

# Markscheme

**May 2018**

**Chemistry**

**Higher level**

**Paper 3**

43 pages

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Section A

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
1.	a	i	<p>consists of single/one sheet/layer «of carbon atoms» ✓</p> <p>graphene has no density measurement <b>OR</b> graphene has no distance between layers data <b>OR</b> graphene has large specific surface area «compared to graphite» ✓</p>	<p><i>Do not accept “sp<sup>2</sup>” alone without reference to single/one sheet/layer.</i></p> <p><i>Accept “thickness of one atom” OR “consists of a plane” for M1.</i></p>	2
1.	a	ii	<p>Any one of these alternatives:</p> <p><b>ALTERNATIVE 1</b></p> <p><math>\frac{1.3 \times 10^{11}}{76 \times 10^6}</math> »</p> <p><math>1.7 \times 10^3/1711</math> ✓</p> <p><b>ALTERNATIVE 2</b></p> <p><math>1600 \times 76 \times 10^6 = 1.2 \times 10^{11}</math> «is less than tensile strength of graphene» ✓</p> <p><b>ALTERNATIVE 3</b></p> <p><math>\frac{1.3 \times 10^{11}}{1600} = 8.1 \times 10^7</math> «is greater than upper end of tensile strength for graphite» ✓</p>	<p><i>Accept any value in the range 1700–27 083. Answer may be expressed in scientific notation or otherwise.</i></p> <p><i>Accept any value calculated which is less than the graphene tensile strength based on a value chosen from within the 4.8–<math>76 \times 10^6</math> range.</i></p>	1

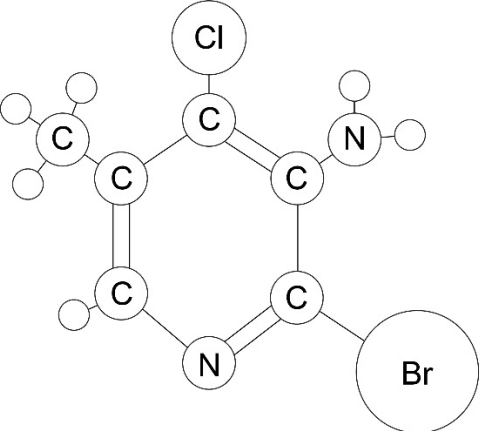
(continued...)

(Question 1a continued)

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
1.	a	iii	«graphene has a high electron mobility of» 15 000–200 000 «cm <sup>2</sup> V <sup>-1</sup> s <sup>-1</sup> » ✓	<i>A specific value or range of values must be given.</i> <i>Accept any value in the 15 000–200 000 «cm<sup>2</sup> V<sup>-1</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>» range.</i>	1
1.	b		smaller/zero ✓  no delocalized electrons/electrons are bound/electrons not free to move/electrons not free to roam <b>OR</b> localized electrons «in sigma bonds» <b>OR</b> large band gap ✓	<i>Accept “diamond is a dielectric” <b>OR</b> “diamond does <b>not</b> conduct electricity” for M2.</i> <i>Award [1 max] for just “immobile/less mobile”.</i> <i>Award [2] for “electrons immobile «in diamond» due to the large band gap” <b>OR</b> “electrons «in diamond» immobile since electrons are localized «in the sigma bonds»”.</i>	2

Question		Answers	Notes	Total
1.	c	<p>shorter bonds in graphene</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>bonds in graphene intermediate between single and double</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>bond order in graphene is 1.33</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>delocalization creates stronger bonds</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>shorter bonds are stronger ✓</p> <p>stronger/shorter bonds require higher temperature/faster thermal motion to be altered</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>stronger/shorter bonds require greater energy to be broken ✓</p>		2

Question		Answers	Notes	Total
2.	a	<p>Any two of:</p> <p><i>Ethene</i>: «carbon–carbon» double bond <b>AND</b> <i>Ethane</i>: «carbon–carbon» single bond ✓</p> <p>ethene has a shorter carbon–carbon bond «than ethane» ✓</p> <p><i>Ethene</i>: planar/two-dimensional/2-D <b>AND</b> <i>Ethane</i>: tetrahedral «carbons»/three-dimensional/3-D</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p><i>Ethene</i>: each carbon surrounded by three electron domains <b>AND</b> <i>Ethane</i>: each carbon surrounded by four electron domains</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>different molecular geometries/shapes ✓</p> <p>rotation about carbon–carbon inhibited/blocked in ethene <b>AND</b> not in ethane ✓</p> <p>«H–C–C/H–C–H» bond angles different</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p><i>Ethene</i>: «bond angles approximately» 120° <b>AND</b> <i>Ethane</i>: 109.5/109° ✓</p>	<p>Do <b>not</b> accept “different number of atoms/hydrogens/bonds” etc.</p> <p>Accept “<i>Ethene</i>: unsaturated <b>AND</b> <i>Ethane</i>: saturated” <b>OR</b> “<i>Ethene</i>: has a double bond <b>AND</b> <i>Ethane</i>: does not” <b>OR</b> “<i>Ethene</i>: two flexible bonds between carbon atoms <b>AND</b> <i>Ethane</i>: one”.</p> <p>Accept any reasonable physical description of the two different molecular models based on a variety of kits for M1.</p> <p>For ethene, accept any bond angle in the range 117–122°.</p> <p>Award [2] if any two of the concepts listed are shown in a correctly labelled or annotated diagram.</p> <p>Award [1 max] for two correct statements for either molecule but with no comparison given to the other.</p> <p>Award [1 max] for suitable unlabeled diagrams of both compounds.</p>	2 max

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
2.	b	i	<p>6 carbon atoms labelled in correct positions ✓</p> <p>both nitrogen atoms labelled in correct positions ✓</p> <p>bromine <b>AND</b> chlorine atoms labelled in correct positions ✓</p> 		3

(continued...)

