

Markscheme

May 2017

Chemistry

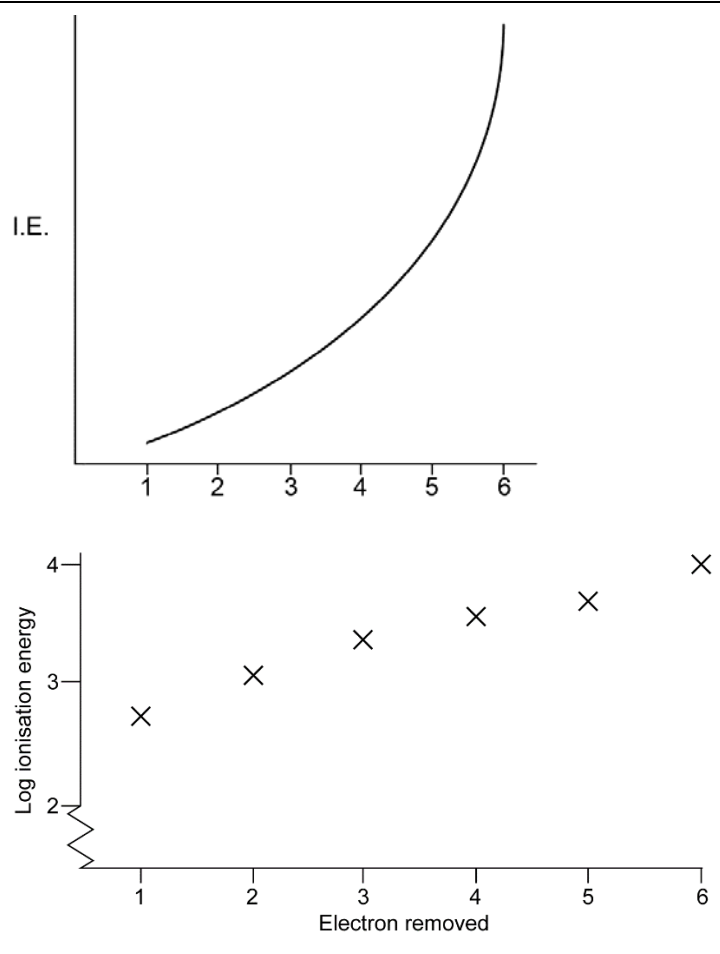
Higher level

Paper 2

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Question			Answers	Notes	Total
1.	c		zero order ✓ rate of reaction is the same for all concentrations of iodine ✓	Accept "all graphs have same/similar gradient".	2
1.	d		slow rate of reaction which gradually increases ✓ as H ⁺ ions are produced «to catalyse the reaction» OR reaction is autocatalytic ✓	M1 should mention "rate of reaction".	2
2.	a		electrostatic attraction ✓ between «a lattice of» metal/positive ions/cations AND «a sea of» delocalized electrons ✓	Accept "mobile electrons". Do not accept "metal atoms/nuclei".	2
2.	b		$\frac{(46 \times 7.98) + (47 \times 7.32) + (48 \times 73.99) + (49 \times 5.46) + (50 \times 5.25)}{100} \checkmark$ = 47.93 ✓	Answer must have two decimal places with a value from 47.90 to 48.00. Award [2] for correct final answer. Award [0] for 47.87 (data booklet value).	2
2.	c		Protons: 22 AND Neutrons: 26 AND Electrons: 22 ✓		1
2.	d	i	1s ² 2s ² 2p ⁶ 3s ² 3p ⁶ 3d ² ✓		1
2.	d	ii	vanadium has smaller ionic radius «leading to stronger metallic bonding» ✓	Accept vanadium has «one» more valence electron«s» «leading to stronger metallic bonding». Accept "atomic" for "ionic".	1

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Question			Answers	Notes	Total
2.	d	iii	 <p>The top graph shows Ionisation Energy (I.E.) on the y-axis and the number of electrons removed (1 to 6) on the x-axis. A smooth curve starts at a low value for 1 electron and rises increasingly steeply as the number of electrons increases, reaching a very high value at 6 electrons.</p> <p>The bottom graph shows Log ionisation energy on the y-axis (with a break between 2 and 4) and Electron removed on the x-axis (1 to 6). Six discrete points marked with 'x' are plotted, showing a regular upward trend from 1 to 5, followed by a sharp increase at 6.</p>	<p><i>A log graph is acceptable.</i> <i>Accept log plot on given axes (without amendment of y-axis).</i></p> <p><i>Award mark if gradient of 5 to 6 is greater than "best fit line" of 1 to 5.</i></p>	1
2.	d	iv	<p>regular increase for first five AND sharp increase to the 6th ✓</p> <p>titanium atoms/ions distort the regular arrangement of atoms/ions OR titanium atoms/ions are a different size to aluminium «atoms/ions» ✓</p> <p>prevent layers sliding over each other ✓</p>	<p><i>Accept diagram showing different sizes of atoms/ions.</i></p>	2

