## Mark Scheme (Results) Summer 2010

GCE 0

GCE 0 Chemistry (7081) Paper 01

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## 7081/01 O-LEVEL CHEMISTRY MARK SCHEME - SUMMER 2010

| Question Number |  | Acceptable Answers | Reject | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| row | 1 | $\mathrm{PbCO}_{3}$ |  | (1) |
|  |  | $\mathrm{CO}_{3}{ }^{\text {- }}$ |  | (1) |
| row | 2 | iron(III) hydroxide / ferric hydroxide |  | (1) |
|  |  | $\mathrm{OH}^{-}$ |  | (1) |
| row | 4 | $\mathrm{Cr}^{3+}$ |  | (1) |
|  |  | $\mathrm{O}^{2-}$ |  | (1) |

Total 6 marks

| Question 2 |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
|  | sulphur/S/ S8 |  |
| (a) |  | (1) |
| (b) |  | iodine/ $\mathrm{I}_{2}$ |

Total 5 marks

| Question 3 |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
|  |  | red-brown/brown | (1) |
| (a) |  |  |  |
|  |  | brown / red-brown/ orange-brown / yellow-brown | (1) |
| (b) |  | blue / from white to blue | (1) |
| (c) |  | white | (1) |
| (d) |  |  | $(1)$ |
|  |  | blue, red (both required in that order) |  |
| (e) |  |  |  |

Total 5 marks

## Question 4

| Particle | Number of protons | Number of neutrons | Number of electrons |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }^{19} \mathbf{F}$ | 9 (1 mark) | 10 (1 mark) |  |
| ${ }^{{ }^{80} \mathbf{B r}^{-}}$ |  | 45 (1 mark) | 36 (1 mark) |
| ${ }^{39} \mathbf{B P}^{+}$ <br> 39,19 (1mark) <br> K (1mark) <br> + sign in <br> correct <br> position <br> (1mark) |  |  |  |

Total 7 marks

## Question 5

|  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| $(\mathrm{a})$ |  | 5 | $(1)$ |
|  |  | (b) | $(1)$ |
| (b) | 17 | $(1)$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| (c) | 4 | $(1)$ |  |
|  |  |  | $(1)$ |
|  |  |  |  |
| (d) | 2 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| (e) | 0.125 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

Total 5 marks

## Question 6

|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (a) | $2 \mathrm{Mg}+\mathrm{O}_{2} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{MgO}$ | formulae | (1) |
|  |  | balance | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |
| (b) | $2 \mathrm{KOH}+\mathrm{CO}_{2} \rightarrow \mathrm{~K}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ | formulae | (1) |
|  |  | balance | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |
| (c) | $\mathrm{Al}_{2}\left(\mathrm{SO}_{4}\right)_{3}+6 \mathrm{NaOH} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{Al}(\mathrm{OH})_{3}+3 \mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ | formulae | (1) |
|  |  | balance | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |
| (d) | $2 \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{OH}+2 \mathrm{Na} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{ONa}+\mathrm{H}_{2}$ | formulae | (1) |
|  |  | balance | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |

Total 8 marks

## Question 7

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (a) | red-brown (coating on the zinc) | (1) |
|  | copper is deposited/ zinc displaces copper | (1) |
|  | blue colour fades / solution turns colourless | (1) |
|  | $\mathrm{Cu}^{2+}$ ions deposited as copper / $\mathrm{Cu}^{2+}$ ions replaced by $\mathrm{Zn}^{2+}$ ions / $\mathrm{Cu}^{2+}$ ions are removed | (1) |
|  | $\mathrm{CuSO}_{4}(\mathrm{aq})+\mathrm{Zn}(\mathrm{~s}) \rightarrow \mathrm{ZnSO}_{4}(\mathrm{aq})+\mathrm{Cu}(\mathrm{~s}) \text { (or ionic) }$ balanced equation | (1) |
|  | state symbols (only award if all the formulae are correct ) | (1) |
| (b) | colourless solution turns yellow (from the bromine) (accept 'no reaction') | (1) |
|  | (red-)brown solution formed / black (or dark grey) solid(or precipitate)formed | (1) |
|  | $\mathrm{Br}_{2}+2 \mathrm{NaI} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{NaBr}+\mathrm{I}_{2}$ (or ionic) formulae | (1) |
|  | balance | (1) |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

Total 10 marks

## Question 8

|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (a) | (i) | $25-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /$ warm conditions | (1) |
|  |  | air excluded / leave for a few days | (1) |
|  |  | yeast/ named enzyme | (1) |
|  |  | distil | (1) |
|  |  | $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{12} \mathrm{O}_{6} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{OH}+2 \mathrm{CO}_{2}$ | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | (ii) | 40-100 atm pressure | (1) |
|  |  | $250-500{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | (1) |
|  |  | (phosphoric) acid catalyst | (1) |
|  |  | $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{4}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O} \rightarrow \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{OH}$ | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |
| (b) | (i) | sugar is a renewable resource <br> N.B. Reject any statement about not causing harm to the environment or cost of the process or energy required | (1) |
|  | (ii) | faster process |  |
|  |  | product does not need further purification / concentration / distillation | (1) |
|  |  | continuous process (any 2 out of 4 marks) | (1) |
|  |  | high yield |  |
|  |  | No $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ produced |  |

