

GCE

Edexcel GCE

Chemistry (8080, 9080)

6242/01

Summer 2005

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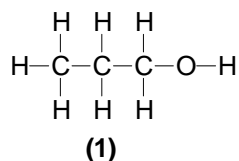
Mark Scheme (Results)

1. (a) (i) Reacts to form a solution/forms sodium aluminate / NaAlO_2 / NaAl(OH)_4 (1)
 / $\text{Na}_3\text{Al(OH)}_6$ / AlO_2^- / Al(OH)_4^- / Al(OH)_6^{3-} / aluminate ions (1) (2 marks)
 NOT 'dissolves'
 NOT just "reacts"
 Because amphoteric / acidic
 OR an explanation of these terms
 ALLOW correct equation
- (ii) Remains as a solid / is insoluble / no reaction / no change (1)
 because it is basic / only reacts with acids (1) (2 marks)
- (b) (i) melting point of Al_2O_3 is too high / the solution has a lower melting (1 mark)
 point than Al_2O_3 / dissolves to produce electrolyte /allows ions to move
 more freely /increases conductivity (1 mark)
 ALLOW cryolite lowers the melting point
- (ii) carbon / graphite /C (1 mark)
- (iii) $\text{Al}^{3+} + 3\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Al}$ (1 mark)
 IGNORE all state symbols apart from (aq)
- (iv) electricity / electrical energy (1 mark)

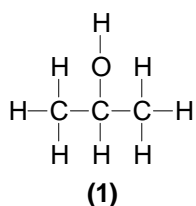
Total 8 marks

2. (a) (i)

Isomer 1



Isomer 2



propan-1-ol / 1-propanol (1) propan-2-ol / 2-propanol (1)

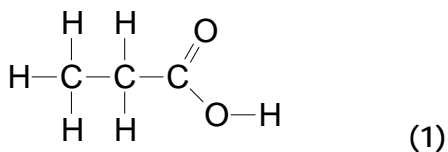
NOT propanol

ALLOW -OH

Penalise sticks once : penalise CH₃ once

(4 marks)

(ii)



ALLOW CH₃CH₂ and C₂H₅ but not COOH

Colour change orange to green / blue / brown (1)

(2 marks)

(b) (i) PBr₅ / PBr₃ / red phosphorus + Br₂

or

sodium/potassium bromide and (conc) H₂SO₄ / 50% sulphuric acid/

(conc) phosphoric acid / KBr + H₂SO₄

NOT dilute

(1 mark)

(ii) 2- bromopropane / CH₃CHBrCH₃ NOT Bromo-2-propane

(1 mark)

(iii) CH₃CH(OH)CH₃

(1)

CH₃CH=CH₂ must show double bond

ACCEPT full structural formulae

(1)

ALLOW T.E based on X If 1-bromopropane

(2 marks)

Total 10 marks

3. (a) vanadium(V) oxide/ V_2O_5 / divanadium pentoxide / vanadium pentoxide (1 mark)
NOT vanadium oxide
- (b) (i) 400-500°C / 673-773 K (1 mark)
 [any temperature or range of temperatures within these ranges]
- Q (ii) rate increases (1)
 W molecules/particles (NOT atoms) have higher (kinetic) energy (1)
 C more molecules / particles / collisions have activation energy /enough (1)
 energy to react
 Greater proportion / more collisions are successful / results in a (1)
 reaction / higher frequency of effective collisions
4th mark not stand alone and must be linked to 3^d mark
If no reference to E_a max 2 (4 marks)
If just talk about increase in number of collisions max 2
- (iii) yield decreases (1)
 because reaction is exothermic /equilibrium shifts to endothermic (1) (2 marks)
 direction / moves to absorb heat / reverse reaction is endothermic
ALLOW K decreases with increase in temperature
- (c) (i) 2-5 atm (any number or range within this range) / just above (1 mark)
 atmospheric
- (ii) Pushing it through the system (1) (1)
 Higher pressure would increase yield (1)
 But yield is high even at this pressure (1) Max 3 (1)
 Higher pressure too expensive (1) (1)
- Increased cost of the extra pressure is not justified by the (3 marks)
 extra SO_3 produced (2)
IGNORE reference to rate
- (d) (SO_3) dissolved/ absorbed in conc. H_2SO_4 *OR* dissolved in H_2SO_4 to form oleum (1)
 if % acid given, must be 95 or above (1)
 water added - *not stand alone*
- $H_2SO_4 + SO_3 \rightarrow H_2S_2O_7$ and $H_2S_2O_7 + H_2O \rightarrow 2H_2SO_4$ for both marks (2 marks)
OR
- SO_3 reacts with the water in conc. H_2SO_4 for both marks
- (e) $2NH_3 + H_2SO_4 \rightarrow (NH_4)_2SO_4$ (1 mark)
Allow correct equation based on NH_4OH
- (f) any one use:
 making detergent / soap / paint / pigment inc TiO_2 / dyestuffs / fibres / (1 mark)
 plastics / pharmaceuticals
 (in) car batteries, pickling metal / anodising Al / electrolytic refining of
 copper

