

2848

Mark Scheme

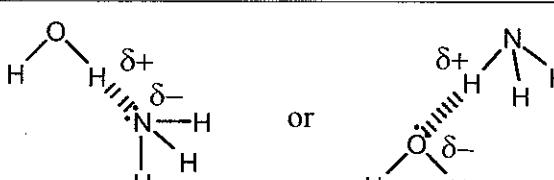
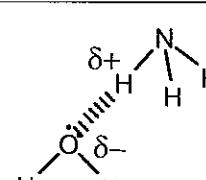
June 2005

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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 <u>ecf</u> = (underlining) key words which <u>must</u> be used to gain credit AW = error carried forward ora = alternative wording = or reverse argument
Mark Scheme	Unit Code 2848	Session Jun
Question	Expected Answers	Marks
1 a i	rock/earth/gangue/silicates/soil/unwanted minerals <i>Not waste/impurities/dust</i>	1
1 a ii	$\text{PbS} + 1.5\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{PbO} + \text{SO}_2$ (<i>or doubled</i>) species (1); balancing (1)	2
1 a iii	lead(II) oxide	1
1 b	$M_r \text{ PbS} = 239$ stated or implied (1); $58 \times 207/239 \text{ ecf} = 50.23\%$ (1) Answer to 2sf = 50 (1) (allow 2sf for any number 40 – 60)	3
1 c i	silver <i>NOT Ag</i>	1
1 c ii	0.01% impurity (1); $\times 10^4 = 100$ ppm(1)	2
1 d i	0, +3 <i>NOT 3+</i>	2
1 d ii	redox	1
1 d iii	<u>hydrogen</u> is flammable/explosive (1); no sources of ignition/sparks/flames (AW) or alternative suitable industrial precaution (1) <i>or antimony</i> (compounds) toxic (1); avoid breathing dust (AW) or wear gloves (1) precaution linked to hazard	2
1 d iv	6p^2 6(1) p^2 (1) <i>mark separately</i>	2
1 d v	p (block) <i>Allow "P"</i>	1
1 d vi	+5 ; ACCEPT 5+ IF 3+ not awarded in 1(d)(i) allow -3; if mark not awarded in (d)(i) then allow +3; Group or period comparisons (1) [Other numbers (e.g. nitrogen oxidation states) can score ONLY if justified]	2
1 e	funnel connected <u>without leaks</u> to side-arm flask (1); lead shown on filter paper in funnel (1) Any label in a sensible place from vacuum/ pump/ <u>buchner</u> funnel/side arm flask/buchner flask (1). <i>Not filter paper</i>	3
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2 a i	chlorofluorocarbon <i>ALLOW small spelling errors if meaning is clear</i>	1
2 a ii	any saturated carbon compound with chlorine and fluorine only	1
2 a iii	<i>two from:</i> aerosol (propellants); blowing agents; cleaning agents; refrigerants (aw); coolant in air conditioning units; fire extinguishers	2
2 a iv	2 from in the stratosphere/upper atmosphere (1); uv light (1); causes break down/photodissociation / homolytic fission (1); Plus to chlorine atoms/chlorine radicals/ Cl (1); these catalyse the breakdown of ozone (aw) (1) QWC: two sentences; spelling (<i>1 error allowed</i>), punctuation and grammar correct	4
2 b i	$\delta+$ on carbon, $\delta-$ on fluorine(s) (1)	1
2 b ii	mention of electronegativity or explanation (1); comparison of <u>fluorine</u> and <u>carbon</u> (1)	2
2 b iii	Yes, the charges/dipoles do not balance (1); shape is tetrahedral (1)	2
2 c i	uv/radiation (1); does not have high enough energy/ does not have high enough frequency (1) <i>REJECT for second mark answers which imply intensity of radiation</i> "C–F is strong/stronger than C–Cl" scores (1) only if no other mark awarded	2
2 c ii	$467/6.02 \times 10^{23} (1) \times 1000 = 7.75(7)/7.76 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J} (1)$	2
2 c iii	$7.757 \times 10^{-19} \text{ ecf}/6.63 \times 10^{-34} (1) = 1.17 \times 10^{15} (1) \text{ Hz or s}^{-1}(1)$	3
2 c iv	homolytic (fission) (<i>ignore photodissociation</i>)	1
2 d	uv/visible/ <u>near</u> ir (from sun) (1) <i>not sunlight</i> (warms) the <u>Earth</u> which radiates ir (1) NOT reflects this increases (1) <u>vibrational</u> energy of the <u>bonds</u> (1) QWC: Two sentences, logical, correct use in context of at least three terms below: uv; visible; ir; radiates; radiation; bonds; vibrate	4
		27