(Question 2b continued)

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
2.	b	ii	<p>accurate bond angles/lengths can be measured</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>«using mathematical functions» can calculate expected shapes based on energy minimizations</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>better visualization of possible bond rotations/conformation/modes of vibration</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>can visualize macromolecules/proteins/DNA</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>hydrogen bonding «networks» can be generated/allows intermolecular forces «of attraction» to be simulated</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>more variety of visualization representations/can observe space filling</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>can produce an electron density map/electrostatic potential map</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>once model is generated file can be saved for future use/computer models can be shared globally by scientists</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>helps design molecules of biological significance/assists in drug design «using libraries»</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>can predict molecular interactions with solvents/can predict physical properties/can predict spectral data/can examine crystal structures</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>«often» easier to construct/modify «model» ✓</p>	<p>Accept “precise” for “accurate”.</p> <p>Accept “computer generated structural representation is normally what is expected in order to be published «in a scientific journal»”.</p> <p>Accept “easier to see different sizes of atoms/atomic radii”.</p>	1

(continued...)



(Question 2b continued)

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
2.	b	iii	bonds within ring have resonance <b>OR</b> contains delocalized «conjugated pi» electrons in ring ✓	<i>There must be reference to a ring or cyclic structure.</i>  <i>Accept “alternating single and double bonds in a ring”.</i>  <i>Accept “ring which shows resonance/delocalization”.</i>  <i>Accept “follows Hückel/4n +2 rule”.</i>  <i>Do <b>not</b> accept “contains one or more benzene rings”.</i>	1

**Section B**

**Option A — Materials**

Question		Answers	Notes	Total
3.	a	<p><i>Alloy:</i> mixture of <u>metal</u> with other metals/non-metals <b>OR</b> mixture of elements that retains the properties of a <u>metal</u> ✓</p> <p><i>Composite:</i> reinforcing phase embedded in matrix phase ✓</p>	<p>Award <b>[1 max]</b> for implying “composites only have heterogeneous/nonhomogeneous compositions”.</p>	2
3.	b	<p>effective for yttrium «but less/not for nickel» ✓</p> <p>points on nickel graph do not lie on «<math>y = x</math>» line <b>OR</b> cannot be used for low concentrations of nickel <b>OR</b> concentration of nickel is lower than recorded value ✓</p>	<p>Accept “ICP-OES is more accurate for lower yttrium concentrations than higher concentrations” for M1.</p> <p>Accept [Ni] and [Y] for concentrations of nickel and yttrium.</p> <p>Accept “detection limit for yttrium is lower than for nickel” for M2.</p> <p>Award <b>[1 max]</b> for “more accurate for yttrium at lower concentrations <b>AND</b> nickel at higher concentrations”.</p>	2

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
3.	c	i	<p>Graph 1: determines wavelength of maximum absorption/maximum intensity «for vanadium» ✓</p> <p>Graph 2: determines absorption of known concentrations «at that wavelength»  <b>OR</b>                      estimates [V]/concentration in a sample using «the signal» intensity ✓</p>	<p>Do <b>not</b> accept just “determines maximum wavelength/<math>\lambda_{max}</math>” for M1.</p> <p>Do <b>not</b> accept “calibration curve” for M2.</p>	2
3.	c	ii	<p>«14 950 = 392.19x + 147.62»                      x = 37.74 «<math>\mu\text{g kg}^{-1}</math>» ✓</p>	<p>Answer must be given to <b>four significant figures</b>.</p> <p>Do <b>not</b> accept values obtained directly from the graph.</p>	1
3.	c	iii	<p>vanadium reduced in first reaction <b>AND</b> oxidized in second reaction  <b>OR</b>                      V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> oxidizes SO<sub>2</sub> in first reaction <b>AND</b> VO<sub>2</sub> reduces O<sub>2</sub> in second reaction  <b>OR</b>                      vanadium returns to original oxidation state «after reaction» ✓</p> <p>provides an alternative reaction pathway/mechanism «with a lower activation energy» ✓</p>	<p>Do <b>not</b> accept “reactants adsorb onto surface <b>AND</b> products desorb”.</p> <p>Accept “oxidation number” for “oxidation state”.</p>	2

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
4.	a	i	2 ✓		1
4.	a	ii	$n\lambda = 2d\sin\theta$ <b>OR</b> $\theta = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{n\lambda}{2d}\right) \checkmark$ $\theta = \text{«}\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{150}{2 \times 303}\right) \Rightarrow 14.3\text{«}^\circ \text{»} \checkmark$	<i>Award [2] for correct final answer.</i>	2
4.	a	iii	$m = \text{«}\frac{50.94}{6.02 \times 10^{23}} \Rightarrow 8.46 \times 10^{-23} \text{«g»} \checkmark$		1
4.	a	iv	$\text{«}303 \text{ pm} = 303 \times 10^{-10} \text{ cm}\text{»}$ $V = \text{«}(303 \times 10^{-10})^3 \Rightarrow 2.78 \times 10^{-23} \text{ «cm}^3 \text{»} \checkmark$		1
4.	a	v	$\text{«}8.46 \times 10^{-23} \text{ g} \times 2 \Rightarrow 1.69 \times 10^{-22} \text{ «g»} \checkmark$ $d = \text{«}\frac{1.69 \times 10^{-22} \text{ g}}{2.78 \times 10^{-23} \text{ cm}^3} \Rightarrow 6.08 \text{ «g cm}^{-3}\text{»} \checkmark$	<i>Accept any value in the range 6.07–6.09 «g cm<sup>-3</sup>».</i> <i>Award [2] for correct final answer.</i>	2

