**General Certificate of Education (A-level)
June 2012**

Chemistry   **CHEM5**

(Specification 2420)

Unit 5: Energetics, Redox and Inorganic Chemistry

Final

Mark Scheme

Mark schemes are prepared by the Principal Examiner and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation events which all examiners participate in and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation process ensures that the mark scheme covers the candidates' responses to questions and that every examiner understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for standardisation each examiner analyses a number of candidates' scripts: alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed and legislated for. If, after the standardisation process, examiners encounter unusual answers which have not been raised they are required to refer these to the Principal Examiner.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of candidates' reactions to a particular paper. Assumptions about future mark schemes on the basis of one year's document should be avoided; whilst the guiding principles of assessment remain constant, details will change, depending on the content of a particular examination paper.

Question	Marking Guidance	Mark	Comments
1(a)	To prevent it coming into contact/reacting with oxygen/air	1	Allow because it reacts with air/oxygen And because with air/oxygen it forms an oxide. (Oxide, if identified, must be correct :- P_4O_{10}, P_2O_5, P_4O_6, P_2O_6)
1(b)	One molecule contains 4P and 10O/the molecular formula is P_4O_{10}	1	Allow exists as P_4O_{10} Do not allow reference to combination of two P_2O_5 molecules Ignore any reference to stability
1(c)	P_4O_{10} is a bigger molecule (than SO_3)/greater M_r/more electrons/ greater surface area <u>Van der Waals</u> / vdW <u>forces between molecules</u> are <u>stronger</u>/require <u>more energy to break</u>	1 1	Penalise SO_2 for one mark (max 1) CE = 0 if mention of hydrogen bonding/ionic/ giant molecule/breaking of covalent bonds Do not allow just more vdW forces Ignore any reference to dipole-dipole forces
1(d)	$P_4O_{10} + 6H_2O \rightarrow 4H_3PO_4$ pH must be in the range -1 to +2	1 1	Allow correct ionic equations Ignore state symbols Allow -1 to +2 Mark independently

1(e)(i)	$3MgO + 2H_3PO_4 \rightarrow Mg_3(PO_4)_2 + 3H_2O$ OR $MgO + 2H_3PO_4 \rightarrow Mg(H_2PO_4)_2 + H_2O$ OR $MgO + H_3PO_4 \rightarrow MgHPO_4 + H_2O$	1	Allow $MgO + 2H^+ \rightarrow Mg^{2+} + H_2O$ Allow magnesium phosphates shown as ions and ionic equations Ignore state symbols

1(e)(ii)	MgO is sparingly soluble/insoluble/weakly alkaline	1	Excess/unreacted MgO can be filtered off/separated

1(e)(iii)	An excess of NaOH would make the lake alkaline/toxic/kill wildlife	1	Allow pH increases

Question	Marking Guidance	Mark	Comments
2(a)	$\Delta G = \Delta H - T\Delta S$	1	Ignore ⊖
2(b)	0.098 or 98	1	Allow 0.097 to 0.099/97 to 99
			Allow 0.1 only if 0.098 shown in working
	kJ K^{-1} mol^{-1} J K^{-1} mol^{-1}	1	Allow in any order
			Unless slope is approx. 100(90-110) accept only kJ K^{-1} mol^{-1}. If no slope value given, allow either units
	$-\Delta S/\Delta S$	1	
2(c)	ΔG becomes <u>negative</u>	1	Mark independently unless ΔG +ve then CE = 0
	So reaction becomes spontaneous/feasible	1	Or reaction can occur below this temperature
			Or reaction is not feasible above this temperature
2(d)	Ammonia liquefies (so entropy data wrong/different)	1	Allow any mention of <u>change</u> in state or implied change in state even if incorrect
			eg freezing/boiling

