



Pearson

Mark Scheme (Results)

October 2019

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level
In Chemistry (WCH05)
Paper 01 Transition Metals and Organic
Nitrogen Chemistry

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October 2019

Publications Code WCH05_01_1910_MS

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General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

Using the Mark Scheme

Examiners should look for qualities to reward rather than faults to penalise. This does NOT mean giving credit for incorrect or inadequate answers, but it does mean allowing candidates to be rewarded for answers showing correct application of principles and knowledge. Examiners should therefore read carefully and consider every response: even if it is not what is expected it may be worthy of credit.

The mark scheme gives examiners:

- an idea of the types of response expected
- how individual marks are to be awarded
- the total mark for each question
- examples of responses that should NOT receive credit.

/ means that the responses are alternatives and either answer should receive full credit.

() means that a phrase/word is not essential for the award of the mark, but helps the examiner to get the sense of the expected answer.

Phrases/words in **bold** indicate that the meaning of the phrase or the actual word is **essential** to the answer.

ecf/TE/cq (error carried forward) means that a wrong answer given in an earlier part of a question is used correctly in answer to a later part of the same question.

Candidates must make their meaning clear to the examiner to gain the mark. Make sure that the answer makes sense. Do not give credit for correct words/phrases which are put together in a meaningless manner. Answers must be in the correct context.

Quality of Written Communication

Questions which involve the writing of continuous prose will expect candidates to:

- write legibly, with accurate use of spelling, grammar and punctuation in order to make the meaning clear
- select and use a form and style of writing appropriate to purpose and to complex subject matter
- organise information clearly and coherently, using specialist vocabulary when appropriate.

Full marks will be awarded if the candidate has demonstrated the above abilities.

Questions where QWC is likely to be particularly important are indicated (QWC) in the mark scheme, but this does not preclude others.

