UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

GCE Advanced Subsidiary Level and GCE Advanced Level

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2009 question paper for the guidance of teachers

9701 CHEMISTRY

9701/22

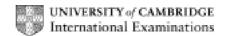
Paper 22 (AS Structured Questions), maximum raw mark 60

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

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	Page 2		Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Pa	per
			GCE A/AS LEVEL – October/November 200	9701	2	22
1	(a)	CO ₂ van SiO	is simple molecular/simple covalent/has discrete mole has induced dipole – induced dipole interactions/der Waals' forces/weak intermolecular forces is giant molecular/giant covalent/macromolecular has strong covalent bonds	ecules	(1) (1) (1) (1)	[any 3]
		min i.e.	imum is 4-valent Si-O and at least one Si-O-Si O Si O O O O		(1) (1)	
			 Si			[2]
	(c)	(i)	for an ideal gas, any four from the following the molecules behave as rigid spheres there are no/negligible intermolecular forces between the molecules collisions between the molecules are perfectly elastic the molecules have no/negligible volume the molecules move in random motion the molecules move in straight lines the kinetic energy of the molecules is directly proportional to the temperature the pressure exerted by the gas is due to the collision between the gas molecules and the walls of the containot an ideal gas obeys $pV = nRT$	is ainer	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	
		(ii)	there are intermolecular forces between CO ₂ molecul CO ₂ molecules have volume	es/	(1)	[5]
	(d)	grap	ohite has delocalised electrons		(1)	[1]
	(e)	(i)	$SiO_2 + 2C \rightarrow SiC + CO_2$ or $SiO_2 + 3C \rightarrow SiC + 2CO$		(1)	
		(ii)	diamond because SiC is hard		(1)	[2]

[Total: 13]

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2 (a) (i)

formula of chloride	NaC1	MgCl ₂	AlCl ₃	SiC1 ₄	PCl ₃	SCl ₂
oxidation number of element in the chloride	+1	+2	+3	+4	+3	+2

correct oxidation nos. for NaCl to SCl₂

(1)

[5]

(ii) Na to A1

loss of outer/valence electrons (1) to give configuration of Ne/to complete octet (1) Si to S

gain or sharing of outer electrons (1) to give configuration of Ar/to complete octet (1)

(b) (i) giant lattice (may be in diagram) (1) with strong ionic bonding (1)

(ii) ionic (1)

 $(iii) -1 \tag{1}$

(iv) .. + – : Na : *. H

correct numbers of electrons (1) correct charges (1)

(v)

compound	MgH ₂	A <i>l</i> H₃	PH ₃	H ₂ S
oxidation number of element in the hydride	+2	+3	-3	-2

correct oxidation nos. for MgH_2 and AlH_3 (1) correct oxidation nos. for PH_3 and H_2S (1) [8]

(c) (i)

chloride	sodium	magnesium	aluminium
рН	7	6.5–6.9	1–4
<u> </u>			

(no mark) (1) (1)

(ii) NaH +
$$H_2O \rightarrow NaOH + H_2$$
 (1)

(iii) 10–14 (1) [4]

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(ii)
$$SiCl_4 + 4H_2O \rightarrow Si(OH)_4 + 4HCl$$
 or $SiCl_4 + 4H_2O \rightarrow SiO_2.2H_2O + 4HCl$ or $SiCl_4 + 2H_2O \rightarrow SiO_2 + 4HCl$ (1) [2]

[Total: 19]

3 (a) stage I NaBr +
$$H_2SO_4 \rightarrow NaHSO_4 + HBr$$

allow $2NaBr + H_2SO_4 \rightarrow Na_2SO_4 + 2HBr$ (1)
stage II $C_4H_9OH + HBr \rightarrow C_4H_9Br + H_2O$ (1) [2]

(b)
$$n(\text{NaBr}) = n(\text{HBr}) = \frac{35}{103} = 0.34$$
 (1)

$$n(C_4H_9OH) = \frac{20}{74} = 0.27$$
 (1)