Question	Marking Guidance	Mark	Comments
3(a)	<u>Enthalpy change</u>/heat energy change when <u>one mole</u> of <u>gaseous atoms</u>	1	Allow explanation with an equation that includes state symbols
	Form (one mole of) gaseous negative ions (with a single charge)	1	If ionisation/ionisation energy implied, CE=0 for both marks
			Ignore conditions
3(b)	Fluorine (atom) is smaller than chlorine/shielding is less/ outer electrons closer to nucleus	1	Fluorine molecules/ions/charge density CE=0 for both marks
	(Bond pair of) electrons attracted more strongly <u>to the nucleus/protons</u>	1	
3(c)	Fluo<u>ride</u> (ions) smaller (than chloride) / have larger charge density	1	Any reference to electronegativity CE=0
	So (negative charge) attracts (δ+ hydrogen on) water more strongly	1	Allow H on water, do not allow O on water
			Allow F$^-$ hydrogen bonds to water, chloride ion does not
			Mark independently

3(d)(i)	ΔH(solution) = LE + Σ(hydration enthalpies) / correct cycle	1	AgF$_2$ or other wrong formula CE = 0
			Ignore state symbols in cycle
	LE = -20 -(-464 + -506)	1	
	= (+) 950 kJ mol^{-1}	1	Ignore no units, penalise M3 for wrong units
			-950 scores max 1 mark out of 3
			990 loses M3 but M1 and M2 may be correct
			808 is transfer error (AE) scores 2 marks
			848 max 1 if M1 correct
			1456 CE=0 (results from AgF$_2$)

3(d)(ii)	There is an increase in the number of particles / more disorder / less order	1	Allow incorrect formulae and numbers provided number increases
			Do not penalise reference to atoms/molecules
			Ignore incorrect reference to liquid rather than solution

3(d)(iii)	Entropy change is positive/entropy increases and enthalpy change negative/exothermic	1	
	So ΔG is (always) negative	1	

Question	Marking Guidance	Mark	Comments
4(a)	$\Delta H = \Sigma(\Delta H_f \text{ products}) - \Sigma(\Delta H_f \text{ reactants})$ /= +34 - +90 = -56 kJ mol^{-1}	1 1	Allow correct cycle Ignore no units, penalise incorrect units
4(b)	$\Delta S = \Sigma(S \text{ products}) - \Sigma(S \text{ reactants})$ /= 240 - (205 +211/2) = -70.5 J K^{-1} mol^{-1} / -0.0705 kJ K^{-1} mol^{-1}	1 1	 Ignore no units, penalise incorrect units Allow -70 to -71/-.070 to -.071
4(c)	$T = \Delta H/\Delta S$ / $T = $ (Ans to part(a) $\times$1000)/ans to part(b) /= -56/(-70.5 ÷ 1000) = 794 K (789 to 800 K)	1 1	Mark consequentially on answers to parts (a) and (b) Must have correct units Ignore signs; allow + or – and –ve temps
4(d)	Temperatures exceed this value	1	
4(e)	$N_2 + O_2 \rightarrow 2NO$	1	Allow multiples
4(f)	there is no change in the number of moles (of gases) So entropy/disorder stays (approximately) constant / entropy/disorder change is very small / $\Delta S = 0$ / $T\Delta S = 0$	1 1	Can only score these marks if the equation in (e) has equal number of moles on each side Numbers, if stated must match equation

Question	Marking Guidance	Mark	Comments
5(a)	Electron acceptor / gains electrons / takes electrons away	1	Do not allow electron pair acceptor / gain of electrons / definition of redox (QWC)
5(b)	$Cd(OH)_2$	1	Do not allow '$Cd(OH)_2$/Cd'
	Species (on LHS) with the least positive/most negative electrode potential / lowest E / smallest E	1	Only allow this mark if M1 answer given correctly or blank
			Do not allow negative emf
5(c)(i)	1.5 (V) / 1.50	1	
5(c)(ii)	$2MnO_2 + 2H_2O + Zn \rightarrow 2MnO(OH) + 2OH^- + Zn^{2+}$	1	Ignore state symbols
			e^- must be cancelled
			(take care that Zn^{2+} is on RHS)
5(c)(iii)	Allows <u>ions</u> to pass (through it) or words to that effect	1	Penalise passage of electrons
			Allow mention of particular ions
5(c)(iv)	Allows electrons to flow / makes electrical contact / conductor	1	Allow acts as an (inert) electrode / anode / cathode
5(c)(v)	Zn is 'used up' / has reacted / oxidised	1	Allow idea that zinc <u>reacts</u>
			Do not allow just zinc corrodes