Section A (multiple choice)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1	<p>The only correct answer is D (+3, +2, +6)</p> <p><i>A is not correct because the oxidation states in columns 1 and 3 are incorrect</i></p> <p><i>B is not correct because the oxidation states in columns 1, 2 and 3 are incorrect</i></p> <p><i>C is not correct because the oxidation state in column 2 is incorrect</i></p>	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2	<p>The only correct answer is A (K₂FeO₄)</p> <p><i>B is not correct because the oxidation number of iron is +2</i></p> <p><i>C is not correct because the oxidation number of iron is +3</i></p> <p><i>D is not correct because the oxidation number of iron is +2</i></p>	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3	<p>The only correct answer is B (1,2-diaminoethane)</p> <p><i>A is not correct because ammonia is monodentate so there would be 6 ligands in an octahedral complex</i></p> <p><i>C is not correct because EDTA is hexadentate so there would be 1 ligand in an octahedral complex</i></p> <p><i>D is not correct because water is monodentate so there would be 6 ligands in an octahedral complex</i></p>	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4	<p>The only correct answer is C (tetrahedral, square planar)</p> <p><i>A is not correct because [Pt(NH₃)₂Cl₂] is not tetrahedral</i></p> <p><i>B is not correct because [CrCl₄]⁻ is not square planar and [Pt(NH₃)₂Cl₂] is not tetrahedral</i></p> <p><i>D is not correct because [CrCl₄]⁻ is not square planar</i></p>	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5	<p>The only correct answer is B (+3)</p> <p>A is not correct because the oxidation number of sulfur increases by 2 so the oxidation number of each Q decreases by 1</p> <p>C is not correct because the oxidation number of sulfur increases by 2 so the oxidation number of each Q decreases by 1</p> <p>D is not correct because the oxidation number of sulfur increases by 2 so the oxidation number of each Q decreases by 1</p>	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6	<p>The only correct answer is D (ionic precipitation)</p> <p>A is not correct because the oxidation number of iron does not change</p> <p>B is not correct because the oxidation number of iron does not change</p> <p>C is not correct because the water is not produced from H and OH in different molecules</p>	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7	<p>The only correct answer is A (CH₃CHO to CH₃CH₂OH)</p> <p>B is not correct because carboxylic acids cannot be reduced to ketones</p> <p>C is not correct because hydride ions could not attack an alkene group</p> <p>D is not correct because hydride ions could not attack a benzene ring</p>	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
8	<p>The only correct answer is B (SO₃)</p> <p>A is not correct because sulfur dioxide does not react to give benzenesulfonic acid</p> <p>C is not correct because the negative ion could not attack a benzene ring</p> <p>D is not correct because the negative ion could not attack a benzene ring</p>	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
9	<p>The only correct answer is D (diazonium ion decomposes above 10°C)</p> <p>A is not correct because nitrous acid does not nitrate the benzene ring</p> <p>B is not correct because the reaction is not highly exothermic</p> <p>C is not correct because the low activation energy does not limit the upper temperature value in the range</p>	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
10	<p>The only correct answer is D (is alkaline)</p> <p>A is not correct because ethylamine has only one functional group so cannot form a zwitterion</p> <p>B is not correct because ethylamine has a lone pair on the N atom which attracts protons, lowering $[H^+]$ in water</p> <p>C is not correct because ethylamine has a lone pair on the N atom which attracts protons, lowering $[H^+]$ in water</p>	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
11	<p>The only correct answer is A ($CH_3CONHC_6H_5$)</p> <p>B is not correct because $C_2H_5CONHC_6H_5$ is the product of C_2H_5COCl and $NH_2C_6H_5$</p> <p>C is not correct because $C_6H_5CONHCH_3$ is the product of C_6H_5COCl with NH_2CH_3</p> <p>D is not correct because $C_6H_5CONHC_2H_5$ is the product of C_6H_5COCl with $NH_2C_2H_5$</p>	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
12	<p>The only correct answer is C (CH_3NH_3Cl)</p> <p>A is not correct because this is the product of HCl and ammonia</p> <p>B is not correct because an H atom is missing from the formula</p> <p>D is not correct because there is no CO group in methylamine</p>	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
13	<p>The only correct answer is C (butanone)</p> <p>A is not correct because but-1-ene has four peaks in the low resolution nmr spectrum</p> <p>B is not correct because butanal has four peaks in the low resolution nmr spectrum</p> <p>D is not correct because butanoic acid has four peaks in the low resolution nmr spectrum</p>	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
14	<p>The only correct answer is D (ketone)</p> <p>A is not correct because an alkyl (methyl) group is present</p> <p>B is not correct because an alkene group is present</p> <p>C is not correct because an amide group is present</p>	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
15	<p>The only correct answer is D (ΔS_{total} and $\ln K$)</p> <p>A is not correct because E_{cell} for a chemical reaction is proportional to both ΔS_{total} and $\ln K$</p> <p>B is not correct because E_{cell} for a chemical reaction is proportional to both ΔS_{total} and $\ln K$</p> <p>C is not correct because E_{cell} for a chemical reaction is proportional to both ΔS_{total} and $\ln K$</p>	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
16	<p>The only correct answer is C (298K and $[H^+(aq)] = 1.00 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$)</p> <p>A is not correct because temperature should not be 273 K</p> <p>B is not correct because temperature should not be 273 K and hydroxide ions are not 1.00 mol dm^{-3}</p> <p>D is not correct because hydroxide ions are not 1.00 mol dm^{-3}</p>	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
17	<p>The only correct answer is C (Fe²⁺(aq))</p> <p>A is not correct because H⁺ is not a catalyst which can be oxidised by one reactant and reduced by the other.</p> <p>B is not correct because Mg²⁺ is not a catalyst which can be oxidised by one reactant and reduced by the other.</p> <p>D is not correct because the negative hydroxide ions would repel the reactant ions.</p>	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
18(a)	<p>The only correct answer is B (X)</p> <p>A is not correct because a polymer formed from an amino acid would contain a CONH (peptide) group</p> <p>C is not correct because a polymer formed from an amino acid would contain a CONH (peptide) group</p> <p>D is not correct because this polymer is formed from a diamine and a dicarboxylic acid, not from an amino acid</p>	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
18(b)	<p>The only correct answer is A (W)</p> <p>B is not correct because the polymer is a condensation polymer and propenamide is an addition polymer</p> <p>C is not correct because there is no amide group present</p> <p>D is not correct because the polymer is not formed from an amide</p>	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
19	<p>The only correct answer is B (3.66)</p> <p>A is not correct because the molar masses have been reversed</p> <p>C is not correct because the percentage yields have not been used</p> <p>D is not correct because moles at each stage have been divided by the percentage yields, not multiplied</p>	1

