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Mark Scheme 2811 January 2006

FOUNDATION CHEMISTRY

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Question		Expected Answers	Marks	
1 (a)	(i) (ii)	deflection ✓ ionisation ✓		
		protons neutrons electrons 25 Mg 12 13 12 ✓ 26 Mg 12 14 12 ✓	[2]	
	(iii)	1s²2s²2p ⁶ 3s²√	[2]	
	(111)	24 × 78.60/100 + 25 × 10.11/100 + 26 × 11.29/100 ✓	[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 Mg²* shown then must be correct: Mg¹ not worthy electrons move ✓	[2]	
(c)	(i)	Oxidation state goes from 0 in O ₂ ✓	[1]	
		—→ –2 in MgO 🗸	[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 ₂ + H ₂ O ✓	[2]	
		MgCO ₃ + 2HCl → MgCl ₂ + CO ₂ + H ₂ O ✓ both reactions form magnesium chloride/MgCl ₂ ✓	[3] Total: 20	

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Question	Expected Answers	Marks	
2 (a) (i)	mark vertically: H_2O NH_3 2 3 2 1 \checkmark	[2]	
(ii)	3D Diagram required or diagram with name labelled bond angle required NH₃ pyramidal molecule shown ✓ 107 ° ✓ (106-108°) SO₂ 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: 5: $O = \frac{24.12}{14} : \frac{6.94}{1} : \frac{27.61}{32.1} : \frac{41.33}{16} : \checkmark$ = 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]	
		Total: 14	

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QuestionExpected AnswersMarks3 (a) (i)goes yellow/orange/brown \checkmark [1](ii) $Cl_2 + 2Br^- \rightarrow Br_2 + 2Cl^- \checkmark \checkmark$ OR $Cl_2 + 2KBr \rightarrow Br_2 + 2KCl$ 1 mark for balancing[2](iii)An electron is being gained \checkmark Cl atoms are smaller/less shells (ora) \checkmark In Cl , attraction for electrons is greater \checkmark [3](b)(i)Amount of substance that has the same number of particles as there are atoms in 12 g of $^{12}C/$ $6 \times 10^{23}/$ Avogadro's Number \checkmark [1](iii)moles $= \frac{0.275 \times 120}{1000} = 0.0330 \text{ mol } \checkmark$ [1](iii)moles $Cl_2 = \frac{0.0330}{2} = 0.0165 \text{ mol } \checkmark$ volume $Cl_2 = 0.0165 \times 24000 = 396 \text{ cm}^3 \checkmark / 0.396 \text{ dm}^3$ 792 cm^3 worth 1 mark (no molar ratio) 1584 cm^3 worth 1 mark (no molar ratio) 1584 cm^3 worth 1 mark (x 2) units needed.[2](iv)bleach / disinfectant /sterilising /killing germs \checkmark [1]	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	
3 (a) (i) goes yellow/orange/brown \checkmark [1] (ii) $Cl_2 + 2Br^- \longrightarrow Br_2 + 2Cl^- \checkmark \checkmark OR$ $Cl_2 + 2KBr \longrightarrow Br_2 + 2KCl$ 1 mark for species. 1 mark for balancing (iii) An electron is being gained \checkmark Cl atoms are smaller/less shells (ora) \checkmark In Cl, attraction for electrons is greater \checkmark [3] (b) (i) Amount of substance that has the same number of particles as there are atoms in 12 g of $^{12}C/$ 6 \times $10^{23}/$ Avogadro's Number \checkmark [1] $ moles = \frac{0.275 \times 120}{1000} = 0.0330 \text{ mol} \checkmark $ [1] $ moles Cl_2 = \frac{0.0330}{2} = 0.0165 \text{ mol} \checkmark $ 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 (no molar ratio) 1584 cm³ worth 1 mark (x 2) units needed. [2] $ bleach / disinfectant / sterilising / killing germs \checkmark $ [1]	Question		Expected Answers	Marks
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particles as there are atoms in 12 g of $^{12}C/$ $6 \times 10^{23}/$ Avogadro's Number \checkmark [1] moles = $\frac{0.275 \times 120}{1000} = 0.0330 \text{ mol} \checkmark$ [1] moles $Cl_2 = \frac{0.0330}{2} = 0.0165 \text{ mol} \checkmark$ 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) units needed. [2] [1]	7/1	_	An electron is being gained ✓ Cl atoms are smaller/less shells (ora) ✓ In Cl, attraction for electrons is greater ✓	[3]
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volume Cl ₂ = 0.0165 × 24000 = 396 cm ³ ✓ / 0.396 dm ³ 792 cm ³ worth 1 mark (no molar ratio) 1584 cm ³ worth 1 mark (× 2) units needed. bleach / disinfectant /sterilising /killing germs ✓ [1]		(ii)	moles = $\frac{0.275 \times 120}{1000}$ = 0.0330 mol \checkmark	[1]
(IV) [1]		(iii)	volume Cl ₂ = 0.0165 × 24000 = 396 cm ³ √ / 0.396 dm ³ 792 cm ³ worth 1 mark (no molar ratio) 1584 cm ³ worth 1 mark (× 2)	[2]
	(c)	(iv)		
Total: 12	<u> </u>		14003	

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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]	
		Total: 14	