5(d)(i)	3 / +3 / III	1	
	$2Ni(OH)_2 + Cd(OH)_2 \rightarrow 2NiO(OH) + Cd + 2H_2O$	1	For correct nickel and cadmium species in correct order (allow H_2O missing and OH^- not cancelled)
		1	For balanced equation (also scores M2)
			Allow max 1 for M2 and M3 if correct balanced equation but reversed.
			Ignore state symbols
5(d)(ii)	Metal / metal compounds are re-used / supplies are not depleted / It (the cell) can be re-used	1	Allow does not leak / no landfill problems / less mining / less energy to extract metals / less waste
			Do not allow less CO_2 unless explained
5(e)(i)	$C_2H_5OH + 3O_2 \rightarrow 2CO_2 + 3H_2O$	1	Allow C_2H_6O
5(e)(ii)	$C_2H_5OH + 3H_2O \rightarrow 2CO_2 + 12H^+ + 12e^-$	1	Allow C_2H_6O
5(e)(iii)	(+)0.23 (V)	1	
5(e)(iv)	$\underline{CO_2}$ released by combustion / fermentation / fuel cell / reaction with water	1	Can be answered with the aid of equations
	(atmospheric) $\underline{CO_2}$ taken up in <u>photosynthesis</u>	1	

Question	Marking Guidance	Mark	Comments
6(a)	Co-ordinate / dative / dative covalent / dative co-ordinate	1	Do not allow covalent alone
6(b)	(lone) pair of electrons on <u>oxygen/O</u> forms co-ordinate bond with <u>Fe</u> / donates electron pair to <u>Fe</u>	1 1	If co-ordination to O^{2-}, CE=0 'Pair of electrons on O donated to Fe' scores M1 and M2
6(c)	180° / 180 / 90	1	Allow any angle between 85 and 95 Do not allow 120 or any other incorrect angle Ignore units eg ^{o}C
6(d)(i)	3 : 5 / 5 FeC_2O_4 reacts with 3 MnO_4^-	1	Can be equation showing correct ratio