Total for Section A = 20 marks

Section B

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
20(a)	<p>M1 Al / Mg ALLOW Redox couple eg Mg^{2+}/Mg Al or Mg used in equation (1)</p> <p>M2 $2\text{Al} + 3\text{Mn}^{2+} \rightarrow 2\text{Al}^{3+} + 3\text{Mn}$ OR $\text{Mg} + \text{Mn}^{2+} \rightarrow \text{Mg}^{2+} + \text{Mn}$</p> <p>ALLOW Ba, Ca or V for Mg in M2 as TE Ce for Al in M2 as TE</p> <p>$2\text{M} + \text{Mn}^{2+} \rightarrow 2\text{M}^{+} + \text{Mn}$ where M= Li, Na, K as TE (1)</p> <p>IGNORE State symbols even if incorrect Reversible arrows but with correct direction</p>	<p>Li, Na, K, Ca, Rb, U, Ce Use of Ba (not based on data) Use of Ca^{2+} or Al^{3+} use of metal below Mn in series (except V which can score a TE in M2)</p>	(2)

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
20(b)(i)	A platinum / Pt (1) ALLOW Platinum with platinum black	Pt with hydrogen on the surface	(4)
	B potassium nitrate / KNO ₃ / Sodium nitrate / NaNO ₃ (1) Allow C and D in either order	KBr, KI, KCl, NaCl, KOH, K ₂ SO ₄ , just 'nitrate ions'	
	C potassium manganate(VII) / KMnO ₄ ((aq)) ALLOW Potassium permanganate (1)	potassium manganate with incorrect oxidation number	
	D manganese(II) sulfate / MnSO ₄ / MnCl ₂ / Correct formula for other Mn ²⁺ salts ALLOW 1 mark for formulae of two ions in C and D Mn ²⁺ / Mn ⁺² / manganese(II) ions MnO ₄ ⁻ ((aq)) / Manganate(VII) ions		
	IGNORE Concentrations of solutions (1)		

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
20(b)(ii)	(+) 2.70(V) / 2.7	Any negative value	(1)

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
20(c)	4OH ⁻ → O ₂ + 2H ₂ O + 4e ⁽⁻⁾ / 4OH ⁻ - 4e ⁽⁻⁾ → O ₂ + 2H ₂ O	Unbalanced equations	(1)
	ALLOW multiples Half equations shown as working before correct final equation IGNORE state symbols even if incorrect reversible arrows	Ionic equations including MnO ₄ ⁻ and MnO ₄ ²⁻ but without electrons	

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
20(d)(i)	$3\text{MnO}_4^{2-} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{MnO}_2 + 2\text{MnO}_4^- + 4\text{OH}^-$ <p>ALLOW</p> $3\text{K}_2\text{MnO}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{MnO}_2 + 2\text{KMnO}_4 + 4\text{KOH}$ <p>ALLOW Reversible arrows</p> <p>Correct species including charges on each side of equation OR Two correctly written half equations (2nd and 3rd in the table) (1)</p> <p>Correct balancing (1)</p> <p>Fully correct equation in reverse scores (1)</p> <p>IGNORE state symbols even if incorrect</p>		(2)

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
20(d)(ii)	$E^\ominus = (0.59 - 0.56) = (+) 0.03(\text{V})$ <p>and thermodynamically feasible (because E^\ominus is positive) ALLOW Spontaneous</p>		(1)

(Total for Question 20 = 11 marks)

