

# Markscheme

May 2018

Chemistry

Standard level

Paper 3

31 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>Do <b>not</b> accept “sp<sup>2</sup>” alone without reference to single/one sheet/layer.</p> <p>Accept “thickness of one atom” <b>OR</b> “consists of a plane” for M1.</p>	2
1.	a	ii	<p>Any one of these alternatives:</p> <p><b>ALTERNATIVE 1</b></p> $\left\langle \frac{1.3 \times 10^{11}}{76 \times 10^6} \right\rangle$ <p>1.7 × 10<sup>3</sup>/1711 ✓</p> <p><b>ALTERNATIVE 2</b></p> <p>1600 × 76 × 10<sup>6</sup> = 1.2 × 10<sup>11</sup> «is less than tensile strength of graphene» ✓</p> <p><b>ALTERNATIVE 3</b></p> $\frac{1.3 \times 10^{11}}{1600} = 8.1 \times 10^7$ <p>«is greater than upper end of tensile strength for graphite» ✓</p>	<p>Accept any value in the range 1700–27 083. Answer may be expressed in scientific notation or otherwise.</p> <p>Accept any value calculated which is less than the graphene tensile strength based on a value chosen from within the 4.8–76 × 10<sup>6</sup> range.</p>	1

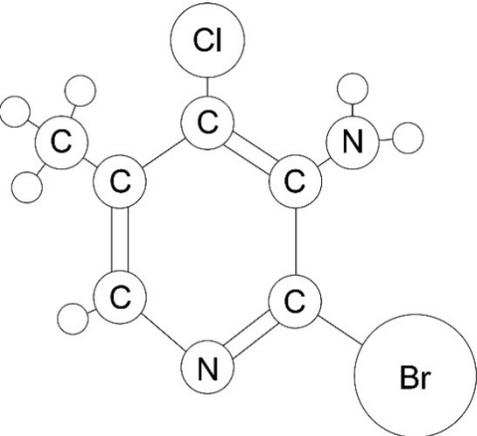
(continued...)

(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 ✓ both nitrogen atoms labelled in correct positions ✓ 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>  <math>\text{V}_2\text{O}_5</math> oxidizes <math>\text{SO}_2</math> in first reaction <b>AND</b> <math>\text{VO}_2</math> reduces <math>\text{O}_2</math> 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		<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;">Atactic</td> <td style="text-align: center;"> <math display="block">  \begin{array}{cccccccc}  &amp; \text{CH}_3 &amp; &amp; \text{CH}_3 &amp; &amp; &amp; &amp; \text{CH}_3 \\  &amp;   &amp; &amp;   &amp; &amp; &amp; &amp;   \\  -\text{CH}_2 &amp; -\text{CH} &amp; -\text{CH}_2 &amp; -\text{CH} &amp; -\text{CH}_2 &amp; -\text{CH} &amp; -\text{CH}_2 &amp; -\text{CH}- \\  &amp; &amp; &amp; &amp; &amp;   &amp; &amp; \\  &amp; &amp; &amp; &amp; &amp; \text{CH}_3 &amp; &amp; \\  &amp; &amp; &amp; &amp; &amp; &amp; &amp; \checkmark  \end{array}  </math> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Isotactic</td> <td style="text-align: center;"> <math display="block">  \begin{array}{cccccccc}  &amp; \text{CH}_3 &amp; &amp; \text{CH}_3 &amp; &amp; \text{CH}_3 &amp; &amp; \text{CH}_3 \\  &amp;   &amp; &amp;   &amp; &amp;   &amp; &amp;   \\  -\text{CH}_2 &amp; -\text{CH} &amp; -\text{CH}_2 &amp; -\text{CH} &amp; -\text{CH}_2 &amp; -\text{CH} &amp; -\text{CH}_2 &amp; -\text{CH}- \\  &amp; &amp; &amp; &amp; &amp; &amp; &amp; \\  &amp; &amp; &amp; &amp; &amp; &amp; &amp; \checkmark  \end{array}  </math> </td> </tr> </table>	Atactic	$  \begin{array}{cccccccc}  & \text{CH}_3 & & \text{CH}_3 & & & & \text{CH}_3 \\  &   & &   & & & &   \\  -\text{CH}_2 & -\text{CH} & -\text{CH}_2 & -\text{CH} & -\text{CH}_2 & -\text{CH} & -\text{CH}_2 & -\text{CH}- \\  & & & & &   & & \\  & & & & & \text{CH}_3 & & \\  & & & & & & & \checkmark  \end{array}  $	Isotactic	$  \begin{array}{cccccccc}  & \text{CH}_3 & & \text{CH}_3 & & \text{CH}_3 & & \text{CH}_3 \\  &   & &   & &   & &   \\  -\text{CH}_2 & -\text{CH} & -\text{CH}_2 & -\text{CH} & -\text{CH}_2 & -\text{CH} & -\text{CH}_2 & -\text{CH}- \\  & & & & & & & \\  & & & & & & & \checkmark  \end{array}  $	<p>Do <b>not</b> accept syndiotactic (alternating orientation of the CH<sub>3</sub> groups), eg,</p> $  \begin{array}{cccccccc}  & \text{CH}_3 & & & & \text{CH}_3 & & \\  &   & & & &   & & \\  -\text{CH}_2 & -\text{CH} & -\text{CH}_2 & -\text{CH} & -\text{CH}_2 & -\text{CH} & -\text{CH}_2 & -\text{CH}- \\  & & &   & & & &   \\  & & & \text{CH}_3 & & & & \text{CH}_3  \end{array}  $ <p>for M1 or M2.</p> <p>Accept any correct atactic ordering of CH<sub>3</sub> groups.</p> <p>Penalize missing hydrogens or incorrect bond connectivities once only.</p> <p>Accept skeletal structures.</p> <p>Ignore continuation bonds, brackets and “n” indices in structures.</p>	2
Atactic	$  \begin{array}{cccccccc}  & \text{CH}_3 & & \text{CH}_3 & & & & \text{CH}_3 \\  &   & &   & & & &   \\  -\text{CH}_2 & -\text{CH} & -\text{CH}_2 & -\text{CH} & -\text{CH}_2 & -\text{CH} & -\text{CH}_2 & -\text{CH}- \\  & & & & &   & & \\  & & & & & \text{CH}_3 & & \\  & & & & & & & \checkmark  \end{array}  $								
Isotactic	$  \begin{array}{cccccccc}  & \text{CH}_3 & & \text{CH}_3 & & \text{CH}_3 & & \text{CH}_3 \\  &   & &   & &   & &   \\  -\text{CH}_2 & -\text{CH} & -\text{CH}_2 & -\text{CH} & -\text{CH}_2 & -\text{CH} & -\text{CH}_2 & -\text{CH}- \\  & & & & & & & \\  & & & & & & & \checkmark  \end{array}  $								
4.	b	i	strong covalent bonds ✓	<p>Accept “moisture cannot get inside the plastic matrix, and bacteria cannot live without moisture, so they cannot attack the polymer chains”.</p> <p>Accept “bacteria lack the enzymes required to break down the hydrocarbon chains”.</p>	1				

