

Y6 PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2021
CHEMISTRY HIGHER LEVEL
PAPER 2 MARKSCHEME

Discretionary QC penalty: -1 M for illegible handwriting, writing outside of the box, using correction tape/fluid and/or using non-blue or non-black ink pen.

Question	Answers	Notes	Total
1. a	$\text{MnO}_2(\text{s}) + 4\text{HCl}(\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{Cl}_2(\text{g}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l}) + \text{MnCl}_2(\text{aq}) \checkmark$	Ignore state symbols.	1
1. b	$\llcorner 2.67 \text{ g} / 86.94 \text{ g mol}^{-1} \Rightarrow 0.0307 \llcorner \text{mol} \gg \checkmark$	Accept ECF.	1
1. c	$\llcorner n_{\text{HCl}} = 2.00 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \times 0.2000 \text{ dm}^3 \gg = 0.400 \text{ mol} \checkmark$ $\llcorner 0.400 / 4 \Rightarrow 0.100 \text{ mol} \gg \text{ AND } \text{MnO}_2 \text{ is the limiting reactant} \checkmark$	Accept other valid methods of determining the limiting reactant in M2.	2
1. d	$\llcorner 0.0307 \text{ mol} \times 4 = 0.123 \text{ mol} \gg$ $\llcorner 0.400 \text{ mol} - 0.123 \text{ mol} \Rightarrow 0.277 \llcorner \text{mol} \gg \checkmark$		1
1. e	$\llcorner 0.0307 \text{ mol} \times 22.7 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1} \Rightarrow 0.697 \llcorner \text{dm}^3 \gg \checkmark$	Accept methods employing $pV = nRT$. ECF from 1(b).	1
Total			6

Question	Answers	Notes	Total								
2. a	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Isotope</th><th>Protons</th><th>Neutrons</th><th>Electrons</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>^{74}Ge</td><td>32</td><td>42</td><td>32</td></tr> </tbody> </table> all correct $\checkmark$	Isotope	Protons	Neutrons	Electrons	^{74}Ge	32	42	32		1
Isotope	Protons	Neutrons	Electrons								
^{74}Ge	32	42	32								

Question	Answers	Notes	Total
2. b	$1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 3d^{10} 4s^2 \checkmark$		1
2. c	$\llcorner 2n^2, \text{ where } n = 4 \gg, 32 \checkmark$		1
2. d	$5.7 \times 10^{14} \llcorner \text{s}^{-1}/\text{Hz} \gg \checkmark$		1
2. e	$6.63 \times 10^{-34} \llcorner \text{J s} \gg \times 5.7 \times 10^{14} \llcorner \text{s}^{-1} \gg \checkmark$ $= 3.78 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J} \checkmark$	Award [2] for correct final answer. ECF from 2(d).	2
Total			6

Question	Answers	Notes	Total
3. a	colour change/from colourless or yellowish-green-to black/grey $\checkmark$	Accept "black solid/precipitate/ppt formed".	1
3. b	$\text{Cl}_2(\text{aq})/(\text{g}) + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow 2\text{Cl}^-(\text{aq}) \checkmark$	Accept $1/2 \text{Cl}_2(\text{aq})/(\text{g}) + \text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Cl}^-(\text{aq})$ Ignore state symbols.	1
3. c	At^+ , At, and $\text{At}^- \checkmark$		1
3. d i	d-d transitions/OWTTE $\checkmark$	Do not accept transitions between energy levels with no mention of d orbitals/sub-shells/sub-levels.	1
3. d ii	$[\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]^{2+}(\text{aq})$ is deep/dark blue or purple/violet $\checkmark$		1
3. d iii	water (molecule)/aqua ligand/ $\text{H}_2\text{O} \checkmark$		1
3. d iv	ligand replacement/ligand exchange/ $\llcorner \text{ligand} \gg$ substitution $\checkmark$	Do not accept "displacement".	1
Total			7

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
4.	a		C ₂₈ ✓		1
4.	b		coolant/inert atmosphere/prevent oxidation/reaction/prevent combustion to CO ₂ , CO and H ₂ O ✓	<i>Do not accept "contamination".</i>	1
4.	c		sp ² ✓ «and» sp ³ ✓		2
4.	d		sigma bonds are formed by end-on/axial overlap of orbitals AND pi bonds are formed by sideways overlap of orbitals ✓ sigma bonds are formed by overlap of sp ² orbitals AND pi bonds are formed by overlap of «parallel» p orbitals ✓ sigma bonds have electron density between the two atoms/nuclei/along bond axis AND pi bonds have electron density above AND below internuclear/bond axis/σ bond ✓	<i>Take note of command term 'compare'.</i>	2 max
4.	e		C ₆₀ is a non-polar molecule AND water is a polar molecule ✓ only weak London dispersion forces that cannot/replace strong hydrogen bonds in water ✓		2
4.	f		sublimation point increases with increasing molar mass ✓ «due to the» increase in the number of «polarizable» electrons available for formation of temporary dipoles/size or extent of electron cloud OR		2