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark												
21(a)	<p style="text-align: center;">3d 4s</p> <p>Copper: (Ar) <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>↑↓</td><td>↑↓</td><td>↑↓</td><td>↑↓</td><td>↑↓</td></tr></table> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle; margin-left: 20px;"><tr><td>↑</td></tr></table></p> <p>Zinc: (Ar) <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>↑↓</td><td>↑↓</td><td>↑↓</td><td>↑↓</td><td>↑↓</td></tr></table> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle; margin-left: 20px;"><tr><td>↑↓</td></tr></table></p> <p>ALLOW Half headed arrows</p>	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓		(1)
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Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
*21(b)(i)	<p>M1 Zinc has one more proton/ more protons (so nuclear attraction is greater) OR Zinc has greater nuclear charge OR Copper has one fewer proton so nuclear attraction is smaller OR Atomic number of zinc is higher than copper (1)</p> <p>M2 Both have their first electron removed from 4s</p> <p>ALLOW The 4s shell in zinc is full (1)</p> <p>IGNORE Comments on atomic radius Comments about shielding</p>	Cu has lower charge density	(2)

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
*21(b)(ii)	<p>In Cu, second electron is taken from 3d subshell / orbital (which must require more energy than from the 4s in zinc) (1)</p> <p>3d is less well shielded (than 4s in zinc)</p> <p>ALLOW 3d is closer to the nucleus (1)</p>		(2)

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
*21(b)(iii)	<p>There are no transitions of electrons (from a lower) to a higher energy level (in the visible region) ALLOW there are no possible d-d transitions (1)</p> <p>the (3)d sub-shell in zinc is full / there are no empty levels in zinc for transitions to occur / (3)d orbitals are completely full OR Reverse arguments for why other ions are coloured (1)</p>	<p>d orbitals are not split no electrons get excited</p> <p>3d orbital is full The 3d shell is full Zn has a full d orbital Just "Zn is 3d¹⁰" Zn has no unpaired electrons</p>	(2)

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
21(c)(i)	<p>precipitate (pale) blue and solution dark blue</p> <p>Solution colour must be a darker blue than the precipitate colour</p> <p>IGNORE Gelatinous(precipitate)</p>	Answers where solution is not darker blue than precipitate	(1)

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
21(c)(ii)	$[\text{Cu}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4(\text{OH})_2] + 4\text{NH}_3 \rightarrow [\text{Cu}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2(\text{NH}_3)_4]^{2+} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{OH}^-$ <p>formula of complex ion (1) rest of equation (1)</p> <p>ALLOW Equation with products written $[\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4]^{2+} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{OH}^-$ can score both marks</p> <p>Equation using 6NH_3 $[\text{Cu}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4(\text{OH})_2] + 6\text{NH}_3 \rightarrow [\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_6]^{2+} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{OH}^-$ can score for correct balancing (1)</p> <p>IGNORE Order of ligands in complex ions state symbols even if incorrect</p>	$[\text{Cu}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4(\text{OH})_2] + 4\text{NH}_3 \rightarrow [\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2(\text{NH}_3)_4] + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ scores 0 Equations using 2NH_3	(2)

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
21(d)(i)	Amphoteric		(1)

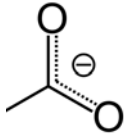
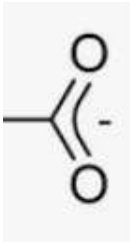
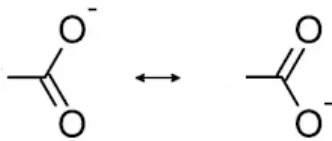
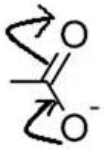
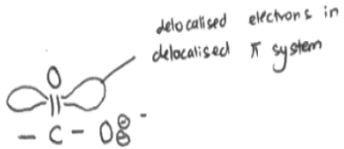
Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
21d(ii)	$\text{Zn}(\text{OH})_2 + 2\text{NaOH} \rightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{ZnO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ $\text{Zn}(\text{OH})_2 + 2\text{OH}^- \rightarrow \text{Zn}(\text{OH})_4^{2-}$ <p>ALLOW $\text{Zn}(\text{OH})_2 + 2\text{OH}^- \rightarrow \text{ZnO}_2^{2-} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$</p> $\text{Zn}(\text{OH})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4 + 2\text{OH}^- \rightarrow \text{Zn}(\text{OH})_4(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2^{2-} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ $\text{Zn}(\text{OH})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4 + 2\text{OH}^- \rightarrow \text{Zn}(\text{OH})_4^{2-} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ <p>IGNORE State symbols even if incorrect</p>	$\text{Zn}(\text{OH})_3^-$ $\text{Zn}(\text{OH})_6^{4-}$	(1)