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
4.	b	i	<p>Any one of these alternatives:</p> <p><b>ALTERNATIVE 1</b>                      disrupt enzyme binding sites ✓                      which can inhibit/over-stimulate enzymes ✓</p> <p><b>ALTERNATIVE 2</b>                      disrupt endocrine system ✓                      because they compete for active sites of enzymes/cellular receptors ✓</p> <p><b>ALTERNATIVE 3</b>                      form complexes/coordination compounds ✓                      which can bind to enzymes ✓</p> <p><b>ALTERNATIVE 4</b>                      act as oxidizing/reducing agents  <b>OR</b>                      act as catalysts ✓                      which can initiate unwanted reactions ✓</p>	<p>Accept "can undergo oxidation–reduction reactions" for M1 in Alternative 4.</p>	2
4.	b	ii	$\text{V}^{4+}(\text{aq}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2(\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{V}^{5+}(\text{aq}) + \text{OH}^{-}(\text{aq}) + \bullet\text{OH}(\text{aq}) \checkmark$	<p>Do <b>not</b> accept • on H.                      Accept answer without •.</p>	1



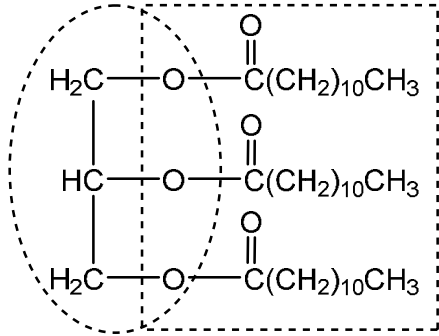
Question			Answers	Notes	Total
5.	c	i	<p>Any one of these alternatives:</p> <p><b>ALTERNATIVE 1</b></p> <p><i>Polyester</i>: produced by condensation/esterification polymerization ✓</p> <p><i>Polyethene</i>: produced by addition polymerization ✓</p> <p><b>ALTERNATIVE 2</b></p> <p><i>Polyester</i>: reaction between monomers/molecules containing two functional groups per molecule ✓</p> <p><i>Polyethene</i>: reaction between monomers/molecules containing a carbon-carbon double bond/C=C ✓</p> <p><b>ALTERNATIVE 3</b></p> <p>polyester polymerization forms a by-product/H<sub>2</sub>O ✓</p> <p>polyethene has no by-products/100 % atom economy ✓</p>	<p>Accept the names of different catalysts used for each polymerization as an alternative answer.</p>	2
5.	c	ii	<p>more pliable/flexible materials</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>more durable/non-corrosive/longer-lasting materials</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>greater variety of materials</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>lower density</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>can be clear/translucent ✓</p>	<p>Accept "more adaptable".</p> <p>Do <b>not</b> accept just "more useful".</p>	1

Question		Answers	Notes	Total
6.	a	<p><i>Arc discharge:</i> graphite electrode <b>OR</b> hydrocarbon solvent ✓</p> <p><i>CVD:</i> gaseous hydrocarbons ✓</p>	<p>Accept "carbon electrode".</p> <p>Accept specific examples of suitable hydrocarbon solvents (eg, methyl benzene/toluene <b>OR</b> cyclohexane).</p> <p>Accept specific examples of suitable gaseous hydrocarbons (eg, methane, ethane, ethyne/acetylene) <b>OR</b> carbon monoxide <b>OR</b> carbon dioxide.</p>	2
6.	b	<p>Any two from:</p> <p>chemically stable <b>AND</b> does not «chemically» degrade over time ✓</p> <p>stable over range of temperatures <b>AND</b> to avoid «voltage/random shift» fluctuations ✓</p> <p>polar <b>AND</b> influenced by an electric field ✓</p> <p>strong intermolecular forces <b>AND</b> allow molecule to align in specific orientations ✓</p>	<p>Award [<b>1 max</b>] for identifying two correct properties without any discussion given or incorrect interpretation of suitability.</p> <p>Accept "voltage" for "electric field".</p>	2 max

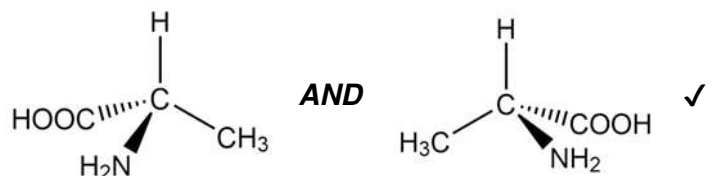


Option B — Biochemistry

Question		Answers	Notes	Total
7.	a	<p>Type of reaction: condensation</p> <p><b>OR</b> esterification/triesterification</p> <p><b>OR</b> nucleophilic substitution/nucleophilic displacement/S<sub>N</sub>2 ✓</p> <p>By-product: water/H<sub>2</sub>O ✓</p>	<p><i>Do not accept just "substitution/displacement".</i></p>	2
7.	b	<p><b>ALTERNATIVE 1</b></p> <p>« <math>\frac{334}{253.8} \Rightarrow 1.32</math> <b>AND</b> « <math>\frac{100}{304.5} \Rightarrow 0.328</math> ✓</p> <p>« <math>\frac{1.32}{0.328} \approx 4</math> ✓</p> <p><b>ALTERNATIVE 2</b></p> <p>« <math>334 \times \frac{304.5}{100} \approx 1017</math> ✓</p> <p>« <math>\frac{1017}{253.8} \approx 4</math> ✓</p>	<p><i>Award [2] for correct final answer.</i></p>	2