3 a	CH_3CHCH_2 or more fully structured	1
3 b i	organometallics/Al joined to an organic molecule	1
3 b ii	poly(ethene)/ldpe/hdpe/conducting polymers/poly(ethyne)/Teflon	1
3 c i	e.g. 	1
	1, 2 or 3 carbons changed from original	
3 c ii	instantaneous (dipole) – induced dipole Van der Waals <i>allow small spelling errors</i>	1
3 c iii	<i>two from:</i> its structure is more organised/(stereo)regular (1); fits/packs together closer/ more points of contact (1); stronger imfs (<i>not bonds</i>) hold the chain in position (allow more in this context) (1)	2
3 c iv	the chains move over each other less easily (1) stronger imf (allow more)(1)	2
3 d i	brown/orange/yellow (1); colourless (<i>NOT clear</i>) (1)	2
3 d ii	(partially) positively charged/electron deficient reagent/attracted to areas of high electron density (1) ; bonds by accepting a pair of electrons (can be shown via mechanism) (1); two molecules react to form <u>one</u> product (aw) (1) (<i>accept correct explanation of mechanism</i>)	3
3 e i	HBr/hydrogen bromide/hydrobromic acid	1
3 e ii	2-bromopropane <i>ignore commas, dashes and spaces</i>	1
3 e iii	secondary	1
3 e iv	elimination	1
3 f i	NaOH (1); aqueous <i>depends on first mark</i> (1); (just “water” / aqueous OH^- scores 1) reflux only if any mention of above (1)	3
3 f ii	more collisions <u>per unit time</u> (allow more frequent collisions)	1
3 f iii	1 from molecules have more kinetic energy or more speed (1); more particles (<i>not atoms</i>) collide (1); plus with energy greater than activation energy (1)	2
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4 a	nitrogen/N	1
4 b	at least three bent water molecules (1); (can be 2 x H and 1 x O with the O facing the ion (1); $\delta+$ on at least one H, $\delta-$ on at least one O (1)) 	3
4 c i	H^+ (is acidic)	1
4 c ii	$\text{NH}_3 / \text{H}_2\text{O}$	1
4 d i	N: (very) electronegative N atom/ lone pair <u>on the nitrogen</u> (1); H: a delta positive H / H attached to a more electronegative atom(1)	2
4 d ii	 or  <p>correct atoms hydrogen bonded with a dashed/dotted line (1); lone pair on relevant N or O (1); partial charges shown for relevant atoms (1) <i>N-H-O straight NOT required</i></p>	3
4 e i	(graduated/volumetric) pipette <i>ALLOW burette</i>	1
4 e ii	Use indicator/pH probe	1
4 f	concentration of $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 = 0.01 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ (<i>half</i> $[\text{NH}_4^+]$) (1); $M_r (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 = 132$ (<i>stated or implied</i>) (1); concentration = molarity $\times M_r = 1.3(2) \text{ g dm}^{-3}$ (1) 2.6(4) scores (2) overall.	3
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2 a iii	<i>two from:</i> aerosol (propellants); blowing agents; cleaning agents; refrigerants (aw); coolant in air conditioning units; fire extinguishers	2
2 a iv	2 from in the stratosphere/upper atmosphere (1); uv light (1); causes break down/photodissociation / homolytic fission (1); Plus to chlorine atoms/chlorine radicals/ Cl (1); these catalyse the breakdown of ozone (aw) (1)	4
	QWC: two sentences; spelling (<i>1 error allowed</i>), punctuation and grammar correct	1
2 bi	$\delta+$ on carbon, $\delta-$ on fluorine(s) (1)	1
2 b ii	mention of electronegativity or explanation (1); comparison of <u>fluorine</u> and <u>carbon</u> (1)	2
2 b iii	Yes, the charges/dipoles do not balance (1); shape is tetrahedral (1)	2
2 ci	uv/radiation (1); does not have high enough energy/ does not have high enough frequency (1) <i>REJECT</i> for second mark answers which imply intensity of radiation “C–F is strong/stronger than C–Cl” scores (1) only if no other mark awarded	2
2 c ii	$46716.02 \times 10^{23} (1) \times 1000 = 7.75(7)7.76 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J (1)}$	2
2 c iii	$7.757 \times 10^{-19} \text{ ecf/6.63} \times 10^{-34} (1) = 1.17 \times 10^{15} (1) \text{ Hz or } \text{s}^{-1}(1)$	3
2 c iv	homolytic (fission) (<i>ignore photodissociation</i>)	1
2 d	uv/visible/near ir (from sun) (1) <i>not sunlight</i> (warms) the <u>Earth</u> which radiates ir (1) NOT reflects this increases (1)	4
	vibrational energy of the bonds (1) QWC: Two sentences, logical, correct use in context of at least three terms below: uv; visible; ir; radiates; radiation; bonds; vibrate	1
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