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
2.	e		pair of electrons provided by the ligand ✓	<i>Do not accept "dative" or "co-ordinate bonding" alone.</i>	1
2.	f		partially filled d-orbitals ✓ «ligands cause» d-orbitals «to» split ✓ light is absorbed as electrons transit to a higher energy level «in d-d transitions» OR light is absorbed as electrons are promoted ✓ energy gap corresponds to light in the visible region of the spectrum ✓ colour observed is the complementary colour ✓		4 max
2.	g	i	ionic OR «electrostatic» attraction between oppositely charged ions ✓		1
2.	g	ii	«simple» molecular structure OR weak«er» intermolecular bonds OR weak«er» bonds between molecules ✓	<i>Accept specific examples of weak bonds such as London/dispersion and van der Waals. Do not accept "covalent".</i>	1
2.	h	i	$\text{TiCl}_4(\text{l}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l}) \rightarrow \text{TiO}_2(\text{s}) + 4\text{HCl}(\text{aq})$ correct products ✓ correct balancing ✓	<i>Accept ionic equation. Award M2 if products are HCl and a compound of Ti and O.</i>	2
2.	h	ii	HCl causes breathing/respiratory problems OR HCl is an irritant OR HCl is toxic OR HCl has acidic vapour OR HCl is corrosive ✓	<i>Accept TiO_2 causes breathing problems/is an irritant. Accept "harmful" for both HCl and TiO_2. Accept "smoke is asphyxiant".</i>	1

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
3.	a		V_2O_5 : +5 ✓ VO^{2+} : +4 ✓	<i>Do not penalize incorrect notation twice.</i>	2
3.	b	i	H_2SO_3 (aq) OR Pb (s) ✓		1
3.	b	ii	Zn (s) ✓		1
3.	c	i	VO^{2+} (aq) + V^{2+} (aq) + $2H^+$ (aq) → $2V^{3+}$ (aq) + H_2O (l) ✓	<i>Accept equilibrium sign.</i>	1
3.	c	ii	$E^\ominus \llcorner = +0.34 \text{ V} - (-0.26 \text{ V}) \llcorner = +0.60 \llcorner \text{V} \llcorner$ ✓ $\Delta G^\ominus = \llcorner -nFE^\ominus = -9.65 \times 10^4 \text{ C mol}^{-1} \times 0.60 \text{ J C}^{-1} \llcorner \Rightarrow -57\,900 \llcorner \text{J mol}^{-1} \llcorner / -57.9 \llcorner \text{kJ mol}^{-1} \llcorner$ ✓ spontaneous as ΔG^\ominus is negative ✓	<i>Do not award M3 as a stand-alone answer.</i> <i>Accept "spontaneous" for M3 if answer given for M2 is negative.</i> <i>Accept "spontaneous as E^\ominus is positive" for M3.</i>	3