(continued...)

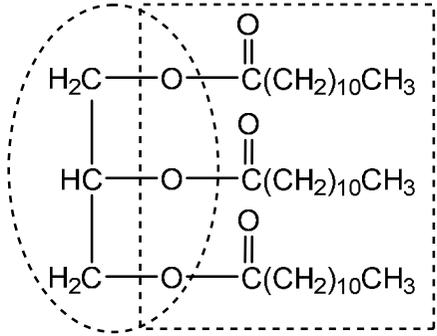
(Question 4b continued)

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
4.	b	ii	<p>Any two of:</p> <p><i>Recycling</i>: shredded/melted/reformed <b>AND</b> <i>Reuse</i>: used in its current form ✓</p> <p>recycling is more energy intensive «than reusing» ✓</p> <p>recycling degrades the quality of plastic but reusing «typically» does not ✓</p> <p>recycling breaks down original product to form a new product whereas reuse extends product life ✓</p>		2
4.	c	i	<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
5.	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
5.	b	<p><i>Any three from:</i> chemically stable <b>AND</b> does not «chemically» degrade over time ✓ stable over range of temperatures <b>AND</b> to avoid «voltage/random shift» fluctuations ✓ polar <b>AND</b> influenced by an electric field ✓ strong intermolecular forces <b>AND</b> allow molecule to align in specific orientations ✓ rapid switching speed/low viscosity <b>AND</b> change orientation «quickly» when electric field is applied/reversed ✓</p>	<p>Award [<b>1 max</b>] for identifying three correct properties without any discussion or incorrect interpretation of suitability.</p> <p>Accept "voltage" for "electric field".</p>	3 max