			«the extent of the» London dispersion forces attraction increases and hence the «thermal» energy required to separate the molecules increases ✓	<i>Accept Van der Waals.</i>	
4.	g	i.	$[(500-450) / 450 \times 100] = 11\%$ ✓	<i>Correct sign not needed for mark. Do not accept 10%.</i>	1
4.	g	ii.	systematic error ✓	<i>Accept instrumental or calibration/zero error.</i>	1

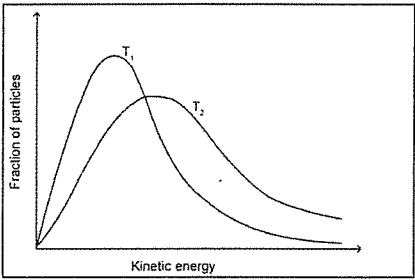
Total 12

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
5.	a		bonds broken: $8(\text{C-H}) + 2(\text{C-C}) + 5(\text{O=O}) / 8 \times 414 \text{ «kJ mol}^{-1}\text{»} + 2 \times 346 \text{ «kJ mol}^{-1}\text{»} + 5 \times 498 \text{ «kJ mol}^{-1}\text{»} / 6494 \text{ «kJ»} \checkmark$ bonds formed: $6(\text{C=O}) + 8(\text{O-H}) / 6 \times 804 \text{ «kJ mol}^{-1}\text{»} + 8 \times 463 \text{ «kJ mol}^{-1}\text{»} / 8528 \text{ «kJ»} \checkmark$ «enthalpy change = bonds broken – bonds formed = $6494 \text{ kJ} - 8528 \text{ kJ} = -2034 \text{ «kJ»} \checkmark$	<i>Award [3] for correct final answer.</i>	3
5.	b		$4(-241.8 \text{ «kJ»}) \text{ AND } 3(-393.5 \text{ «kJ»}) \text{ AND } 1(-105 \text{ «kJ»}) \checkmark$ « $\Delta H^\ominus = 4(-241.8 \text{ «kJ»}) + 3(-393.5 \text{ «kJ»}) - 1(-105 \text{ «kJ»}) = -2043 \text{ «kJ»} \checkmark$	<i>Award [2] for correct final answer. Award [1 max] for -2219 «kJ».</i>	2
5.	c		$\Delta H^\ominus_f$ for any element = 0 «by definition» OR no energy required to form an element «in its stable form» from itself ✓		1

Question		Answers	Notes	Total
5.	d	«bond enthalpies are» average values «over similar compounds» OR «bond enthalpies» are not specific to these compounds ✓	Accept reference to states (e.g. "change of states not accounted for", "not standard states", "not under standard conditions").	1
5.	e	positive AND more moles «of gas» in products ✓	Take note of the state – gaseous state.	1
5.	f	$4 \times 188.8 \text{ «J K}^{-1}\text{»}$ AND $3 \times 213.8 \text{ «J K}^{-1}\text{»}$ AND $1 \times 270 \text{ «J K}^{-1}\text{»}$ AND $5 \times 205 \text{ «J K}^{-1}\text{»}$ ✓ $\Delta S^\ominus = 4(188.8 \text{ «J K}^{-1}\text{»}) + 3(213.8 \text{ «J K}^{-1}\text{»}) - [1(270 \text{ «J K}^{-1}\text{»}) + 5(205 \text{ «J K}^{-1}\text{»})] = 102 \text{ «J K}^{-1}\text{»}$ ✓	Award [2] for correct final answer.	2
5.	g	$T = 5 + 273 = 278 \text{ K}$ ✓ $S = 102 \div 1000 = 0.102$ ✓ $\Delta G^\ominus = -2043 - (278 \times 0.102) = -2071 \text{ «kJ»}$ ✓	Award [3] for correct final answer.	3
Total				13

