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## Mark Scheme 2811 January 2006

FOUNDATION CHEMISTRY

Abbreviations, annotations and conventions used in the Mark Scheme		/ = alternative and acceptable answers for the same marking point ; = separates marking points  NOT = answers which are not worthy of credit () = words which are not essential to gain credit = (underlining) key words which must be used to gain credit ecf = error carried forward  AW = alternative wording ora = or reverse argument		
Question		Expected Answers	Marks	
1 (a)	(i) (ii)	ionisation ✓ deflection ✓ detection ✓		
		protons neutrons electrons  25 Mg 12 13 12 ✓ 26 Mg 12 14 12 ✓	[2]	
	(iii)	$1s^{2}2s^{2}2p^{6}3s^{2}\checkmark$ $24 \times 78.60/100 + 25 \times 10.11/100 + 26 \times 11.29/100 \checkmark$	[1]	
	(iv)	= 24.33 \(\sqrt{calc}\) (calc value: 24.3269. This scores one mark) 24.32 with no working, award 1 mark only. 24.3 with no working, no marks (Periodic Table value)	[2]	
(b)	(i) (ii)	⊕ -⊕ -⊕ ⊕ -⊕ -⊕ ⊕ -⊕ -⊕ positive ions ✓ electrons ✓ (must be labelled) If Mg <sup>2+</sup> shown then must be correct: Mg <sup>+</sup> not worthy electrons move ✓	[2]	
(c)	(i)	Oxidation state goes from 0 in O₂ ✓	[1]	
	.,	$\longrightarrow$ -2 in MgO $\checkmark$	[2]	
	(ii)	or with Mg full shell.  correct dot and cross $\checkmark$ ; correct charges $\checkmark$	[2]	
(d)	(i)	MgO has reacted with CO₂ ✓	[1]	
	(ii)	Solid dissolves / disappears ✓ Fizzing / bubbles ✓  MgO + 2HCl → MgCl <sub>2</sub> + H <sub>2</sub> O ✓ MgCO <sub>3</sub> + 2HCl → MgCl <sub>2</sub> + CO <sub>2</sub> + H <sub>2</sub> O ✓ both reactions form magnesium chloride/MgCl <sub>2</sub> ✓	[2]	
	<del></del> -		[3] Total: 20	

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2 (a) (i)	mark vertically:  H <sub>2</sub> O NH <sub>3</sub> 2 3 2 1	[2]
(ii)	3D Diagram required or diagram with name labelled bond angle required NH₃ pyramidal molecule shown ✓ 107 ° ✓ (106-108°) 5O₂ non-linear molecule shown ✓ 110 - 130 ° ✓	[4]
(b) (i)	oxygen/ nitrogen is more electronegative/ molecule has atoms with different electronegativities /oxygen/more electronegative atom attracts bonded electron pair more 🗸	[1]
(ii)	H bonding from N of 1 NH₃ molecule to H of another NH₃ molecule with a H⁵⁺ shown and a N⁵⁻ shown ✓ with lone pair involved in bond ✓ 2nd mark is available from water molecule(s)	[2]
(c)	ice is less dense than water ✓ hydrogen bonds hold H₂O molecules apart in ice / hydrogen bonds cause an open lattice structure ✓	[2]
(d) (i)	ratio N: H: S: $O = \frac{24.12}{14}$ : $\frac{6.94}{1}$ : $\frac{27.61}{32.1}$ : $\frac{41.33}{16}$ : $\checkmark$ = 2:8:1:3  Empirical formula = $N_2H_8SO_3$ $\checkmark$ $N_2H_4SO_3$ is worth 1 mark from consistent use of at nos.	[2]
(ii)	$H_2O + 2NH_3 + SO_2 \longrightarrow (NH_4)_2SO_3 \checkmark$ (Award mark for $N_2H_8SO_3$ )	[1]
,, <sub>(,)</sub>		Total: 14

Ahhrevi:	ations	/ = alternative and acceptable answers for the same marking	
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Scheme		ecf = error carried forward	
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Questio		Expected Answers	Marks
3 (a	a) (i)	goes yellow/orange/brown ✓	[1]
	(ii)	$Cl_2 + 2Br^- \longrightarrow Br_2 + 2Cl^- \checkmark \checkmark$	[2]
	(,	OR	[2]
		$Cl_2 + 2KBr \longrightarrow Br_2 + 2KCl$	
		1 mark for species.	
		1 mark for balancing	
	(iii)	An electron is being gained $\checkmark$	
	(,	Cl atoms are smaller/less shells (ora) ✓	1
		In Cl, attraction for electrons is greater ✓	507
(h	o) (i)	Amount of substance that has the same number of	[3]
(	, (1)		
		particles as there are atoms in 12 g of <sup>12</sup> C/ 6 × 10 <sup>23</sup> / Avogadro's Number ✓	
		0 × 10 / Avogaaro's Number •	[1]
		0.275 v.120	
		moles = $\frac{0.275 \times 120}{1000}$ = 0.0330 mol $\checkmark$	
	(ii)	1000 - 0.0000 (110)	[1]
		0.0330	
		moles $Cl_2 = \frac{0.0330}{2} = 0.0165 \text{ mol } \checkmark$	
	(iii)	volume $Cl_2 = 0.0165 \times 24000 = 396 \text{ cm}^3 \checkmark / 0.396 \text{ dm}^3$	
		792 cm³ worth 1 mark (no molar ratio)	}
		1584 cm³ worth 1 mark (x 2)	[2]
		units needed.	1-2
		bleach / disinfectant /sterilising /killing germs √	
···	(iv)		[1]
<u>(c</u>	)	NaClO <sub>3</sub> ✓	[1]
			Total: 12

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4 (a)	Energy change when each atom in 1 mole of gaseous atoms of gaseous atoms of loses an electron of (to form 1 mole of gaseous 1+ ions).	[3]	
(b)	From Li → N, ionisation energy increases ✓ number of protons/nuclear charge increases ✓ nuclear attraction increases / shell drawn in by increased nuclear charge/ atomic radius decreases ✓ across period, electrons added to same shell ✓ Not same subshell		
	From Be → B, ionisation energy decreases √ for B, electron is removed from a p sub-shell/p orbital/different sub-shell √ which has a higher energy √		
	watch for distinction between nuclear attraction and nuclear charge in candidates' scripts.  Also watch for confusion between shell and subshell.	[7]	
	Al  Sharp rise in successive ionisation energy between 3rd and 4th IE  marking a change to a new or different shell / there are 3 electrons in the outer shell		
	mention of 'orbital' or 'sub-shell cancels 'shell mark' Each marking point for Al is independent	[3]	
	QoWC: links together two pieces of information correctly within two of the sections below:  1. General trend across period  2. Be to B  3. Successive ionisation energies	[1]	
_		ניז	
		Total: 14	