Question		Answers	Notes	Total
7.	c	 <p>glycerol backbone as circled ✓</p> <p>ester section as boxed ✓</p>	<p>Accept a skeletal structure.</p> <p>Penalize missing hydrogens or incorrect bond connectivities once only in Option B.</p> <p>Accept condensed formula for ester.</p> <p>Do <b>not</b> accept structures with one or two ester groups.</p>	2
7.	d	<p>has affected consumption of <i>trans</i>-fats/<i>cis</i>-fats/saturated fats/unsaturated fats/hydrogenated/artificially altered fats</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>reduce/eliminate <i>trans</i>-fats/increase in <i>cis</i>-fats</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>reduce/eliminate saturated fats</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>increase unsaturated fats ✓</p>	<p>Do <b>not</b> accept “decrease in fat” alone.</p> <p>Accept “lipid” for “fats”.</p>	1
7.	e	$\frac{29.9 \text{ g}}{150.15 \text{ g mol}^{-1}} \Rightarrow 0.199 \text{ «mol» } \checkmark$ $\llcorner 0.199 \text{ mol} \times 205.9 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1} \Rightarrow 41.0 \text{ «kJ» } \checkmark$	<p>Ignore significant figures in M1.</p> <p>Award [2] for correct final answer.</p> <p>Award [1 max] for incorrect significant figures in final answer.</p>	2

Question		Answers	Notes	Total				
8.	a	$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & \text{O} & & \text{O} & & \\ & & \parallel & & \parallel & & \\ \text{H}_2\text{N} & - & \text{CH} & - & \text{C} & - & \text{N} & - & \text{H} & - & \text{CH} & - & \text{C} & - & \text{OH} \\ & &   & & & &   & & & &   & & & & \\ & & \text{CH}_3 & & & & \text{H} & & & & & & & & \end{array}$ <p>peptide bond (eg, CONH) ✓</p> <p>order of amino acids (ie, correct dipeptide) ✓</p>	<p>Accept zwitterion form of dipeptide.</p> <p>Accept a condensed structural formula or a skeletal structure.</p> <p>Penalize missing hydrogens or incorrect bond connectivities once only in Option B.</p> <p>M2 can only be scored if M1 correct.</p>	2				
8.	b	3 ✓		1				
8.	c	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;"> <math display="block">\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\   \\ \text{H}_3\text{N}^{\oplus} - \text{C} - \text{COOH} \\   \\ \text{H} \end{array}</math> <p>pH = 1.0</p> </td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;"> <math display="block">\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\   \\ \text{H}_3\text{N}^{\oplus} - \text{C} - \text{COO}^{\ominus} \\   \\ \text{H} \end{array}</math> <p>pH = 6.0</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right; padding-right: 10px;">✓</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding-right: 10px;">✓</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\   \\ \text{H}_3\text{N}^{\oplus} - \text{C} - \text{COOH} \\   \\ \text{H} \end{array}$ <p>pH = 1.0</p>	$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\   \\ \text{H}_3\text{N}^{\oplus} - \text{C} - \text{COO}^{\ominus} \\   \\ \text{H} \end{array}$ <p>pH = 6.0</p>	✓	✓	<p>Penalize charge on incorrect atom once only.</p> <p>Penalize missing hydrogens or incorrect bond connectivities once only in Option B.</p> <p>Accept condensed structural formulas.</p> <p>Accept skeletal structures.</p>	2
$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\   \\ \text{H}_3\text{N}^{\oplus} - \text{C} - \text{COOH} \\   \\ \text{H} \end{array}$ <p>pH = 1.0</p>	$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\   \\ \text{H}_3\text{N}^{\oplus} - \text{C} - \text{COO}^{\ominus} \\   \\ \text{H} \end{array}$ <p>pH = 6.0</p>							
✓	✓							

Question		Answers	Notes	Total
8.	d	<p><b>ALTERNATIVE 1</b></p> <p>«pH = 6.36 + log ( <math>\frac{2.50 \times 10^{-2}}{1.25 \times 10^{-3}}</math> ) =»</p> <p>7.66 ✓</p> <p><b>ALTERNATIVE 2</b></p> <p>«<math>K_a = 4.4 \times 10^{-7} = [H^+] ( \frac{2.50 \times 10^{-2}}{1.25 \times 10^{-3}} )</math>, <math>[H^+] = 2.2 \times 10^{-8} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}</math>»</p> <p>«pH =» 7.66 ✓</p>	Do <b>not</b> accept «pH =» 8».	1
8.	e		<p>Penalize missing hydrogens or incorrect bond connectivities once only in Option B.</p> <p>Wedges <b>AND</b> dashes must be used.</p>	1
8.	f	<p>« <math>\frac{0.725}{49650 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ cm}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1} \times 1.00 \text{ cm}}</math> =» <math>1.46 \times 10^{-5} \text{ «mol dm}^{-3}\text{»}</math> ✓</p>		1
8.	g	<p>0.65 «<math>\mu\text{g cm}^{-3}</math>» ✓</p>	Accept any value in the range 0.60–0.70 « $\mu\text{g cm}^{-3}$ ».	1

Question	Answers	Notes	Total
9.	<p>Any two of:</p> <p>replaces plastics with biodegradable/starch/cellulose based plastics ✓</p> <p>use enzymes instead of polluting detergents/phosphates</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>use of enzymes means lower temperatures can be used</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>use enzymes instead of emulsifiers to treat oil spills</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>use enzymes to produce esters at lower temperatures/without sulfuric acid ✓</p> <p>replace organic/toxic solvents with carbon dioxide ✓</p> <p>replace polymers from fossil fuel with bamboo/renewable resources ✓</p> <p>develop paint resins reducing production of volatile compounds «when paint is applied» ✓</p> <p>industrial synthesis of ethanoic/acetic acid from methanol and carbon monoxide has 100% atom economy ✓</p> <p>energy recovery ✓</p>	<p>Accept formulas for names.</p> <p>Award mark for any other reasonable <b>specific</b> green chemistry example that prevents the release of pollutants/toxic chemicals into the environment by changing the method or the materials used.</p> <p>Do <b>not</b> award mark for methods that involve clean-up of pollutants from the environment such as host-guest chemistry or alternative energy sources.</p>	2 max