Total 16 marks

4. (a) H₂ / hydrogen *NOT* H (1)
 Ni / nickel (1)
 OR platinum / Pt / palladium / Pd (1)
 (Ni) 140 - 180 °C / heat (3 marks)
 OR (Pt / Pd) room temperature

If no reagent but other parts correct (1)

Incorrect reagent (0)

- (b) (i)
$$\begin{array}{cccc} & \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} \\ & | & | & | & | \\ \text{H} & -\text{C} & -\text{C} & -\text{C} & -\text{C}-\text{H} \\ & | & | & | & | \\ & \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{Br} & \text{H} \end{array}$$
 (1 mark)

- (ii) electrophile / electrophilic *IGNORE any reference to addition* (1 mark)

- (c) potassium manganate(VII) / potassium permanganate / MnO₄⁻ /
 manganate(VII) ions *IGNORE* acid or alkali (1 mark)
ACCEPT name or formula

- (d)
$$\begin{array}{cc} \text{H} & \text{C}_2\text{H}_5 \\ | & | \\ -\text{C} & -\text{C}- \\ | & | \\ \text{H} & \text{H} \end{array}$$

Correct structure (1) - *only one repeat unit identified*

Continuation (1)

IGNORE ()_n

(2 marks)

Total 8 marks

5. (a) (i) $\frac{1664}{4} = 416 \text{ (kJ mol}^{-1}\text{)}$ *IGNORE "+" signs* (1 mark)

- (ii) energy needed to break bonds:
 2x436 + 193 = (+)1065 (1)

energy change in making bonds:
 -348 + 4x-416 + 2x -276 = (-)2564 (1)

enthalpy change = 1065 - 2564 = -1499 (kJ mol⁻¹) (1)
 [value and -ve sign needed for 3rd mark] (3 marks)

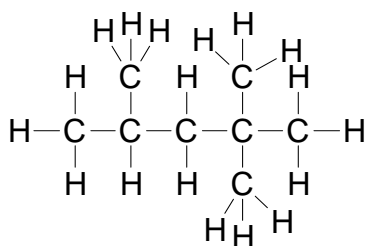
ALLOW T.E.

+1499 with working scores (2)

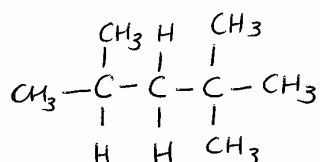
- (b) C not in standard state / C not solid (1 mark)

Total 5 marks

6. (a) (i)



ALLOW - CH₃



ALLOW any correct representation that shows the structure

(1 mark)

(ii) alkanes

(1 mark)

- (b) (i) enthalpy / heat / energy change when 1 mole of substance / element or compound (both) is burnt in excess oxygen (NOT air) / completely / reacts completely with oxygen at 1 atm pressure and specified or stated temperature

(1)

(1)

(1) (3 marks)

(ii) $2C_4H_{10} + 13O_2 \rightarrow 8CO_2 + 10H_2O$

correct formulae

(1)

balancing (allow multiples or half values)

(1)

(2 marks)

(c) (i) M_r of butane is $58(g\ mol^{-1})$

(1)

$$\frac{-2877}{58} = -49.6 \quad / \quad -50 \text{ (kJ g}^{-1}\text{)} \quad - \text{ consequential on } M_r$$

(1)

(2 marks)

(ii)

(1)

A comparison of any two or three fuels by mass

E.g. C_4H_{10} gives out most energy per gram

(1)

A comparison of any two or three fuels by volume

E.g. C_8H_{18} gives out more heat than ethanol per cm^3

(1)

A comparison of states e.g. C_4H_{10} gas, C_2H_5OH and C_8H_{18} liquids

(1)

and consequence of state on use as fuel in motor vehicle

E.g. gases need big fuel tank to be stored at high pressure

OR liquids need smaller tank

(4 marks)

Total 13 marks

TOTAL FOR PAPER: 60 MARKS