C3 Quantitative Chemistry

35 Questions

Name: _____

Class: _____

Date: _____

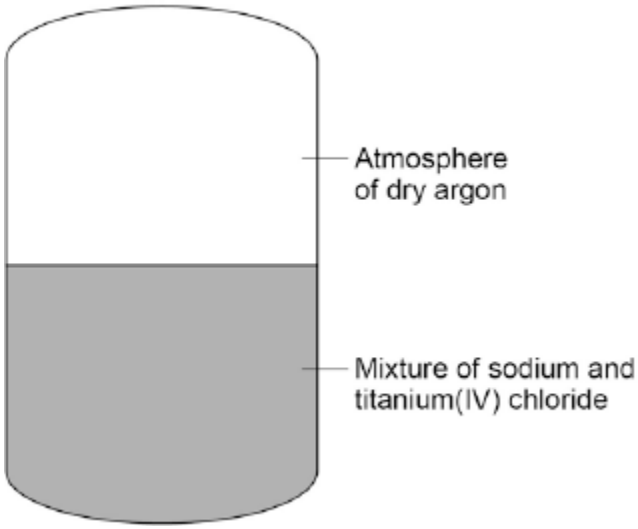
Time:

Marks:

Comments:

1 **Figure 1** shows a reactor used to produce titanium from titanium(IV) chloride.

Figure 1



The chemical equation for the reaction of titanium(IV) chloride with sodium is:

$$TiCl_4 + 4Na \rightarrow Ti + 4NaCl$$

titanium(IV) chloride + sodium → titanium + sodium chloride

(a) For one reaction:

- 1615 kg titanium(IV) chloride reacted completely with 782 kg sodium
- 1989 kg sodium chloride was produced.

Calculate the mass of titanium produced from this reaction.

_____

_____

Mass of titanium = _____ kg

(1)

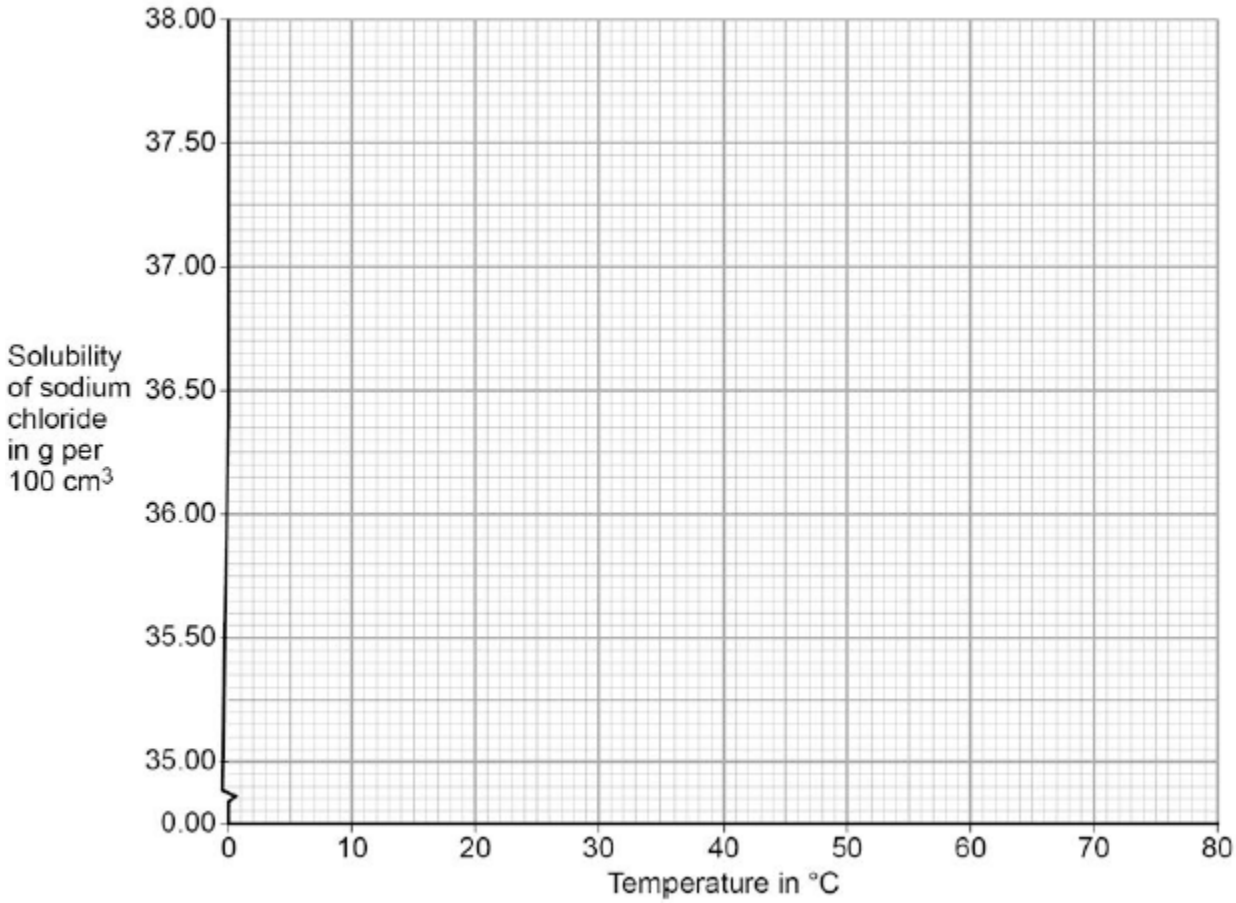
(b) The table below shows the solubility of sodium chloride in 100 cm^3 of aqueous solution at different temperatures.

Solubility of sodium chloride in g per 100cm^3	**Temperature in °C**
35.72	10
35.89	20
36.09	30
37.37	40
36.69	50
37.04	60

On **Figure 2**:

- plot this data on the grid
- draw a line of best fit.

Figure 2



(3)

(c) The product sodium chloride is dissolved in water to separate it from titanium.

At 30 °C the solubility of sodium chloride is 36 kg per 100 dm^3.

Calculate the minimum volume of water in dm^3, at 30 °C, needed to dissolve 1989 kg sodium chloride.

_____

_____

_____

_____

Volume of water = _____ dm^3

(2)

(d) Calculate the percentage by mass of titanium in titanium(IV) chloride ($TiCl_4$).

Give your answer to 3 significant figures.

Relative atomic masses (A_r): Cl = 35.5; Ti = 48

_____

_____

_____

Percentage of titanium by mass = _____ %

(3)

(e) Suggest why the reaction is done in an atmosphere of dry argon instead of air containing water vapour.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(3)

(f) Explain why titanium conducts electricity.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(3)

(Total 15 marks)

2 Copper can be produced from copper(II) sulfate solution by two different methods.

Method 1 – Electrolysis

(a) To produce copper by electrolysis a student has inert electrodes, a d.c. power supply, a switch and electrical wires for the external circuit.

Draw and label the apparatus set up to produce copper from copper(II) sulfate solution by electrolysis.

(2)

(b) Suggest why the colour of the copper(II) sulfate solution fades during the electrolysis.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(3)

(c) Explain how copper is produced from copper(II) sulfate solution by electrolysis.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(4)

Method 2 – Displacement

(d) The chemical equation for the displacement of copper using iron is:

$$CuSO_4 + Fe \rightarrow Cu + FeSO_4$$

Calculate the minimum mass of iron needed to displace all of the copper from 50 cm^3 of copper(II) sulfate solution.

The concentration of the copper(II) sulfate solution is 80 g $CuSO_4$ per dm^3.

Relative atomic masses (A_r): O = 16; S = 32; Fe = 56; Cu = 63.5

Give your answer to 2 significant figures.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Mass of iron = _____ g

(4)

(Total 13 marks)

3 Aqamed is a medicine for children.

(a) The medicine is a formulation.

What is meant by a formulation?

_____

_____

(1)

(b) Children often do not like taking medicine.

Suggest a substance that could be added to Aqamed to increase the desire for children to take it.

Give a reason for your suggestion.

Substance _____

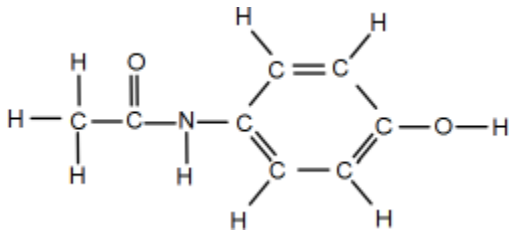
Reason _____

_____

(2)

(c) The main ingredient in Aqamed is a painkiller called paracetamol.

The figure below represents a molecule of paracetamol.



Give the molecular formula of paracetamol.

Calculate its relative formula mass (M_r).

Relative atomic masses (A_r): H = 1; C = 12; N = 14; O = 16

Molecular formula _____

Relative formula mass _____

_____

M_r = _____

(2)

(d) Aspirin is a medicine for use by adults.

An aspirin tablet contains 300 mg of acetylsalicylic acid.

Calculate the number of moles of acetylsalicylic acid in one aspirin tablet.

Give your answer in standard form to three significant figures.

Relative formula mass (M_r) of aspirin = 180

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Number of moles = _____

(4)

(Total 9 marks)

4 Formulae and equations are used to describe chemical reactions.

(a) Aluminium reacts with sulfuric acid (H_2SO_4) to produce aluminium sulfate, $Al_2(SO_4)_3$ and hydrogen (H_2).

Complete and balance the equation for this reaction.

____Al + _____ ⟶ _____ + _____

(2)

(b) Calcium carbonate reacts with nitric acid to produce calcium nitrate.

Calculate the relative formula mass (M_r) of calcium nitrate, $Ca(NO_3)_2$

Relative atomic masses (A_r): N = 14; O = 16; Ca = 40

_____

_____

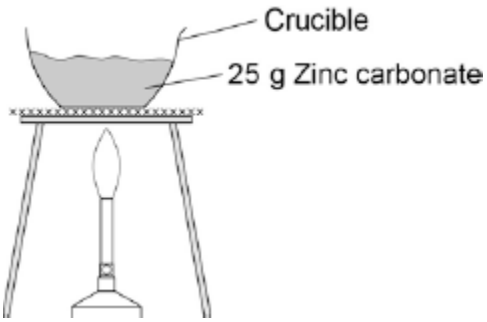
Relative formula mass (M_r) = _____

(2)

(c) Zinc carbonate decomposes when heated.

A student heated 25 g zinc carbonate ($ZnCO_3$).

The figure below shows how he set up the apparatus.



The balanced chemical equation for the decomposition reaction is:

$$ZnCO_3\ (s) \longrightarrow ZnO\ (s) + CO_2\ (g)$$

The student measured the mass of solid product after heating until there was no further change in mass.

The student did the experiment four times. The table below shows the results.

Experiment	1	2	3	4
Mass of solid product in g	17.4	19.7	17.6	16.9

Calculate the mean mass of the solid product.

Do **not** use any anomalous results in your calculation.

_____

_____

Mean mass = _____ g

(2)

(Total 6 marks)

5 The salt copper sulfate can be made by reacting copper carbonate with dilute sulfuric acid.

$$CuCO_3(s) + H_2SO_4(aq) \longrightarrow CuSO_4(aq) + H_2O(l) + CO_2(g)$$

(a) Write a method that a student could use to prepare a pure, dry sample of copper

You do **not** need to write a risk assessment or include safety points.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(6)

(b) Calculate the **number of molecules** in 14 g of carbon dioxide.

Give your answer in standard form.

Relative atomic masses (A_r): C = 14; O = 16

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Answer = _____ molecules

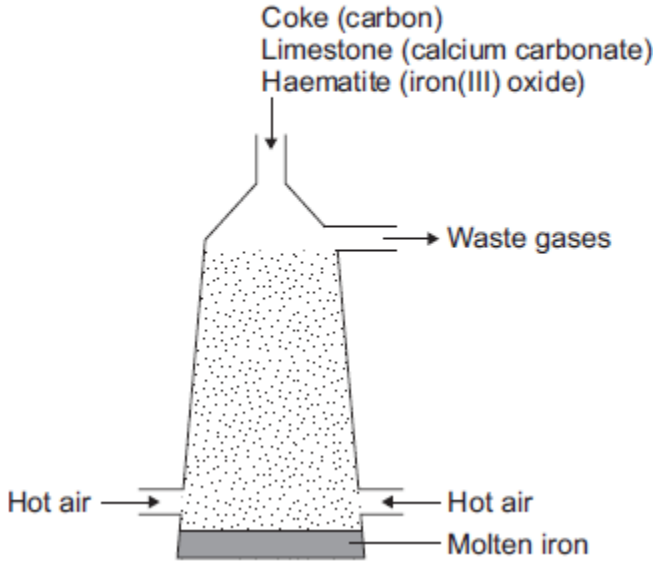
(4)

(Total 10 marks)

6 This question is about iron and aluminium.

(a) Iron is extracted in a blast furnace. **Figure 1** is a diagram of a blast furnace.

Figure 1



(i) Calcium carbonate decomposes at high temperatures.

Complete the word equation for the decomposition of calcium carbonate.

calcium carbonate ⟶ _____ +

_____

(2)

(ii) Carbon burns to produce carbon dioxide.

The carbon dioxide produced reacts with more carbon to produce carbon monoxide.

Balance the equation.

$$C(s) + CO_2(g) \longrightarrow \_\_\_\_\_\ CO(g)$$

(1)

(iii) Carbon monoxide reduces iron(III) oxide:

$$Fe_2O_3(s) + 3\ CO(g) \longrightarrow 2\ Fe(s) + 3\ CO_2(g)$$

Calculate the maximum mass of iron that can be produced from 300 tonnes of iron(III) oxide.

