

Question	Expected Answers	Marks
1 a i	nitrogen dioxide/ nitrogen(V) oxide nothing else	1
1 a ii	Manufacture of fertilizers/explosives/dyes can be named ones. <i>'Making' must be implied</i> Named lab use, eg nitration of benzene	1
1 b	-3 +4 (allow 2 x +4) +5 (1) each max 2 if plus signs missing or signs after numbers ALLOW Roman numerals.	3
1 c i	Increases (1) mark separately. More molecules/particles collide (1); (with) energy greater than activation enthalpy/energy (ignore "barrier") (1) "successful collisions" can score second mark only.	3
1 c ii	(forward) reaction exothermic (ora) (1); equilibrium (position) moves to oppose change/in endothermic direction (1); lower yield (1) <i>must follow some correct reasoning (which can be in (c)/ii)</i> Apart from this, c(i) and c(ii) must be answered in the correct places to score.	3
1 d	this temperature a compromise/balance (AW)(1); between rate and yield (1);	2
1 e i	$K_p = p \text{NO}_2 / p \text{NO}_2^2$ (1) for mathematical expression $\text{N}_2\text{O}_4/\text{NO}_2^2$ whatever symbols (1) for indicating partial pressures correctly. Ignore (), allow $p^2\text{NO}_2$. Mark separately	2
1 e ii	$\text{atm}^{-1}(1)$ ect from expression but NOT concentration units ALLOW atmos ^{−1} , atmospheres ^{−1} , 1/atm.	1
1 e iii	$p\text{N}_2\text{O}_4 = K_p \times p\text{NO}_2^2 = 8.7 \times 0.60^2 = 3.1$ (1) 2 sig figs (1) mark separately provided SOME working	2
1 f	Be, B, C, F Any two (Names fallow small mis-spellings] or symbols [must be correct]) ALLOW names or correct formulae of oxides.	2
1 g i	two from: toxic poisonous/ specific effect (eg respiratory problems); (gives rise to) acid rain/ causes corrosion of metal/stone; (photochemical) smog/ more ozone; NOT depletes ozone greenhouse gas/ global warming	2
1 g ii	recycled/used again/some reference to using it in Equation 1.1.	1
1 h i	negative, fewer (gas) molecules on right	1
1 h ii	positive, exothermic/ ΔH negative/reference to $-\Delta H/T$	1
1 h iii	positive(1) because the reaction goes/ is spontaneous(1) mark separately $\Delta S = 0$ for an equilibrium" scores (1)	2

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1 i i	complete reaction (with water)/fully dissociated/ almost fully dissociated/ $K_s > 1$	1
1 i ii	HNO_3 (ignore "aq") $\rightarrow (\rightleftharpoons) \text{H}^+ (1) + \text{NO}_3^- (1)$ or reaction with H_2O to give H_3O^+	2
1 i iii	$\text{pH} = -\log(\text{H}^+)$ stated or implied (1) = $-\log(0.05) = 1.3$ (1)	2

2 a	alkene, alcohol/hydroxy(l) NOT 'hydroxide' or 'carbon-carbon double bond'	2
2 b	<p>Five marks from: mass spectroscopy: Mr (relative) molecular mass/ molar mass (IGNORE total mass)(1); from M^+ peak/peak of highest mass /molecular/parent ion (AW) (1) must follow from first marking point.</p> <p>Fragments (from other peaks) (1)</p> <p>i.r.: (max four points)</p> <p>C=C (1) at 1620 – 1680 (cm^{-1})(1) ALLOW descriptions of groups O-H (1) at 3600 – 3640 (cm^{-1})(1) eg alkene etc</p> <p>C=O (1) at 1050 – 1300(cm^{-1})(1) within range C – H if qualified 'alkane' or 'alkene' (1) with appropriate range (1) (2850–2950 or 3000 – 3010)</p> <p>If nothing scored above for bonds, allow: i.r. identifies bonds/ functional groups (1)</p> <p>If nothing scored for absorptions allow general statement about absorption values (1)</p> <p>QWC 2 2 sentences, logical, 3 words from list below used correctly (or plurals, verbs), QWC 1 2 sentences, logical, 2 words from list below used correctly (or plurals, verbs)</p> <p>molecular/molar mass; peak; molecular/parent ion; fragment; bond; absorption</p>	5

