) kJ mol <sup>-1</sup> / -136420 J mol <sup>-1</sup> TE on $\Delta S_{system}$ in (i) Ignore SF except 1SF	
	• $\Delta G$ is negative / less than 0 / <0 and so the reaction is feasible	(1)	Correct answer with sign and units without working scores both marks Conditional on a stated number TE on sign of $\Delta G$ : $\Delta G$ is positive / greater than 0 / >0 so the reaction is not feasible	

Question Number	Acceptable Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
9(c)(iii)	• use of $\Delta G = -RT \ln K$ (	[1]	$\frac{\text{Example of calculation}}{-60000} = -8.31 \times 700 \ln K$	(3)
	<ul> <li>rearrangement of equation and substitution of correct values</li> </ul>	(1)	$(\ln K = -\Delta G/RT)$ $\ln K = -(-60000)$ (8.31 x 700)	
			Allow $\ln K = \frac{60000}{8.31 \times 700}$	
			Allow InK = 10.3146 / 10.315 / 10.32 / 10.3 / 10	
			TE on equation, provided equation involves all of $\Delta G$ , K, R and T and no others e.g. S	
	• calculation of <i>K</i> (	[1)	$K = e^{10.315} = 3.016975 \times 10^4 / 30169.75$ TE on ln <i>K</i> expression / value	
			Allow answers based on earlier correct rounding	
			Ignore SF including 1SF	
			Ignore units	
			Correct answer without working scores 3 marks	

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
9(c)(iv)	An explanation that makes reference to any two of the following points:	Allow reverse argument for M1 and M2	(2)
		Ignore reference to changing the pressure	
	<ul> <li>Yield - even though the (percentage) yield / amount of SO<sub>3</sub> is higher at 298 K / lower temperature (1)</li> </ul>	Allow the unused reactants can be recycled to increase the yield / products are removed to increase the yield	
		Allow the reaction does not reach equilibrium in industry so there is no effect on the yield	
		Ignore just a reference to <b>'eq</b> uilibrium shif <b>ting</b> '	
	<ul> <li>Rate - the rate of reaction is slower at 298 K / lower temperature</li> <li>(1)</li> </ul>	Ignore references to activation energy	
	Compromise - so 700 K is a compromise between     a (high) yield and (high) rate     (1)	Allow at 700K the amount of product per unit time is larger	
		Ignore just <b>`700</b> K is more economically viab <b>le'</b>	
		Note If three points are made related to yield, rate and compromise and one of these is incorrect, maximum mark is (1) for 1 correct point	

(Total for Question 9 = 15 marks)

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
10(a)	correct equation	Examples of equations $Cu + 4HNO_3 \rightarrow Cu^{2+} + 2NO_3 + 2NO_2 + 2H_2O$ or $Cu + 4HNO_3 \rightarrow Cu(NO_3)_2 + 2NO_2 + 2H_2O$ Allow multiplesAllow $\Rightarrow$ provided equation is written in the direction shownIgnore state symbols, even if incorrectIgnore cancelled electronsIgnore Ag or Au on both sides	(1)

Question Number	Acceptable Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
10(b)	Indicator: starch	(1)		(2)
	<ul> <li>Colour change: Starting colour: blue/black or blue or black</li> </ul>		M2 is conditional on starch or no indicator	
	Final colour: colourless	(1)	Ignore mention of precipitate	
			Ignore other words to describe colour e.g. deep / dark	
			Ignore clear	

Question Number	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
10(c)	calculation of moles of silver chloride	(1)	$\frac{\text{Example of calculation}}{\text{moles AgCl} = 0.706/(107.9 + 35.5)} = 0.00492329 / 4.92329 \times 10^{-3}$	(6)
	calculation of mass of silver	(1)	mass Ag = 0.00492329 x 107.9 = 0.531223 (g)	
	• calculation of moles of Cu <sup>2+</sup>	(1)	moles S <sub>2</sub> O <sup>2-</sup> or moles Cu <sup>2+</sup> = 39.40 x 0.100 / 1000 = 0.00394 / 3.94 x 10 <sup>-3</sup>	
	calculation of mass of copper	(1)	mass Cu = 0.00394 x 63.5 = 0.25019 (g)	
	<ul> <li>calculation of percentage of gold</li> </ul>	(1)	mass Au = 1.250 - (0.531223 + 0.25019) = 0.468587 (g)	
			percentage of gold = $0.468587/1.250 \times 100$ = 37.5 (%)	
			or percentage of silver = $0.531223/1.250 \times 100$ = $42.4978 / 42.5$ (%) percentage of copper = $0.25019/1.250 \times 100$ = $20.0151 / 20$ (%) percentage of gold = $100 - (42.5 + 20) = 37.5$ (%)	
			Allow TE for each step	
			Allow final answer based on correct rounding at each stage (36.3 to 37.9%)	
			Ignore SF except 1 SF in final answer	
			Correct answer without working scores (5) Continued on next page	

deduction that alloy is 9 carat gold	(1)	Conditional on some correct working to show the percentage of gold	
		If calculated % is not 37.5, allow: calculated value of carat (24 x their percentage/100) or <b>`le</b> ss than 9 carat <b>gold'</b> if calculated % is less than 37.5% or nearest carat value from table or a (rough) interpolated carat value or between the two relevant carat values	

(Total for Question 10 = 9 marks)

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