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
21(e)(i)	$\text{I}_2 + 2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-} \rightarrow 2\text{I}^- + \text{S}_4\text{O}_6^{2-}$ <p>IGNORE State symbols even if incorrect</p>		(1)

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
21(e)(ii)	<p>M1 Mol thiosulfate = $((24.50 \times 0.150)/1000)$ $= 3.675 \times 10^{-3} / 0.003675$ (1)</p> <p>M2 (Mol I₂ = $((3.675 \times 10^{-3} / 2)) = 1.8375 \times 10^{-3} / 0.0018375)$</p> <p>Mol Cu in 25 cm³ = $((2 \times 1.8375 \times 10^{-3}))$ $= 3.675 \times 10^{-3} / 0.003675$ (mol)</p> <p>Mass Cu in 25 cm³ = (0.003675×63.5) $= 2.3336 \times 10^{-1} / 0.23336$ (g) (1)</p> <p>M3 Mass Cu in 250 cm³ = M2 $\times 10 = 2.3336$ (g) (1)</p> <p>M4 % Cu in brass = $((2.3336 \times 100/3.50) = 66.675$ $= 66.7$ (1)</p> <p>Allow correct rounding to 2 or more SF e.g.</p> <p>Rounding to 0.00368 in M1 gives final answer 66.7657 = 66.8% Total score (4)</p> <p>Rounding to 2.33 in M3 gives final answer 66.5714 = 66.6% Total score (4)</p> <p>Allow TE at each stage Use of 2:1 ratio only once can give 33.4% scores 3</p> <p>Correct answer with no working scores 4</p> <p>The multiplications in M2 and M3 ($\times 63.5$ and $\times 10$) can be done in either order.</p>	<p>Use of incorrect ratio</p> <p>Answers > 100% Answers not to 3SF (M4)</p>	(4)

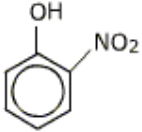

(Total for Question 21 = 17 marks)

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
22(a)	<p>Electrons are not fixed in a particular bond</p> <p>OR</p> <p>not associated with a particular atom/ pair of atoms/ covalent bond</p> <p>OR</p> <p>electrons are shared between three or more atoms</p> <p>OR</p> <p>electrons are not found in a fixed position/in one place</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Electrons are free to move from one bond to another</p> <p>OR</p> <p>electrons are free to move from atom to atom</p> <p>ALLOW</p> <p>Electrons are free to move around a system / molecule / ion / compound</p> <p>IGNORE</p> <p>Just 'electrons are free to move'</p>	<p>Just "electrons which can move"</p> <p>Electrons are not bonded</p> <p>Electrons shared between two or more atoms</p>	(1)

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
22(b)(i)	<p>  </p> <p>OR</p> <p>  </p> <p>OR</p> <p>  </p> <p>OR (with arrows added)</p> <p>  </p> <p>ALLOW Bracketed with charge shown outside</p> <p>IGNORE Lone pairs Bond angles</p>	<p>Diagrams with the bond to the R group of the ion not shown</p> <p>Diagrams with no minus sign or two minus signs</p> <p>Dot and cross diagrams</p> <p>  </p> <p>Only one arrow</p>	(1)

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
*22(d)	<p>The lone pair on the O (of phenol) is delocalised / interacts with the delocalised ring (in benzene) / increases the electron density of the ring</p> <p>OR</p> <p>The lone pair on the O of methanol is not delocalised / has no delocalised ring to interact with (1)</p> <p>The (C-O) bond in phenol has a partial double bond character</p> <p>ALLOW</p> <p>The (C-O) bond is stronger (1)</p>	The lone pair on O attracts the delocalised ring	(2)

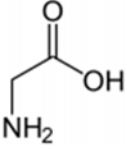
Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
22(e)(i)	<p>Dilute /dil nitric acid</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Nitric acid of concentration between 0.5 and 2 mol dm⁻³ (3% to 12% nitric acid)</p> <p>ALLOW</p> <p>Use of HNO₃ instead of the name</p> <p>Use of concentrated/conc if qualified by a concentration in the correct range e.g conc. HNO₃ of 2.0 mol dm⁻³</p>	<p>Nitrating mixture</p> <p>Any use of sulfuric acid</p> <p>Dilute / dil nitric acid with incorrect concentration quoted.</p>	(1)

