Diploma Programme
Programme du diplôme
Programa del Diploma

Markscheme

November 2019

Chemistry

Standard level

Paper 2

11 pages

Subject details: Chemistry standard level paper 2 markscheme

Candidates are required to answer **ALL** questions. Maximum total = **[50 marks]**.

1. Each row in the "Question" column relates to the smallest subpart of the question.

2. The maximum mark for each question subpart is indicated in the "Total" column.

3. Each marking point in the "Answers" column is shown by means of a tick (✓) at the end of the marking point.

4. A question subpart may have more marking points than the total allows. This will be indicated by "**max**" written after the mark in the "Total" column. The related rubric, if necessary, will be outlined in the "Notes" column.

5. An alternative word is indicated in the "Answers" column by a slash (*/*). Either word can be accepted.

6. An alternative answer is indicated in the "Answers" column by "***OR***". Either answer can be accepted.

7. An alternative markscheme is indicated in the "Answers" column under heading **ALTERNATIVE 1** *etc*. Either alternative can be accepted.

8. Words inside chevrons **« »** in the "Answers" column are not necessary to gain the mark.

9. Words that are <u>underlined</u> are essential for the mark.

10. The order of marking points does not have to be as in the "Answers" column, unless stated otherwise in the "Notes" column.

11. If the candidate's answer has the same "meaning" or can be clearly interpreted as being of equivalent significance, detail and validity as that in the "Answers" column then award the mark. Where this point is considered to be particularly relevant in a question it is emphasized by ***OWTTE*** (or words to that effect) in the "Notes" column.

12. Remember that many candidates are writing in a second language. Effective communication is more important than grammatical accuracy.

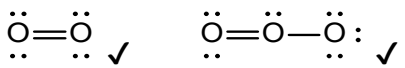
13. Occasionally, a part of a question may require an answer that is required for subsequent marking points. If an error is made in the first marking point then it should be penalized. However, if the incorrect answer is used correctly in subsequent marking points then **follow through** marks should be awarded. When marking, indicate this by adding **ECF** (error carried forward) on the script.

14. Do **not** penalize candidates for errors in units or significant figures, **unless** it is specifically referred to in the "Notes" column.

15. If a question specifically asks for the name of a substance, do not award a mark for a correct formula unless directed otherwise in the "Notes" column. Similarly, if the formula is specifically asked for, do not award a mark for a correct name unless directed otherwise in the "Notes" column.

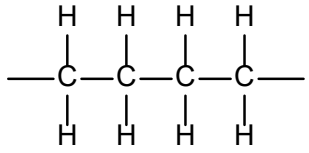
16. If a question asks for an equation for a reaction, a balanced symbol equation is usually expected, do not award a mark for a word equation or an unbalanced equation unless directed otherwise in the "Notes" column.

17. Ignore missing or incorrect state symbols in an equation unless directed otherwise in the "Notes" column.

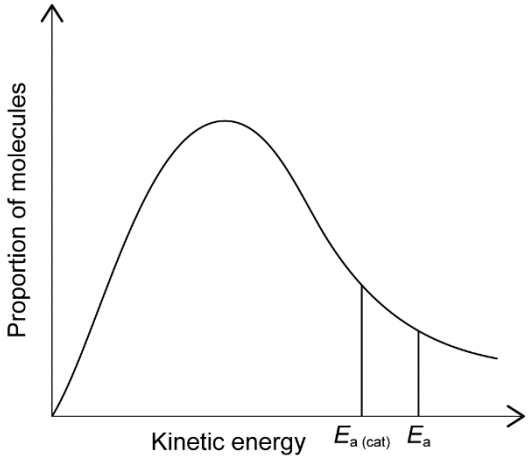
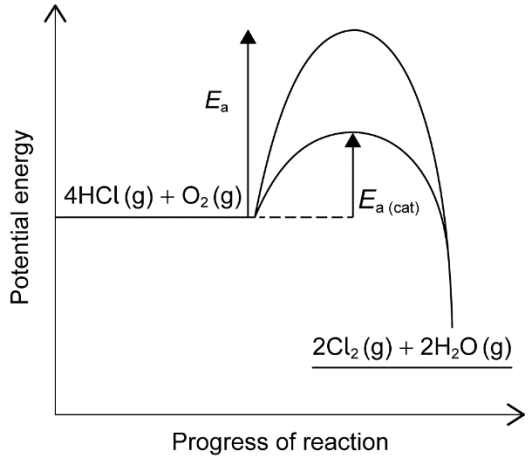
Question			Answers	Notes	Total
1.	a		 ✓	*Coordinate bond may be represented by an arrow.* *Do **not** accept delocalized structure for ozone.*	**2**
1.	b		resonance **«**structures**»** ***OR*** delocalization of the **«**double/pi bond**»** electrons ✓ 121 **«**pm**»** < length < 148 **«**pm**»** ✓	*Accept any length between these two values.*	**2**
1.	c		**«**UV**»** shorter wavelength ***AND*** higher energy **«**than visible**»** ✓		**1**
1.	d		**«**bond**»** in O_2 stronger than in O_3 ✓ ozone absorbs lower frequency/energy **«**radiation than oxygen**»** ***OR*** ozone absorbs longer wavelength **«**radiation than oxygen**»** ✓	*Accept ozone **«**layer**»** absorbs a range of frequencies.*	**2**