Question		Answers	Notes	Total
6.	a i	$2\text{NO (g)} + 2\text{H}_2\text{(g)} \rightarrow \text{N}_2\text{(g)} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O (g)}$ ✓		1
6.	a ii	rate = $k [\text{NO}]^2 [\text{H}_2]$ ✓		1
6.	a iii	test the effect «on the reaction rate» of varying each concentration «independently» ✓ test the effect of varying [NO] «on rate», whilst keeping [H ₂] constant, rate proportional to [NO] ² AND	<i>ECF from a(ii).</i> <i>M1 can be awarded implicitly in the description of the method.</i> <i>If only one species in rate expression, M3 can be awarded for zero order discussion.</i>	3

		test effect of varying [H ₂] «on rate», whilst keeping [NO] constant, rate proportional to [H ₂] ✓ doubling [NO] quadruples rate AND doubling [H ₂] doubles rate ✓		
6.	a iv	no AND different mechanisms could give the same rate expression OR no AND mechanisms can only be disproved OR no AND just suggest it is consistent with the mechanism given OR no AND does not give information about what occurs after rate-determining step ✓		1
6.	a v	change of pressure «at constant volume and temperature» with time OR change of volume «at constant pressure and temperature» with time ✓	Accept other methods where rate can be monitored with time.	1

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
6.	a	vi	 correctly labelled axes AND starting at origin ✓ peak of T₂ curve lower AND to the right of T₁ curve ✓	Accept "probability «density» / number of particles / N / fraction" on y-axis. Accept "kinetic E/KE/E _k " but not just "Energy/E" on x-axis.	2
6.	b	i	C/z: first/1 ✓ NO: second/2 ✓		2
6.	b	ii	180 / 1.80 × 10 ² «dm ⁶ mol ⁻² min ⁻¹ » ✓		1
Total					12

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
7.	a		«reaction quotient = [SO₃]² / ([SO₂]² × [O₂])» «(0.600)² / ((0.250)² × 0.400) =» 14.4 ✓ reaction quotient/Q/14.4/answer < K_c / 280 OR mixture needs more product for the number to equal K_c ✓ reaction proceeds to the right/to products/forward direction ✓	M2 must be correct before M3 is awarded.	3

7.	b		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>[CH₃CHO] / mol dm⁻³</th><th>[CH₃OH] / mol dm⁻³</th><th>[H⁺] / mol dm⁻³</th><th>[acetal] / mol dm⁻³</th><th>[H₂O] / mol dm⁻³</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Initial</td><td>0.20</td><td>0.10</td><td>0.05</td><td>0.00</td><td>0.00</td></tr> <tr> <td>Change ✓</td><td>0.025</td><td>0.025</td><td>0/-</td><td>0.025</td><td>0.025</td></tr> <tr> <td>Equilibrium ✓</td><td>0.175</td><td>0.050</td><td>0.05</td><td>0.025</td><td>0.025</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		[CH ₃ CHO] / mol dm ⁻³	[CH ₃ OH] / mol dm ⁻³	[H ⁺] / mol dm ⁻³	[acetal] / mol dm ⁻³	[H ₂ O] / mol dm ⁻³	Initial	0.20	0.10	0.05	0.00	0.00	Change ✓	0.025	0.025	0/-	0.025	0.025	Equilibrium ✓	0.175	0.050	0.05	0.025	0.025	Ignore signs. Table can be completed in terms of x.	2
	[CH ₃ CHO] / mol dm ⁻³	[CH ₃ OH] / mol dm ⁻³	[H ⁺] / mol dm ⁻³	[acetal] / mol dm ⁻³	[H ₂ O] / mol dm ⁻³																								
Initial	0.20	0.10	0.05	0.00	0.00																								
Change ✓	0.025	0.025	0/-	0.025	0.025																								
Equilibrium ✓	0.175	0.050	0.05	0.025	0.025																								
7.	c		K _c = 1.4 ✓	Accept answer 1.43.	1																								
7.	d		no effect/unchanged ✓		1																								
Total					7																								

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
8.	a	i	partially dissociates/ionizes «in water» ✓		1
8.	a	ii	C/O ⁻ ✓		1
8.	a	iii	«[H ⁺] = 10 ^{-3.61} =» 2.5 × 10 ⁻⁴ «mol dm ⁻³ » ✓		1
8.	b		Any two of: «electrical» conductivity AND HCl greater ✓ pH AND citric acid higher ✓ titrate with strong base AND pH at equivalence higher for citric acid ✓	Accept "add universal indicator" AND "HCl more red/pink" for M2. Accept any acid reaction AND HCl greater rise in temperature. Accept specific examples throughout. Do not accept "smell" or "taste".	2

