

General Certificate of Education

Chemistry 1421

CHEM1 Foundation Chemistry

Mark Scheme

2010 examination - January series

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 meeting attended by all examiners and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation meeting 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 the standardisation meeting each examiner analyses a number of candidates' scripts: alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed at the meeting and legislated for. If, after this meeting, examiners encounter unusual answers which have not been discussed at the meeting 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.

Further copies of this Mark Scheme are available to download from the AQA Website: www.aqa.org.uk

Copyright © 2010 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.

COPYRIGHT

AQA retains the copyright on all its publications. However, registered centres for AQA are permitted to copy material from this booklet for their own internal use, with the following important exception: AQA cannot give permission to centres to photocopy any material that is acknowledged to a third party even for internal use within the centre.

Set and published by the Assessment and Qualifications Alliance.

Question	Part	Sub Part	Marking Guidance	Mark	Comments
1	(a)		2s ² 2p ⁶ 3s ¹	1	1s ² can be rewritten Allow 2s ² 2p _x ² 2p _y ² 2p _z ² 3s ¹ Allow subscripts and capitals
1	(b)	(i)	Energy/enthalpy (needed) to remove one mole of electrons from one mole of atoms/compounds/molecules/elements OR	1	Energy given out loses M1 M2 is dependent on a reasonable attempt at M1
			Concrete of the law to remove one electron from one mole of atoms OR		Energy needed for this change $X(g) \rightarrow X^{+}(g) + e^{(-)} = 2$ marks This equation alone scores one mark
			Energy/enthalpy to remove one electron from one atom In the gaseous state (to form 1 mol of gaseous ions)	1	
1	(b)	(ii)	$Mg^{+}(g) \rightarrow Mg^{2+}(g) + e^{(-)}$ $Mg^{+}(g) + e^{(-)} \rightarrow Mg^{2+}(g) + 2e^{(-)}$ $Mg^{+}(g) - e^{(-)} \rightarrow Mg^{2+}(g)$	1	Do not penalise MG Not equation with X
1	(b)	(iii)	Electron being removed from a positive ion (therefore need more energy)/ electron being removed is closer to the nucleus/Mg ⁺ smaller (than Mg)/Mg ⁺ more positive than Mg	1	Allow from a + particle/ species Not electron from a higher energy level/or higher sub-level More protons = 0
1	(b)	(iv)	Range from 5000 to 9000 kJ mol ⁻¹	1	
1	(c)		Increase Bigger nuclear <u>charge</u> (from Na to CI)/more <u>protons</u>	1	If decrease CE = 0/3 If blank mark on QWC
			electron (taken) from same (sub)shell/ similar or same shielding/ electron closer to the nucleus/smaller atomic radius	1	If no shielding = 0 Smaller ionic radius = 0

			If blank mark on Allow does not increase
			Allow does not increase
			Allow does not increase
Two/pair of ele	ctrons in (3)p orbital or implied	1	Not 2p
			!
repel (each oth	er)	1	M3 dependent upon a reasonable
			attempt at M2
1 (e) Boron/B or oxy	vgen/O/ O ₂	1	

Question	Part	Sub Part	Marking Guidance	Mark	Comments
2	(a)	(i)	$M_{\rm r}$ = 132.1	1	132
			0.0238	1	Allow 0.024 Allow 0.0237 Penalise less than 2 sig fig once in (a)
2	(a)	(ii)	0.0476	1	0.0474-0.0476 Allow (a) (i) x 2
2	(a)	(iii)	1.21	1	Allow consequential from (a) (ii) ie allow (a) (ii) x 1000 / 39.30 Ignore units even if wrong
2	(b)		34 x 100 212.1 = 16.0(3)%	1	Allow mass or Mr of desired product times one hundred divided by total mass or Mr of reactants/products If 34/212.1 seen correctly award M1 Allow 16% 16 scores 2 marks
2	(c)		100(%)	1	Ignore all working
2	(d)		$PV = nRT \text{ or } n = \frac{PV}{RT}$	1	If rearranged incorrectly lose M1 and M3
			$n = \frac{100000 \times 1.53 \times 10^{-2}}{8.31 \times 310}$	1	M2 for mark for converting P and T into correct units in any expression
			= 0.59(4)	1	Allow 0.593 M3 consequential on transcription error only not on incorrect P and T

2	(e)	(Na ₂ SO ₄) (44.1%)	H₂O 55.9%	1	M1 is for 55.9
		44.1/142.1 0.310 =1	55.9/18 3.11 =10	1	Alternative method gives180 for water part =2 marks
		<i>x</i> = 10		1	X = 10 = 3 marks 10.02 = 2 marks

Question	Part	Sub Part	Marking Guidance	Mark	Comments
3	(a)		Hydrogen/H bonds	1	Not just hydrogen
			van der Waals/vdw/ dipole-dipole/London/temporarily induced dipole/dispersion forces	1	Not just dipole
3	(b)		Η Η 8+ δ- Η Η	3	M1 for partial charges as indicated in diagram (correct minimum) M2 for all four lone pairs M3 for H bond from the lp to the H (\delta+) on the other molecule Lone pair on hydrogen CE = 0 OHO CE = 0 If only one molecule of water shown CE = 0
3	(c)		Hydrogen bonds/IMF (in water) stronger $\begin{tabular}{c} \it{OR} \end{tabular}$ IMF / VDW / dipole-dipole forces (in H $_2$ S) are weaker $\begin{tabular}{c} \it{OR} \end{tabular}$ H bonding is the strongest IMF	1	Ignore energy references Comparison must be stated or implied
3	(d)		Atoms/molecules get larger/more shells/more electrons/ more surface area	1	Not heavier/greater Mr
			therefore increased <u>Van der Waals/IMF</u> forces	1	Ignore references to dipole-dipole forces