Total 12 marks

## Question 9

|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (a) | (i) | iron in the beaker is exposed to air/ oxygen + water so rusts | (1) |
|  |  | iron in the test tube is not in contact with air/ oxygen because the air was boiled out of the water (so does not rust) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | (ii) | add (aq) sodium hydroxide (or ammonia) If 'alkali' or ' $\mathrm{OH}^{\prime}$ ' allow $2^{\text {nd }}$ and $3^{\text {rd }}$ marks only | (1) |
|  |  | brown precipitate if $\mathrm{Fe}^{3+}$ present | (1) |
|  |  | $\mathrm{Fe}^{3+}+3 \mathrm{OH}^{-} \rightarrow \mathrm{Fe}(\mathrm{OH})_{3}$ | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |
| (b) | (i) | Mg is more reactive than iron / higher in reactivity series | (1) |
|  |  | so corrodes (not 'rusts') first / Mg acts as a sacrificial metal | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | (ii) | Any two of | (1) |
|  |  | ```painting galvanising / coating with zinc coating with chromium, silver, tin (etc) or electroplating or coating with plastic greasing / oiling``` | (1) |
|  |  | alloying |  |

Total 9 marks

## Question 10

|  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| (a) | (i) | $2 \mathrm{e}, \mathrm{Zn}$ | (1) |
|  | (ii) | $2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ | $(1)$ |
|  |  |  | $(1)$ |
| (b) | (i) | recognition of $1: 2$ ratio | (1) |
|  |  | 10 (mol) | $(1)$ |
|  | (ii) | 10 (mol) $=650 \mathrm{~g}$ Allow t.e. from (i) | $(1)$ |
|  | (iii) | 5 (mol) Allow t.e. from (i) | $(1)$ |
|  | (iv) | use of molar volume in correct expression i.e. moles $\times 24$ (or moles $\times$ <br> $24000)$ | (1) |
|  |  | $5 \times 24=120 \mathrm{dm}^{3} / 5 \times 24000=120000 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ |  |
|  |  | Allow t.e. from (iii) |  |

## Question 11

| (a) | (i) | small pieces have greater surface area | (1) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | so more (frequent) collisions | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | (ii) | raise the temperature | (1) |
|  |  | particles move faster / have more energy | (1) |
|  |  | more (frequent) collisions / more particles achieve the activation energy | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Or |  |
|  |  | increase the concentration of acid | (1) |
|  |  | more particles in a given volume / greater concentration of particles | (1) |
|  |  | more (frequent) collisions / greater chance of collision | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |
| (b) | (i) | equilibrium moves to left / less product formed / reaction shifts towards the reactants | (1) |
|  |  | reaction is exothermic / $\Delta \mathrm{H}$ is negative (or reverse reaction is endothermic) | (1) |
|  |  | N.B. If position of equilibrium is stated to move to the right, no marks are awarded for (b)(i). |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | (ii) | change in pressure has no effect | (1) |
|  |  | because no change in moles/ volume during the reaction | (1) |
|  |  | N.B. In (ii), the second mark is awarded only if the first mark has been given i.e. the effect on the position of equilibrium has to be correct in order to score any marks. |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | (iii) | reaction rate increases | (1) |
|  |  | molecules are closer together | (1) |
|  |  | so more (frequent) collisions <br> N.B. In (iii), the second and third marks are awarded only if the first mark has been given. | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |

Total 12 marks

| Question 12 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| (a) | (i) | propane: $2 \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{C}=2 \times 350=700 \mathrm{~kJ}$ | (1) |
|  |  | $8 \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{H}=8 \times 410=3280 \mathrm{~kJ}$ | (1) |
|  |  | oxygen: $50=0=5 \times 495=2475 \mathrm{~kJ}$ | (1) |
|  |  | total $=6455 \mathrm{~kJ}$ | (1) |
|  |  | A t.e. can be given here for the total if there is an arithmetical error. It is not given if the number of bonds broken is incorrect in any part of the above. |  |
|  | (ii) | carbon dioxide: $6 \mathrm{C}=0=6 \times 745=4470 \mathrm{~kJ}$ | (1) |
|  |  | steam: $80-\mathrm{H}=8 \times 465=3720 \mathrm{~kJ}$ | (1) |
|  |  | total $=8190 \mathrm{~kJ}$ | (1) |
|  |  | A t.e. can be given here for the total if there is an arithmetical error. It is not given if the number of bonds broken is incorrect in any part of the above. |  |
|  | (iii) | $\Delta \mathrm{H}=6455-8190$ (must be 'bonds broken - bonds formed' or equivalent) | (1) |
|  |  | $=-1735 \mathrm{~kJ} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$ <br> Allow t.e. from (i) and (ii) even if error in number of bonds broken. | (1) |
| (b) |  | Si-Si bond is weaker than C-C (or converse) so silicon chains less stable (or weaker) / less likely to form / carbon chains are stronger | (1) (1) |
| (c) |  | $\mathrm{Si}-\mathrm{O}$ bond is stronger than $\mathrm{Si}-\mathrm{H}$ so more stable molecule / compound containing silicon and oxygen is more likely to form / compound with $\mathrm{Si}-\mathrm{O}$ bonds is more stable. | (1) (1) |
|  |  |  |  |

Total 13 marks
PAPER TOTAL: 100 MARKS

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