			add reactive metal/carbonate/hydrogen carbonate AND stronger/more effervescence/faster reaction with HCl ✓ titration AND volume of alkali for complete neutralisation greater for citric acid ✓ titrate with strong base AND more than one equivalence point for complete neutralisation of citric acid ✓ titrate with strong base AND buffer zone with citric acid ✓		
8.	c	i	B: CH ₃ COOH AND CH ₃ COO ⁻ ✓ C: CH ₃ COO ⁻ ✓	Accept names. Accept CH ₃ COOK for CH ₃ COO ⁻ .	2
8.	c	ii	phenolphthalein ✓	Accept "phenol red" or "bromothymol blue".	1
8.	c	iii	B AND the region where small additions «of the base/KOH» result in little or no change in pH/resists change in pH OR B AND the flattest/very gradual region of the curve «at intermediate pH/before equivalence point» OR B AND half the volume needed to reach equivalence point OR B AND similar amounts of weak acid/CH ₃ COOH/ethanoic acid AND conjugate base/CH ₃ COO ⁻ /ethanoate ✓		1
8.	c	iv	K _a = [CH ₃ COO ⁻][H ₃ O ⁺] / [CH ₃ COOH] ✓	Accept H ⁺ instead of H ₃ O ⁺ .	1

8.	c	v	«K _a = 10 ^{-4.76} = 1.7 × 10 ⁻⁵ » «K _w = K _a × K _b = 1.0 × 10 ⁻¹⁴ = 1.7 × 10 ⁻⁵ × K _b » «K _b =» 5.8 × 10 ⁻¹⁰ ✓	Accept answers between 5.7–5.9 × 10 ⁻¹⁰ .	1
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Total 11

Question	Answers	Notes	Total
9. a	Ni (s) + I ₂ (aq) ⇌ 2I ⁻ (aq) + Ni ²⁺ (aq) ✓	Accept other clear ways of indicating energy/ enthalpy changes.	1
9. b	electron movement «in the wire» from Mn(s) to Ni(s) ✓ E ⁰ «for reduction» of Ni ²⁺ is greater/less negative than E ⁰ «for reduction» of Mn ²⁺ OR Ni ²⁺ is a stronger oxidizing agent than Mn ²⁺ OR Mn is a stronger reducing agent than Ni ✓		2
9. c	«0.54 V – (-1.18 V) = +» 1.72 «V» ✓	Do not accept -1.72 V.	1
9. d	Mn «(s)»/manganese ✓		1
9. e	Positive electrode (anode): 2Cl ⁻ (aq) ⇌ Cl ₂ (g) + 2e ⁻ ✓ Cl ⁻ oxidized/discharged because higher concentration OR electrode potential depends on concentration OR electrode potential values «of H ₂ O and Cl ⁻ » are close ✓		4

		<i>Negative electrode (cathode):</i> $2\text{H}_2\text{O (l)} + 2\text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_2 \text{(g)} + 2\text{OH}^- \text{(aq)}$ OR $2\text{H}^+ \text{(aq)} + 2\text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_2 \text{(g)}$ ✓ $\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{H}^+$ reduced because Na^+ is a weaker oxidizing agent OR Na^+ not reduced to Na in water OR $\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{H}^+$ easier to reduce than Na^+ OR $\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{H}^+$ more positive $E^\ominus$ «than Na^+» OR H lower in activity series/less reactive «than Na» ✓		
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Total 9

Question	Answers	Notes	Total
10. a	«free» radical substitution ✓		1
10. b	UV light/ultra-violet light/ultra-violet radiation/sunlight ✓	Accept high temperature/150 to 500 °C.	1
10. c	propagation «step» ✓		1
10. d	termination «step» ✓ $2\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\bullet \rightarrow \text{C}_6\text{H}_{14}$ ✓	<i>C₆H₁₄ may be drawn out; penalize the absence of a dot – but it must be somewhere around the CH₂ terminal on the radical.</i>	2

10. e	$\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+2}$ ✓		1
10. f	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{F} \quad \text{Br} \\ \quad \\ \text{F}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{H} \\ \quad \\ \text{F} \quad \text{Cl} \end{array} $ ✓		1

Total 7

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PAPER 1 MARKSCHEME

1.	C	16.	D	31.	B	46.	<u>—</u>
2.	B	17.	A	32.	A	47.	<u>—</u>
3.	D	18.	D	33.	B	48.	<u>—</u>
4.	A	19.	B	34.	C	49.	<u>—</u>
5.	C	20.	A	35.	B	50.	<u>—</u>
6.	C	21.	C	36.	A	51.	<u>—</u>
7.	C	22.	D	37.	C	52.	<u>—</u>
8.	C	23.	B	38.	D	53.	<u>—</u>
9.	C	24.	D	39.	B	54.	<u>—</u>
10.	C	25.	A	40.	D	55.	<u>—</u>
11.	B	26.	B	41.	<u>—</u>	56.	<u>—</u>
12.	B	27.	D	42.	<u>—</u>	57.	<u>—</u>
13.	A	28.	A	43.	<u>—</u>	58.	<u>—</u>
14.	A	29.	D	44.	<u>—</u>	59.	<u>—</u>
15.	D	30.	A	45.	<u>—</u>	60.	<u>—</u>

