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## UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

GCE Advanced Subsidiary Level and GCE Advanced Level

## MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2010 question paper for the guidance of teachers

## 9701 CHEMISTRY

9701/22

Paper 2 (AS Structured Questions), maximum raw mark 60

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

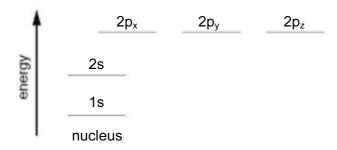
Mark schemes must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

• CIE will not enter into discussions or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2010 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.

Page 2	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus er
	GCE AS/A LEVEL – May/June 2010	9701
1 (a) (i)		ambridge
<u>†</u>	$2p_x$ $2p_y$ $2p_z$	Tage
energy	2s	COM
듑	1s	

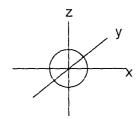
## (a) (i)



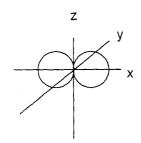
correct 1s and 2s (1)

correct 2px, 2py and 2pz (1)

(ii)

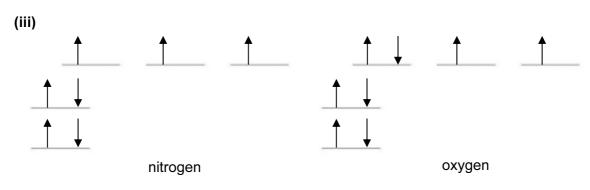


spherical s orbital (1)



double lobed p orbital along one axis (1)

both orbitals correctly labelled (1)



both correct (1) [6]

- **(b) (i)** N 1400 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup> O 1310 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup> **both** (1)
  - (ii) N is all singly filled 2p orbitals or O has one filled/paired 2p orbital (1) these paired 2p electrons in the O atom repel one another (1)

[3]

[Total: 9]

Page 3	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	
	GCE AS/A LEVEL – May/June 2010	9701	

2 (a)

element	particle	formula
copper	cation	Cu <sup>2+</sup> allow Cu <sup>+</sup>
argon	atom <b>or</b> molecule	Ar

one mark for each correct row or column (2 × 1)

[2]

- (b) Cu cations held in 'sea' of delocalised electrons (1) by strong metallic bonds (1)
  - Ar van der Waals' forces between molecules (1) which are weak (1)

[4]

(c) (i) oxidising agent or electron acceptor (1)

Ar has very high first I.E

- **or**  $E_a$  for reaction is very high
- or Ar has full valency shell/complete octet (1)

[2]

(d) from Ne to Xe more electrons in atom (1) hence more induced dipoles/van der Waals' forces (1)

[2]

[Total: 10]

Page 4	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	
_	GCE AS/A LEVEL – May/June 2010	9701	

3 (a)

,							'//
	oxide	Na₂O	MgO	$Al_2O_3$	SiO <sub>2</sub>	P <sub>4</sub> O <sub>6</sub>	Dride
	bonding	ionic	ionic	ionic/covalent	covalent	covalent	covalent
	structure	giant	giant	giant	giant	simple	simple

- (i) fully correct 'bonding' row (1)
- (ii) fully correct 'structure' row (1)

[2]

**(b)** 
$$Al_2O_3$$
 or  $SiO_2$  (1)

[1]

(c) (i) Na<sub>2</sub>O 
$$\longrightarrow$$
 Na<sub>2</sub>O + H<sub>2</sub>O  $\longrightarrow$  2NaOH (1) pH 10–14 (1) SO<sub>2</sub>  $\longrightarrow$  H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>3</sub> (1) pH 2–5 (1)

(ii) NaOH + 
$$H_2SO_3 \rightarrow NaHSO_3 + H_2O$$
  
or  $2NaOH + H_2SO_3 \rightarrow Na_2SO_3 + 2H_2O$  (1)

[5]

(d) MgO(l) conducts (1)

MgO(I) contains free/mobile ions (1)

SiO<sub>2</sub>(I) does not conduct (1)

SiO<sub>2</sub>(I) has no free ions (1)

[4]

[Total: 12]

Page 5	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus
	GCE AS/A LEVEL – May/June 2010	9701

4 (a) C:H:O = 
$$\frac{48.7}{12}$$
:  $\frac{8.1}{1}$ :  $\frac{43.2}{16}$  (1)  
= 4.06:8.1:2.70  
= 1.5:3:1  
= 3:6:2  
empirical formula is  $C_3H_6O_2$  (1)

[2]

**(b) (i)** 
$$M_r = \frac{mRT}{pV} = \frac{0.13 \times 8.31 \times 400}{1.00 \times 10^5 \times 58.0 \times 10^{-6}}$$
 (1) = 74.5 (1)

(ii) 
$$C_3H_6O_2 = 36 + 6 + 32 = 74 (1)$$
  
 $n(C_3H_6O_2) = 74.5$   
hence molecular formula of **E** is  $C_3H_6O_2 (1)$ 

[4]

(c) structures of F are

HCO₂CH(	CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	HCO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub> CO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>
HCO <sub>2</sub> CH(	CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	HCO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub> CO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>

each correct structure is worth one mark (3 × 1)

[3]

- (d) (i) H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>/HC<sup>1</sup>/mineral acid or NaOH/KOH (1)
  - (ii) carboxylic acid not 'acid' (1)

[2]

- (e) (i) aldehyde (1)
  - (ii) must be a primary alcohol (1)
  - (iii) CH<sub>3</sub>OH or CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OH or CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OH (1)

[3]

- (f) (i) S (1)
  - (ii) only **S** is **not** the ester of a primary alcohol **or** only **S** is the ester of a secondary alcohol (1)

[2]

[Total: 16]

Page 6		6	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus
			GCE AS/A LEVEL – May/June 2010	9701
5 (a) (i)		prop	oan-1-ol <b>or</b> propan-2-ol (1)	Syllabus 7. Part er 9701
	(ii)			To
			OH	
			OH or	<b>(</b> 1)
	(iii)	deh	ydration <b>or</b> elimination (1)	[3]
	(b) (i)	carb	oon (1)	
	. , .,		lecomposition/cracking of the alcohol (1)	
	(ii)	to a	void 'sucking back' of water into the hot tube (1)	
	(iii)	SiO	2 (1)	
	(iv)	cond	c. $H_2SO_4$ or $P_4O_{10}$ or $Al_2O_3$ or $H_3PO_4$ (1)	[5]
	(c) (i)	CH₃	CHBrCH₂Br (1)	
	(ii)	CH <sub>3</sub>	CH(OH)CH <sub>2</sub> OH (1)	
	(iii)	CH <sub>3</sub>	CO <sub>2</sub> H (1)	[3]
	(d) (i)	(ver	y) high pressure <b>or</b> Ziegler-Natta catalyst (1)	
	(ii)	doe	s not biodegrade <b>or</b> gives harmful combustion products	(1) [2]

[Total: 13]