Question		Answers	Notes	Total
10.	a	<p><i>Vitamin A:</i> fat soluble/soluble in non-polar solvents <b>AND</b> non-polar/long hydrocarbon backbone/chain ✓</p> <p><i>Vitamin C:</i> water soluble <b>AND</b> contains 4 hydroxyl groups/contains many hydroxyl groups/forms «many» H-bonds with water ✓</p>	<p>Accept “Vitamin A: fat soluble/soluble in non-polar solvents as it contains only one hydroxyl group whose H-bonds with water are not strong enough to overcome London/dispersion/vdW forces between Vitamin A molecules”.</p> <p>Accept “lipid” for “fats”.</p> <p>Accept “alcohol” <b>OR</b> “hydroxy” <b>OR</b> “OH groups” for “hydroxyl” but <b>not</b> “hydroxide”.</p> <p>Award [<b>1 max</b>] for “Vitamin A: fat soluble <b>AND</b> Vitamin C: water soluble” with no or incomplete explanation.</p>	2
10.	b	<p>vitamin A oxidized to «11-<i>cis</i>-»retinal ✓</p> <p>extended conjugation <b>OR</b> extensive delocalization ✓</p> <p><i>cis</i>-retinal converts to <i>trans</i>-retinal through absorption of light ✓</p>	<p>Accept “vitamin A/hydroxyl/hydroxy/alcohol/CH<sub>2</sub>OH group oxidized to aldehyde/CHO «group in retinal»”.</p>	3

Question		Answers	Notes	Total
11.	a	<p>curve below original curve «showing lower affinity for oxygen» beginning at 0 ✓</p>	<p><i>Award mark if end of student curve does not finish at same location as original curve.</i></p>	1
11.	b	<p>Any two of:</p> <p>foetal hemoglobin has higher affinity for oxygen «than normal hemoglobin» ✓</p> <p>foetal hemoglobin is less sensitive to inhibitors/2,3-bisphosphoglycerate/ 2,3-BPG/DPG «than normal hemoglobin» ✓</p> <p>foetal hemoglobin contains two gamma units instead of the two beta units found in adult hemoglobin ✓</p>		2 max

Question	Answers	Notes	Total
12.	<p>Any two of:                      pentose «sugar»  <b>OR</b>                      deoxyribose ✓                      phosphate «group» ✓                      «organic» nitrogenous base  <b>OR</b>                      nucleobase  <b>OR</b>                      nucleic base  <b>OR</b>                      purine  <b>OR</b>                      pyrimidine ✓</p>	<p>Accept names or formulas.</p> <p>Accept “ribose” for M1.</p> <p>Do <b>not</b> accept “phosphoric acid”.</p> <p>Accept the four bases together:                      “adenine, cytosine, thymine, guanine”.</p>	2 max



Option C — Energy

Question		Answers	Notes	Total
13.	a	<p>Any two of:</p> <p>high energy content/high energy density/high specific energy</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>high enthalpy of combustion/very exothermic enthalpy of combustion ✓</p> <p>shortage of alternatives</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>alternatives are expensive</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>oil is relatively cheap</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>oil is «still» abundant/common ✓</p> <p>well-established technology</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>easy for consumers to obtain</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>commonly used ✓</p> <p>easy to store</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>easy to transport</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>easy to extract ✓</p> <p>produces energy at a reasonable rate ✓</p>	<p>Accept “high potential energy” for M1.</p>	<p>2 max</p>

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
13.	b	i	fuels can be compressed more without undergoing «unwanted» auto-ignition ✓	Accept “burns smoother without undergoing «unwanted» auto-ignition” <b>OR</b> “fuel does not auto-ignite”.	1
13.	b	ii	produces more branched chain hydrocarbons «with higher octane rating» <b>OR</b> produces aromatics «which have higher octane rating» <b>OR</b> produces cyclohexanes «which have higher octane rating» ✓	Accept “increase branches”.  Do <b>not</b> accept “produces benzene”. Do <b>not</b> penalize for “benzene” if penalty applied in 2.b.iii. Accept “produces cyclic structures”.	1
13.	c		$n = 6$ ✓  « $\Delta G^\ominus = -nFE^\ominus = 6 \text{ mol} \times 96\,500 \text{ C mol}^{-1} \times 0.576 \text{ V} \Rightarrow -333\,504 \text{ J} / -334 \text{ kJ}$ ✓  «Efficiency = $\frac{\Delta G}{\Delta H} = \frac{-334}{-726} \Rightarrow 0.459/45.9\%$ ✓	Award <b>[3]</b> for correct final answer.	3

Question		Answers	Notes	Total
14.	a	<p>Any three of:</p> <p>IR/long wavelength/low frequency radiation radiated/emitted by the Earth's «surface absorbed in the bonds» ✓</p> <p>bond length/C=O changes <b>OR</b> «asymmetric» stretching of bonds <b>OR</b> bond angle/OCO changes ✓</p> <p>polarity/dipole «moment» changes <b>OR</b> dipole «moment» created «when molecule absorbs IR» ✓</p> <p>«some of» energy is then re-radiated towards «the surface of the» Earth ✓</p>	<p>Do <b>not</b> accept terms such as “reflect” <b>OR</b> “bounced” <b>OR</b> “trapped”.</p>	<p><b>3 max</b></p>

Question		Answers	Notes	Total
14.	b	<p>Any two of:</p> <p>H<sub>2</sub>O <b>AND</b> «relatively» greater abundance/stable concentration/less effective at absorbing radiation/lower GWP so not much overall effect on global warming/climate change ✓</p> <p>CH<sub>4</sub>/N<sub>2</sub>O/CFCs/SF<sub>6</sub>/O<sub>3</sub>/HCFCs <b>AND</b> more effective «than CO<sub>2</sub>» at absorbing radiation/higher GWP so could contribute to global warming/climate change ✓</p> <p>PFCs/SF<sub>6</sub>/NF<sub>3</sub>/Some CFCs <b>AND</b> have very long life in atmosphere so could contribute «in the future» to global warming/climate change ✓</p>	<p>Accept names or formulas.</p> <p>Accept two different gases with the same effect for [2].</p> <p>Award [1 max] for identifying the names/formulas of two greenhouse gases.</p> <p>Accept “greenhouse factor” for “GWP” but <b>not</b> just “greenhouse effect”.</p> <p>For M3, do <b>not</b> allow “CFC” alone as only some have long lifetimes (eg, CFC-115, CFC-113).</p>	2 max