3	(e)	Dative (covalent)/ coordinate	1	If not dative/coordinate CE = 0/2 If covalent or blank read on
		(Lone) pair/both electrons/two electrons on O(H ₂) donated (to H ⁺) OR pair/both electrons come from O(H ₂)	1	Explanation of a coordinate bond specific to oxygen or water required Not just H+ attracted to lone pair since that is nearer to a H bond
3	(f)	ionic	1	if not ionic CE = 0
		oppositely charged <u>ions</u> /+ and – <u>ions or particles</u>	1	atoms or molecules loses M2 and M3
		ions attract strongly OR strong/many (ionic) bonds must be broken	1	S ⁻ loses M2 Reference to IMF loses M2 and M3

Question	Part	Sub Part	Marking Guidance	Mark	Comments
4	(a)	(i)	single (C-C) bonds only/ no double (C=C) bonds C and H (atoms) only/purely/solely/entirely	1	Allow all carbon atoms bonded to four other atoms Single C-H bonds only =0 C=H CE Not consists or comprises Not completely filled with hydrogen CH molecules = CE Element containing C and H = CE
4	(a)	(ii)	C_nH_{2n+2}	1	Formula only C _x H _{2x+2}
4	(b)	(i)	$C_5H_{12} + 8O_2 \rightarrow 5CO_2 + 6H_2O$	1	Accept multiples Ignore state symbols
4	(b)	(ii)	gases produced are greenhouse gases/contribute to Global warming/effect of global warming/climate change	1	Allow CO ₂ or water is greenhouse gas/causes global warming Acid rain/ozone CE = 0
4	(c)		carbon	1	Allow C Allow soot
4	(d)	(i)	$C_9H_{20} \rightarrow C_5H_{12} + C_4H_8$ OR $C_9H_{20} \rightarrow C_5H_{12} + 2C_2H_4$	1	Accept multiples
4	(d)	(ii)	Plastics, polymers	1	Accept any polyalkene / haloalkanes / alcohols
4	(d)	(iii)	so the <u>bonds</u> break OR because the <u>bonds</u> are strong	1	IMF mentioned = 0
4	(e)	(i)	1,4-dibromo-1-chloropentane / 1-chloro-1,4-dibromopentane	1	Ignore punctuation
4	(e)	(ii)	Chain/position/positional	1	Not structural or branched alone

Question	Part	Sub Part	Marking Guidance	Mark	Comments
5	(a)		Average/mean mass of (1) atom(s) (of an element) 1/12 mass of one atom of ¹² C OR (Average) mass of one mole of atoms 1/12 mass of one mole of ¹² C OR (Weighted) average mass of all the isotopes 1/12 mass of one atom of ¹² C OR	1	If moles and atoms mixes Max = 1
			Average mass of an atom/isotope compared to C-12 on a scale in which an atom of C-12 has a mass of 12		This expression = 2 marks
5	(b)		d block [Ar] 3d ² 4s ² 27	1	Allow 3d/D Other numbers lose M1 Ignore transition metals Can be written in full Allow subscripts 3d ² and 4s ² can be in either order

5	(c)	(90x9) + (91x2) + (92x3) + (94x3) (= 1550)	1	If one graph reading error lose M1
		17 (or ∑ their abundances)	1	and allow consequential M2 and
				M3. If 2 GR errors penalise M1 and M2
				but allow consequential M3
				If not 17 or ∑ their abundances lose
		=91.2	1	M2 and M3 91.2 = 3 marks provided working
				shown.
		Zr/ Zirconium	1	M4 -allow nearest consequential
				element from M3 accept Zr in any circumstance
5	(d)	High energy electrons/bombarded or hit with electrons	1	accept electron gun
	(u)	Thigh energy electrons/bombarded of the with electrons	'	accept electron gun
		knocks out electron(s) (to form ions)	1	
		Z ⁺ = 90 deflected most	1	If not 90 lose M3 and M4
				If charge is wrong on 90 isotope
				lose M3 only Accept any symbol in place of Z
		since lowest mass/lowest m/z	1	Allow lightest
5	(e)	(ions hit detector and) cause current/(ions) accept electrons/cause	1	QWC
		electron flow		
		bigger current = more of that isotope/current proportional to	1	Implication that current depends on
		abundance		the number of ions

Question	Part	Sub Part	Marking Guidance	Mark	Comments
6			F. As—F F F	1	Mark M1 – M5 independently M1 for 5 bond pairs around As Do not penalise A for As or FI for F
			trigonal / triangular bipyramid(al)	1	Allow trigonal dipyramid
			F F	1	M3 for 2 bond pairs to F and 2 lone pairs Lone pairs can be shown as lobes with or without electrons or as xx or
			Bent / V shape / non-linear / triangular / angular	1	Bent-linear = contradiction Do not allow trigonal
			104° - 106°	1	Do not allow trigorial
			(For candidates who thought this was CIF_2^+ which contained iodine allow		
			Trigonal / triangular <u>planar</u>		Not just triangular
			120°		