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
4.	a		$2\text{NiS (s)} + 3\text{O}_2\text{(g)} \rightarrow 2\text{NiO (s)} + 2\text{SO}_2\text{(g)}$ ✓		1
4.	b		formation of «gaseous» pentacarbonyliron is slower OR «gaseous» complexes form at different rates OR gases have different rates of diffusion «due to difference in masses» OR difference in thermal stability of «gaseous» complexes OR difference in boiling points of «gaseous» complexes OR difference in solubility of «gaseous» complexes OR difference in surface affinity «onto solid absorbent» OR difference in chemical properties of «gaseous» complexes ✓	<i>Accept any other valid answer.</i>	1
4.	c	i	$\sum S^{\ominus}_{\text{RHS}} = 313.4 \text{ «J K}^{-1}\text{»}$ AND $\sum S^{\ominus}_{\text{LHS}} = \text{«}(4 \times 197.6) + 29.9 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{»} \Rightarrow 820.3 \text{ «J K}^{-1}\text{»}$ ✓ $\Delta S^{\ominus} \text{ «} = \sum S^{\ominus}_{\text{RHS}} - \sum S^{\ominus}_{\text{LHS}} = 313.4 - 820.3 = -506.9 \text{ «J K}^{-1}\text{»}$ ✓	<i>Award [2] for correct final answer.</i>	2
4.	c	ii	$\Delta H^{\ominus} \text{ «} = -633.0 - 4 \times (-110.5) \text{»} = -191 \text{ «kJ»}$ ✓		1
4.	c	iii	«when» $\Delta G = 0$ «forward and backward reactions are equally favourable» ✓ «when $\Delta G = 0$, $T = \frac{\Delta H}{\Delta S}$ », $T = \text{«} \frac{191 \text{ kJ}}{0.5069 \text{ kJ K}^{-1}} \Rightarrow 377 \text{ «K»}$ ✓ «temperature $\Rightarrow 104 \text{ «}^{\circ}\text{C}$ » ✓	<i>Award [3] for correct final answer. Use of -500 J K^{-1} and -200 kJ gives $127 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. Award [2 max] for $T < 104 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. Accept $\Delta G < 0$ and $T > 104 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.</i>	3

Question		Answers	Notes	Total
4.	d	CO is toxic/poisonous OR Ni(CO) ₄ decomposition deposits nickel in the lungs OR tetracarbonylnickel is toxic/poisonous OR tetracarbonylnickel is highly flammable «auto-ignition temperature of 60 °C» ✓		1

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
5.	a		107° ✓	Accept 100° to <109.5°. Literature value = 105.8°	1
5.	b		tetrahedral ✓ sp ³ ✓	No ECF allowed.	2
5.	c		removes/reacts with OH ⁻ ✓ moves to the right/products «to replace OH ⁻ ions» ✓	Accept ionic equation for M1.	2
5.	d	i	$K_b = 10^{-5.77} / 1.698 \times 10^{-6}$ OR $K_b = \frac{[\text{N}_2\text{H}_5^+] \times [\text{OH}^-]}{[\text{N}_2\text{H}_4]}$ ✓ $[\text{OH}^-]^2 \llcorner = 1.698 \times 10^{-6} \times 0.0100 \llcorner = 1.698 \times 10^{-8}$ OR $[\text{OH}^-] \llcorner = \sqrt{1.698 \times 10^{-8}} \llcorner = 1.303 \times 10^{-4} \llcorner \llcorner \text{mol dm}^{-3} \llcorner \llcorner$ ✓ $\text{pH} \llcorner = -\log_{10} \frac{1 \times 10^{-14}}{1.3 \times 10^{-4}} \llcorner = 10.1 \llcorner$ ✓	Award [3] for correct final answer. Give appropriate credit for other methods containing errors that do not yield correct final answer.	3
5.	d	ii	methyl red OR bromocresol green OR bromophenol blue OR methyl orange ✓		1
5.	e		bubbles OR gas OR magnesium disappears ✓ $2\text{NH}_4^+ (\text{aq}) + \text{Mg} (\text{s}) \rightarrow \text{Mg}^{2+} (\text{aq}) + 2\text{NH}_3 (\text{aq}) + \text{H}_2 (\text{g}) \llcorner$ ✓	Do not accept "hydrogen" without reference to observed changes. Accept "smell of ammonia". Accept $2\text{H}^+ (\text{aq}) + \text{Mg} (\text{s}) \rightarrow \text{Mg}^{2+} (\text{aq}) + \text{H}_2 (\text{g})$ Equation must be ionic.	2