6(d)(ii)	**M1** Moles of MnO_4^- per titration = $22.35 \times 0.0193/1000 = \underline{4.31 \times 10^{-4}}$	1	Allow $\underline{4.3 \times 10^{-4}}$ (2 sig figs)
	Method marks for each of the next steps (no arithmetic error allowed for M2):		Allow other ratios as follows:
			eg from given ratio of 7/3
	M2 moles of FeC_2O_4= ratio from (d)(i) used correctly $\times 4.31 \times 10^{-4}$	1	
	M3 moles of FeC_2O_4 in 250 cm^3 = M2 ans $\times 10$	1	**M2** $= 7/3 \times 4.31 \times 10^{-4} = 1.006 \times 10^{-3}$
	M4 Mass of $FeC_2O_4.2H_2O$ = M3 ans $\times 179.8$	1	**M3** $= 1.006 \times 10^{-3} \times 10 = 1.006 \times 10^{-2}$
	M5 % of $FeC_2O_4.2H_2O$ = (M4 ans/1.381) $\times 100$	1	**M4** $= 1.006 \times 10^{-2} \times 179.8 = 1.81$ g
	(OR for M4 max moles of $FeC_2O_4.2H_2O$ = 1.381/179.8 (= 7.68×10^{-3})		**M5** $= 1.81 \times 100/1.381 = 131$ % (130 to 132)
	for M5 % of $FeC_2O_4.2H_2O$ = (M3 ans/above M4ans) $\times 100$)		
	eg using correct ratio 5/3:		Allow consequentially on candidates ratio
	Moles of FeC_2O_4 = $5/3 \times 4.31 \times 10^{-4}$ = 7.19×10^{-4}		eg **M2** $= 5/2 \times 4.31 \times 10^{-4} = 1.078 \times 10^{-3}$
	Moles of FeC_2O_4 in 250 cm^3 = $7.19 \times 10^{-4} \times 10 = 7.19 \times 10^{-3}$		**M3** $= 1.0078 \times 10^{-3} \times 10 = 1.078 \times 10^{-2}$
	Mass of $FeC_2O_4.2H_2O$ = $7.19 \times 10^{-3} \times 179.8 = 1.29$ g		**M4** $= 1.078 \times 10^{-2} \times 179.8 = 1.94$ g
	% of $FeC_2O_4.2H_2O$ = $1.29 \times 100/1.381 = 93.4$ (allow 92.4 to 94.4)		**M5** $= 1.94 \times 100/1.381 = 140$ % (139 to 141)
	Note correct answer (92.4 to 94.4) scores 5 marks		Other ratios give the following final % values
			1:1 gives 56.1% (55.6 to 56.6)
			5:1 gives 281% (278 to 284)
			5:4 gives 70.2% (69.2 to 71.2)

Question	Marking Guidance	Mark	Comments
7(a)	Orange dichromate	1	Allow max 2 for three correct colours not identified to species but in correct order
	Changes to purple / green / ruby / red-violet / violet Chromium(III)	1	Do not allow green with another colour
	(Note green complex can be $[Cr(H_2O)_5Cl]^{2+}$ etc)		Allow max 1 for two correct colours not identified but in correct order
	That changes further to blue Chromium(II)	1	
	$[Cr_2O_7]^{2-} + 14H^+ + 3Zn \rightarrow 2Cr^{3+} + 3Zn^{2+} + 7H_2O$	1	Ignore any further reduction of Cr^{2+}
	$2Cr^{3+} + Zn \rightarrow 2Cr^{2+} + Zn^{2+}$ /	1	Ignore additional steps e.g. formation of CrO_4^{2-}
	$[Cr_2O_7]^{2-} + 14H^+ + 4Zn \rightarrow 2Cr^{2+} + 4Zn^{2+} + 7H_2O$		
7(b)	Green precipitate	1	
	(Dissolves to form a) green solution	1	Solution can be implied if 'dissolves' stated
	$[Cr(H_2O)_6]^{3+} + 3OH^- \rightarrow Cr(H_2O)_3(OH)_3 + 3H_2O$	1	Penalise $Cr(OH)_3$ once only
	$Cr(H_2O)_3(OH)_3 + 3OH^- \rightarrow [Cr(OH)_6]^{3-} + 3H_2O$	1	Allow $[Cr(H_2O)_6]^{3+} + 6OH^- \rightarrow$ $[Cr(OH)_6]^{3-} + 6H_2O$
			Allow formation of $[Cr(H_2O)_2(OH)_4]^-$ and $[Cr(H_2O)(OH)_5]^{2-}$ in balanced equations
			Ignore state symbols, mark independently

7(c)	(ligand) substitution / replacement / exchange	1	Allow nucleophilic substitution
	The energy levels/gaps of the $\underline{d}$ electrons are $\underline{different}$ (for each complex)	1	
	So a $\underline{different}$ wavelength/frequency/colour/energy of light is absorbed (when d electrons are excited)	1	Ignore any reference to emission of light
	OR light is absorbed and a different wavelength/frequency/colour/energy (of light) is transmitted/reflected		

