

NOVEMBER 2002

GCE Advanced Subsidiary Level

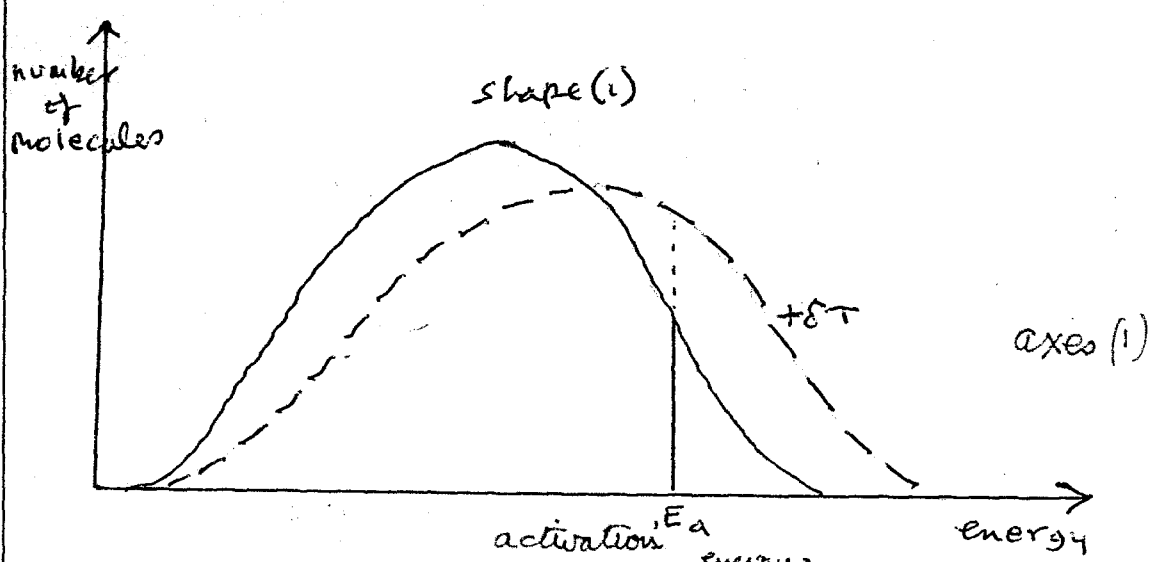
MARK SCHEME

MAXIMUM MARK : 60

SYLLABUS/COMPONENT :9701 /2

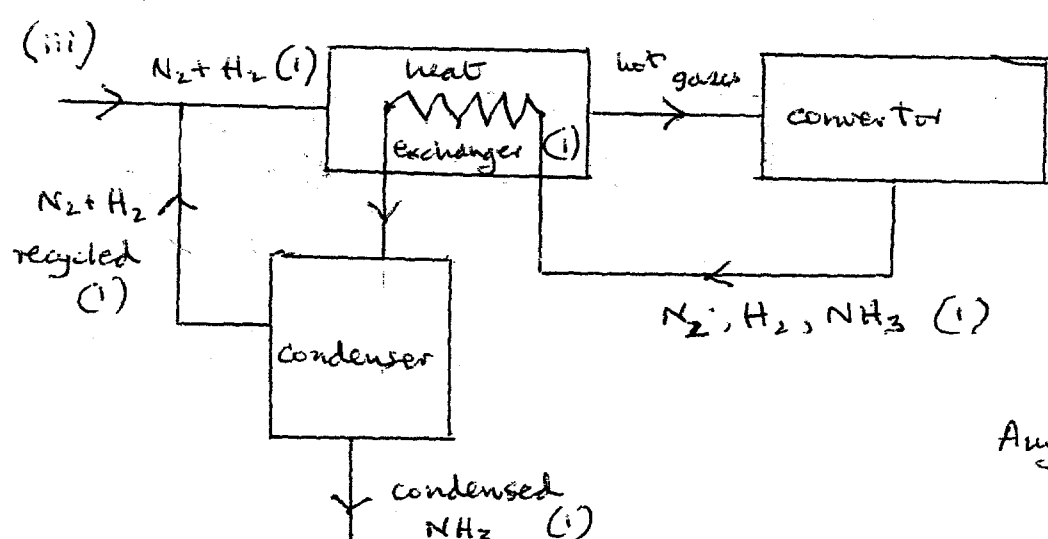
**CHEMISTRY
(STRUCTURED QUESTIONS (AS))**