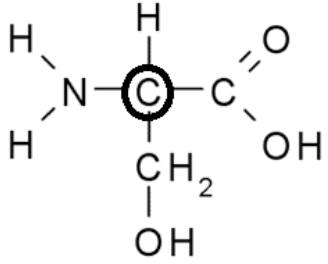
Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
22(e)(ii)	<p>Any two from</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">   </div> <p>ALLOW any pair of isomeric di, tri, or tetranitrophenols Kekule structures</p> <p>IGNORE Connectivity of OH and NO₂ (1)</p>	<p>NO₃ substituents</p> <p>Any two non-isomeric compounds</p> <p>Substituted cyclohexanes</p>	(1)

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
22(e)(iii)	<p>Concentrated nitric acid and concentrated sulfuric acid ALLOW "Concentrated nitric and sulfuric acids" H₂SO₄(l) HNO₃(l) (1)</p> <p>heat in the range of 50-60 °C any temperature in this range ALLOW M2 provided nitric and/or sulfuric acid is mention in M1. (1)</p>	<p>Just "heat" Juse "Heat under reflux"</p>	(2)

(Total for Question 22 = 12 marks)

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
23(a)	<p>IGNORE Comments about London Forces</p> <p>M2 in each method depends on which approach is used. Marks from the two methods cannot be mixed. Information may be given in diagrams.</p> <p>Method 1 M1 amino acids exist as zwitterions (1)</p> <p>M2 the charges are attracted to the (polar) water molecules OR the charges are attracted to the $H^{\delta+}$ or $O^{\delta-}$ in water OR There are ion dipole attractions with the water molecules ALLOW There are dipole/dipole attractions with the water molecules (1)</p> <p>Method 2 M1 hydrogen bonds can form (with water) from the amine / NH_2 group OR hydrogen bonds can form from the carboxylic acid / $COOH$ / OH group (1)</p> <p>M2 This compensates for energy required to breaking H bonds between water OR Energy change is larger than lattice energy of acid (1)</p>	<p>Just "both amino acids and water are polar molecules"</p> <p>Ionic bonding with water</p> <p>Just "they form hydrogen bonds"</p> <p>H bonds can form between the H in the amino acid and the H in water</p>	(2)

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
23(b)	Ninhydrin (solution) ALLOW Ninhydrine (solution) Nin-hydrin (solution)	Ninohydrin Ninhydran Ninhydrain Ninhydr ate Ninhydr ide	(1)
Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
23(c)(i)	$^+\text{NH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{COO}^- / \text{NH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COOH}$ OR  OR fully displayed formula		(1)

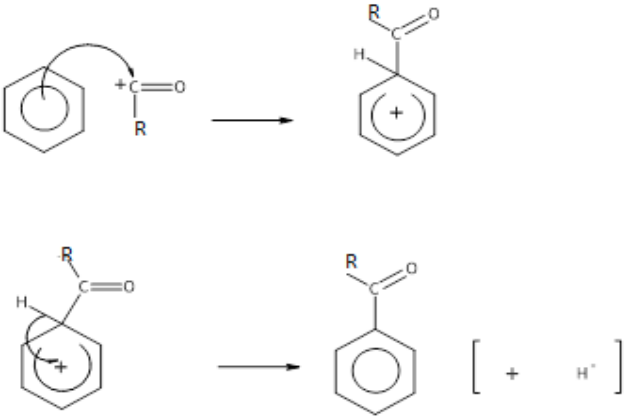
Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
23(c)(ii)	<p>M1 Z contains two OH groups OR Z contains an OH / alcohol group as well as the COOH ALLOW OH and COOH shown in formula (1)</p> <p>M2 formula</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Look carefully for different orientations of this formula. Amino group, COOH and an H should be on the same C and CH₂OH in a side chain.</p> <p>ALLOW undisplayed NH₂, COOH / zwitterion (1)</p> <p>M3 chiral C circled or highlighted in some way ALLOW TE on a chiral C in an incorrect amino acid NH₂CH₂CH(OH)COOH NH₂CH(OH)CH₂COOH (1)</p>	<p>Just "contains COOH" Contains groups other than OH and COOH Contains 2 alcohol groups Answer which does not match formula Eg is an acyl chloride</p> <p>Acid with NH₂ and COOH not on same C: NH₂CH₂CH(OH)COOH NH₂CH(OH)CH₂COOH NH₂C(OH)(CH₃)COOH</p>	(3)