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
2.	a	i	4 : 1 ✓		1
2.	a	ii	$n_{S_2O_3^{2-}}$ = «0.0258 dm^3 × 0.010 mol dm^{-3} =» 2.58 × 10^{-4} «mol» ✓ « $\frac{2.58 \times 10^{-4}\ mol}{4}$ =» 6.45 × 10^{-5} «mol» ✓	*Award **[2]** for correct final answer.*	2
2.	a	iii	«difference in moles per dm^3 = (6.45 × 10^{-5} – 5.03 × 10^{-5}) × $\frac{1000}{300.0}$ =» 4.73 × 10^{-5} «mol dm^{-3}» ✓ «convert to mg per dm^3: 4.73 × 10^{-5} mol dm^{-3} × 32.00 g mol^{-1} × 1000 mg g^{-1} = » 1.51 «ppm/mg dm^{-3}» ✓	*Award **[2]** for correct final answer.*	2
2.	b	i	« $\frac{100 \times 0.1\,cm^3}{20.1\,cm^3}$ =» 0.5 «%» ✓		1
2.	b	ii	repetition / take several samples «and average» ✓		1

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
3.	a		«electrophilic» addition ✓	*Do **not** accept "nucleophilic addition" or "free radical addition".* *Do **not** accept "halogenation".*	1
3.	b		$CH_3CH_2Cl\,(g) + OH^-\,(aq) \rightarrow CH_3CH_2OH\,(aq) + Cl^-\,(aq)$ ***OR*** $CH_3CH_2Cl\,(g) + NaOH\,(aq) \rightarrow CH_3CH_2OH\,(aq) + NaCl\,(aq)$ ✓		1
3.	c	i	$C_2H_6O\,(g) + 3O_2\,(g) \rightarrow 2CO_2\,(g) + 3H_2O\,(g)$ ***OR*** $CH_3CH_2OH\,(g) + 3O_2\,(g) \rightarrow 2CO_2\,(g) + 3H_2O\,(g)$ ✓		1
3.	c	ii	*bonds broken:* 5(C–H) + C–C + C–O + O–H + 3(O=O) ***OR*** 5(414«kJ mol^{-1}») + 346«kJ mol^{-1}» + 358«kJ mol^{-1}» + 463«kJ mol^{-1}» + 3(498«kJ mol^{-1}») / 4731 «kJ» ✓ *bonds formed*: 4(C=O) + 6(O–H) ***OR*** 4(804«kJ mol^{-1}») + 6(463«kJ mol^{-1}») / 5994 «kJ» ✓ «ΔH = bonds broken − bonds formed = 4731 − 5994 =» −1263 «kJ mol^{-1}» ✓	*Award **[3]** for correct final answer.*	3

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
3.	d	i	$K_2Cr_2O_7$/$Cr_2O_7^{2-}$/«potassium» dichromate «(VI)» ***AND*** acidified/H^+ ***OR*** «acidified potassium» manganate(VII) / «H^+» $KMnO_4$ / «H^+» MnO_4^- ✓ distil ✓	*Accept "H_2SO_4" or "H_3PO_4" for "H^+".* *Do **not** accept "HCl".* *Accept "permanganate" for "manganate(VII)".*	**2**
3.	d	ii	C_2H_6O/ethanol: hydrogen-bonding ***AND*** C_2H_4O/ethanal: no hydrogen-bonding/«only» dipole–dipole forces ✓ hydrogen bonding stronger «than dipole–dipole» ✓		**2**
3.	e		 ***OR*** $-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-$ ✓	*Continuation bonds must be shown.* *Ignore square brackets and "n".*	**1**