2 c i		1
2 c ii		3
2 d i	Idea of CN^- attacking carbonyl carbon*/polarisation of $\text{C}=\text{O}$ (1) Intermediate with O^- (1) not O^{2-} Rest of detail correct (1) (partial charges optional) not single arrows here. * can be HCN here but then do not award third marking point.	2
2 d ii	$\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{COOH} \rightleftharpoons \text{HOOC}(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{COOH}$ (allow $\text{HOOC}(\text{CH}_2)_8\text{OH}$) Correct number of C atoms (4 or 9) (1); correct group(s) at end(s) (if first mark scored)(1)	2
2 e	A cis (1); B trans (1). one mark for correct words the wrong way round.	2
2 f	Three from Receptor site(s) ALLOW active site; will have a certain/specific shape; Pheromone molecule must fit/ If pheromone is not correct shape it will not be detected/ smelled; Bonding/ imr / binding occurs; pheromone fitting site triggers response (AW);	3
2 g i	bromine/ Br_2 . Allow aqueous bromine	1
2 g ii	-OH, alcohol, hydroxy(l)	1
2 g iii	heat/reflux (1); (Aqueous) NaOH (1); mark separately. Extra reagents negate second mark.	2

3 a i	carbon: 10 (1); hydrogen: 16 (1);	2
3 a ii	A 109 (1); B 120 (1); (both ± 4, angle sign not required)	2
3 b	Side-effects/suggested specific side-effect/ only active for a short time/ toxic Not very effective (or molecular descriptions implying this but NOT that it is ineffective)	2
3 c i	Three from (can be obtained from a labelled diagram) each carbon atom has four outer shell electrons; but only uses three to form bonds; six electrons; shared by/evenly spread/distributed over the carbon atoms/ conjugated; form rings (of electrons); above and below (plane of) molecule; plus ONE from: all C-C bonds equal in length; undergoes substitution (rather than addition reactions); more stable (AW); planar;	1
3 c ii	CH ₃ Cl (1); AlCl ₃ (1); Heat/reflux/no water (1) mark separately Max 1 for reagent marks if extra reagents added.	3
3 c iii	electrophilic	1
3 c iv	Four from the following points. A*Coloured substances absorb (certain frequencies of)visible light; B (When) electrons excited (to higher energy-level); C more highly delocalised molecules(AVV) need less energy to excite electrons; D* (burimamide/ metiamide/ benzene) do not absorb in visible/ are colourless they absorb in u.v./at higher frequency/ energy; E energy level difference measures frequency absorbed/ E = hν; F visible light has lower energy than u.v.	4
3 d		1