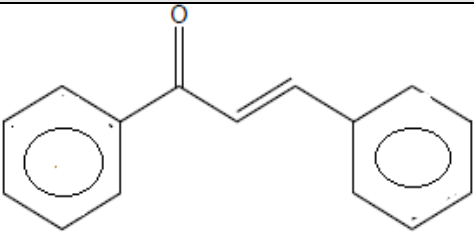
Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
23(c)(iii)	<p>You will see different orientations of the dipeptide. Look carefully.</p> <p>Dipeptide with peptide bond from either COOH of glycine or serine</p> $\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \\ \text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{C}-\text{C}^{\text{O}} \\ \quad \quad \quad \\ \text{H} \quad \quad \quad \text{H} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \\ \text{N}-\text{C}-\text{COOH} \\ \\ \text{CH}_2\text{OH} \end{array}$ <p>OR</p> $\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \\ \text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{C}-\text{C}^{\text{O}} \\ \\ \text{CH}_2\text{OH} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \\ \text{N}-\text{C}-\text{COOH} \\ \\ \text{H} \end{array}$ <p>Correct peptide (CONH) group (1)</p> <p>Rest of dipeptide correct ALLOW TE from $\text{NH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{COOH}$ or $\text{NH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_2\text{COOH}$ in (c)(ii)</p> <p>OR from incorrect Y as long as it is an amino</p> <p>If two are given both must be correct (1)</p>	Molecules without CONH (peptide) link	(2)

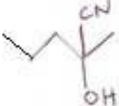
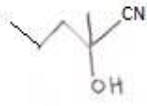
(Total for Question 23 = 9 marks)
Total for Section B = 49 marks

Section C

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
24(a)	$C_{10}H_{16}O$ $C_{10}H_{16}O_1$	$C_{10}H_{15}OH$	1

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
24(b)	<p>$C_2H_5COCl + AlCl_3 \rightarrow C_2H_5CO^+ + AlCl_4^-$ (1)</p> <p>Fully correct mechanisms making propyl benzene from chloropropane score max 3</p>  <p>(R = $-CH_2CH_3$ / $-C_2H_5$)</p> <p>Curly arrow from on or within the circle to positively charged carbon</p> <p>ALLOW Curly arrow from anywhere within the hexagon</p> <p>Positive charge on any part of the electrophile</p> <p>Arrow to any part of the $C_2H_5CO^+$ including to the + charge</p> <p>TE on incorrect electrophile eg CH_3CO^+, $C_3H_7^+$, $C_3H_5O^+$ (1)</p> <p>Intermediate structure including charge with horseshoe covering at least 3 carbon atoms, and facing the tetrahedral carbon and some part of the positive charge must be within the horseshoe (1)</p> <p>Curly arrow from C—H bond to anywhere in the benzene ring. Correct product shown.</p> <p>TE on incorrect electrophile eg CH_3CO^+, $C_2H_5^+$ (1) Correct Kekulé structures score full marks</p> <p>Ignore any involvement of $AlCl_4^-$ at end</p>	<p>$C_3H_5O^+$ for electrophile</p> <p>Curly arrow on or outside the hexagon</p> <p>All bonds to H and CO dotted unless clearly a dots & wedge 3-D structure</p> <p>Bond from benzene ring to C of alkyl group</p> <p>H_2 as product</p>	4

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
24(c)	 <p>OR Formula drawn right to left ALLOW Formula written with -COCH=CH- between benzene rings <i>cis- / Z-</i> isomer</p> <p>IGNORE Reaction intermediate (with OH)</p>		1