Option B — Biochemistry

Question		Answers	Notes	Total
6.	a	<p><i>Type of reaction:</i> condensation <b>OR</b> esterification/triesterification <b>OR</b> nucleophilic substitution/nucleophilic displacement/S<sub>N</sub>2 ✓</p> <p><i>By-product:</i> water/H<sub>2</sub>O ✓</p>	<p><i>Do not accept just "substitution/displacement".</i></p>	2
6.	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
6.	c	 <p>glycerol backbone ✓</p> <p>ester formula <b>AND</b> linkage ✓</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>	2
6.	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
6.	e	$\llcorner \frac{29.9 \text{ g}}{150.15 \text{ g mol}^{-1}} \Rightarrow 0.199 \llcorner \text{mol} \llcorner \checkmark$ $\llcorner 0.199 \text{ mol} \times 205.9 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1} \Rightarrow 41.0 \llcorner \text{kJ} \llcorner \checkmark$	<p>Ignore significant figures in M1.</p> <p>Award <b>[2]</b> for correct final answer.</p> <p>Award <b>[1 max]</b> for incorrect significant figures in final answer.</p>	2

Question		Answers	Notes	Total
6.	f	ratio of oxygen to carbon in lipids lower <b>OR</b> lipids less oxidized <b>OR</b> lipids more reduced ✓ more energy per mass/g released when lipids are oxidized ✓	Accept “«average» oxidation number of carbon in linoleic acid is lower” for M1.	2

Question		Answers	Notes	Total
7.	a	$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & \text{O} & & \text{O} & & \\ & & \parallel & & \parallel & & \\ \text{H}_2\text{N} & - & \text{CH} & - & \text{C} & - & \text{N} & - & \text{CH} & - & \text{C} & - & \text{OH} \\ & &   & & & &   & & & & & & \\ & & \text{CH}_3 & & & & \text{H} & & & & & & \end{array}$ <p>peptide bond ✓</p> <p>order of amino acids ✓</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>	2
7.	b	3 ✓		1
7.	c	<p>form zwitterions ✓</p> <p>«strong» ionic bonding <b>OR</b> «strong» ionic lattice <b>OR</b> «strong» electrostatic attraction/forces ✓</p>	<p>Do <b>not</b> accept hydrogen bonding or IMFs for M2.</p>	2

Question	Answers	Notes	Total
8.	<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

Question	Answers	Notes	Total
9.	<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

Option C — Energy

Question		Answers	Notes	Total
10.	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</p>

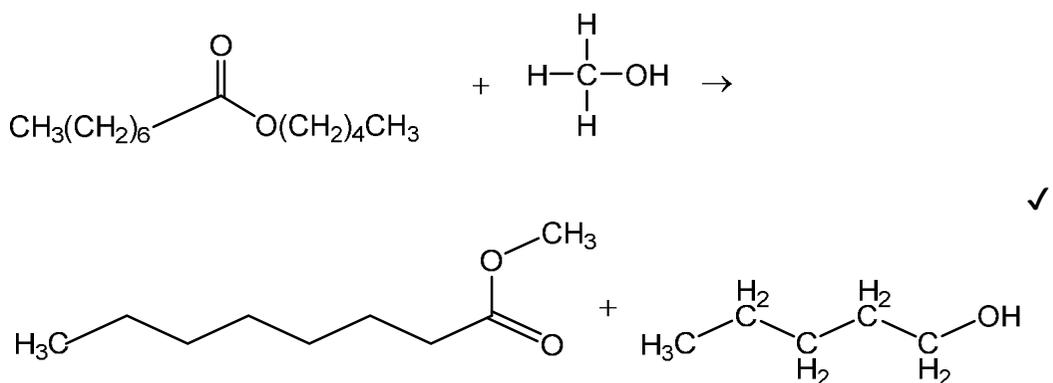
Question			Answers	Notes	Total
10.	b	i	$C_{16}H_{34} (g) \rightarrow C_8H_{16} (g) + C_8H_{18} (g)$ <b>OR</b> $C_{16}H_{34} (g) + H_2(g) \rightarrow 2 C_8H_{18} (g) \checkmark$		1
10.	b	ii	$C_8H_{18}$ <b>AND</b> is an alkane <b>OR</b> $C_8H_{18}$ <b>AND</b> petrol does not contain alkenes $\checkmark$		1
10.	c	i	fuels can be compressed more without undergoing «unwanted» auto-ignition $\checkmark$	Accept “burns smoother without undergoing «unwanted» auto-ignition” <b>OR</b> “fuel does not auto-ignite”.	1
10.	c	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» $\checkmark$	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

Question		Answers	Notes	Total
11.	a	<p><i>Any three of:</i></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</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>«asymmetric» stretching of bonds</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>bond angle/OCO changes ✓</p> <p>polarity/dipole «moment» changes</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>dipole «moment» created «when molecule absorbs IR» ✓</p> <p>«some of» energy is then re-radiated towards «the surface of the» Earth ✓</p>	<p><i>Do <b>not</b> accept terms such as “reflect” <b>OR</b> “bounced” <b>OR</b> “trapped”.</i></p>	3