4 a i	CaCO ₃ → CaO + CO ₂	1
4 a ii	Amount CaCO ₃ = 1000/100 (= 10 moles) (1); Mass CaO = 10eclf x 56 = 560 g (1)	2
4 b	$\begin{bmatrix} \text{xx} & \\ & \begin{bmatrix} \text{x} & \text{x} \\ \text{x} & \text{Ca} \\ \text{x} & \text{xx} \end{bmatrix} \\ \text{x} & \end{bmatrix}^{2+} \quad \begin{bmatrix} \text{"} & \\ \text{x} & \text{O} \\ \text{x} & \text{:} \end{bmatrix}^{2-}$ (1) each. Ca may have no electrons. Oxygen may have all same symbol (dot or cross). If all other detail correct but no charges shown, award (1). Square brackets optional. ALLOW charges on symbols or inner shells if correct	2
4 c i	A - ionisation enthalpies/energies (1) B - O(g) (1) C - enthalpy (change) of formation (of CaO) (1) ALLOW enthalpy (change) of combustion of calcium/Ca 1st and 2nd Ea = -1748 - 635 = 178 - 249 = (-3419) (1) = +(+1) 609 (1) kJ	3
4 c ii	mg ⁻¹ ect on sign; ect on number, provided all quantities used in calculation. -609, 609 score (2)	3
4 d i	 Enthalpy of hydration/ solvation of ions/ square ions (1) Line above solid line and correctly labelled (as shown or separate line) (1) Ca(OH)2 (s) ↑ Enthalpy (charge) of solution (1)	4
4 d ii	Allow ΔH for "enthalpy" and accepted symbols, eg ΔH _{LE}	
4 e i	increase down Group	1
4 e ii	0.032 mol dm ⁻³ (2) one mark for 0.016 mol dm ⁻³ $K_w = [\text{H}^+][\text{OH}^-]$ stated or implied (1); $[\text{H}^+] = 10^{-14}/0.032 = 3.13 \times 10^{-13}$ (mol dm ⁻³) ect from (e)(i)(1); $(6.16 \times 10^{-13}$ from 0.016) $\text{pH} = -\log(3.13 \times 10^{-13}) = 12.5$ ect (1); $(12.2 \text{ from } 6.16 \times 10^{-13})$	2
4 e iii	Ca(OH) ₂ + 2HCl → CaCl ₂ + 2H ₂ O compounds (1); balancing tied to first mark (1)	2
4 e iv	Amount Ca(OH) ₂ = $10 \times 0.015/1000$ (= 1.5×10^{-4} mol) (1) Amount HCl = twice this (3.0×10^{-4} mol) ect from ratio in equation, even if equation unbalanced Volume HCl = $3.0 \times 10^{-4} \times 1000/0.02 = 15.0$ cm ³ (1) ect 7.5(0)cm ³ from 1:1 ratio)	2

4 f	<p>Five from the following points.</p> <p>A Clays have a layer structure/ exist as sheets;</p> <p>B Water /ions can penetrate layers;</p> <p>C Layers/surface are/is negatively charged;</p> <p>D Because of O²⁻/Al replacing Si (ALLOW SiO_4^{4-});</p> <p>E H⁺ ions held by negative charge;</p> <p>F Calcium ions push out hydrogen ions by ion exchange;</p> <p>G Equilibrium effect;</p> <p>H 2 hydrogen ions for one calcium ion;</p> <p>I Ca²⁺ held more tightly since doubly charged</p> <p>QWC Accurate spelling, punctuation and grammar (one spelling mistake allowed)</p>	5
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5 a	<p>A sample (of ointment) (1); ALLOW 'ointment as gas'</p> <p>B detector (1);</p> <p>C column (1); ALLOW 'tube' with description of contents</p> <p>D oven/heater (1)</p>	4
5 b	(retention) time	1



16 carbon atoms (no C-H hydrogens shown, nor "dots" (1) 16th carbon can be part of COOH ; COOH skeletal detail, provided no other groups are present (1)

5 c i		2
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5 c ii	alkene NOT $\text{C}=\text{C}$	1
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5 c iii	ends in "-ol" / "anol"	1
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5 c iv	hydrolysis	1
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5 d	<p>The diagram shows a glycerol molecule with three long-chain fatty acids esterified to its hydroxyl groups. The glycerol backbone is shown with three carbons, each bonded to a hydroxyl group (-OH). The first two hydroxyl groups are esterified to the first and second carbons of a straight-chain fatty acid, respectively. The third hydroxyl group is esterified to the first carbon of another straight-chain fatty acid. The third ester linkage is shown with a double bond between the carbon and oxygen atoms.</p>	3
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glycerol residue correct (1)
ester correct and full structural (1) but can score this mark (not previous one) if
COO rather than OOC.
carbon chains (1) (allow dots and C-H hydrogens shown if penalised in 5(c)(i))
DO NOT award third mark if other substituents on chain, though double
bonds allowed.