Relative atomic masses (A_r): O = 16; Fe = 56

_____

_____

_____

_____

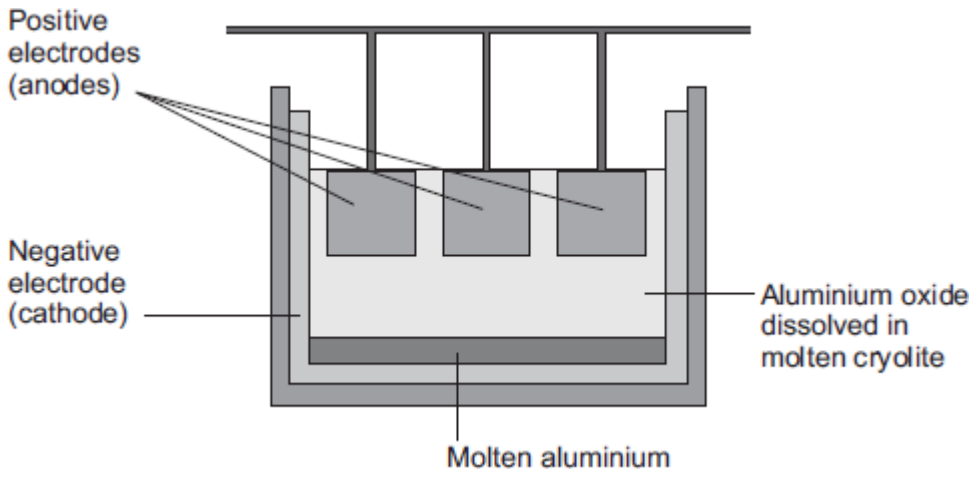
_____

Maximum mass = _____ tonnes

(3)

(b) Aluminium is extracted by electrolysis, as shown in **Figure 2**.

Figure 2



(i) Why can aluminium **not** be extracted by heating aluminium oxide with carbon?

_____

_____

(1)

(ii) Explain why aluminium forms at the negative electrode during electrolysis.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(3)

(iii) Explain how carbon dioxide forms at the positive electrodes during electrolysis.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(3)

(Total 13 marks)

7 This question is about carbon and gases in the air.

(a) Carbon atoms have protons, neutrons and electrons.

Complete the table by writing the relative mass of a neutron and an electron.

Name of particle	**Relative mass**
proton	1
neutron	
electron	

(2)

(b) What is the total number of protons and neutrons in an atom called?

Tick (✓) **one** box.

The atomic number ☐

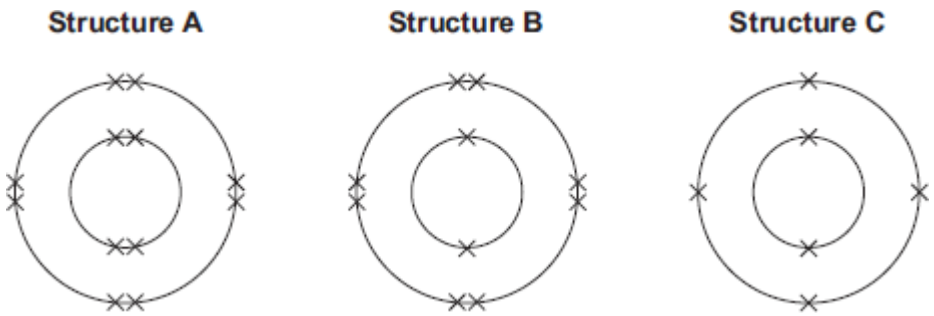
The mass number ☐

One mole of the atom ☐

(1)

(c) An atom of carbon has six electrons.

Which structure, **A, B** or **C**, represents the electronic structure of the carbon atom?



The carbon atom is structure ☐

(1)

(d) Carbon reacts with oxygen to produce carbon dioxide (CO_2).

(i) How many different elements are in one molecule of carbon dioxide?

_____

(1)

(ii) What is the total number of atoms in one molecule of carbon dioxide?

_____

(1)

(e) Sometimes carbon reacts with oxygen to produce carbon monoxide (CO).

(i) Calculate the relative formula mass (M_r) of carbon monoxide.

Relative atomic masses (A_r): C = 12; O = 16

_____

_____

M_r of carbon monoxide = _____

(1)

(ii) Calculate the percentage by mass of carbon in carbon monoxide.

_____

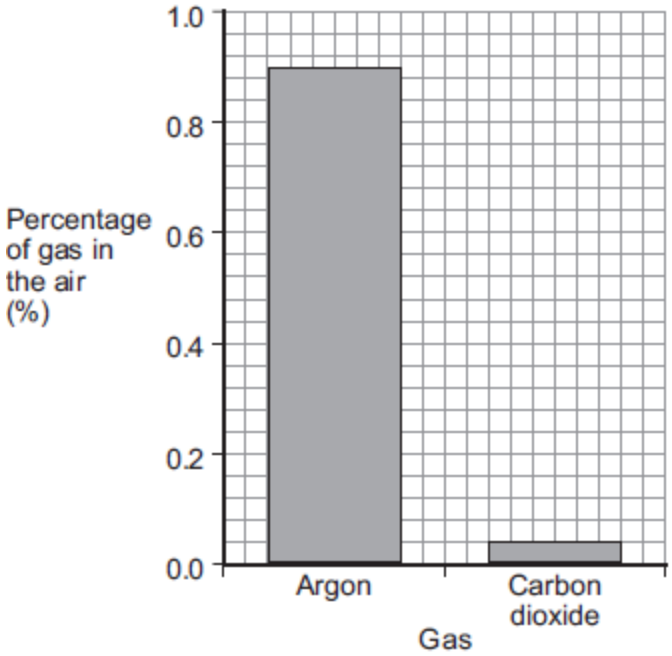
_____

Percentage by mass of carbon in carbon monoxide = _____%

(1)

(f) Carbon dioxide is one of the gases in the air.

(i) The graph shows the percentage of argon and the percentage of carbon dioxide in the air.



What is the percentage of argon in the air?

Percentage of argon = _____ %

(1)

(ii) An instrumental method is used to measure the amount of carbon dioxide in the air.

Give **one** reason for using an instrumental method.

_____

_____

(1)

(Total 10 marks)

8 This question is about atoms and isotopes.

(a) Atoms contain protons, neutrons and electrons.

A lithium atom has the symbol $^{7}_{3}Li$

Explain, in terms of sub-atomic particles, why the mass number of this lithium atom is 7.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(3)

(b) Amounts of substances can be described in different ways.

Complete the sentences.

One mole of a substance is the relative formula mass in

_____

The relative atomic mass of an element compares the mass of an atom of an element with the mass of an atom of

_____

(2)

(c) Two isotopes of oxygen are $^{18}_{8}O$ and $^{16}_{8}O$

Describe the similarities and differences between the isotopes $^{18}_{8}O$ and $^{16}_{8}O$

You should refer to the numbers of sub-atomic particles in each isotope.

_____

_____

_____

_____

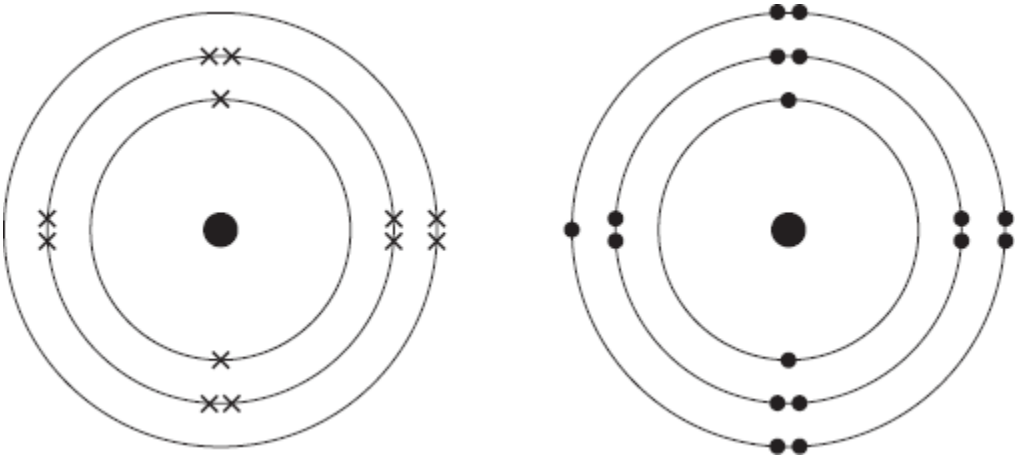
_____

_____

(3)

(Total 8 marks)

9 (a) The diagram shows an atom of magnesium and an atom of chlorine.



Magnesium **Chlorine**

Describe, in terms of electrons, how magnesium atoms and chlorine atoms change into ions to produce magnesium chloride ($MgCl_2$).

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(4)

(b) Calculate the relative formula mass (M_r) of magnesium chloride ($MgCl_2$).

Relative atomic masses (A_r): magnesium = 24; chlorine = 35.5

_____

_____

_____

Relative formula mass (M_r) = _____

(2)

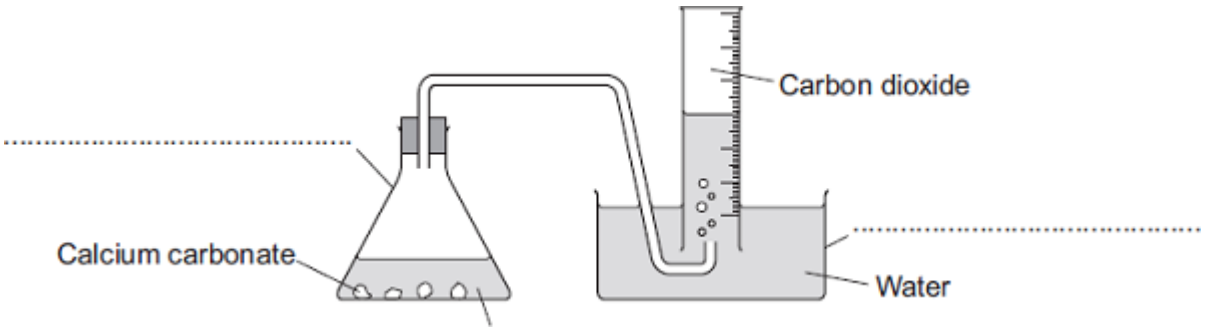
(Total 6 marks)

10 Some students were investigating the rate at which carbon dioxide gas is produced when metal carbonates react with an acid.

One student reacted 1.00 g of calcium carbonate with 50 cm^3, an excess, of dilute hydrochloric acid.

The apparatus used is shown in **Diagram 1**.

Diagram 1



(a) Complete the **two** labels for the apparatus on the diagram.

(2)

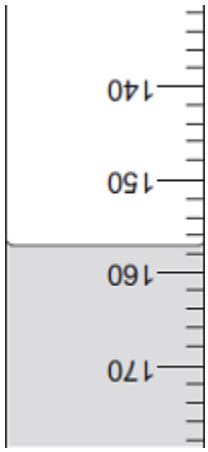
(b) The student measured the volume of gas collected every 30 seconds.

The table shows the student's results.

Time in seconds	Volume of carbon dioxide collected in cm^3
30	104
60	
90	198
120	221
150	232
180	238
210	240
240	240

(i) **Diagram 2** shows what the student saw at 60 seconds.

Diagram 2



What is the volume of gas collected?

Volume of gas = _____ cm^3

(1)

(ii) Why did the volume of gas stop changing after 210 seconds?

_____

_____

(1)

(c) Another student placed a conical flask containing 1.00 g of a Group 1 carbonate (M_2CO_3) on a balance.

He then added 50 cm^3, an excess, of dilute hydrochloric acid to the flask and measured the mass of carbon dioxide given off.

The equation for the reaction is:

$$M_2CO_3 + 2HCl \longrightarrow 2MCl + H_2O + CO_2$$

The final mass of carbon dioxide given off was 0.32 g.

(i) Calculate the amount, in moles, of carbon dioxide in 0.32 g carbon dioxide.

Relative atomic masses (A_r): C = 12; O = 16

_____

_____

_____

Moles of carbon dioxide = _____ moles

(2)

(ii) How many moles of the metal carbonate are needed to make this number of moles of carbon dioxide?

_____

_____

Moles of metal carbonate = _____ moles

(1)

(iii) The mass of metal carbonate used was 1.00 g.

Use this information, and your answer to part **(c) (ii)**, to calculate the relative formula mass (M_r) of the metal carbonate.

If you could not answer part **(c) (ii)**, use 0.00943 as the number of moles of metal carbonate. This is **not** the answer to part **(c) (ii)**.

_____

_____

Relative formula mass (M_r) of metal carbonate = _____

(1)

(iv) Use your answer to part **(c) (iii)** to calculate the relative atomic mass (A_r) of the metal in the metal carbonate (M_2CO_3) and so identify the Group 1 metal in the metal carbonate.

If you could not answer part **(c) (iii)**, use 230 as the relative formula mass of the metal carbonate. This is **not** the answer to part **(c) (iii)**.

To gain full marks, you must show your working.

_____

_____

_____

_____

Relative atomic mass of metal is _____

Identity of metal _____

(3)

(d) Two other students repeated the experiment in part **(c)**.

(i) When the first student did the experiment some acid sprayed out of the flask as the metal carbonate reacted.

Explain the effect this mistake would have on the calculated relative atomic mass of the metal.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(3)

(ii) The second student used 100 cm^3 of dilute hydrochloric acid instead of 50 cm^3.

Explain the effect, if any, this mistake would have on the calculated relative atomic mass of the metal.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(3)

(Total 17 marks)

11 Scientists found that a compound contained:

22.8% sodium; 21.8% boron; and 55.4% oxygen.

Use the percentages to calculate the empirical formula of the compound.

Relative atomic masses (A_r): B = 11; O = 16; Na = 23

To gain full marks you **must** show all your working.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Empirical formula = _____

(Total 5 marks)

12 A company manufactures ethanol (C_2H_5OH).

The reaction for the process is:

$$C_2H_4(g) + H_2O(g) \rightleftharpoons C_2H_5OH(g) \qquad \Delta H = -45 \text{ kJ per mole}$$

The temperature and pressure can be changed to increase the yield of ethanol at equilibrium.

(a) Explain what is meant by equilibrium.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(3)

(b) (i) How would increasing the temperature change the **yield** of ethanol at equilibrium?

Give a reason for your answer.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(ii) How would increasing the pressure change the **yield** of ethanol at equilibrium?

Give a reason for your answer.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(c) A catalyst is added to increase the rate of the reaction.

Explain how adding a catalyst increases the rate of a chemical reaction.

_____

_____

_____

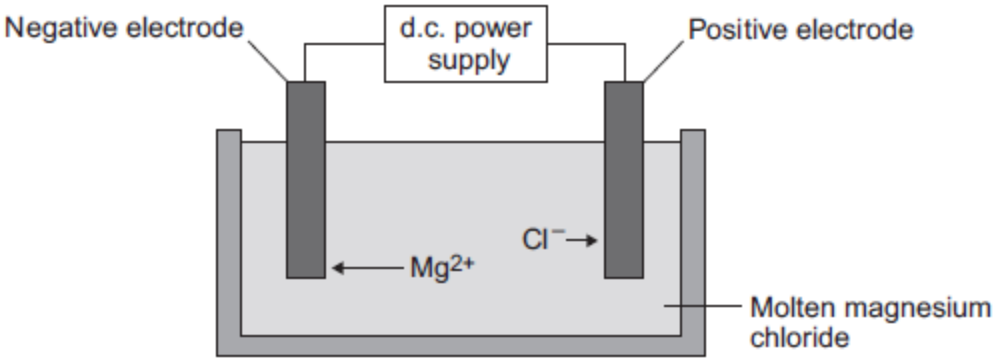
_____

(2)

(Total 9 marks)

13 Some students investigated reactions to produce magnesium.

(a) The students used electrolysis to produce magnesium from magnesium chloride, as shown in the figure below.



