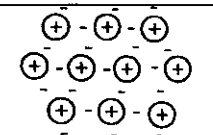


Mark Scheme 2811

June 2005

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)	atoms of same element/same atomic number..... with different numbers of neutrons/different masses ✓	[1]																
(ii)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>isotope</td> <td>protons</td> <td>neutrons</td> <td>electrons</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>⁴⁶Ti</td> <td>22</td> <td>24</td> <td>22</td> <td>✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>⁴⁷Ti</td> <td>22</td> <td>25</td> <td>22</td> <td>✓</td> </tr> </table>	isotope	protons	neutrons	electrons		⁴⁶ Ti	22	24	22	✓	⁴⁷ Ti	22	25	22	✓	[2]	
isotope	protons	neutrons	electrons															
⁴⁶ Ti	22	24	22	✓														
⁴⁷ Ti	22	25	22	✓														
(b)	$A_r = \frac{(46 \times 8.9) + (47 \times 9.8) + (48 \times 81.3)}{100} / 47.724 \checkmark$ $= 47.7 \checkmark$	[2]																
(c)	$1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 3d^2 4s^2 \checkmark$	[1]																
(d) (i)	 <p>positive ions ✓ electrons ✓ (must be labelled)</p>	[2]																
(ii)	electrons move ✓	[1]																
(e) (i)	moles Ti = $1.44/47.9 = 0.0301$ mol/0.03 mol (accept use of answer from (b))	[1]																
(ii)	mass of Cl = $5.70 - 1.44 = 4.26$ g ✓ moles Cl = $4.26/35.5 = 0.120$ mol ✓ $5.70/35.5 = 0.161$ mol gets 1 mark	[2]																
(iii)	Ti:Cl = $0.0301 : 0.12 = 1:4$. Empirical formula = $TiCl_4$ ✓ $0.0301 : 0.161$ mol gives $TiCl_5$ for 1 mark	[1]																
(iv)	$Ti + 2Cl_2 \longrightarrow TiCl_4$ ✓ (ecf possible from (iii))	[1]																
(v)	covalent ✓ simple molecular ✓	[2]																
		Total: 16																

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Question	Expected Answers	Marks
2 (a)	RaCl_2 ✓	[1]
(b)	Reduction is gain of electrons/decrease in oxidation number ✓ Ra^{2+} gains 2 electrons \longrightarrow Ra/ Oxidation state goes from +2 in RaCl_2 \longrightarrow 0 in Ra ✓	[2]
(c) (i)	effervescence/bubbles ✓ Ra disappears/dissolves ✓	[2]
(ii)	8-14 ✓	[1]
(d) (i)	First ✓ ionisation (energy) ✓ $\text{Ra(g)} \longrightarrow \text{Ra}^+(\text{g}) + \text{e}^-$ ✓✓ 1 mark for equation 1 mark for state symbols '-' not required on 'e'	[2] [2]
(ii)	atomic radii of Ra > atomic radii of Ca/ Ra has electrons in shell further from nucleus than Ca/ Ra has more shells ✓ Ra has more shielding than Ca ✓ : more ' is essential Ra electron held less tightly/less attraction on electron ✓	[3]
		Total: 13

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Question	Expected Answers	Marks
3 (a)	$\text{...Mg(OH)}_2(\text{s}) + 2\text{...HCl}(\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{...MgCl}_2(\text{aq}) + 2\text{...H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$ ✓	[1]
(b) (i)	moles HCl = $0.108 \times 500/1000 = 0.054$ ✓	[1]
(ii)	moles $\text{Mg(OH)}_2 = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{moles HCl} = 0.027$ ✓ molar mass of $\text{Mg(OH)}_2 = 24.3 + 17 \times 2 = 58.3$ ✓ (do not penalise 24) mass $\text{Mg(OH)}_2 = 58.3 \times 0.027 = 1.57 \text{ g} / 1.5741 \text{ g}$ ✓ (accept ans from (ii) $\times 0.027 = 1.566 \text{ g}$) (mass Mg(OH)_2 of 3.15 g would score 2 marks as 'ecf' as molar ratio has not been identified)	[3]
(iii)	Too much if 2.42 g (dose) > ans to (ii) ✓ (If answer to (ii) > 2.42 g then 'correct' response here would be 'Not enough')	[1]
(c)	CaCO_3 reacts with (or neutralises) HCl ✓ (or $\text{CaCO}_3 + \text{HCl}$ in an equation) $\text{CaCO}_3 + 2\text{HCl} \rightarrow \text{CaCl}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CO}_2$ ✓ (correct equation would score both marks)	[2]
		Total: 8

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Question	Expected Answers	Marks
4 (a)	$\text{Cl}_2(\text{g}) \longrightarrow \text{NaOCl}(\text{aq}) : \quad \text{Cl}(0) \longrightarrow \text{Cl}(+1) \checkmark$ $\text{Cl}_2(\text{g}) \longrightarrow \text{NaCl}(\text{aq}) : \quad \text{Cl}(0) \longrightarrow \text{Cl}(-1) \checkmark$ Cl is both oxidised (in forming NaOCl) and reduced (in forming NaCl)/disproportionation Cl reduces Cl to form NaCl AND Cl oxidises Cl in forming NaOCl \checkmark	[3]
(b) (i)	$\text{Cl}_2 + 2\text{I}^- \rightarrow \text{I}_2 + 2\text{Cl}^- \checkmark \checkmark$ 1 mark for species. 1 mark for balancing	[2]
(ii)	Cl atom is smaller/has less shells \checkmark electron to be captured will be attracted more \checkmark	[2]
		Total: 7