NaBr/HBr is in an excess – no mark just for this answer

[2]

(c) method 1, using mass

 $C_4H_9OH \equiv C_4H_9Br$ if yield is 100%,

 $74 \text{ g C}_4\text{H}_9\text{OH} \rightarrow 137 \text{ g C}_4\text{H}_9\text{Br}$

15.4 g C₄H₉OH would produce
$$\frac{137 \times 15.4}{74} = 28.5 \text{ g C}_4\text{H}_9\text{Br}$$
 (1)

% yield =
$$\frac{22.5 \times 100}{28.5}$$
 = 78.9 (1)

or methods using moles

method 2

$$n(C_4H_9OH) = \frac{15.4}{74} = 0.208$$

for 100% yield
$$n(C_4H_9Br)$$
 would be 0.208 × 137 = 28.5g (1)

% yield =
$$\frac{22.5 \times 100}{28.5}$$
 = 78.9 (1)

method 3

$$n(C_4H_9OH) = \frac{15.4}{74} = 0.208 \text{ mol}$$

for 100% yield n(C₄H₉Br) would be 0.208 mol

actual
$$n(C_4H_9Br) = \frac{22.5}{137} = 0.164 \text{ mol}$$
 (1)

% yield =
$$\frac{0.164 \times 100}{0.208}$$
 = 78.8 (1)

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(d) inorganic by-product

Br₂/bromine or sulfur dioxide/SO₂ (1) conc. H₂SO₄ behaves as an oxidising agent (1) organic by-product

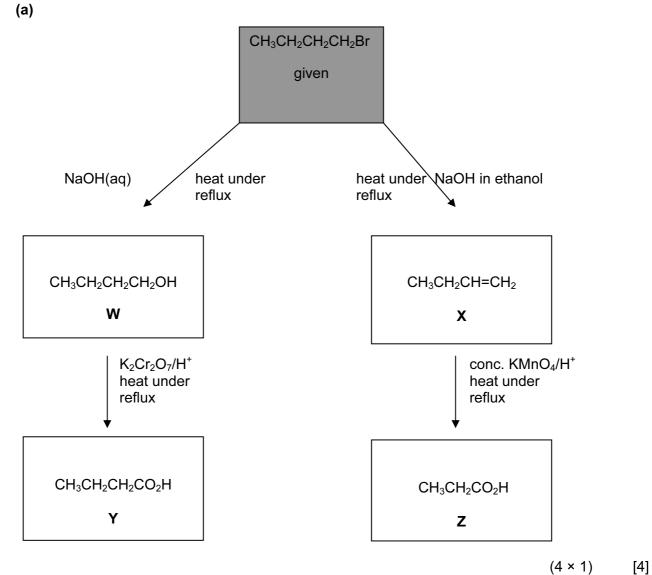
but-1-ene/CH₃CH₂CH=CH₂ allow butane and C₄H₉OC₄H₉ conc. H₂SO₄ behaves as a dehydrating agent

(1) [4]

(1)

[Total: 10]





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(b) (i) X

allow ecf on any alkene above

(1)

(ii)

allow ecf on any alkene above

(1) [2]

[Total: 6]

5 (a) 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine or aqueous alkaline iodine

(1)

yellow-orange-red ppt.

yellow ppt.

(1)

[2]

[2]

(b) colourless gas evolved or Na dissolves

(1) (1)

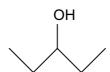
 $C_4H_9OH + Na \rightarrow C_4H_9ONa + \frac{1}{2}H_2$

(c) (i) CH₃CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂OH

(1)

(ii)

(iii)



(1) [3]

(d) (i) pentan-2-ol

(1)

(ii)

CH ₃ CH ₂ CH=CHCH ₃	CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	
product 1	product 2	

(1+1) [3]

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(e) (i)
$$CH_3$$
 $H_3C-C-CH_2OH$ CH_3 or $CH_3C(CH_3)_2CH_2OH$ (1) (ii) CH_3 CH_3

[Total: 12]