7(d)	$E\,O_2\,(/\,H_2O) > E\,Cr^{3+}\,(/\,Cr^{2+})$ / e.m.f = 1.67 V	1	Allow E(cell) = 1.67
	So Cr^{2+} ions are oxidised by oxygen/air	1	Allow any equation of the form:
			$Cr^{2+} + O_2 \rightarrow Cr^{3+}$
	With $[Cr(H_2O)_6]^{2+}$ get $CrCO_3$	1	If named must be chromium(II) carbonate
	with $[Cr(H_2O)_6]^{3+}$ get $Cr(H_2O)_3(OH)_3$ / $Cr(OH)_3$	1	Allow 0 to 3 waters in the complex
	and CO_2	1	Can score M3, M4, M5 in equations even if unbalanced
	Cr(III) differs from Cr(II) because it is acidic / forms H^+ ions	1	
	because Cr^{3+} ion polarises $\underline{water}$	1	Ignore charge/size ratio and mass/charge

Question	Marking Guidance	Mark	Comments
8(a)			For reactions 1 to 3 must show complex ions as reactants and products
			Take care to look for possible identification on flow chart
	Reaction 1		
	ammonia solution	1	
	W is $[Co(NH_3)_6]^{2+}$	1	
	$[Co(H_2O)_6]^{2+} + 6NH_3 \rightarrow [Co(NH_3)_6]^{2+} + 6H_2O$	1	Correct equation scores all 3 marks
	Reaction 2		Allow oxygen, Do not allow air
	H_2O_2	1	
	X is $[Co(NH_3)_6]^{3+}$	1	Allow $2[Co(NH_3)_6]^{2+} + {}^1/_2O_2 + H_2O \rightarrow 2[Co(NH_3)_6]^{3+} + 2OH^-$
	$2[Co(NH_3)_6]^{2+} + H_2O_2 \rightarrow 2[Co(NH_3)_6]^{3+} + 2OH^-$	1	
			Correct equations score all 3 marks
	Reaction 3		
	HCl	1	Do not allow Cl$^-$ but mark on
	Y is $[CoCl_4]^{2-}$	1	
	$[Co(H_2O)_6]^{2+} + 4Cl^- \rightarrow [CoCl_4]^{2-} + 6H_2O/$	1	Correct equation scores previous mark
	$[Co(H_2O)_6]^{2+} + 4HCl \rightarrow [CoCl_4]^{2-} + 6H_2O + 4H^+$		This equation scores all three marks

	Reaction 4		Do not allow $CaCO_3$ as a reagent but mark on
	Na_2CO_3	Or $NaOH/NH_3$	1	
	Z is $CoCO_3$	$Co(OH)_2/Co(H_2O)_4(OH)_2$	1	
	$[Co(H_2O)_6]^{2+} + CO_3^{2-} \rightarrow CoCO_3 + 6H_2O$	$[Co(H_2O)_6]^{2+}+2OH^- \rightarrow$ $Co(H_2O)_4(OH)_2+2H_2O$ etc	1	Allow waters to stay co-ordinated to Co. This mark also previous mark
	Or $[Co(H_2O)_6]^{2+} + Na_2CO_3 \rightarrow CoCO_3 + 6H_2O +2Na^+$			Allow $Co^{2+} + CO_3^{2-} \rightarrow CoCO_3$

8(b)	$SO_3^{2-} + {}^1/_2O_2 \rightarrow SO_4^{2-}$	1	Allow multiples
	The activation energy is lower (for the catalysed route)	1	Or Co^{3+} attracts SO_3^{2-}/Co^{2+} attracts SO_3^{2-} /oppositely charged ions attract
	${}^1/_2O_2 + 2Co^{2+} + 2H^+ \rightarrow H_2O + 2Co^{3+}$	1	
	$2Co^{3+} + SO_3^{2-} + H_2O \rightarrow 2Co^{2+} + SO_4^{2-} + 2H^+$	1	Allow these equations in either order