(i) Magnesium chloride contains magnesium ions and chloride ions.

Why does solid magnesium chloride **not** conduct electricity?

_____

_____

(1)

(ii) One of the products of the electrolysis of molten magnesium chloride is magnesium.

Name the other product.

_____

(1)

(iii) Why do magnesium ions (Mg^{2+}) move to the negative electrode?

_____

_____

(1)

(iv) At the negative electrode, the magnesium ions (Mg^{2+}) gain electrons to become magnesium atoms.

How many electrons does each magnesium ion gain?

_____

(1)

(b) The students did the experiment four times and weighed the magnesium produced.

The table below shows their results.

Experiment	**Mass of magnesium produced in grams**
1	1.13
2	0.63
3	1.11
4	1.09

(i) There is an anomalous result.

Suggest **one** possible reason for the anomalous result.

_____

_____

(1)

(ii) Calculate the mean mass of magnesium produced, taking account of the anomalous result.

_____

_____

_____

Mean mass = _____ g

(2)

(c) The formula of magnesium chloride is $MgCl_2$

The relative formula mass of magnesium chloride is 95.

The relative atomic mass of magnesium is 24.

(i) Use the equation to calculate the percentage mass of magnesium in magnesium chloride.

$$\text{Percentage mass of magnesium} = \frac{\text{mass of magnesium}}{\text{mass of magnesium chloride}} \times 100\%$$

_____

_____

_____

Percentage mass of magnesium in magnesium chloride = _____ %

(2)

(ii) Draw a ring around the relative mass of chlorine in $MgCl_2$

71 **95** **119**

(1)

(d) Magnesium is also produced from the reaction of magnesium oxide with silicon.

(i) The equation for the reaction is:

$$2\,MgO(s) + Si(s) \rightleftharpoons SiO_2(s) + 2\,Mg(s)$$

What is the meaning of this symbol $\rightleftharpoons$?

Draw a ring around the correct answer.

neutralisation reaction **precipitation reaction** **reversible reaction**

(1)

(ii) The forward reaction is endothermic.

Draw a ring around the correct answer to complete the sentence.

In an endothermic reaction the temperature of the surroundings

decreases.
increases.
stays the same.

(1)

(Total 12 marks)

14 Thermosoftening polymers can be used to make plastic bottles and food packaging.

(a) Why are thermosoftening polymers **not** suitable for storing very hot food?

_____

_____

(1)

(b) The reaction to produce the polymers uses a catalyst.

Why are catalysts used in chemical reactions?

_____

_____

(1)

(c) Compounds from food packaging must not get into food.

Gas chromatography can be used to separate compounds in food.

The output from the gas chromatography column can be linked to an instrument which can identify the compounds.

(i) Name the instrument used to identify the compounds.

_____

_____

(1)

(ii) Give **one** reason why instrumental methods of analysis are used to identify the compounds.

_____

_____

(1)

(d) Poly(ethene) is a thermosoftening polymer.

Poly(ethene) can be made with different properties. The properties depend on the conditions used when poly(ethene) is made.

Suggest **two** conditions which could be changed when poly(ethene) is made.

_____

_____

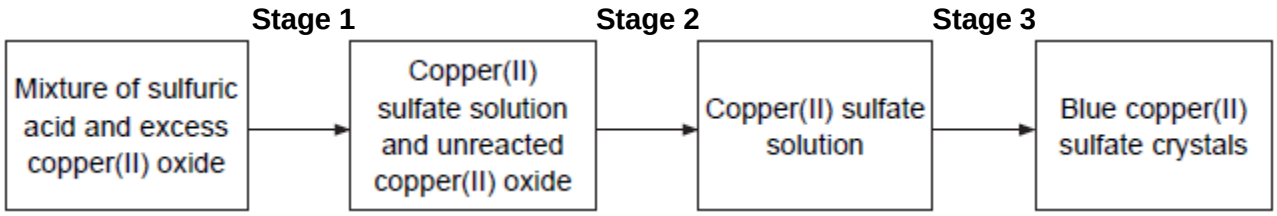
(2)

(Total 6 marks)

15 This question is about compounds of copper.

(a) A student made some copper(II) sulfate crystals.

The flow diagram shows the stages of the preparation of copper(II) sulfate crystals.



(i) The reaction mixture is heated in **Stage 1**.

Suggest why.

_____

_____

(1)

(ii) Complete the equation for this reaction.

CuO + _____ → $CuSO_4$ + _____

(2)

(iii) How would the student remove the unreacted copper(II) oxide in **Stage 2**?

_____

_____

(1)

(iv) How would the student obtain copper(II) sulfate crystals from the copper(II) sulfate solution in **Stage 3**?

_____

(1)

(v) The mass of crystals obtained was less than the student had calculated.

Suggest **one** reason why.

_____

_____

(1)

(b) The student heated the blue copper(II) sulfate crystals.

The word equation for the reaction is shown below.

hydrated copper(II) sulfate	$\rightleftharpoons$	anhydrous copper(II) sulfate	+	water
blue		white		

(i) What does the symbol $\rightleftharpoons$ mean ?

_____

(1)

(ii) 300 J of energy are taken in when some blue copper(II) sulfate crystals are heated.

What is the energy change when an excess of water is added to the anhydrous copper(II) sulfate produced?

_____

_____

(2)

(c) A sample of copper nitride contains 3.81 g of copper and 0.28 g of nitrogen.

Calculate the empirical formula.

You **must** show all your working to get full marks.

Relative atomic masses (A_r): N = 14; Cu = 63.5.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

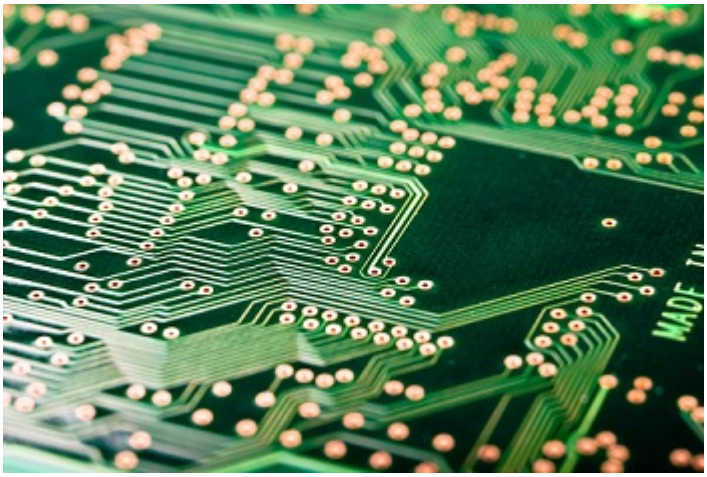
_____

Empirical formula = _____

(4)

(Total 13 marks)

16 Etching is a way of making printed circuit boards for computers.



© Dario Lo Presti/Shutterstock

Printed circuit boards are made when copper sheets are etched using iron(III) chloride solution. Where the copper has been etched, only plastic remains.

(a) Copper is a good conductor of electricity.

Explain why.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(b) Iron(III) chloride can be produced by the reaction shown in the equation:

$$2\ Fe + 3\ Cl_2 \rightarrow 2\ FeCl_3$$

(i) Calculate the maximum mass of iron(III) chloride ($FeCl_3$) that can be produced from 11.20 g of iron.

Relative atomic masses (A_r): Cl = 35.5; Fe = 56.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Maximum mass of iron(III) chloride = _____ g

(3)

(ii) The actual mass of iron(III) chloride ($FeCl_3$) produced was 24.3 g.

Calculate the percentage yield.

(If you did not answer part (b)(i) assume that the maximum theoretical mass of iron(III) chloride ($FeCl_3$) is 28.0 g. This is **not** the correct answer to part (b)(i).)

_____

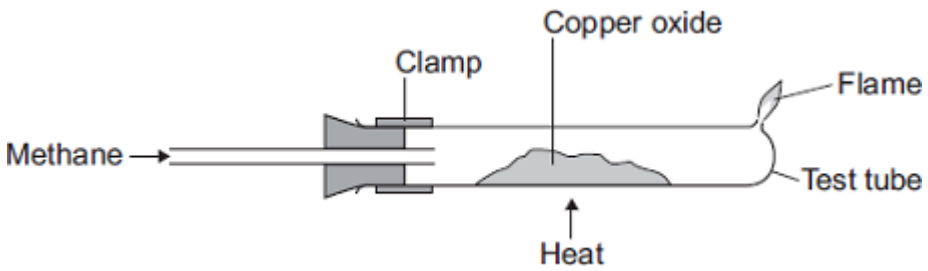
_____

Percentage yield = _____%

(1)

(Total 6 marks)

17 This apparatus is used for the reaction of copper oxide (CuO) with methane (CH_4).



(a) The symbol equation for this reaction is shown below.

$$4\ CuO(s) + CH4(g) \rightarrow 4\ Cu(s) + 2\ H_2O(g) + CO_2(g)$$

The water and carbon dioxide produced escape from the test tube.

Use information from the equation to explain why.

_____

_____

(1)

(b) (i) Calculate the relative formula mass (M_r) of copper oxide (CuO).

Relative atomic masses (A_r): O = 16, Cu = 64

_____

_____

_____

Relative formula mass (M_r) = _____

(2)

(ii) Calculate the percentage of copper in copper oxide.

_____

_____

_____

Percentage of copper = _____ %

(2)

(iii) Calculate the maximum mass of copper that could be produced from 4.0 g of copper oxide.

_____

_____

Mass of copper produced = _____ g

(1)

(c) The experiment was done three times.

The mass of copper oxide used and the mass of copper produced were measured each time.

The results are shown in the table.

	Experiment		
	1	**2**	**3**
Mass of copper oxide used in g	4.0	4.0	4.0
Mass of copper produced in g	3.3	3.5	3.2

(i) Calculate the mean mass of copper produced in these experiments.

_____

_____

Mean mass of copper produced = _____ g

(1)

(ii) Suggest how the results of the experiment could be made more precise.

_____

_____

(1)

(iii) The three experiments gave different results for the amount of copper produced.

This was caused by experimental error.

Suggest two causes of experimental error in these experiments.

1. _____

_____

2. _____

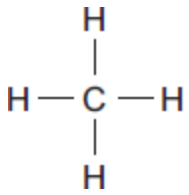
_____

(2)

(Total 10 marks)

18 Saturated hydrocarbons, for example methane and octane, are often used as fuels.

(a) Methane can be represented as:



(i) The formula of methane is _____ .

(1)

(ii) Draw a ring around the correct answer to complete the sentence.

In a saturated hydrocarbon molecule all of the bonds are

double.
ionic.
single.

(1)

(iii) Draw a ring around the correct answer to complete the sentence.

The homologous series that contains methane and octane is called the

alcohols.
alkanes.
alkenes.

(1)

(b) (i) The complete combustion of petrol produces carbon dioxide, water vapour and sulfur dioxide.

Name **three** elements petrol must contain.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

(3)

(ii) The exhaust gases from cars can contain oxides of nitrogen.

Complete the sentence.

Nitrogen in the oxides of nitrogen comes from _____ .

(1)

(iii) The sulfur dioxide and oxides of nitrogen from cars cause an environmental problem.

Name the problem and describe **one** effect of the problem.

Name of problem _____

Effect of problem _____

_____

(2)

(c) When a fuel burns without enough oxygen, there is incomplete combustion.

One gaseous product of incomplete combustion is carbon monoxide.

Name **one** solid product of incomplete combustion.

_____

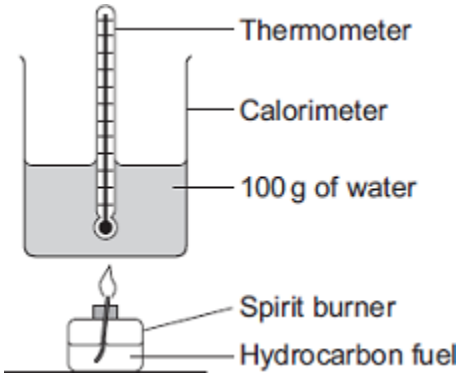
(1)

(d) A student investigated how well different hydrocarbon fuels would heat up 100 g of water.

Her hypothesis was:

The more carbon atoms there are in a molecule of any fuel, the better the fuel is.

The apparatus the student used is shown in the diagram.



She burned each hydrocarbon fuel for 2 minutes.

Her results are shown in the table.

Name of hydrocarbon fuel	Number of carbon atoms in a molecule of hydrocarbon fuel	Temperature change of water in °C after 2 minutes	Temperature change per g of fuel burned	Observations
Pentane	5	30	60	no smoke
Hexane	6	40	57	very small amount of smoke
Octane	8	55	55	small amount of smoke
Decane	10	57	52	large amount of smoke
Dodecane	12	60	43	very large amount of smoke

The student investigated only hydrocarbons.

Look carefully at her results.

How well do the student's results support her hypothesis?

The more carbon atoms there are in a molecule of any fuel, the better the fuel is.

Give reasons for your answer.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(4)

(e) A 0.050 mol sample of a hydrocarbon was burned in excess oxygen.

The products were 3.60 g of water and 6.60 g of carbon dioxide.

(i) Calculate the number of moles of carbon dioxide produced.

Relative atomic masses: C = 12; O = 16.

_____

_____

Moles of carbon dioxide = _____

(2)

(ii) When the hydrocarbon was burned 0.20 mol of water were produced.

How many moles of hydrogen atoms are there in 0.20 mol of water?

_____

Moles of hydrogen atoms = _____

(1)

(iii) The amount of hydrocarbon burned was 0.050 mol.

Use this information and your answers to parts **(e) (i)** and **(e) (ii)** to calculate the molecular formula of the hydrocarbon.

If you could not answer parts **(e) (i)** or **(e) (ii)** use the values of 0.20 moles carbon dioxide and 0.50 moles hydrogen. These are **not** the answers to parts **(e) (i)** and **(e) (ii)**.

