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Cambridge Ordinary Level

CHEMISTRY

5070/21

Paper 2 Theory

May/June 2017

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 75

Published

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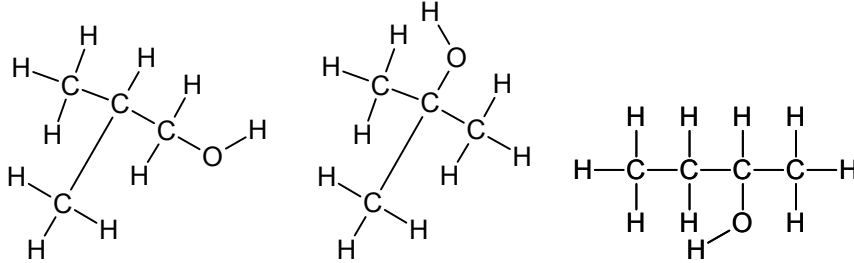
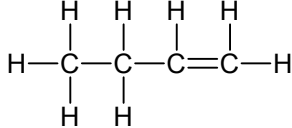
This document consists of **11** printed pages.

Question	Answer	Total
A1(a)	Silicon dioxide	1
A1(b)	Zinc oxide	1
A1(c)	Sulfur trioxide	1
A1(d)	Sodium oxide	1

Question	Answer	Total												
A2(a)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>sub-atomic particle</th> <th>relative electric charge</th> <th>relative mass</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>electron</td> <td>-1</td> <td>0 / 0.0005</td> </tr> <tr> <td>neutron</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>proton</td> <td>+1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	sub-atomic particle	relative electric charge	relative mass	electron	-1	0 / 0.0005	neutron	0	1	proton	+1	1	3
	sub-atomic particle	relative electric charge	relative mass											
	electron	-1	0 / 0.0005											
	neutron	0	1											
	proton	+1	1											
All four correct (3)														
Three correct (2)														
Two correct (1)														
One correct (0)														
A2(b)(i)	85	1												
A2(b)(ii)	Has more electrons than protons	1												
A2(b)(iii)	C and E (1) Same number of protons but different number of neutrons (1)	2												

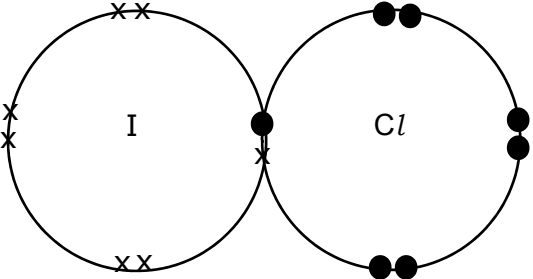
Question	Answer	Total
A3(a)	$\text{H}^+ + \text{OH}^- \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (1)	1
A3(b)(i)	Sulfuric acid AND sodium hydroxide	1
A3(b)(ii)	Place alkali in flask and acid in burette (1) Add acid to alkali until indicator shows it is neutralised (1) Repeat using same volumes but no indicator (1)	3
A3(b)(iii)	Evaporate solution and allow to crystallise / (concentrate) by heating the solution until the first signs of crystallisation / heat to crystallisation point (1) (Filter) wash with organic solvent / dry with filter paper / leave or dry in an oven (1)	2
A3(c)(i)	Moles = 0.020×0.550 OR 0.011 (1) Mass = 2.563 (1)	2
A3(c)(ii)	Percentage yield = 74.91	1

Question	Answer	Total
A4(a)	Calcium ion is 2.8.8 (1) Chloride ion is 2.8.8 (1)	2
A4(b)	Negative electrode: $\text{Ca}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^{-} \rightarrow \text{Ca}$ (1) Positive electrode: $2\text{Cl}^{-} \rightarrow \text{Cl}_2 + 2\text{e}^{-}$ (1)	2
A4(c)	Hydrogen / H_2 AND chlorine / Cl_2	1
A4(d)	Ionic bonds / attraction between positive ions and negative ions (1) Idea of having many (strong) bonds – this mark is dependent on the correct bonding (1)	2

Question	Answer	Total
A5(a)	Reaction with steam (1) In presence of a catalyst (1)	2
A5(b)(i)	Solvent / making vinegar	1
A5(b)(ii)	$C_2H_5OH + O_2 \rightarrow 2C + 3H_2O$ OR $C_2H_5OH + 2O_2 \rightarrow 2CO + 3H_2O$ Correct products (1) Balancing (1)	2
A5(c)	(Acidified) potassium manganate(VII) / oxygen	1
A5(d)	ANY ONE FROM 	1
A5(e)		1
A5(f)(i)	Addition	1
A5(f)(ii)	Do not decay / do not decompose naturally / not attacked by bacteria or microbes	1

