M1.(a) line goes up before it goes down

1

energy given out correctly labelled

1

activation energy labelled correctly

1

(b) electrostatic force of attraction between shared pair of negatively charged electrons

1

and both positively charged nuclei

1

(c) bonds formed = 348 +4(412) + 2(276) = 2548 kJ / mol

1

bonds broken − bonds formed = 612 + 4(412) + (Br-Br) − 2548 = 95 kJ / mol

1

Alternative approach without using C-H bonds
For step 1 allow = 348 + 2(276) = 900 kJ / mol
Then for step 2 allow 612 + (Br-Br) − 900 = 95 kJ / mol

193 (kJ / mol)

1

*accept (+)193 (kJ / mol) with no working shown for **3** marks*
*−193(kJ / mol) scores **2** marks*
allow ecf from step 1 and step 2

(d) **Level 3 (5–6 marks):**
A detailed and coherent explanation is given, which demonstrates a broad understanding of the key scientific ideas. The response makes logical links between the points raised and uses sufficient examples to support these links. A conclusion is reached.

Level 2 (3–4 marks):
An explanation is given which demonstrates a reasonable understanding of the key scientific ideas. A conclusion may be reached but the logic used may not be clear or linked to bond energies.

Level 1 (1–2 marks):
Simple statements are made which demonstrate a basic understanding of some of the relevant ideas. The response may fail to make logical links between the points raised.

0 marks:
No relevant content.

Indicative content

Size and strength

- chlorine atoms have fewer electron energy levels / shells
- chlorine atoms form stronger bonds
- Cl–Cl bond stronger then Br–Br
- C–Cl bond stronger that C–Br

Energies required

- more energy required to break bonds with chlorine
- more energy given out when making bonds with chlorine
- overall energy change depends on sizes of energy changes

Conclusions

- if C–Cl bond changes more, then less exothermic
- if C–Cl bond changes more then more exothermic
- can't tell how overall energy change will differ as do not know which changes more.

6

[14]

M2.(a) because sulfur dioxide causes <u>acid rain</u>

1

which kills fish / aquatic life **or** dissolves / damages statues / stonework **or** kills / stunts growth of trees

if no other mark awarded then award 1 mark for sulfur dioxide is toxic or causes breathing difficulties.

1

(b) (i) <u>electrons</u> are lost

1

(ii) $Cu^{2+} + 2e^- \rightarrow Cu$

allow $Cu^{2+} \rightarrow Cu - 2e^-$

ignore state symbols

1

(iii) copper sulfate

allow any ionic copper compound

1

(c) (lattice of) positive ions

1

delocalised electrons

accept sea of electrons

1

(electrostatic) attraction between the positive ions and the electrons

1

electrons can move through the metal / structure **or** can flow

allow electrons can carry charge through the metal / structure

if wrong bonding named or described or attraction between oppositely charged ions then do not award M1 or M3 − MAX 2

1

(d) (copper compounds are absorbed / taken up by) plants

allow crops

1

which are burned

1

the ash contains the copper compounds

do not award M3 if the ash contains copper (metal)

1

(e)

/ A_r	55.6 / 63.5	16.4 / 56	28.0 / 32
moles	0.876	0.293	0.875
ratio	3	1	3
formula	Cu_3FeS_3		

*award **4** marks for Cu_3FeS_3 with some correct working*

*award **3** marks for Cu_3FeS_3 with **no** working*

*if the answer is not Cu_3FeS_3 award up to **3** marks for correct steps from the table apply ecf*

*if the student has inverted the fractions award **3** marks for an answer of $CuFe_3S$*

4

[16]

M3.(a) (i) the products are at a lower energy level than the reactants

accept products have less energy / less energy at the end than the beginning

1

(ii) because a catalyst provides an alternative / different pathway / mechanism / reaction route

accept adsorption or 'increases concentration at the surface'

ignore absorption

1

(that has) <u>lower activation energy</u>

allow weakens bonds

allow idea of increased successful collisions.

DO NOT ALLOW answers stating catalysts provide energy for M1 and M2

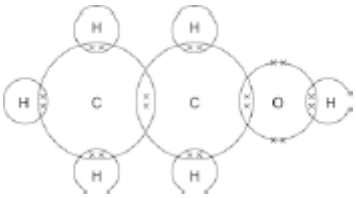
1

(b) one pair of electrons in each overlap (8 pairs in total)

allow any combination of dots, crosses or other symbols

1

the rest of the diagram correct with four non-bonding electrons on the oxygen giving a total of eight electrons in oxygen outer energy level.



*gains **2** marks*

1

(c) (i) ±3024 (J)

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

*if the answer is incorrect, award up to **2** marks for the following steps:*

- *ΔT = 14.4(°C)*
- *50 x 4.2 x 14.4*

allow ecf for incorrect ΔT

3

(ii) 0.015(2173913)

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

if answer is incorrect, allow 1 mark each for any of the following steps up to a max of 2.

- *0.70g*
- *M_r of ethanol = 46*
- *0.70 / 46*

allow ecf in final answer for arithmetical errors

3

(iii) ±198 720(J / mole)

c(i) ÷ c(ii)

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

0.015 gives 201600

0.0152 gives 198947

0.01522 gives 198686

1

(d) (as the molecules get bigger **or** the number of carbon atoms increases) the intermolecular forces

allow intermolecular bonds

1

(intermolecular forces) increase

allow more / stronger (intermolecular forces)

1

and therefore require more (heat) energy to overcome

*breaking covalent bonds or unspecified bonds max **1** mark (M3)*

1

[15]