_____

_____

_____

_____

Formula = _____

(2)

(Total 19 marks)

19 This question is about lithium and sodium.

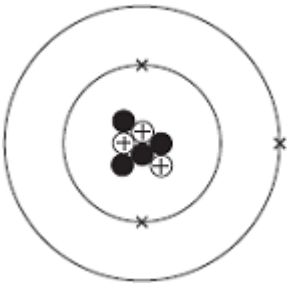
(a) Use the Chemistry Data Sheet to help you to answer this question.

In which group of the periodic table are lithium and sodium? Group ☐

(1)

(b) A lithium atom can be represented as $^{7}_{3}Li$

The diagram represents the lithium atom.



(i) Some particles in the nucleus have a positive charge.

What is the name of these particles?

_____

(1)

(ii) Some particles in the nucleus have no charge.

What is the name of these particles?

_____

(1)

(iii) Use the correct answer from the box to complete the sentence.

3	**4**	**7**

The mass number of this atom of lithium is ☐

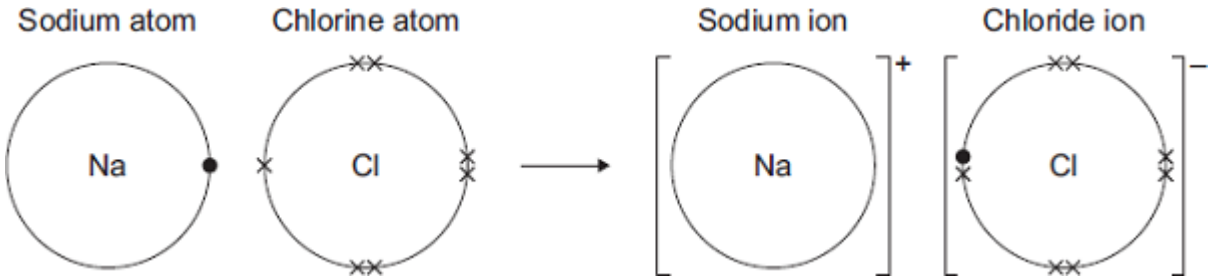
(1)

(c) Sodium reacts with chlorine to produce sodium chloride.

sodium + chlorine ⟶ sodium chloride

The diagram shows how the reaction happens.

Only the outer electrons are shown.



Draw a ring around the correct answer to complete each sentence.

(i) A sodium atom changes into a sodium ion by

gaining
losing
sharing

an electron.

(1)

(ii) A sodium ion has

a negative
no
a positive

charge.

(1)

(iii) The ions in sodium chloride are held together by

strong | covalent / electrostatic / magnetic | forces.

(1)

(d) Sodium chloride is an ionic compound.

Tick (✓) **two** properties of ionic compounds.

Property	**Tick (✓)**
Do **not** dissolve in water	
High melting points	
Low boiling points	
Strong bonds	

(2)

(e) (i) The formula of sodium chloride is NaCl

Calculate the relative formula mass of sodium chloride.

Relative atomic masses: Na = 23; Cl = 35.5

_____

_____

Relative formula mass = _____

(1)

(ii) Draw a ring around the correct answer to complete each sentence.

The relative formula mass of a substance, in grams,

is one | ion / isotope / mole | of the substance.

(1)

(f) Nanoparticles of sodium chloride (salt) are used to flavour crisps.

What are nanoparticles?

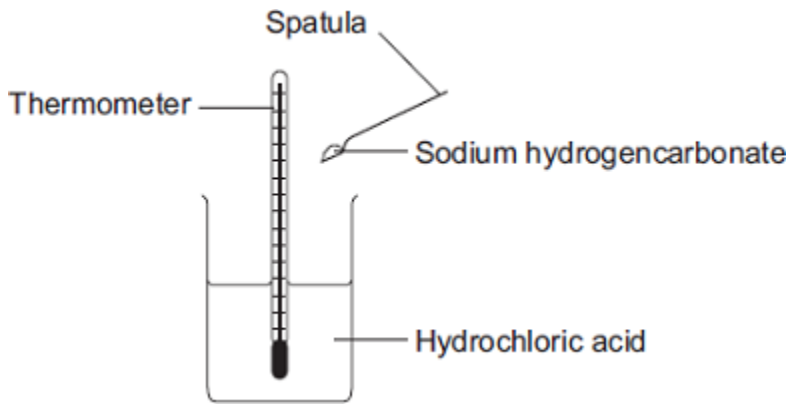
_____

_____

(1)

(Total 12 marks)

20 (a) Some students did an experiment to find the temperature change when hydrochloric acid reacts with sodium hydrogencarbonate.



The results are in the table.

Number of spatula measures of sodium hydrogencarbonate	Start temperature in °C	Final temperature in °C	Change in temperature in °C
2	20	16	4
4	20	14	6
6	19	11	8
8	20	10	10
10	19	9	10
12	20	10	10

(i) Describe, as fully as you can, the trends shown in the students' results.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(3)

(ii) State the type of energy transfer for this reaction.

_____

_____

(1)

(b) Sodium hydrogencarbonate is used as baking powder for making cakes.

When the cake mixture is baked the sodium hydrogencarbonate decomposes.

The equation for the reaction is:

$$2\,NaHCO_3(s) \xrightarrow{\text{Heat}} Na_2CO_3(s) + H_2O(g) + CO_2(g)$$

(i) The cake mixture rises when baked.

© Michael Valdez/iStock

Use the equation to suggest why.

_____

_____

(1)

(ii) The same reaction can be reversed to produce sodium hydrogencarbonate from sodium carbonate.

$$Na_2CO_3 + H_2O + CO_2 \longrightarrow 2NaHCO_3$$

Do the reactants need to be heated?

Give a reason for your answer.

_____

_____

(1)

(c) (i) Calculate the relative formula mass of sodium hydrogencarbonate ($NaHCO_3$).

Relative atomic masses (A_r): H=1; C=12; O=16; Na=23

_____

_____

_____

Relative formula mass (M_r) = _____

(2)

(ii) Calculate the percentage by mass of carbon in sodium hydrogencarbonate.

_____

_____

Percentage of carbon = _____ %

(1)

(Total 9 marks)

21 Ammonia is produced from nitrogen and hydrogen.

The equation for this reaction is:

$$N_2(g) + 3H_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2NH_3(g)$$

(a) (i) A company wants to make 6.8 tonnes of ammonia.

Calculate the mass of nitrogen needed.

Relative atomic masses (A_r): H = 1; N = 14

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Mass of nitrogen = _____ tonnes

(3)

(ii) The company expected to make 6.8 tonnes of ammonia.

The yield of ammonia was only 4.2 tonnes.

Calculate the percentage yield of ammonia.

_____

_____

Percentage yield of ammonia = _____ %

(2)

(iii) Use the equation above to explain why the percentage yield of ammonia was less than expected.

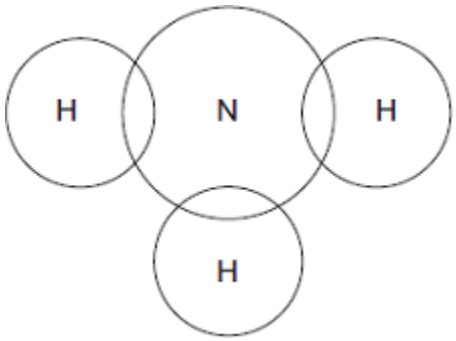
_____

_____

(1)

(b) Complete the diagram to show the arrangement of the outer shell electrons of the nitrogen and hydrogen atoms in ammonia.

Use dots (●) and crosses (x) to represent the electrons.



(2)

(c) Ammonia dissolves in water to produce an alkaline solution.

(i) Which ion makes ammonia solution alkaline?

_____

(1)

(ii) Name the type of reaction between aqueous ammonia solution and an acid.

_____

(1)

(iii) Name the acid needed to produce ammonium nitrate.

_____

(1)

(iv) The reaction of ammonia with sulfuric acid produces ammonium sulfate.

Use the formulae of the ions on the Chemistry Data Sheet.

Write the formula of ammonium sulfate.

_____

(1)

(Total 12 marks)

22 Some students investigated magnesium oxide.

(a) Magnesium oxide has the formula MgO.

(i) Calculate the relative formula mass (M_r) of magnesium oxide.

Relative atomic masses: O = 16; Mg = 24.

_____

_____

Relative formula mass = _____

(2)

(ii) Calculate the percentage by mass of magnesium in magnesium oxide.

_____

_____

Percentage by mass of magnesium in magnesium oxide = _____%

(2)

(iii) Calculate the mass of magnesium needed to make 25 g of magnesium oxide.

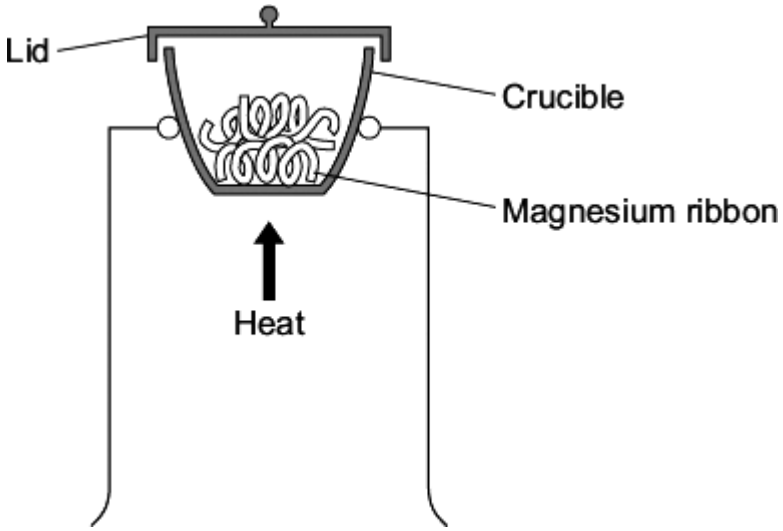
_____

Mass of magnesium = _____ g

(1)

(b) The students calculated that if they used 0.12 g of magnesium they should make 0.20 g of magnesium oxide.

They did this experiment to find out if this was correct.



- The students weighed 0.12 g of magnesium ribbon into a crucible.
- They heated the magnesium ribbon.
- They lifted the lid of the crucible slightly from time to time to allow air into the crucible.
- The students tried to avoid lifting the lid too much in case some of the magnesium oxide escaped.
- When all of the magnesium appeared to have reacted, the students weighed the magnesium oxide produced.

The results of the experiment are shown below.

Mass of magnesium used in grams	0.12
Mass of magnesium oxide produced in grams	0.18

(i) The mass of magnesium oxide produced was lower than the students had calculated. They thought that this was caused by experimental error.

Suggest **two** experimental errors that the students had made.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(ii) The students only did the experiment once.

Give **two** reasons why they should have repeated the experiment.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(Total 9 marks)

23 Aluminium is extracted from aluminium oxide.

(a) The formula of aluminium oxide is Al_2O_3

The relative formula mass (M_r) of aluminium oxide is 102.

Calculate the percentage of aluminium in aluminium oxide.

Relative atomic masses (A_r): O = 16; Al = 27.

_____

_____

_____

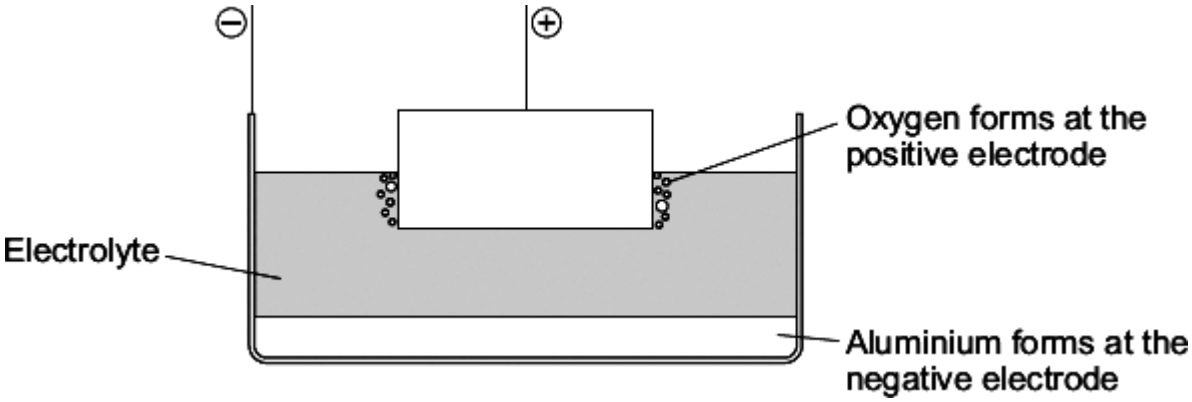
_____

Percentage of aluminium = _____ %

(2)

(b) Aluminium is extracted from aluminium oxide using electrolysis.

The diagram shows a cell used for the extraction of aluminium.



(i) The electrolyte contains cryolite.

Explain why.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(ii) Oxygen is formed at the positive electrode. Complete and balance the equation for this reaction.

$$\_\_\_\ O^{2-} \rightarrow O_2 + \_\_\_\_\_$$

(2)

(iii) The positive electrode in the cell is used up during the process.

Explain why.

_____

_____

_____

_____

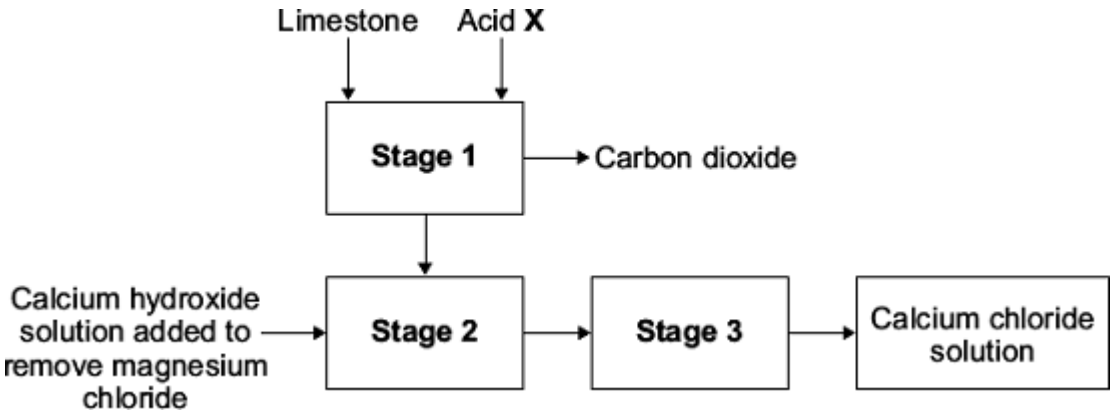
_____

_____

(2)

(Total 8 marks)

24 (a) Calcium chloride is made from limestone. Limestone contains mainly calcium carbonate and a small amount of magnesium carbonate.