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Question</th><th>Answers</th><th>Notes</th><th>Total</th></tr>
<tr><td>4.</td><td>a</td><td>i</td><td>$C_6H_8O_7$ AND $C_6H_7O_7^-$
OR
H_2O AND H_3O^+ ✓</td><td></td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>4.</td><td>a</td><td>ii</td><td>weak acid AND partially dissociated
OR
weak acid AND equilibrium lies to left
OR
weak acid AND $K_c/K_a < 1$ ✓</td><td></td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>4.</td><td>a</td><td>iii</td><td><table><tr><th>Effect on $[H^+]$</th><th>Effect on equilibrium constant</th></tr><tr><td>increases ✓</td><td>increases ✓</td></tr></table></td><td></td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>4.</td><td>b</td><td></td><td>Any one of:
«electrical» conductivity AND HCl greater ✓
pH AND citric acid higher ✓
titrate with strong base AND pH at equivalence higher for citric acid ✓
add reactive metal/carbonate/hydrogen carbonate AND stronger effervescence/faster reaction with HCl ✓
titration AND volume of alkali for complete neutralisation greater for citric acid ✓
titrate with strong base AND more than one equivalence point for complete neutralisation of citric acid ✓
titrate with strong base AND buffer zone with citric acid ✓</td><td>Accept “add universal indicator AND HCl more red/pink”.
Accept any acid reaction AND HCl greater rise in temperature.
Accept specific examples throughout.
Do not accept “smell” or “taste”.</td><td>1 max</td></tr>
</table>

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
5.	a	i	[Ar] $3d^{10}$ ***OR*** $1s^2\ 2s^2\ 2p^6\ 3s^2\ 3p^6\ 3d^{10}$ ✓		1
5.	a	ii	$\Delta H^{\ominus} = \sum \Delta H^{\ominus}_f$ (products) $- \sum \Delta H^{\ominus}_f$ (reactants) ✓ $\Delta H^{\ominus} = 2(-241.8$ «kJ mol^{-1}») $- 4(-92.3$ «kJ mol^{-1}») $= -114.4$ «kJ» ✓	*Award **[2]** for correct final answer.*	2
5.	a	iii	 $E_{a\ (cat)}$ to the left of E_a ✓  peak lower ***AND*** $E_{a\ (cat)}$ smaller ✓		2
5.	a	iv	«catalyst provides an» alternative pathway ✓ «with» lower E_a ***OR*** higher proportion of/more particles with «kinetic» $E \geq E_{a(cat)}$ «than E_a» ✓		2

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
5.	**b**		«mass of H_2O = 18.360 g – 17.917 g =» 0.443 «g» ***AND*** «mass of $CuCl_2$ = 17.917 g – 16.221 g =» 1.696 «g» ✓ moles of $H_2O = «\frac{0.443\,g}{18.02\,g\,mol^{-1}} =»$ 0.0246 «mol» ***OR*** moles of $CuCl_2 = «\frac{1.696\,g}{134.45\,g\,mol^{-1}} =»$ 0.0126 «mol» ✓ «water : copper(II) chloride = 1.95 : 1» «x =» 2 ✓	*Award **[3]** for correct final answer.* *Accept «x =» 1.95.*	**3**
5.	**c**	**i**	*Wires:* «delocalized» electrons «flow» ✓ *Electrolyte:* «mobile» ions «flow» ✓		**2**
5.	**c**	**ii**	$2Cl^- \rightarrow Cl_2(g) + 2e^-$ ***OR*** $Cl^- \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}Cl_2(g) + e^-$ ✓	*Accept e for* e^-.	**1**

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
6.	a	i	$C(NH_2)_3NO_3(s) \rightarrow 2N_2(g) + 3H_2O(g) + C(s)$ ✓		1
6.	a	ii	moles of gas = « $5 \times \frac{10.0\,g}{122.11\,g\,mol^{-1}}$ =» 0.409 «mol» ✓		1
6.	a	iii	«$p = \frac{0.409\,mol \times 8.31\,J\,K^{-1}\,mol^{-1} \times (127 + 273)\,K}{10.0\,dm^3}$ » = 136 «kPa» ✓		1
6.	a	iv	*Any **two** of:* nitrogen non-polar/London/dispersion forces ***AND*** water polar/H-bonding ✓ water has «much» stronger intermolecular forces ✓ water molecules attract/condense/occupy smaller volume «and therefore deviate from ideal behaviour» ✓		2 max
6.	b		$2Na(s) + 2H_2O(l) \rightarrow 2NaOH(aq) + H_2(g)$ ✓ hydrogen explosive ***OR*** highly exothermic reaction ***OR*** sodium reacts violently with water ***OR*** forms strong alkali ✓	*Accept the equation of combustion of hydrogen.* *Do **not** accept just "sodium is reactive/dangerous".*	2