15.	a	$\left\langle \frac{813\text{K} - 296\text{K}}{813\text{K}} \times 100 \right\rangle = 64 \text{ «\%» } \checkmark$		1
15.	b	<p>35 % of <u>chemical/potential</u> energy available in coal is transformed to electricity/electrical energy ✓</p> <p>not all <u>chemical</u> energy from burning fuel transferred into heating water</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>energy dispersed elsewhere/energy lost due to friction of moving parts</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>heat loss to the surroundings ✓</p>	<p>Accept “stored energy” for “potential energy”.</p>	2

Question	Answers	Notes	Total
16. a	<p><i>Award [1] for one similarity:</i>                      both increase binding energy/energy yield «per nucleon»  <b>OR</b>                      mass loss/defect in both «nuclear» reactions/mass converted to energy «from <math>E = mc^2</math>»  <b>OR</b>                      both produce ionizing radiation ✓</p> <p><i>Award [2 max] for any two differences:</i>                      in fusion, light nuclei combine to form heavier ones <b>AND</b> in fission, heavier nuclei split into lighter ones ✓</p> <p>fission produces radioactive/nuclear waste <b>AND</b> fusion does not ✓</p> <p>fission is caused by bombarding with a neutron «or by spontaneous fission» <b>AND</b> fusion does not  <b>OR</b>                      fission can initiate a chain reaction <b>AND</b> fusion does not ✓</p> <p>fusion releases more energy <u>per unit mass</u> of fuel than fission ✓                      fuel is easier to obtain/cheaper for fusion reactions ✓                      fission reactions can be controlled in a power plant <b>AND</b> fusion cannot «yet» ✓                      fusion reactor less likely to cause a large-scale technological disaster compared to fission ✓                      fusion less dangerous than fission as radioactive isotopes produced have short half-lives so only cause a threat for a relatively short period of time ✓                      fusion is in experimental development <b>AND</b> fission used commercially ✓</p>	<p><i>Accept “small nuclei” OR “smaller atomic masses of nuclei” for “light nuclei” AND “large nuclei” OR “greater atomic masses of nuclei” for “heavier nuclei”.</i></p> <p><i>Do not accept “no/less waste produced for fusion”.</i></p> <p><i>Accept “higher specific energy for fusion”.</i></p>	3

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
16.	b		$\frac{1}{64} / \frac{1}{2^6} / 0.016 \checkmark$	Accept "1.6 %".	1
16.	c	i	$M_r(^{235}\text{UF}_6) = 235 + (19.00 \times 6) / 349$ <b>OR</b> $M_r(^{238}\text{UF}_6) = 238 + (19.00 \times 6) / 352 \checkmark$  $\ll \frac{\text{rate of effusion of } ^{235}\text{U}}{\text{rate of effusion of } ^{238}\text{U}} = \sqrt{\frac{352}{349}} = \gg 1.004 \checkmark$	Award [2] for correct final answer. Do <b>not</b> accept "1.00" <b>OR</b> "0.996".	2

(continued...)

(Question 16c continued)

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
16.	c	ii	<p><i>UF<sub>6</sub>: Structure: octahedral «solid»/square bipyramidal «solid»/«simple» molecular solid/simple molecule <b>AND</b> Bonding: covalent ✓</i></p> <p><i>UO<sub>2</sub>: Structure: crystal/lattice/network «solid»/«resembles» fluorite <b>AND</b> Bonding: «partly» covalent ✓</i></p> <p><i>UF<sub>6</sub> sublimes/evaporates/boils at low temperature ✓</i></p>	<p><i>Accept “UF<sub>6</sub>: Structure: octahedral «solid»/square bipyramidal «solid»/«simple» molecular solid/simple molecule <b>AND</b> weak intermolecular/London/dispersion/van der Waals’/vdW forces”.</i></p> <p><i>Accept “non-polar molecule” for “«simple» molecular solid”.</i></p> <p><i>Accept “giant molecular” <b>OR</b> “macromolecular” for “network”.</i></p> <p><i>Accept “ionic/electrostatic attractions «between ions»” for bonding in UO<sub>2</sub>.</i></p> <p><i>Award M2 for “UO<sub>2</sub>: network covalent/covalent network/giant covalent” <b>OR</b> “UO<sub>2</sub>: network ionic/giant ionic”.</i></p> <p><i>For M1 and M2 award [1 max] for two correct structures <b>OR</b> two bonding types.</i></p> <p><i>Accept any specified low temperature in the range 56–65 °C.</i></p>	3

Question		Answers	Notes	Total
17.	a	<p><math>C_7H_{15}COOC_5H_{11} (l) + CH_3OH (l) \rightarrow C_7H_{15}COOCH_3 (l) + C_5H_{11}OH (l)</math></p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p><math>C_{13}H_{26}O_2 (l) + CH_4O (l) \rightarrow C_9H_{18}O_2 (l) + C_5H_{12}O (l)</math></p> <p><b>OR</b></p>	<p>Accept correct equation in any format eg, skeletal, condensed structural formula, etc.</p> <p>Accept equations with equilibrium arrow.</p>	1
17.	b	<p>less viscous «and so does not need to be heated to flow»</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>less likely to undergo incomplete combustion</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>fewer intermolecular/London/dispersion forces</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>vaporizes easier ✓</p>	<p>Ignore equation and products in 17a.</p> <p>Accept “van der Waals’/vdW” for “London”.</p>	1