(i) In **stage 1** calcium carbonate reacts with acid **X** to form calcium chloride.

Draw a ring around the name of acid **X**.

hydrochloric **nitric** **sulfuric**

(1)

(ii) **Stage 1** produces a concentrated solution of calcium chloride.
The solution also contains magnesium chloride.

Calcium hydroxide solution is added in **stage 2** to remove the magnesium chloride.

The equation for this reaction is:

$$MgCl_2(aq) + Ca(OH)_2(aq) \rightarrow Mg(OH)_2(s) + CaCl_2(aq)$$

Draw a ring around the correct answer to complete each sentence.

In **stage 2** a precipitate is made because

magnesium hydroxide is

- dissolved
- insoluble
- soluble

in water.

In **stage 3** the solid magnesium hydroxide can be separated from the calcium

chloride solution using

- chromatography.
- electrolysis.
- filtration.

(2)

(iii) What method can be used to change the calcium chloride solution into solid calcium chloride?
Draw a ring around your answer.

crystallisation **electrolysis** **reduction**

(1)

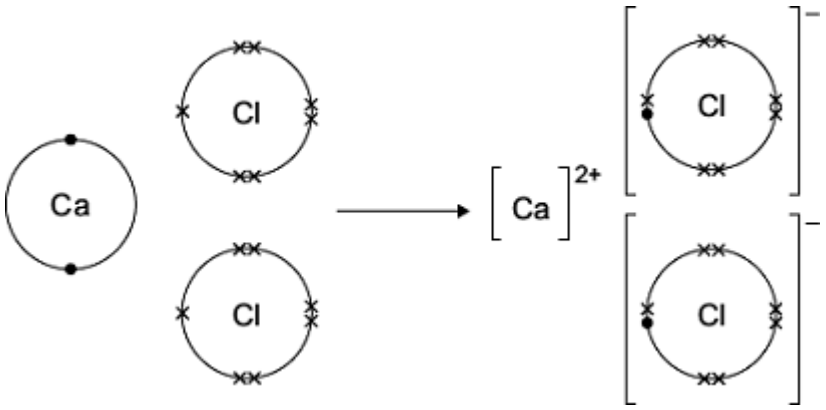
(b) Calcium chloride can also be made by reacting calcium with chlorine:

calcium + chlorine → calcium chloride

The diagram shows what happens to atoms of calcium and chlorine in this reaction.

The dots (●) and crosses (x) are used to represent electrons.

Only the outer electrons are shown.



Use the diagram to help you to answer this question.

Describe, as fully as you can, what happens when calcium reacts with chlorine to make calcium chloride.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

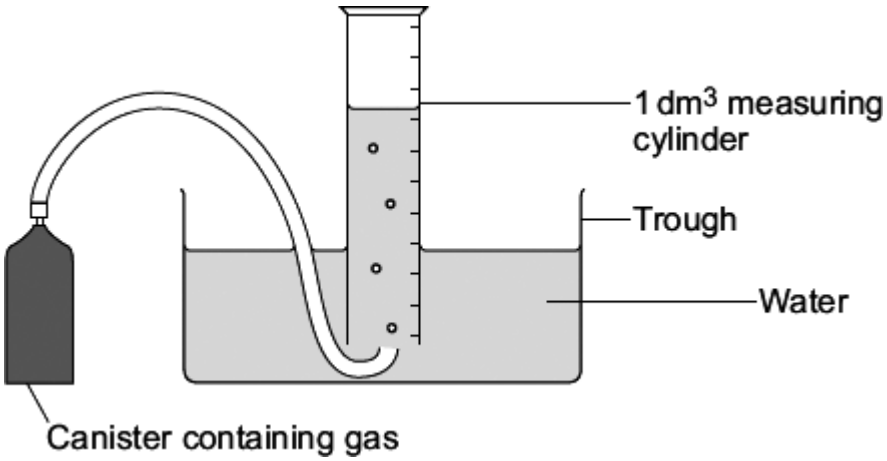
_____

_____

_____

(4)
(Total 8 marks)

25 Some students did an experiment to find the relative formula mass (M_r) of a gas.



This is the method they used.

- The mass of the canister of gas was measured using a balance, which weighed to two decimal places.
- The measuring cylinder was filled with 1 dm^3 of the gas from the canister.
- The mass of the canister of gas was measured again.
- The temperature of the laboratory was measured.
- The air pressure in the laboratory was measured.

The students repeated the experiment three times.

(a) The results for one of the experiments are shown in the table below.

Mass of the canister of gas before filling the measuring cylinder	53.07 g
Mass of the canister of gas after filling the measuring cylinder	51.21 g

Calculate the mass of the 1 dm^3 of gas in the measuring cylinder.

_____

Mass = _____ g

(1)

(b) How could the results be made more precise?

_____

_____

(1)

(c) The students used their results to calculate values for the relative formula mass (M_r) of this gas.
The results are shown in the table below.

Experiment	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**
Relative formula mass (M_r)	45.4	51.5	46.3	45.8

(i) Calculate the mean value for these results.

_____

Mean = _____

(2)

(ii) The four results are different.
The students thought this was because of experimental error.

Suggest **two** causes of experimental error in this experiment.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(iii) It was important for the students to repeat the experiment.
Suggest why.

_____

_____

(1)

(d) The teacher told the students that the formula of the gas is C_3H_8

Calculate the relative formula mass (M_r) of this gas. You should show your working.

Relative atomic masses: H = 1; C = 12.

_____

_____

Relative formula mass = _____

(2)

(Total 9 marks)

26 Calamine lotion is used to treat itching. The main ingredients are two metal oxides.

(a) One of the metal oxides has a relative formula mass (M_r) of 81.

The formula of this metal oxide is MO.
(M is **not** the correct symbol for the metal.)

The relative atomic mass (A_r) of oxygen is 16.

(i) Calculate the relative atomic mass (A_r) of metal M.

_____

_____

_____

Relative atomic mass (A_r) = _____

(2)

(ii) Use your answer to part (a)(i) and the periodic table on the Data Sheet to name metal M.

The name of metal M is _____ .

(1)

(b) The other metal oxide is iron(III) oxide.

This contains iron(III) ions (Fe^{3+}) and oxide ions (O^{2-}).

(i) Explain in terms of electrons how an iron atom (Fe) can change into an iron(III) ion (Fe^{3+}).

_____

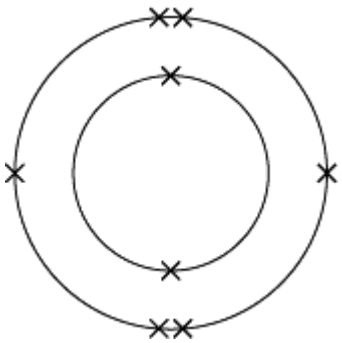
_____

_____

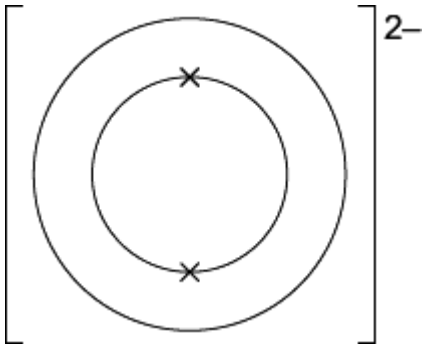
_____

(2)

(ii) The diagram below represents the electronic structure of an oxygen atom (O).



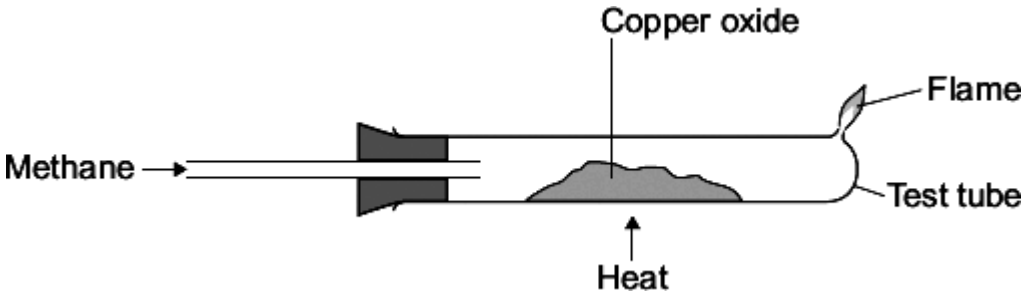
Complete the diagram below to show the electronic structure of an oxide ion (O^{2-}).



(1)

(Total 6 marks)

27 An experiment was done on the reaction of copper oxide (CuO) with methane (CH_4).



(a) The equation for this reaction is shown below.

$$4CuO(s) + CH_4(g) \rightarrow 4Cu(s) + 2H_2O(g) + CO_2(g)$$

The water and carbon dioxide produced escapes from the test tube.

Use information from the equation to explain why.

_____

(1)

(b) (i) Calculate the relative formula mass (M_r) of copper oxide (CuO).

Relative atomic masses (A_r): O = 16; Cu = 64.

_____

_____

_____

Relative formula mass (M_r) = _____

(2)

(ii) Calculate the percentage of copper in copper oxide.

_____

_____

_____

Percentage of copper = _____ %

(2)

(iii) Calculate the mass of copper that could be made from 4.0 g of copper oxide.

_____

_____

Mass of copper = _____ g

(1)

(c) The experiment was done three times.
The mass of copper oxide used and the mass of copper made was measured each time.
The results are shown in the table.

	Experiment		
	1	**2**	**3**
Mass of copper oxide used in g	4.0	4.0	4.0
Mass of copper made in g	3.3	3.5	3.2

(i) Calculate the mean mass of copper made in these experiments.

_____

_____

Mean mass of copper made = _____ g

(1)

(ii) Suggest how the results of these experiments could be made more precise.

_____

_____

(1)

(iii) The three experiments gave slightly different results for the mass of copper made.
This was caused by experimental error.

Suggest **two** causes of experimental error in these experiments.

1. _____

_____

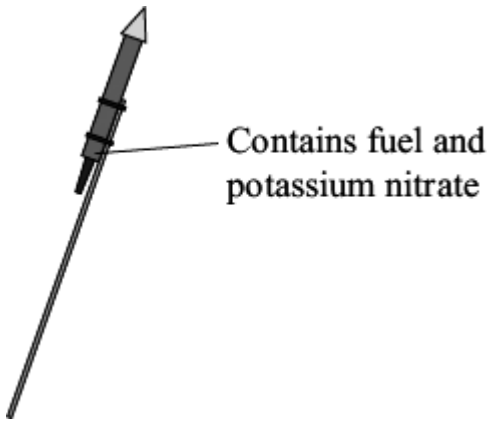
2. _____

_____

(2)

(Total 10 marks)

28 Firework rockets contain fuel and potassium nitrate.



The potassium nitrate provides oxygen for the fuel to react.

(a) The table shows how a student worked out the relative formula mass (M_r) of potassium nitrate.

Some of the numbers are missing.

Relative atomic masses (A_r): N = 14; O = 16; K = 39.

Name of atom (symbol)	**Number of atoms**	**A_r**	**Mass**
potassium (K)	1	39	39
nitrogen (N)	1	14	14
oxygen (O)		16	
		The M_r of potassium nitrate =	101

(i) The mass of oxygen is not shown in the table.

Draw a ring around the correct mass of oxygen.

16 **32** **48**

(1)

(ii) Draw a ring around the number of oxygen atoms in the formula of potassium nitrate.

1 **2** **3**

(1)

(b) When the fuel reacts with the oxygen an *exothermic* reaction takes place.

What does *exothermic* mean?

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(c) The fuel contains carbon. Carbon reacts with oxygen to make carbon dioxide.

Which **two** statements in the table explain why carbon dioxide is a gas at room temperature?

Tick (✓) the **two** statements.

Statement	**Tick (✓)**
It has a giant structure	
It has a low boiling point.	
It is made of small molecules.	
It is made of ions.	

(2)

(Total 6 marks)

29 (a) The table gives information about two isotopes of hydrogen, hydrogen-1 and hydrogen-2.

	Hydrogen-1	**Hydrogen-2**
Atomic number	1	1
Mass number	1	2

An atom of hydrogen-1 is represented as: $^{1}_{1}H$

Show how an atom of hydrogen-2 is represented.

(1)

(b) (i) Calculate the relative formula mass (M_r) of water, H_2O

Relative atomic masses: H = 1; O = 16.

_____

_____

Relative formula mass (M_r) = _____

(1)

(ii) Simple molecules like water have low boiling points.

Explain why, in terms of molecules.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(c) Molecules of heavy water contain two atoms of hydrogen-2 instead of two atoms of hydrogen-1.

Explain why a molecule of heavy water has more mass than a normal water molecule. You should refer to the particles in the nucleus of the two different hydrogen atoms in your answer.