Question		Answers	Notes	Total
11.	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

12.	a	$\left\langle \frac{813\text{K} - 296\text{K}}{813\text{K}} \times 100 \right\rangle = 64 \text{ \%} \checkmark$		1
12.	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 <b>OR</b> energy dispersed elsewhere/energy lost due to friction of moving parts <b>OR</b> heat loss to the surroundings ✓</p>	<p>Accept “stored energy” for “potential energy”.</p>	2

Question		Answers	Notes	Total
13.	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
13.	b	$\frac{1}{64} / \frac{1}{2^6} / 0.016 \checkmark$	Accept "1.6 %".	1
14.	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
14.	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 <math>\checkmark</math></p>	<p>Ignore equation and products in 14a.</p> <p>Accept "van der Waals'/vdW" for "London".</p>	1

Option D — Medicinal chemistry

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
15.			<p><i>LD</i><sub>50</sub>: amount/dose that kills 50% of the population ✓</p> <p><i>TD</i><sub>50</sub>: amount/dose that negatively affects/produces toxic effects in 50% of the population ✓</p>	<p>Award <b>[1 max]</b> for “<i>LD</i><sub>50</sub> used in animal trials <b>AND</b> <i>TD</i><sub>50</sub> used in human studies”.</p>	2
16.	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
16.	a	ii	<p>modify side chain ✓</p>		1

Question		Answers	Notes	Total
16.	b	condensation <b>OR</b> esterification <b>OR</b> nucleophilic substitution/nucleophilic displacement/S <sub>N</sub> 2 ✓	Do <b>not</b> accept just “substitution/displacement”.	1
16.	c	water causes hydrolysis <b>OR</b> aspirin reacts with water ✓  heat increases the rate of hydrolysis <b>OR</b> heat increases the rate of the reaction with water ✓	Accept “aspirin will convert into salicylic/ethanoic acid”. Do <b>not</b> accept “aspirin dissolves in water” <b>OR</b> “aspirin absorbs water/is hygroscopic”.	2

Question		Answers	Notes	Total
17.		<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
18.	a	$2\text{HCl (aq)} + \text{CaCO}_3 \text{ (s)} \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O (l)} + \text{CO}_2 \text{ (g)} + \text{CaCl}_2 \text{ (aq)} \checkmark$	<p>Accept ionic equation:</p> $2\text{H}^+ \text{ (aq)} + \text{CO}_3^{2-} \text{ (aq)} \rightarrow \text{CO}_2 \text{ (g)} + \text{H}_2\text{O (l)}$	1
18.	b	$\ll \frac{0.750 \times 2}{100.09} \Rightarrow 0.0150 \ll \text{mol HCl} \gg \checkmark$		1
18.	c	<p>inhibits the secretion of stomach acid/H<sup>+</sup> ✓</p> <p>«active metabolites» bind «irreversibly» to «receptors of the» proton pump ✓</p>	<p>Do <b>not</b> accept "hydrogen/H/H<sub>2</sub>" for "H<sup>+</sup>".</p> <p>Accept "PPI/proton pump inhibitor" for M2.</p> <p>Accept "H<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup> ATPase" for "proton pump".</p>	2

Question		Answers	Notes	Total
19.	a	<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
19.	b	<p>Any two of:</p> <p>bacteria perform living functions «on their own» <b>AND</b> viruses do not «without host cell» ✓</p> <p>bacteria have cell walls <b>AND</b> viruses do not</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>bacteria do not have a capsid <b>AND</b> viruses do ✓</p> <p>bacteria larger than viruses ✓</p> <p>bacteria reproduce by fission/budding <b>AND</b> viruses reproduce within a living host cell ✓</p>	<p>Accept examples of living functions- excretion, reproduction etc for M1.</p> <p>Accept "bacteria have flagella/cytoplasm/ribosome <b>AND</b> virus can have head/protein tail/double stranded RNA/single stranded DNA".</p> <p>Accept other specific structural differences for M2.</p> <p>Accept "asexual reproduction for bacteria" for M4.</p>	2

Question	Answers	Notes	Total
20.	<p><i>Hazardous solvent:</i>  <i>Any one of:</i>                      methanal/formaldehyde ✓                      methanol ✓                      chlorinated solvent/carbon tetrachloride/methylene chloride/dichloromethane ✓                      diethyl ether/ethoxyethane ✓                      benzene  <b>OR</b>                      methyl benzene/toluene  <b>OR</b>                      «1,2/1,3/1,4» dimethylbenzene/«ortho/o-/meta/m-/para/p-» xylene ✓  <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 ✓                      fluorous 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