Question			Answers	Notes	Total
18.	a		<p><b>ALTERNATIVE 1</b> B/Ga in circle <b>AND</b> Type of semiconductor: p-type ✓ showing 3 electron pairs <b>AND</b> one lone electron «and hole» ✓</p> <p><b>ALTERNATIVE 2</b> P/As in circle <b>AND</b> Type of semiconductor: n-type ✓ showing 4 electron pairs <b>AND</b> one non-bonded electron ✓</p>	<p>Accept any group 13 element labelled as p-type.</p> <p>Accept showing 7 electrons.</p> <p>Accept any group 15 element labelled as n-type.</p> <p>Accept showing 9 electrons.</p> <p>Accept dots or crosses for electrons.</p>	2
18.	b	i	<p>conjugated C=C/carbon–carbon double bonds <b>OR</b> «multiple» alternating C=C/carbon–carbon double bonds <b>OR</b> «extensive electron» conjugation/delocalization <b>OR</b> «many» fused/conjugated aromatic/benzene rings ✓</p>		1
18.	b	ii	<p>complex B has greater conjugation/delocalization ✓</p>		1

## Option D — Medicinal chemistry

Question		Answers	Notes	Total
19.		<p><math>LD_{50}</math>: amount/dose that kills 50% of the population ✓</p> <p><math>TD_{50}</math>: amount/dose that negatively affects/produces toxic effects in 50% of the population ✓</p>	<p>Award <b>[1 max]</b> for “<math>LD_{50}</math> used in animal trials <b>AND</b> <math>TD_{50}</math> used in human studies”.</p>	<b>2</b>

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
20.	a	i	<p>«irreversibly» binds/bonds to enzyme/transpeptidase</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>inhibits enzyme/transpeptidase «in bacteria» that produces cell <u>walls</u></p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>prevents cross-linking of bacterial cell <u>walls</u> ✓</p> <p>cells absorb water <b>AND</b> burst</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>cells cannot reproduce ✓</p>		2
20.	a	ii	<p>modify side chain ✓</p>		1
20.	b		<p>condensation</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>esterification</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>nucleophilic substitution/nucleophilic displacement/S<sub>N</sub>2 ✓</p>	<p><i>Do not accept just</i> <i>“substitution/displacement”.</i></p>	1

Question		Answers	Notes	Total
20.	c	<p>water causes hydrolysis</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>aspirin reacts with water ✓</p> <p>heat increases the rate of hydrolysis</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>heat increases the rate of the reaction with water ✓</p>	<p>Accept “aspirin will convert into salicylic/ethanoic acid”.</p> <p>Do <b>not</b> accept “aspirin dissolves in water” <b>OR</b> “aspirin absorbs water/is hygroscopic”.</p>	2
21.		<p>morphine has hydroxyl/OH groups/is more polar <b>AND</b> diamorphine has ester/ethanoate/acetate groups/is less polar/is lipid soluble ✓</p> <p>crossing blood brain barrier is easier for non-polar/less polar compounds/for lipid soluble compounds ✓</p>	<p>Accept “alcohol/hydroxy” for “hydroxyl” but <b>not</b> “hydroxide”.</p> <p>Accept “fats” for “lipid”.</p>	2

Question		Answers	Notes	Total
22.	a	$2\text{HCl (aq)} + \text{CaCO}_3 \text{ (s)} \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O (l)} + \text{CO}_2 \text{ (g)} + \text{CaCl}_2 \text{ (aq)}$ ✓	Accept ionic equation: $2\text{H}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{CO}_3^{2-}(\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{CO}_2(\text{g}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$	1
22.	b	$\ll \frac{0.750 \times 2}{100.09} \Rightarrow 0.0150 \ll \text{mol HCl} \gg$ ✓		1
22.	c	inhibits the secretion of stomach acid/ $\text{H}^+$ ✓  $\ll \text{active metabolites} \gg$ bind $\ll \text{irreversibly} \gg$ to $\ll \text{receptors of the} \gg$ proton pump ✓	Do <b>not</b> accept "hydrogen/H/ $\text{H}_2$ " for " $\text{H}^+$ ".  Accept "PPI/proton pump inhibitor" for M2.  Accept " $\text{H}^+/\text{K}^+$ ATPase" for "proton pump".	2

Question		Answers	Notes	Total
23.		<p>Any two of:</p> <p>hydroxyl ✓</p> <p>carboxyl/carbonyl ✓</p> <p>ether ✓</p> <p>amido/carbonyl ✓</p>	<p>Accept “alcohol/hydroxy” for “hydroxyl”, “carboxylic acid” for “carboxyl” and “amide/carboxamide” for “amido”.</p> <p>Accept “amino/amine” <b>OR</b> “imine/imino” but these are not correct as they are part of the guanidino group.</p> <p>Accept “alkenyl/alkene/carbon to carbon double bond” but <b>not</b> “C=C” <b>OR</b> “carbon double bond”.</p> <p>Accept “carbonyl” only once.</p> <p>Accept “heterocyclic ring” for “ether”.</p>	2 max

Question	Answers	Notes	Total
24.	<p><i>Hazardous solvent:</i>  <i>Any one of:</i>                      methanal/formaldehyde ✓                      methanol ✓</p> <p>chlorinated solvent/carbon tetrachloride/methylene chloride/dichloromethane ✓</p> <p>diethyl ether/ethoxyethane ✓</p> <p>benzene  <b>OR</b>                      methyl benzene/toluene  <b>OR</b>                      «1,2/1,3/1,4» dimethylbenzene/«ortho/o-/meta/m-/para/p-» xylene ✓</p> <p><i>Green solvent:</i>  <i>Any one of:</i>                      water ✓                      «supercritical/liquid» carbon dioxide/supercritical fluids ✓                      ethanol «only if replacing a hazardous solvent» ✓                      propan-2-ol/2-propanol/isopropanol «only if replacing a hazardous solvent» ✓                      propanone/acetone «only if replacing a hazardous solvent» ✓                      ethyl ethanoate/ethyl acetate «only if replacing a hazardous solvent» ✓                      organic carbonates/dimethyl carbonate/diethyl carbonate/ethylene carbonate/propylene carbonate ✓                      ionic liquids ✓                      fluororous solvents ✓</p>	<p>Accept correct names (either IUPAC or generic) or formulas.                      Do <b>not</b> accept inorganic acids such as HCl, H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, etc.</p> <p>Accept any specific chlorinated solvent.</p> <p>Accept other hazardous solvents.</p> <p>Do <b>not</b> accept any solvent given as <b>both</b> hazardous and green.</p> <p>Award <b>[2]</b> for combination “Hazardous solvent: dimethylformamide/DMF/N,N-dimethylmethanamide” <b>AND</b> “Green solvent: methanol «only if replacing a hazardous solvent»”.</p> <p>Accept other green solvents but <b>not</b> “solvents from biomass/food waste”.</p>	2 max