_____

_____

_____

_____

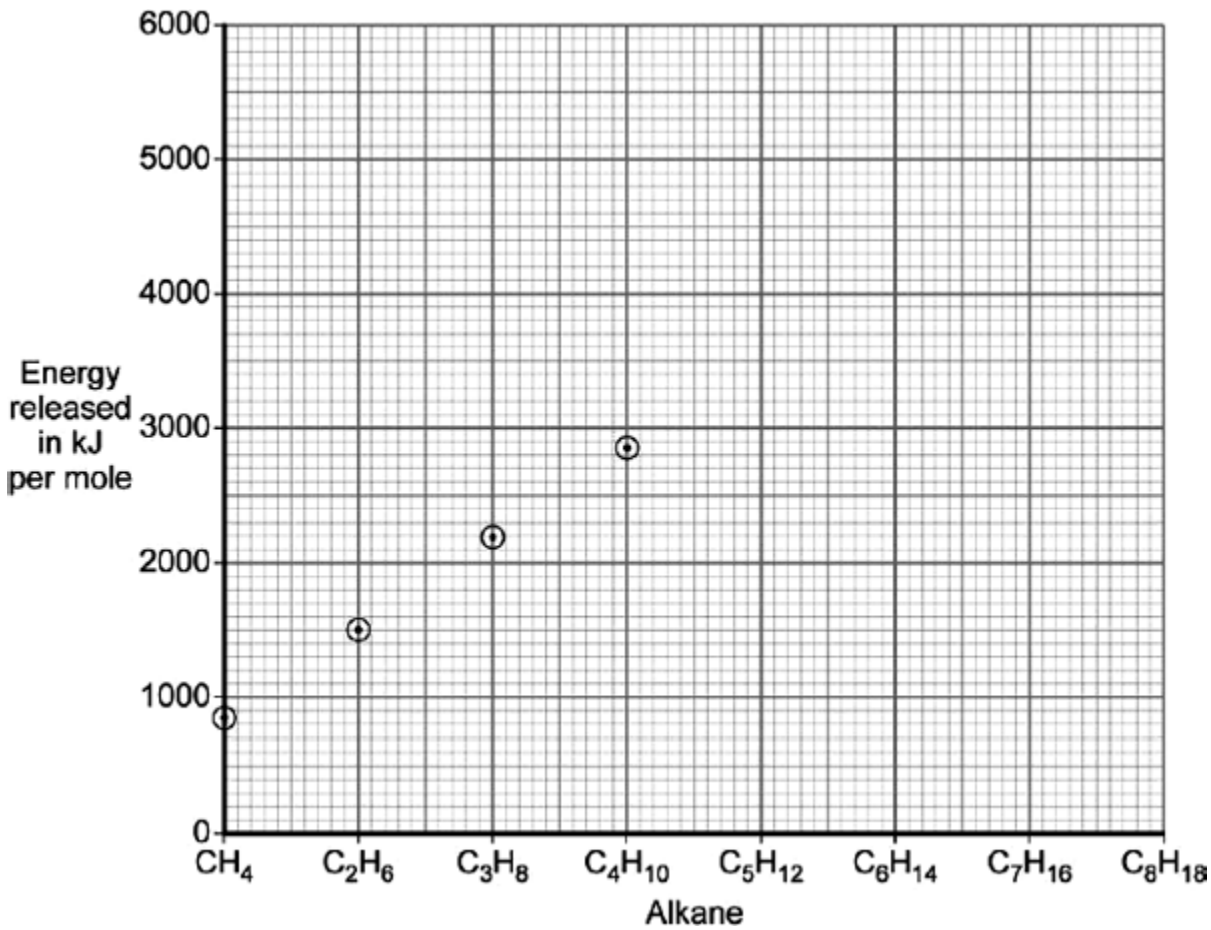
_____

(2)

(Total 6 marks)

30 (a) Alkanes are important hydrocarbon fuels. They have the general formula C_nH_{2n+2}

The points on the graph show the amount of energy released when 1 mole of methane (CH_4), ethane (C_2H_6), propane (C_3H_8) and butane (C_4H_{10}) are burned separately.



(i) Draw a line through the points and extend your line to the right-hand edge of the graph.

(1)

(ii) Use the graph to estimate the amount of energy released when 1 mole of octane (C_8H_{18}) is burned.

Energy released = _____ kJ

(1)

(iii) Suggest why we can make a good estimate for the energy released by 1 mole of pentane (C_5H_{12}).

_____

_____

(1)

(iv) A student noticed that octane (C_8H_{18}) has twice as many carbon atoms as butane (C_4H_{10}), and made the following prediction:

"When burned, 1 mole of octane releases twice as much energy as 1 mole of butane."

Use the graph to decide if the student's prediction is correct. You **must** show your working to gain credit.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(b) Some information about four fuels is given in the table.

			Combustion products			
Fuel	**Type**	**Heat released in kJ per g**	**CO_2**	**SO_2**	**H_2O**	**Type of flame**
Bio-ethanol	Renewable	29	✓		✓	Not smoky
Coal	Non-renewable	31	✓	✓	✓	Smoky
Hydrogen	Renewable	142			✓	Not smoky
Natural gas	Non-renewable	56	✓		✓	Not smoky

From this information a student made two conclusions.

For each conclusion, state if it is correct **and** explain your answer.

(i) "Renewable fuels release more heat per gram than non-renewable fuels."

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(ii) "Non-renewable fuels are better for the environment than renewable fuels."

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(Total 9 marks)

31 Iron is an essential part of the human diet. Iron(II) sulfate is sometimes added to white bread flour to provide some of the iron in a person's diet.

(a) The formula of iron(II) sulfate is $FeSO_4$

Calculate the relative formula mass (M_r) of $FeSO_4$

Relative atomic masses: O = 16; S = 32; Fe = 56.

_____

_____

The relative formula mass (M_r) = _____

(2)

(b) What is the mass of one mole of iron(II) sulfate? Remember to give the unit.

_____

(1)

(c) What mass of iron(II) sulfate would be needed to provide 28 grams of iron?

Remember to give the unit.

_____

(1)

(Total 4 marks)

32 This question is about methods of treating water.

(a) Chlorine is used to kill microorganisms in water. When chlorine is added to water a chemical reaction takes place. The equation for this reaction is shown below.

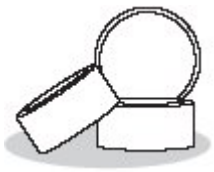
$$Cl_2(g) + H_2O(l) \rightleftharpoons 2H^+(aq) + OCl^-(aq) + Cl^-(aq)$$

An acidic solution is produced when chlorine reacts with water.

Which ion, shown in the equation, makes the solution acidic? _____

(1)

(b) Calcium hypochlorite tablets are added to water in some swimming pools to kill microorganisms.



The formula of calcium hypochlorite is $CaCl_2O_2$

(i) Calculate the relative formula mass (M_r) of calcium hypochlorite.

Relative atomic masses: O = 16; Cl = 35.5; Ca = 40.

_____

_____

Relative formula mass (M_r) of calcium hypochlorite = _____

(2)

(ii) Calculate the percentage by mass of chlorine in calcium hypochlorite.

_____

_____

Percentage by mass of chlorine in calcium hypochlorite = _____ %

(2)

(iii) Calculate the mass of chlorine in a 20 g tablet of calcium hypochlorite.

_____

_____

Mass of chlorine = _____ g

(1)

(c) Waste water from some industrial processes sometimes contains harmful metal ions, such as chromium ions. These ions must be removed from the water before it can be returned to a river.

A method of removing chromium ions (Cr^{3+}) from water is represented by this equation.

$$Cr^{3+}(aq) + 3OH^-(aq) \rightarrow Cr(OH)_3(s)$$

(i) What type of substance would be added to the water to provide the OH^- ions?

_____

_____

(1)

(ii) A *precipitate* is formed in this reaction.

What is a *precipitate*?

_____

_____

(1)

(iii) What method could be used to separate the precipitate from the solution?

_____

_____

(1)

(Total 9 marks)

33 (a) A chemist was asked to identify a nitrogen compound. The chemist carried out an experiment to find the relative formula mass (***M*$_r$**) of the compound.

The ***M*$_r$** of the compound was **44**.

Relative atomic masses: N = 14, O = 16

Draw a ring around the formula of the compound.

NO **NO_2** **N_2O_4** **N_2O**

(1)

(b) Potassium nitrate is another nitrogen compound. It is used in fertilisers. It has the formula **KNO_3.**

The **M$_r$** of potassium nitrate is **101**.

Calculate the percentage of **nitrogen** by mass in potassium nitrate.

Relative atomic mass: N = 14.

_____

_____

Percentage of nitrogen = _____ %

(2)

(Total 3 marks)

34 Toothpastes often contain fluoride ions to help protect teeth from attack by bacteria.

Some toothpastes contain tin(II) fluoride.

This compound has the formula SnF_2 .

(a) Calculate the relative formula mass (M_r) of SnF_2.

Relative atomic masses: F = 19; Sn = 119

_____

_____

_____

_____

Relative formula mass (M_r) = _____

(2)

(b) Calculate the percentage by mass of fluorine in SnF_2.

_____

_____

_____

_____

Percentage by mass of fluorine = _____ %

(2)

(c) A tube of toothpaste contains 1.2 g of SnF_2.

Calculate the mass of fluorine in this tube of toothpaste.

_____

_____

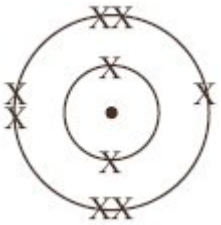
_____

_____

Mass of fluorine = _____ g

(1)

(d) The diagram represents the electron arrangement of a fluorine atom.



Explain how a fluorine atom can change into a fluoride ion, F^-.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(Total 7 marks)

35 Iron ore contains iron oxide.

(i) Calculate the relative formula mass of iron oxide, Fe_2O_3.

Relative atomic masses: O = 16; Fe = 56.

_____

_____

Answer = _____

(2)

(ii) Calculate the percentage by mass of iron in iron oxide.

_____

Percentage of iron = _____ %

(2)

(iii) Calculate the mass of iron that could be extracted from 1000 kg of iron oxide.

Use your answer to part (c) (ii) to help you with this calculation.

_____

Mass of iron = _____ kg

(1)

(Total 5 marks)

Mark schemes

1

(a) 408 kg

1

(b) all points correct

± ½ small square

2

*allow **1** mark if 5 points correct*

best fit line

1

(c) $\frac{1989 \times 100}{36}$

1

5525 dm^3

1

(d) relative formula mass of $TiCl_4$ is 190

1

25.26 %

1

Answer given to 3 significant figures = 25.3 %

1

*25.23% with or without working gains **3** marks*

(e) argon is unreactive

1

water (vapour) would react with sodium

allow water (vapour) would react with titanium(IV) chloride

1

and air contains oxygen that would react with reactants

allow and air contains oxygen that would react with products

1

(f) (titanium conducts electricity) because electrons in the outer shell of the metal atoms are delocalised

1

and so electrons are free to move

allow the delocalised electrons in the metal carry electrical charge through the metal

1

through the whole structure

1

[15]

2 (a) electrodes connected to d.c. power supply by wires

for this diagram ignore the material used for the electrodes as long as they are made from carbon or metals that are inert

1

electrodes labelled anode (+) and cathode (−)

1

(b) copper ions cause the blue colour

answer must be in terms on copper ions

1

copper ions are reduced / converted to copper ions

1

so the concentration of copper ions decreased

1

*if no other mark awarded allow **1** mark for copper ions are used up during electrolysis*

(c) copper ions are positive

1

so are attracted to the inert cathode **or** inert negative electrode

1

copper ions gain electrons at the inert cathode **or** inert negative electrode

1

so they are reduced to form copper atoms

1

(d) 50 cm^3 contains 4 g $CuSO_4$

1

M_r $CuSO_4$ = 159.5

1

4 g $CuSO_4$ reacts with $\frac{4}{159.5}$ × 56 g Fe

= 1.40(43877)

1

= 1.4 (g)

1

*accept 1.4(g) with no working shown for **4** marks*
*allow 1.40(43887) without working shown for **3** marks*

[13]

3 (a) (medicine is) a mixture **and**

(designed as) a useful product

1

(b) sugar / flavouring

1

to make it taste better

or

colouring

to make it look more attractive

1

(c) $C_8H_9NO_2$

any order of elements

1

151

1

(d) mass of acetylsalicylic acid = 0.3 g

1

$= \frac{0.3}{100}$ (mol)

method mark – divide mass by M_r

1

= 0.00167 (mol)

allow 0.0016666(66)

1

1.67×10^{-3} (mol)

*correct answer with or without working scores **4** marks*

allow ecf from steps1, 2 and 3

1

[9]

4 (a) $2Al + 3H_2SO_4 \longrightarrow Al_2(SO_4)_3 + 3H_2$

formulae correct

1

balancing correct

1

(b) 40 + 2(14 + (3 × 16))

1

= 164

*allow 164 with no working shown for **2** marks*

1

(c) (17.4 + 17.6 + 16.9) / 3

1

= 17.3

*allow 17.3 with no working shown for **2** marks*

1

[6]

5 (a) **Level 3 (5–6 marks):**
A full, detailed and coherent plan covering all the major steps is provided, which outlines the apparatus required and sets out the steps needed in a logical manner that could be followed by another person to produce a pure, dry sample of copper nitrate.

Level 2 (3–4 marks):
The substantive content of a plan is present but may be missing some steps. The plan may not be in a completely logical sequence but leads towards the production of a pure, dry sample of copper nitrate.

Level 1 (1–2 marks):
Simple statements relating to relevant apparatus or steps are made but they may not be in a logical order. The plan would not allow another person to produce the sample.

0 marks:
No relevant content

Indicative content

- pour a suitable volume of nitric acid into a suitable container
- add a small amount of copper carbonate to the acid and stir until the effervescence stops
- continue to add small amounts of copper carbonate to the acid and each time stir until any effervescence stops
- eventually when there is no reaction / effervescence when the copper carbonate is added filter the mixture to remove the excess copper carbonate
- pour the filtrate (copper nitrate solution) into an evaporating basin and heat to evaporate a small amount of the water
- leave the copper nitrate solution to crystallise
- remove the crystals from the solution remaining and dry the crystals

6

(b) 1 mole carbon dioxide = 14 + (16 × 2) = 46 g

1

14 g is 0.30 mole

1

1 mole is 6.02×10^{23} molecules

1

so 14 g has 1.81×10^{23} molecules

*allow 1.81×10^{23} with no working shown for **4** marks*

1

*answer not given in standard form max. **3** marks*

[10]

6 (a) (i) calcium oxide

in either order

1

carbon dioxide

accept correct formulae

1

(ii) $C(s) + CO_2(g) \rightarrow \mathbf{2}CO(g)$

allow multiples

1

(iii) 210 (tonnes)

*award **3** marks for the correct answer with or without working*

allow ecf for arithmetical errors

*if answer incorrect allow up to **2** marks for any of the steps below:*

160 → 112

300 → 112 / 160 × 300

or

moles Fe_2O_3 = 1.875 (× 10^6) or 300 / 160

moles of Fe = 3.75 (× 10^6) or 2 × moles Fe_2O_3

mass Fe = moles Fe × 56

105 (tonnes) scores 2 (missing 1:2 ratio)

420 (tonnes) scores 2 − taken M_r of iron as 112

3

(b) (i) aluminium is more reactive than carbon **or** carbon is less reactive than aluminium

must have a comparison of reactivity of carbon and aluminium

accept comparison of position in reactivity series.

1

(ii) (because) aluminium ions are positive

ignore aluminium is positive

1

and are attracted / move / go to the negative electrode / cathode

1

where they gain electrons / are reduced / $Al^{3+} + 3e^{-} \rightarrow Al$

accept equation or statements involving the wrong number of electrons.