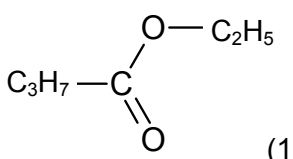
Question	Answer	Total
A6(a)	Axes – energy / enthalpy on vertical axis AND progress of reaction / course of reaction on horizontal axis (1) Reactant and product including the relative position of lines – reactant level below products AND reactant and product labelled (1) Enthalpy change – shown by upward arrow AND labelled enthalpy change or ΔH (1)	3
A6(b)(i)	Biological catalyst	1
A6(b)(ii)	Speeds up a reaction / lowers activation energy	1
A6(c)	Particles have more kinetic energy / particles moving faster (1) More successful collisions / more fruitful collisions / more energetic collisions / more particles with energy equal to or above activation energy(1)	2

Question	Answer	Total
B7(a)	Blue solution / brown gas / gas bubbles / metal disappears	1
B7(b)(i)	Copper(II) nitrate	1
B7(b)(ii)	Copper loses electron(s)	1
B7(c)	Moles of acid = 0.025×16 OR 0.4 (1) Moles of NO ₂ = 0.2 (1) Volume of NO ₂ = 4.8 dm ³ / 4800 cm ³ (1)	3
B7(d)	$2\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \rightarrow 2\text{CuO} + 4\text{NO}_2 + \text{O}_2$	1
B7(e)(i)	Blue precipitate / blue solid (1) In excess becomes a dark blue solution (1)	2
B7(e)(ii)	Blue precipitate / blue solid (which does not redissolve)	1

Question	Answer	Total
B8(a)	$2\text{Na} + \text{ICl} \rightarrow \text{NaCl} + \text{NaI}$	1
B8(b)	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{H} \quad \text{H} \\ \quad \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{H} \\ \quad \\ \text{Cl} \quad \text{I} \end{array} $	1
B8(c)	substitution (1) $\text{C}_2\text{H}_6 + \text{ICl} \rightarrow \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{Cl} + \text{HI}$ OR $\text{C}_2\text{H}_6 + \text{ICl} \rightarrow \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{I} + \text{HCl} (1)$	2
B8(d)	Correct 'dot-and-cross' diagram 	1

Question	Answer	Total
B8(e)(i)	Reversible reaction (1) Rate of forward reaction is the same as rate of backward reaction (1) So that the concentrations of reactants and products do not change (1)	3
B8(e)(ii)	The colour becomes less brown / colour becomes more yellow (1) Fewer moles on right hand side so position of equilibrium moves to the right / fewer moles on product side so position of equilibrium moves to the right (1)	2

Question	Answer	Total																
B9(a)	Light bulb / steel manufacture	1																
B9(b)	Exists as atoms (and not molecules)	1																
B9(c)	Atoms do not need to gain or lose electrons / has a stable electronic arrangement	1																
B9(d)(i)	<table border="1" data-bbox="398 411 1133 627"> <tbody> <tr> <td>element</td> <td>xenon</td> <td>oxygen</td> <td>fluorine</td> </tr> <tr> <td>mass</td> <td>0.549 g</td> <td>0.134 g</td> <td>0.317 g</td> </tr> <tr> <td>moles</td> <td>0.00419</td> <td>0.008375</td> <td>0.0167</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mole ratio</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Correct moles (1)</p> <p>XeO₂F₄ (1)</p>	element	xenon	oxygen	fluorine	mass	0.549 g	0.134 g	0.317 g	moles	0.00419	0.008375	0.0167	Mole ratio	1	2	4	2
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Mole ratio	1	2	4															
B9(d)(ii)	Relative molecular mass / relative formula mass / molar mass	1																
B9(e)	Use liquid mixture / liquefy the mixture (1)	3																
	Heat or boil the mixture (and collect fractions) (1)																	
	Idea that each fraction or gas has a different boiling point (1)																	
B9(f)	Each gas has a different relative atomic mass / atoms or molecules have different masses	1																

Question	Answer	Total
B10(a)(i)	$C_nH_{2n+1}COOH / C_nH_{2n}O_2$	1
B10(a)(ii)	<p>ANY TWO FROM:</p> <p>Same functional group (1)</p> <p>Idea that each member varies by a CH_2 group (1)</p> <p>Same or similar chemical properties (1)</p> <p>Physical properties change with a trend (1)</p>	2
B10(b)(i)	An acid that partially ionises / partially dissociates	1
B10(b)(ii)	$MgCO_3 + 2CH_3CH_2CO_2H \rightarrow Mg(CH_3CH_2CO_2)_2 + CO_2 + H_2O$	1
B10(c)	<p>Ethyl butanoate (1)</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>(1)</p> </div>	2
B10(d)	<p>(Molecules) move faster / have more kinetic energy (as temperature increases) (1)</p> <p>(Molecules) are further apart (as temperature increases) (1)</p> <p>(Molecules) are arranged more randomly / more irregularity (as temperature increases) (1)</p>	3