Question	Answers	Notes	Total
25.	<p>Any two of: stripping the bark kills Pacific yew tree ✓</p> <p>plant cell fermentation «and extraction»/PCF technology/use of plant cell cultures/Taxol «precursors» produced by biosynthesis/fungi/yeast/e-coli/use of natural enzymes «more sustainable process»</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>Taxol produced semi-synthetically/Taxol from 10-DAB/10-deacetylbaccatin ✓</p> <p>uses renewable resources</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>use «needles/leaves/twigs of» European/common yew/yew from Himalayas ✓</p> <p>«sustainable» process has eliminated «high proportion of» hazardous chemicals/waste</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>«sustainable» process has eliminated several solvents/«sustainable» process uses greener solvents/«sustainable» process recycles/reuses solvents</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>«sustainable» process has eliminated several «drying» steps/«sustainable» process has eliminated lots of the work-up after the synthesis</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>«sustainable» process has increased energy efficiency</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>«sustainable» process has no intermediates</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>«sustainable» process uses more efficient catalysts ✓</p>	<p>Accept “Pacific yew rare/slow-growing/takes 100/200 years to mature” for M1.</p> <p>Accept “synthesis of Taxol using chiral auxiliaries increases efficiency of process as single enantiomer formed” for M4.</p>	2 max



Question		Answers	Notes	Total
26.	a	$^{32}\text{P} \rightarrow ^{32}\text{S} + {}^0_{-1}\beta \checkmark$	Accept "e <sup>-</sup> /e/β" instead of " ${}^0_{-1}\beta$ ".	1
26.	b	<p><b>ALTERNATIVE 1</b></p> <p><math>\lambda = \frac{\ln 2}{14.3} \Rightarrow 0.04847 \text{ «day}^{-1}\text{»} \checkmark</math></p> <p><math>m(^{32}\text{P}) = 2.63 \times 10^{-8} \text{ mol} \times 31.97 \text{ g mol}^{-1} \times e^{-0.04847 \times 57.2} \Rightarrow 5.26 \times 10^{-8} \text{ «g»} \checkmark</math></p> <p><b>ALTERNATIVE 2</b></p> <p><math>\frac{57.2}{14.3} \Rightarrow 4 \text{ «half-lives passed»}</math></p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p><math>n(^{32}\text{P}) = \frac{2.63 \times 10^{-8} \text{ mol}}{2^4} \Rightarrow 1.64 \times 10^{-9} \text{ «mol»} \checkmark</math></p> <p><math>m(^{32}\text{P}) = 1.64 \times 10^{-9} \text{ mol} \times 31.97 \text{ g mol}^{-1} \Rightarrow 5.26 \times 10^{-8} \text{ «g»} \checkmark</math></p>	<p>Award <b>[2]</b> for correct final answer.</p> <p>Accept any value in the range "5.24–5.26 × 10<sup>-8</sup> «g»".</p>	2

Question		Answers	Notes	Total
26.	c	<p>alpha-emitting isotopes/<sup>212</sup>Pb/<sup>225</sup>Ac attached to drugs/antibodies/chelating ligands/carriers ✓</p> <p><i>Award [2 max] for any two of:</i></p> <p>absorbed by «cancer/growing» cells</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>bind to «cancer/growing» cell receptors ✓</p> <p>alpha particles have high ionizing density/power ✓</p> <p>short-range of emission «of alpha-particles»</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>healthy tissues less affected «as slower cell growth»</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>local effect «on dispersed/spread/metastasised cancers» ✓</p>	<p><i>Accept “radionuclide” for “isotope”.</i></p> <p><i>Accept “alpha particles are highly ionizing”.</i></p> <p><i>Accept “alpha particles have low penetrating power”.</i></p> <p><i>Accept “used to treat dispersed/spread/metastasised cancers”</i>  <b>OR</b> <i>“can be used to map the distribution of cancer cells in the body”.</i></p>	3

Question		Answers	Notes	Total
27.	a	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH (g)} + \text{O}_2\text{(g)} \rightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{COOH (aq)} + \text{H}_2\text{O (l)} \checkmark$	Accept any correct formula for reactants and products.	1
27.	b	<p><i>R-OH:</i> 1.0–6.0 «ppm» <b>AND</b> 1 H <math>\checkmark</math></p> <p><i>R-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-:</i> 3.3–3.7 «ppm» <b>AND</b> 2 H <math>\checkmark</math></p> <p><i>-CH<sub>3</sub>:</i> 0.9–1.0 «ppm» <b>AND</b> 3 H <math>\checkmark</math></p>	<p>Award <b>[1]</b> for the ratio of 1:2:3 (in any order).</p> <p>Award <b>[2]</b> for three correct chemical shifts without integration.</p> <p>Award <b>[1]</b> for two correct chemical shifts without integration.</p> <p>For each chemical shift accept a specific value within the range.</p> <p>Assignment of proton to fragment (eg, <i>R-OH</i>) is <b>not</b> required in each case.</p>	3