1

(iii) (because) the anodes **or** (positive) electrodes are made of carbon / graphite

1

oxygen is produced (at anode)

1

which reacts with the electrodes / anodes

*do **not** accept any reference to the anodes reacting with oxygen from the air*

equation $C + O_2 \longrightarrow CO_2$ *gains **1** mark (M3)*

1

[13]

7 (a) 1

must be in this order

1

very small

accept negligible, 1 / 2000

allow zero

1

(b) The mass number

1

(c) C

1

(d) (i) 2

1

(ii) 3

1

(e) (i) 28

1

(ii) 42.9

accept ecf from (e)(i)

accept 42 - 43

1

(f) (i) 0.9

1

(ii) any **one** from:

- accurate
- sensitive
- rapid
- small sample.

1

[10]

8 (a) because this lithium atom has

3 protons

1

and 4 neutrons

1

mass number is total of neutrons and protons

accept protons and neutrons have a mass of 1

accept number of neutrons = 7 - 3(protons)

ignore mass of electron is negligible

1

(b) grams

accept g

1

^{12}C

allow carbon-12 ***or*** *C-12*

ignore hydrogen ***or*** *H*

1

(c) any **three** from:

*max **2** if no numbers given*

numbers if given must be correct

- both have 8 protons

  accept same number of protons
- ^{18}O has 10 neutrons
- ^{16}O has 8 neutrons

  *accept different number of neutrons or ^{18}O has two more neutrons for **1** mark*
- both have 8 electrons.

  accept same number of electrons

3

[8]

9 (a) magnesium <u>loses electrons</u>

there are four ideas here that need to be linked in two pairs.

1

<u>two electrons</u>

1

<u>chlorine gains electrons</u>

*magnesium <u>loses</u> electrons and chlorine <u>gains</u> electrons scores **2** marks.*

1

<u>two atoms of chlorine</u>

magnesium <u>loses</u> <u>two</u> electrons and <u>two chlorines</u> each <u>gain</u> one electron will score full marks.

1

(b) 95

*correct answer with or without working gains **2** marks*

*if answer incorrect, allow 24 + 35.5 + 35.5 for **1** mark*

2

[6]

10 (a) left hand: (conical) flask

*do **not** accept round bottomed flask or container which is not a flask*

1

right hand: beaker / trough

accept plastic box

1

(b) (i) 157

1

(ii) all calcium carbonate used up **or** reaction stopped

*do **not** accept all acid used up*

1

(c) (i) 0.007(272727…)

*correct answer with or without working gains **2** marks*

*if answer incorrect, allow (0.32 / 44) for **1** mark*

2

(ii) 0.007(272727…)

*allow ecf from **(c)(i)***

1

(iii) (M_r = mass / moles = 1 / 0.00727…) = 137.5 or 138

*allow ecf from **(c)(ii)***

if use 0.00943 moles then = 106

if use 0.007 allow 143 (142.857)

1

(iv) (138) – 60 (= 78)

23 / 85

1

(78 / 2) = 39

1

potassium

sodium / rubidium

*identity of metal ecf on A_r, but **must** be Group 1*

*If no working max **1** mark*

1

(d) (i) (relative atomic mass) would decrease

1

because the mass lost greater

1

so moles carbon dioxide larger **or** moles metal carbonate greater

1

(ii) no change

1

because the acid (already) in excess

1

so the amount carbon dioxide lost is the same

1

[17]

11 **Divide by A_r:**

Na = 22.8 / 23

B = 21.8 / 11

O = 55.4 / 16

if student has calculated moles upside down they can score mp 3 mp 4 and mp 5 as follows:

Na 23 / 22.8

B 11 / 21.8

O 16 / 55.4

1

Values

0.991

1.01

1.98

0.505

3.46

0.289

1

Divide by the smallest

1 : 2 : 3.5

Divide by the smallest (1)

3.5 : 1.75 : 1

1

Whole number ratio

2 : 4 : 7

Whole number ratio (1)

14 : 7 : 4

1

Empirical formula

$Na_2B_4O_7$

Empirical formula (1)

$Na_{14}B_7O_4$

*if no working shown allow **4** marks for $Na_2B_4O_7$*

1

[5]

12 (a) the forward and backward reactions occur

allow reversible

1

at (exactly) the same rate

1

in a closed system

allow therefore the concentrations / amounts of the reactants and products remain the same

1

(b) (i) increasing the temperature would lower the yield of ethanol **or** the (position of) equilibrium moves to the left

*if student has stated that increasing the temperature increases the yield then award **0** marks*

1

since the backwards reaction is endothermic **or** the forward reaction is exothermic

1

(ii) increasing the pressure would increase the yield of ethanol **or** the (position of) equilibrium moves to the right

*if student has stated that increasing the pressure decreases the yield then award **0** marks*

1

because the position (of equilibrium) moves in the direction of the lower number of moles (of gas)

2 (moles / molecules / volumes / particles) on lhs / 1 (mole / molecule / volume / particle) on rhs

1

(c) (a catalyst) provides an alternative pathway

1

with lower activation energy

or

(a catalyst) lowers the activation energy (1)

so less energy is needed to react **or** more particles react (1)

1

[9]

13 (a) (i) ions cannot move

allow only conducts as a liquid

1

(ii) chlorine

1

(iii) they are positively / oppositely charged

or

they are attracted

1

(iv) 2

1

(b) (i) any **one** from:

- not all the magnesium was collected
  allow some magnesium was lost
- *used less time **or** lower current **or** different battery / power pack **or** different balance **or** lower voltage*
- error in reading balance
- error in recording result

1

(ii) 1.11

*correct answer with or without working gains **2** marks.*

*if answer incorrect, allow **1** mark for 0.99*

***or** for 1.13 + 1.11 + 1.09*

2

(c) (i) *25 – 25.3*

*correct answer with or without working gains **2** marks.*

*If answer incorrect, allow **1** mark for 24 / 95*

2

(ii) 71

1

(d) (i) reversible reaction

1

(ii) decreases

1

[12]

14 (a) would melt

accept they have a low melting point

allow lose their shape

ignore would soften when hot

ignore boiling point

1

(b) to speed up the reaction

accept can use a lower temperature

accept less energy needed

1

(c) (i) mass spectrometer

allow mass spectroscopy

1

(ii) any **one** from:

ignore reliable

ignore more precise

- accurate
- sensitive
- rapid / quicker
- small amount of sample

1

(d) any **two** from:

allow concentration

- pressure
- temperature
- catalyst **or** initiator
- solvent

2

[6]

15 (a) (i) to increase the rate of reaction

1

(ii) H_2SO_4 on the left hand side

1

H_2O on right hand side

1

(iii) filtration

*allow centrifuging **or** decanting*

ignore evaporation if after filtration

1

(iv) crystallisation

ignore reference to filtration
unless given as an alternative

or

evaporation / heating / boiling / cooling

1

(v) any **one** from:

- because of an incomplete reaction

  accept not all acid reacted
  accept impure reactants
  accept unexpected reaction
  ignore reversible reaction

- because some (copper sulfate) lost on filtering **or** when poured into evaporating basin **or** boiled over **or** left in apparatus

  must specify when lost

  *accept some (copper sulfate **or** acid) spilt*

- weighing error (of copper sulfate)

1

(b) (i) reversible (reaction)

1

(ii) 300(J)

allow the same

1

(energy) given out / released

accept exothermic / –

*ignore increasing **or** decreasing energy*

1

(c)

$\frac{3.81}{63.5}$ $\frac{0.28}{14}$

1 *mark for dividing mass by A_r (max **2** if A_r divided by mass)*

1

= 0.06 = 0.02

1 *mark for correct proportions*

1

3 1

1 *mark for correct whole number ratio (allow multiples). Can be awarded from formula*

1

Cu_3N

ecf *allowed from **step 2 to step 3** and **step 3 to step 4** if sensible attempt at step **1***

*correct formula gains **1** mark*

1

[13]

16 (a) copper has delocalised electrons

accept copper has free electrons
*ignore sea of electrons **or** mobile electrons*

1

(electrons) which can move <u>through the metal / structure</u>

allow (electrons) which can carry a charge <u>through the metal / structure</u>

1

(b) (i) (M_r $FeCl_3$ =) 162.5

*correct answer with or without working gains **3** marks*

*can be credited from correct substitution in step **2***

1

or

2 (moles of) $FeCl_3$ = 325

or

112 → 325

$$\frac{11.20}{56} \times 162.5$$

allow ecf from step 1

accept $\frac{325}{112} \times 11.2$

1

= 32.5

accept 32.48

1

(ii) 74.8

accept 74.77 – 75

accept ecf from (b)(i)

if there is no answer to part(i)

or

if candidate chooses not to use their answer then accept 86.79 – 87

1

[6]

17 (a) because they are <u>gases</u>

ignore vapours / evaporate / (g)

allow it is a gas

1

(b) (i) 80 / 79.5

*correct answer with or without working = **2** marks*

ignore units

*if no answer **or** incorrect answer then evidence of*

*64 / 63.5 + 16 gains **1** mark*

2

(ii) 79.375 - 80

*correct answer with or without working = **2** marks*

*if no answer **or** incorrect answer then evidence of*

$\frac{64}{80}$ *or* $\frac{63.5}{79.5}$ *(×100) gains **1** mark*

accept (ecf) $\frac{64 \text{ or } 63.5}{\text{answer (b)(i)}}$ *× 100 for **2** marks*

if answer correctly calculated.

if incorrectly calculated evidence of $\frac{64 \text{ or } 63.5}{\text{answer (b)(i)}}$ *(× 100) gains **1** mark*

2

(iii) 3.2

*correct answer with or without working = **1** mark*

allow (ecf)
*4 x ((b)(ii)/100) for **1** mark if correctly calculated*

1

(c) (i) 3.3

*accept 3.33……**or** 3 1 / 3 **or** 3.3•*
***or** 3.3r*

1

(ii) (measure to) more decimal places **or** (use a) more sensitive balance / apparatus

*allow use smaller scale (division) **or** use a smaller unit*
ignore accurate / repeat

1

(iii) any **two** from:

ignore systematic / human / apparatus / zero / measurement / random / weighing / reading / recording errors unless qualified

different balances used **or** faulty balance

ignore dirty apparatus

reading / using the balance incorrectly

accept incorrect weighing of copper / copper oxide

spilling copper oxide / copper

allow some copper left in tube

copper oxide impure

allow impure copper (produced)

not all of the copper oxide was reduced / converted to copper **or** not enough / different amounts of methane used

accept not all copper oxide (fully) reacted

heated for different times
heated at different temperatures

if neither of these points awarded allow different amounts of heat used

accept Bunsen burner / flame at different temperatures

some of the copper produced is oxidised / forms copper oxide

some of the copper oxide / copper blown out / escapes (from tube)

ignore some copper oxide / copper lost

some water still in the test tube

2

[10]

18 (a) (i) CH_4

allow H_4C

*do **not** allow lower-case h*

*do **not** allow superscript*

1

(ii) single

1

(iii) alkanes

1

(b) (i) carbon / C

any order

1

hydrogen / H

allow phonetic spelling

1

sulfur / sulphur / S

1

(ii) air / atmosphere

1

(iii) acid rain

1

damages trees / plants **or** kills aquatic organisms **or** damages buildings / statues **or** causes respiratory problems

allow harmful to living things

1

(c) carbon / C

accept soot / particulates / charcoal

1

(d) any **four** from:

- (supports hypothesis) because when the fuel contained more carbon the temperature of the water went up more / faster (in 2 minutes)
- (does not support hypothesis as) temperature change per gram decreases as the number of carbons increases
- (does not support hypothesis) because the more carbon in the fuel the more smoke **or** the dirtier / sootier it is
- only tested hydrocarbons / alkanes / fuels with between 5 and 12 carbon atoms
- valid, justified, conclusion

accept converse statements

4

(e) (i) 0.15

*correct answer with or without working gains **2** marks*

*if answer incorrect, M_r carbon dioxide = 44 gains **1** mark*

*allow 0.236 / 0.24 / 0.2357142 (ecf from M_r of 28) for **1** mark*

2

(ii) 0.4(0)

1

(iii) C_3H_8

*correct formula with or without working scores **2** marks*

0.15 / 0.05 = 3

*allow ecf from **(e)(i)***

and

0.4 / 0.05 = 8 (1)

*allow ecf from **(e)(ii)***

*allow **1** mark for correct empirical formula from their values*

If use 'fall-back-values:

0.50 / 0.05 = 10

and

0.20 / 0.05 = 4

1 mark

C_4H_{10}

1 mark

*if just find ratio of C to H using fall-back values, get C_2H_5 allow **1** mark*

2

[19]

19 (a) 1 / one

1

(b) (i) protons

1

(ii) neutrons

1

(iii) 7

1

(c) (i) losing

1

(ii) a positive

1

(iii) electrostatic

1

(d) high melting points

1

strong bonds

1

(e) (i) 58.5

1

(ii) mole

1

(f) very small (particles) **or**

ignore tiny / small / smaller / microscopic etc.