Question Number	Mark Scheme Details	Part Mark
1 (a)	 shape (i) number of molecules +ΔT axes (1) activation energy energy	[2]
(b)	not all molecules have the same energy / some have little, some a lot, distributed about a mean. OR asymmetrical / not a normal distribution (1)	[1]
(c) (i)	Molecules require a certain / minimum energy before they can react // only molecules which have this energy can react successfully on collision. (1)	
(ii)	line on graph (1)	[2]
(d) (i)	The ~~stotted~~ dotted line on the graph - maximum lower and to the right of the solid line maximum (1)	
(ii)	larger area to right of E_a line is the number of molecules with energy greater than E_a. (1) Rate is proportional to number of molecules with E_a (or more) (1) Collision rate faster when molecular speed greater (1) (max 2) [3]	
[Total: 8]		

Question Number	Mark Scheme Details	Part Mark
2 (a) (i)	An acid is a proton (H^+) donor (1)	
(ii)	An acid which is partially ionised (1) $HA \rightleftharpoons H^+ + A^-$ must have $\rightleftharpoons$ (1)	[3]
(b) (i)	The forward reaction proceeds at the same rate as the reverse reaction (1)	
(ii)	$K_c = \frac{[ester][H_2O]}{[acid][alcohol]}$ (1)	
(c) (i)	acid + alcohol $\rightleftharpoons$ ester + water initially. $\frac{6}{60} = 0.1$ $\frac{6}{46} = 0.13$ $\frac{4.4}{88} = 0.050 + 0$ All three (1) at equilibrium $[0.040]$ $0.13 - 0.06 = 0.07$ $0.050 + 0.06 = 0.11$ 0.06 all three (1)	
(ii)	$K_c = \frac{0.11 \times 0.06}{0.04 \times 0.07} = 2.36$ (1)	
(iii)	Units 'cancel' / two concn terms 'top & bottom' (1)	4
Total: 10		

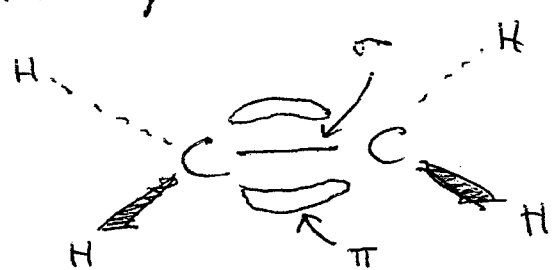
Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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Question Number	Mark Scheme Details	Part Mark
4 (a)	$\text{CH}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 3\text{H}_2 + \text{CO}$	1
(b)	(i) $\text{N}_2 + 3\text{H}_2 \rightleftharpoons 2\text{NH}_3 \quad \rightleftharpoons \text{necessary (1)}$ (ii) $\left. \begin{array}{l} \cdot \text{ pressure over } 100 \text{ atm} \\ \cdot \text{ temp } 400 - 600^\circ\text{C range} \\ \cdot \text{ iron or iron oxide (catalyst)} \end{array} \right\} \text{ all (1)}$ (iii)  Any 4	1 1 4 [6]
(c)	Reaction $4 \rightarrow 2$ (mols, vols) favoured by high P (1) Collision frequency greater at high P (1)	[2]
(d)	$\text{NH}_3 + 2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{HNO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$	[1]
(e)	$\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{Co}(\text{NH}_2)_2 \rightarrow 2\text{NH}_3 + \text{CO}_2$ $-287 + (-320.5) \rightarrow -162 \quad -414.5 \quad (1)$ $-607.5 \rightarrow -576.5$ $\Delta H = 31 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1} \quad (1)$	[2]
[Total: 12]		

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Question Number	Mark Scheme Details	Part Mark
5	$H^+/Cr_2O_7^{2-}$ H^+/MnO_4^- H_2/Rt Cu^{2+} (Fehling) 2,4-DNP Br_2 A, B, C C, E E C C, D E 1 each Each wrong answer in a box invalidates a correct answer	9 max

Page 6	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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Question Number	Mark Scheme Details	Part Mark
6		
(a)	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{C}_2\text{H}_5 - \text{CH} - \text{CH}_2\text{OH} \end{array} \quad \text{etc (1)}$	[1]
(b)(i)	$\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}\text{OH} + \text{HBr} \longrightarrow \text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}\text{Br} + \text{H}_2\text{O (1)}$	
(ii)	88 g alcohol required for 151 g bromide (1) $\therefore \frac{88}{151} \times \frac{100}{60} \times 15$ g required for 15 g bromide (60% yield) $= 14.57$ g allow 14.5 to 14.6 g (1)	[3]
(c)	 a neat drawing of a double bond (1) σ and π labels (1)	[2]
(d)(i)	$\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}\text{OH} \xrightarrow[\text{reflux (1)}]{\text{H}^+/\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-} \text{ (1)}} \text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ accept $\text{H}^+/\text{MnO}_4^-$ or $\text{OH}^-/\text{KMnO}_4$	
(ii)	$\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H} + \text{HO C}_5\text{H}_{11} \longrightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (1) conc H_2SO_4 + heat/reflux (1) condition mark is only awarded when the reagent is correct	[4]
[Total: 10]		