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
5.	f		<p>bonds broken: $E(\text{N-N}) + 4E(\text{N-H})$ OR $158 \text{ «kJ mol}^{-1}\text{»} + 4 \times 391 \text{ «kJ mol}^{-1}\text{»} / 1722 \text{ «kJ}\text{»} \checkmark$</p> <p>bonds formed: $E(\text{N}\equiv\text{N}) + 2E(\text{H-H})$ OR $945 \text{ «kJ mol}^{-1}\text{»} + 2 \times 436 \text{ «kJ mol}^{-1}\text{»} / 1817 \text{ «kJ}\text{»} \checkmark$</p> <p>$\ll \Delta H = \text{bonds broken} - \text{bonds formed} = 1722 - 1817 \Rightarrow -95 \text{ «kJ}\text{»} \checkmark$</p>	<p><i>Award [3] for correct final answer.</i> <i>Award [2 max] for +95 «kJ».</i></p>	3
5.	g		<p style="text-align: center;">-95 kJ mol^{-1}</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$\text{N}_2\text{H}_4(\text{g}) \longrightarrow \text{N}_2(\text{g}) + 2\text{H}_2(\text{g})$</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> </p> <p>OR $\Delta H_{\text{vap}} = -50.6 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1} - (-95 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}) \checkmark$</p> <p>$\ll \Delta H_{\text{vap}} \Rightarrow +44 \text{ «kJ mol}^{-1}\text{»} \checkmark$</p>	<p><i>Award [2] for correct final answer. Award [1 max] for $-44 \text{ «kJ mol}^{-1}\text{»}$.</i></p> <p><i>Award [2] for:</i> $\Delta H_{\text{vap}} = -50.6 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1} - (-85 \text{ J mol}^{-1}) = +34 \text{ «kJ mol}^{-1}\text{»}$. <i>Award [1 max] for $-34 \text{ «kJ mol}^{-1}\text{»}$.</i></p>	2
5.	h	i	<p>total mass of oxygen $\ll = 8.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ g dm}^{-3} \times 1000 \text{ dm}^3 \gg = 8.0 \text{ «g}\text{»}$</p> <p>$n(\text{O}_2) \ll = \frac{8.0 \text{ g}}{32.00 \text{ g mol}^{-1}} = \gg 0.25 \text{ «mol}\text{»}$</p> <p>OR $n(\text{N}_2\text{H}_4) = n(\text{O}_2) \checkmark$</p> <p>$\ll \text{mass of hydrazine} = 0.25 \text{ mol} \times 32.06 \text{ g mol}^{-1} \Rightarrow 8.0 \text{ «g}\text{»} \checkmark$</p>	<p><i>Award [3] for correct final answer.</i></p>	3

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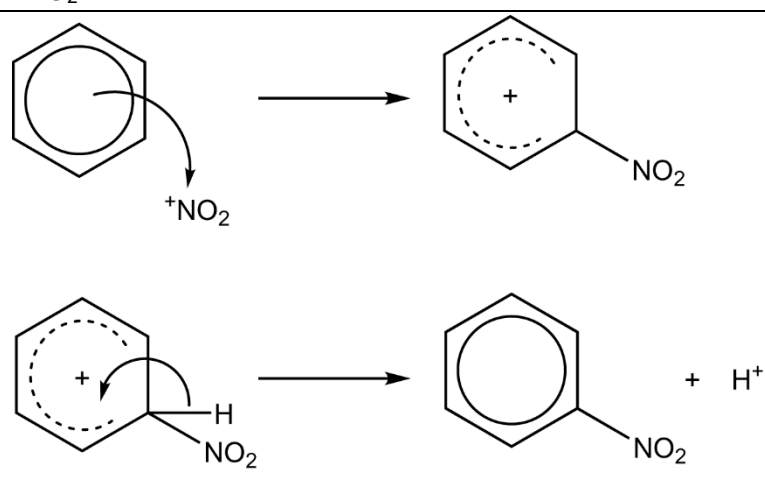
(Question 5h continued)

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
5.	h	ii	$\llcorner n(\text{N}_2\text{H}_4) = n(\text{O}_2) = \frac{8.0\text{g}}{32.00\text{g mol}^{-1}} = \gg 0.25 \llcorner \text{mol} \llcorner$ $\llcorner \text{volume of nitrogen} = 0.25 \text{ mol} \times 24.8 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1} \gg = 6.2 \llcorner \text{dm}^3 \llcorner \checkmark$	<i>Award [1] for correct final answer.</i>	1

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
6.	a		substitution AND «free-»radical OR substitution AND chain ✓	Award [1] for “«free-»radical substitution” or “S _R ” written anywhere in the answer.	1
6.	b	i	Two propagation steps: C ₂ H ₆ + •Cl → C ₂ H ₅ • + HCl ✓ C ₂ H ₅ • + Cl ₂ → C ₂ H ₅ Cl + •Cl ✓ One termination step: C ₂ H ₅ • + C ₂ H ₅ • → C ₄ H ₁₀ OR C ₂ H ₅ • + •Cl → C ₂ H ₅ Cl OR •Cl + •Cl → Cl ₂ ✓	Accept radical without • if consistent throughout. Allow ECF for incorrect radicals produced in propagation step for M3.	3
6.	b	ii	triplet AND quartet ✓		1
6.	b	iii	chemical shift/signal outside range of common chemical shift/signal ✓ strong signal/12/all H atoms in same environment OR singlet/no splitting of the signal ✓ volatile/easily separated/easily removed OR inert/stable ✓ contains three common NMR nuclei/ ¹ H and ¹³ C and ²⁹ Si ✓	Do not accept chemical shift = 0.	2 max