1-100nm in size **or**

(particle with a) few hundred atoms

1

[12]

20 (a) (i) the more sodium hydrogencarbonate the greater the temperature change

accept examples from the table

1

up to 8 spatula measures

accept any correct indication of when change occurs

1

then the temperature change is constant

*if no marks awarded allow **1** mark for:*
the more sodium hydrogencarbonate the lower the final temperature

1

(ii) energy is taken in from the surroundings **or** endothermic

1

(b) (i) gas / carbon dioxide / steam / water is produced

*accept carbon dioxide is a gas **or** steam / water is a gas*

allow gas / air expands when heated

1

(ii) no, because (reaction) is exothermic
or
yes, to start the reaction

allow no, because (reactants) were formed by heating

ignore references to cooling

1

(c) (i) 84

*correct answer with or without working gains **2** marks*

if no answer or incorrect answer then evidence of
*23 +1 + 12 + (3 × 16) gains **1** mark*

2

(ii) 14.29

accept rounding to 14.3 or 14

allow ecf from (c)(i)

1

[9]

21 (a) (i) M_r of NH_3 = 17

*correct answer with or without working gains **3** marks*

accept correct rounding of intermediate answers

can be credited from correct substitution from step 2

1

or

2 (moles of) NH_3 = 34

or

14 → 17

or

28 → 34

(28/34) × 6.8

allow ecf from step 1

1

or

(14/17) × 6.8

= 5.6

allow ecf from step 1

1

(ii) 61.8

*accept 61.76 **or** 62 **or** 61.76…*

*correct answer with or without working gains **2** marks*

*if answer is not correct evidence of 4.2 / 6.8 × 100 gains **1** mark*

*if answer not correct 0.618 or 0.62 gains **1** mark*

2

(iii) reaction is reversible

accept reaction reaches equilibrium

allow reaction does not reach completion

ignore some is lost

1

(b) 3 bonding pairs

*do **not** accept extra electrons on hydrogen*

1

1 lone pair

accept 2 non-bonding electrons on outer shell of nitrogen

1

(c) (i) hydroxide / OH^-

accept phonetic spelling

1

(ii) neutralisation

accept acid-base

allow exothermic

1

(iii) nitric (acid)

allow HNO_3

ignore incorrect formula

1

(iv) $(NH_4)_2SO_4$

allow $(NH_4^+)_2SO_4^{2-}$

1

[12]

22 (a) (i) 40

*correct answer with or without working **or** incorrect working*

*if the answer is incorrect then evidence of 24 + 16 gains **1** mark*

ignore units

2

(ii) 60

*correct answer with **or** without working or incorrect working*

*if the answer is incorrect then evidence of 24/40 **or** 24/(i) gains **1** mark*

ecf allowed from part(i)

ie 24/(i) ×100

ignore units

2

(iii) 15

ecf allowed from parts(i) and (ii)

24/(i) × 25 or (ii)/100 × 25

ignore units

1

(b) (i) any **two** from:

ignore gas is lost

- error in weighing magnesium / magnesium oxide
  allow some magnesium oxide left in crucible
- loss of magnesium oxide / magnesium
  allow they lifted the lid too much
  allow loss of reactants / products
- not all of the magnesium has reacted
  allow not heated enough
  allow not enough oxygen / air

2

(ii) any **two** from:

ignore fair test

- check that the result is not anomalous
- to calculate a mean / average
  allow improve the accuracy of the mean / average
- improve the reliability
  allow make it reliable
- reduce the effect of errors

2

[9]

23 (a) 52.9(411765) / 53

*correct answer with or without working = **2** marks*

*if answer incorrect allow 2 x 27= 54 **or** 27/102 x 100 **or** 26.5 for **1** mark*

2

(b) (i) because it lowers the melting point (of the aluminium oxide)

allow lowers the temperature needed

*do **not** accept lowers boiling point*

1

so less energy is needed (to melt it)

accept so that the cell / equipment does not melt

1

(ii) **2** O^{2-} on left hand side

accept correct multiples or fractions

1

$4e^-$ on right hand side

accept ***$-4e^-$*** *on left hand side*

1

(iii) because the electrode reacts with oxygen **or**

because the electrode burns

1

to form carbon dioxide **or**

electrode made from carbon / graphite

1

[8]

24 (a) (i) hydrochloric

1

(ii) insoluble

1

filtration

1

(iii) crystallisation

1

(b) any **four** from:

any reference to incorrect bonding = max 3

- calcium atom reacts with **2** chlorine atoms
- calcium atoms lose electrons

  accept calcium ion is formed
- lose **two** electrons

  accept calcium has a 2+ charge / calcium ion has a 2+ charge

  allow Ca^{2+}
- chlorine atoms **gain** electrons

  accept chloride ion formed
- gain one electron

  accept chlorine / chloride has a negative charge / is a negative ion/ is a negative particle

  allow Cl^-

  if no other marks awarded allow ionic bonding ***or*** *complete outer shell for* ***1*** *mark*

4

[8]

25 (a) 1.86

ignore units / 1.9

1

(b) use a balance which weighs to more decimal places

accept (use a measuring cylinder with) smaller (scale) divisions / intervals

or use more sensitive balance

allow reference to more decimal places allow smaller units / scale

1

(c) (i) 45.8(3333333)

*correct answer gains **2** marks with or without working*

ignore units / 46

if the answer is not correct then evidence of:

(45.4 + 46.3 + 45.8) ÷ 3

***or** 137.5 ÷ 3*

***or** 47.25 / 47.3 / 47.2 gains **1** mark*

2

(ii) any **two** from:

ignore zero error / faulty equipmen

- loss of gas **or** leak
- error in measurement of volume of gas / gas in cylinder / 1 dm^3
- error in weighing the canister / gas at start
- error in weighing the canister / gas at end

  *error in weighing the canister / gas = **1** mark*
- change in temperature

  allow incorrect measurement of temperature
- change in pressure

  allow incorrect measurement of pressure

  *if no other mark awarded allow error in weighing for **1** mark*

2

(iii) any **one** from:

*ignore fair test / precise / valid **or** to check for errors / mistakes*

- check for anomalous results
- to find the mean / average

  allow improve (accuracy of) <u>mean</u> / <u>average</u>
- (improve) reliability / make reliable

1

(d) 44

*correct answer gains **2** marks with or without working*

ignore units

*if the answer is incorrect evidence of (3 × 12) / 36 **and** (8 × 1) / 8 gains **1** mark*

2

[9]

26 (a) (i) 65

*correct answer with or without working = **2** marks*

if answer incorrect

*evidence of (81 - 16) for **1** mark*

ignore units

2

(ii) zinc

accept error carried forward from (a)(i)

allow correct symbol

answer given should be element / metal closest to their answer

*do **not** allow compounds*

1

(b) (i) • it loses electrons

*sharing / covalency = max **1** mark*

1

• three electrons

1

(ii) 8 electrons shown in second shell.

accept dots / crosses / mixture of dots and crosses / e

electrons do not need to be paired

*do **not** allow extra electrons in first shell*

1

[6]

27 (a) because they are gases

ignore vapours / evaporate / (g)

allow it is a gas

1

(b) (i) 80 / 79.5

*correct answer with or without working = **2** marks*

ignore units

*if no answer **or** incorrect answer then evidence of 64 / 63.5 + 16 gains **1** mark*

2

(ii) 80 / 79.87 / 79.9 / 79.375 / 79.38 / 79.4

*correct answer with or without working = **2** marks*

*if no answer **or** incorrect answer*

then

evidence of $\frac{64}{80}$ ***or*** $\frac{63.5}{79.5}$ *(x100) gains **1** mark*

accept (ecf)

$\frac{64 or 63.5}{answer(b)(i)}(\times 100)$ *for **2** marks if correctly calculated*

if incorrectly calculated

evidence of $\frac{64 or 63.5}{answer(b)(i)}(\times 100)$

*gains **1** mark*

2

(iii) 3.2

*correct answer with or without working = **1** mark*

allow (ecf)

*4 x ((b)(ii)/100) for **1** mark if correctly calculated*

1

(c) (i) 3.3

accept 3.33……. $3\frac{1}{3}$ *or 3.3· or 3.3 r*

1

(ii) measure to more decimal places
or use a more sensitive balance / apparatus

allow use smaller scale (division)

***or** use a smaller unit*

ignore accurate / repeat

1

(iii) any **two** from:

- ignore systematic / human / apparatus / zero / measurement / random / weighing / reading errors unless qualified
- different balances used **or** faulty balance
  ignore dirty apparatus
- reading / using the balance incorrectly **or** recording error
  accept incorrect weighing of copper / copper oxide
- spilling copper oxide / copper
  allow some copper left in tube
- copper oxide impure
  allow impure copper (produced)
- not all of the copper oxide was reduced / converted to copper **or** not enough / different amounts of methane used
  accept not all copper oxide (fully) reacted
- heated for different times
- heated at different temperatures
  accept Bunsen burner / flame at different temperatures
- some of the copper made is oxidised / forms copper oxide
- some of the copper oxide / copper blown out / escapes (from tube)
  ignore some copper oxide / copper lost
- some water still in the test tube

2

[10]

28 (a) (i) 48

1

(ii) 3

1

(b) heat / energy

1

given out / transfers to surroundings

the mark for given out / transfers to cannot be awarded without heat / energy

allow given off

1

(c) it has a low boiling point

1

it is made of small molecules

1

[6]

29 (a)

$^{2}_{1}H$

2 and 1 must be on the left

2 must be above half-way on the H and the 1 below half-way

accept diagram with 2 different particles in centre and 1 particle on circle

1

(b) (i) 18

ignore working

ignore units

1

(ii) forces (of attraction) between molecules **or**
bonding between molecules **or**
intermolecular forces /intermolecular bonds

1

are weak **or** not much energy needed to break them **or** easily overcome

must be linked to first mark

*if no other mark awarded allow small molecules / small M_r for **1** mark*

*allow forces / bonds are weak for **1** mark*

*do **not** allow covalent bonding is weak*

1

(c) *any reference to more protons = **0** marks*

H-2 atoms have 1 proton and 1 neutron

*allow H-2 has more neutrons / particles for **1** mark*

1

H-1 atoms have one proton

*allow H-2 has two particles and H-1 has one particle for **1** mark*

or

H-2 atom has one neutron (1)

*allow H-2 atom has one more neutron for **2** marks*

H-1 atom has no neutrons (1)

***NB** heavy water (molecule) has 2 more neutrons = **2** marks*

*heavy water (molecule) has more neutrons / particles = **1** mark*

*if no other mark awarded then heavy water molecule has M_r of 20 = **1** mark*

ignore reference to electrons

1

[6]

30 (a) (i) straight line through the 'points' and extended to C_8H_{18}

*do **not** accept multiple lines*

1

(ii) 5500

range 5400 to 5600

accept ecf from their graph

1

(iii) it is a straight line graph

allow directly proportional

accept constant difference between (energy) values

accept C_5H_{12} close to values on the graph

***or** C_5H_{12} comes in middle of the graph*

ignore 'fits the pattern' unqualified

ignore 'line of best fit'

ignore 'positive correlation'

1

(iv) expected ranges for working are:

accept correct numerical answer as evidence of working

(5400 to 5600) – (2800 to 2900) = (2500 to 2800)

or

their value from (a)(ii) – a value from 2800 to 2900

or

(5400 to 5600) / their (a)(ii) divided by 2

or

a value from 2800 to 2900 - 2

1

no / not quite / almost / yes

this mark is only awarded on evidence from their correct working

1

(b) (i) incorrect / no **or** partially correct

ignore references to hydrogen

1

bio-ethanol produces least energy

mark independently

or

bio-ethanol produces 29 kJ

1

(ii) *ignore incorrect / correct*

any **two** from:

- hydrogen produces only H_2O
  accept hydrogen does not produce harmful gases / CO_2 / SO_2
- coal produces SO_2
  allow coal causes acid rain / respiratory problems
- coal produces smoke
  allow coal causes global dimming
- both renewable and non-renewable fuels produce CO_2
  accept bio-ethanol and natural gas / coal produce CO_2 / global warming
- (both) the non-renewable fuels produce CO_2
  accept coal and natural gas produce CO_2 / global warming
- (both) renewable fuels produce no smoke
  accept hydrogen and bio-ethanol do not produce smoke / global dimming
- (both) renewable fuels produce no SO_2
  accept hydrogen and bio-ethanol
  do not produce SO_2 / acid rain

2

[9]

31 (a) 152 correct answer with **or** without working = **2 marks**
56 + 32 + (4 ×16) gains **1** mark
ignore any units

2

(b) 152g(rams)
ecf from the answer to (a) and g
must have unit g / gram / gramme / grams etc
*accept g / mol **or** g per mole **or** g mole^{-1} **or** g/mol **or** g per mol **or** g mol^{-1}*
*do **not** accept g m*
*do **not** accept G*

1

(c) 76(g)
ecf from their answer to (a) or (b) divided by 2
ignore units

1

[4]

32 (a) hydrogen / H^+ /$2H^+$ / H_3O^+

allow H / 2H

*do **not** accept H_2*

apply list principle

1

(b) (i) 143

*correct answer with or without working = **2** marks*

ignore units

if answer is not correct
*40 + (2 × 35.5) + (2 × 16) gains **1** mark*

2

(ii) 49.7% (49.6 to 50)

*correct answer with or without working = **2** marks*

*answer 49 gains **1** mark*

if answer is not correct:
*(71 ÷ 143) × 100 gains **1** mark*

allow error carried forward from part (b)(i)

*ie. (71 or their (2 × 35.5) ÷ answer to (b)(i)) × 100 gains **2** marks if calculated correctly and **1** mark if not calculated correctly.*

***Special case** 35.5 ÷ 143 × 100 = 24.8*
*to 25% **or** 35.5 ÷ answer to (b)(i) × 100 correctly calculated for **1** mark*

2

(iii) 9.9 to 10g

allow ecf from (b)(i) or (b)(ii)

1

(c) (i) an alkali

apply list principle

accept named alkali

accept hydroxide

accept soluble base

ignore base

1

(ii) a solid / insoluble substance (owtte)

1

(iii) filter / filtration

allow decant / centrifuge

*accept filtration followed by evaporation **or** filtration and evaporation*

*do **not** accept filtration or evaporation*

*do **not** accept evaporation and filtration*

1

[9]

33 (a) N_2O

1

(b) 13.8 to 14

gains full marks without working

if answer incorrect
*13 gains **1** mark*
or
*14/101 × 100 gains **1** mark*

2

[3]

34 (a) 157

*correct answer with **or** without working*

*(2 × 19 + 119) for **1** mark only*

*allow (119 + 19 =) 138 for **1** mark only*

ignore units

2

(b) 24.2

accept answers in the range 24 to 24.2038.....

ignore incorrect rounding after correct answer

*25 only without working gains **1** mark **or***

*38/157 × 100 gains **1** mark **or***

*(19/157 × 100 =) <u>12 to 12.1</u> gains **1** mark*

allow error carried forward from part(a)

*38/(a) × 100 gains **2** marks if calculated correctly*

*(19/138 × 100 =) <u>13.8</u> gains **1** mark*

2

(c) 0.29

accept answers in the range 0.28 to 0.3

allow error carried forward from part (b)

(b)/100 × 1.2 correctly calculated

ignore units

1

(d) an <u>electron</u>

allow electrons

*allow electron shared / lost for **1** mark*

apply list principle for additional particles

1

is gained owtte

must be linked to electron

accept can hold / take in if in correct context

*eg it can hold another electron (in its outer shell) = **2** marks*

*it can take an electron (from another atom) = **2** marks*

ignore reference to fluoride ions

*incorrect number of electrons gained does **not** gain the second mark*

1

[7]

35 (i) 160 ignore units

(2 × 56) + (3 × 16) for **1** mark

2

(ii) 70

$\frac{2 \times 56}{160}(\times 100)$ *for **1** mark*

allow ecf from part (i)

2

(iii) 700

allow ecf from part (ii)

1

[5]