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
24(d)	<p>Intermediate</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; gap: 20px;">   </div> <p>CN may be shown in either position</p> <p>ALLOW CN represented as $\equiv\text{N}$ coming from line representing C (1)</p> <p>Step 1: HCN + KCN ALLOW KCN + acid / HCN + alkali / HCN pH 8 IGNORE Ethanol (1)</p> <p>Step 2: (dilute) HCl / other strong acid ALLOW HCl + water Concentrated HCl (1)</p> <p>Step 2 depends on appearance of CN in Step 1 or in the intermediate</p> <p>IGNORE Heat, warm, reflux throughout</p>	<p>Concentrated HCl concentrated H_2SO_4 Carboxylic acids</p> <p>LiAlH_4</p>	3

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
24(e)(i)	<p>Water: (anhydrous) calcium chloride / magnesium sulfate / sodium sulfate / silica gel/ CaCl_2 / MgSO_4/ Na_2SO_4</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(1)</p> <p>Carbon dioxide: Calcium hydroxide/ lime/ slaked lime /quick lime /soda lime/ sodium hydroxide/ potassium hydroxide/ $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ / CaO / NaOH/ KOH</p> <p>ALLOW Lime water</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(1)</p>	<p>Name with incorrect formula Copper sulfate / CuSO_4 Cobalt chloride / CoCl_2 Concentrated sulfuric acid Calcium sulfate Silicon dioxide Concentrated sulfuric acid</p> <p>Sodium carbonate Sodium hydrogencarbonate Lime soda limestone Gas syringe</p>	2

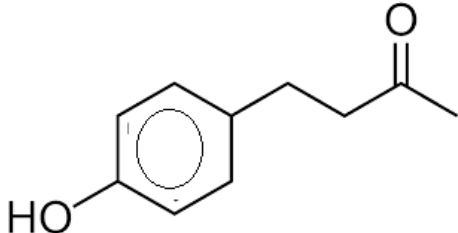
Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
24(e)(ii)	<p>Mass of oxygen in CO_2 and H_2O includes O in compound and O from air/ atmosphere OR Mass of oxygen in CO_2 and H_2O includes mass provided for combustion ALLOW Oxygen comes from air as well (as from the compound) IGNORE Oxygen is in both carbon dioxide and water</p>	<p>Oxygen is lost Oxygen evaporates</p>	1

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
24(f)(i)	Mol C: $(73.17/12) = 6.0975$ Mol H = 7.32 Mol O: $(19.51/16) = 1.219375$ (1) Empirical formula C_5H_6O (1) No TE on incorrect moles Answer with no working scores (1) IGNORE sf except 1 sf		2

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
24(f)(ii)	$C_{10}H_{12}O_2$ Mark independently		1

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
24(f)(iii)	Find m/e value for the line farthest to the right (of the mass spectrum) (excluding minor isotopes) OR find the line with highest m/e value ALLOW m/z for m/e	m/e of the highest peak / The molecular peak The largest peak Peak with highest molecular mass Just 'position of last peak'	1

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
24(f)(iv)	<p>Any matching pair M2 depends on a suitable test in M1 If 2 tests are given both must be correct</p> <p>Add bromine(water) ALLOW Add liquid bromine / Br₂(l) (1)</p> <p>a white precipitate (of tribromophenol) is formed IGNORE Decolorisation Antiseptic smell (1)</p> <p>OR Add sodium (1) Effervescence occurs with phenol (and white solid) ALLOW Hydrogen forms with phenol (1)</p> <p>OR Add iron(III) chloride solution (1) Red/ blue/ purple/ violet colour (1)</p> <p>OR Add ethanoyl chloride/ an acyl chloride (1) Characteristic smell/ fruity smell (1)</p>	<p>use of PCl₅ use of sodium carbonate</p> <p>White solid without gas formation</p>	2

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
24(f)(v)	<p>M1 Structure showing CH₃CO group</p> <p>M2</p>  <p>ALLOW Substituents on any position on benzene ring (1)</p> <p>M3 H in right hand CH₃ labelled as singlet</p> <p>AND</p> <p>H in both adjacent CH₂ labelled as triplet (1)</p> <p>Award M3 for correct labelling of positions of singlet and triplet on skeletal formula</p> <p>M3 can be awarded following errors in M2 e.g. missing phenolic group.</p>	Missing phenolic OH	3

(Total for Question 24 = 21 marks)
Total for SECTION C = 21 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 80 MARKS

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