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Question			Answers	Notes	Total
6.	c	i	$C = \frac{24.27}{12.01} = 2.021 \text{ AND } H = \frac{4.08}{1.01} = 4.04 \text{ AND } Cl = \frac{71.65}{35.45} = 2.021 \checkmark$ «hence» CH ₂ Cl ✓	Accept $\frac{24.27}{12.01} : \frac{4.08}{1.01} : \frac{71.65}{35.45}$. Do not accept C ₂ H ₄ Cl ₂ . Award [2] for correct final answer.	2
6.	c	ii	molecular ion peak(s) «about» <i>m/z</i> 100 AND «so» C ₂ H ₄ Cl ₂ «isotopes of Cl» ✓ two signals «in ¹ H NMR spectrum» AND «so» CH ₃ CHCl ₂ OR «signals in» 3:1 ratio «in ¹ H NMR spectrum» AND «so» CH ₃ CHCl ₂ OR one doublet and one quartet «in ¹ H NMR spectrum» AND «so» CH ₃ CHCl ₂ ✓ 1,1-dichloroethane ✓	Accept “peaks” for “signals”. Allow ECF for M3 if the formula of an incorrect chlorohydrocarbon is identified.	3
6.	c	iii	base OR proton acceptor ✓		1
6.	d		$\begin{array}{cccccc} H & H & H & H & H & H \\ & & & & & \\ -C & -C & -C & -C & -C & -C- \\ & & & & & \\ Cl & H & Cl & H & Cl & H \end{array} \checkmark$	Continuation bonds must be shown. Ignore square brackets and “n”. Accept $\begin{array}{c} [\begin{array}{cc} H & H \\ & \\ -C & -C- \\ & \\ H & Cl \end{array}]_3 \end{array}$	1

Question		Answers	Notes	Total
7.	a	<p>Any two of: planar «X-ray» ✓</p> <p>C to C bond lengths all equal OR C to C bonds intermediate in length between C–C and C=C ✓</p> <p>all C–C–C bond angles equal ✓</p>		2 max
7.	b	<p>benzene: «electrophilic» substitution/S_E AND cyclohexene: «electrophilic» addition/A_E ✓</p>	Accept correct equations.	1
7.	c	<p>«concentrated» nitric AND sulfuric acids ✓ +NO₂ ✓</p>	Accept NO ₂ ⁺ .	2
7.	d	 <p>curly arrow going from benzene ring to N of +NO₂/NO₂⁺ ✓ carbocation with correct formula and positive charge on ring ✓ curly arrow going from C–H bond to benzene ring of cation ✓ formation of organic product AND H⁺ ✓</p>	<p>Accept mechanism with corresponding Kekulé structures.</p> <p>Do not accept a circle in M2 or M3.</p> <p>Accept first arrow starting either inside the circle or on the circle.</p> <p>M2 may be awarded from correct diagram for M3.</p> <p>M4: Accept C₆H₅NO₂ + H₂SO₄ if HSO₄⁻ used in M3.</p>	4

Question		Answers	Notes	Total
7.	e	<p>Fe/Zn/Sn AND HCl/H₂SO₄/CH₃COOH ✓</p> <p>NaOH/KOH ✓</p>	<p>Accept other suitable metals and acids. Accept other suitable bases. Award [1 max] for single-step reducing agents (such as H₂/Pt, Na₂S etc.). Accept formulas or names.</p>	2
8.	a	<p>NO• (g) + O₃ (g) → NO₂• (g) + O₂ (g) ✓</p> <p>NO₂• (g) + O• (g) → NO• (g) + O₂ (g)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>NO₂• (g) + O₃ (g) → NO• (g) + 2O₂ (g) ✓</p>	<p>Allow representation of radicals without • if consistent throughout.</p>	2
8.	b	<p>«loss of ozone» allows UV radiation to penetrate atmosphere/reach earth ✓</p> <p>UV radiation causes skin cancer</p> <p>OR</p> <p>UV radiation causes tissue damage ✓</p>		2