Question	Marking Guidance	Mark	Comments
2(a)	One from Ti is not produced TiC / carbide is produced OR titanium reacts with carbon Product is brittle Product is a poor engineering material	1	Penalise "titanium carbonate" Ignore "impure titanium" Credit "titanium is brittle"
2(b)	Heat (energy) change at constant pressure	1	QoL
2(c)	The <u>enthalpy change</u> in a reaction is independent of the route taken (and depends only on the initial and final states)	1	Credit "heat change at constant pressure" as an alternative to "enthalpy change"

2(d)	M1 The enthalpy change / heat change at constant pressure when 1 mol of a compound / substance / product	3	For M1, credit correct reference to molecule/s or atom/s
	M2 is formed from its (constituent) <u>elements</u>		
	M3 with <u>all reactants and products / all substances in standard states</u>		Ignore reference to 1 atmosphere
	OR all <u>reactants and products / all substances in normal states</u> <u>under standard conditions</u> / 100 kPa / 1 bar <u>and</u> any specified T (usually 298 K)		
2(e)(i)	Na / it is not in its standard state / normal state under standard conditions OR Standard state / normal state under standard conditions for Na is	1	QoL Ignore "sodium is a liquid or sodium is not a solid"
	solid / (s)		

Mark Scheme – General Certificate of Education (A-level) Chemistry – Unit 2: Chemistry In Action – June 2011

2(e)(ii)	M1 $\Delta H_r = \sum \Delta H_r \text{ (products)} - \sum \Delta H_r \text{ (reactants)}$ M2 $\Delta H_r = 4(-411) - (-720) - 4(+3)$ $= -1644 + 720 - 12$ (This also scores M1) M3 $= -936 \text{ (kJ mol}^{-1})$	3	Correct answer gains full marks Credit 1 mark for + 936 (kJ mol ⁻¹) Credit 1 mark for - 924 (kJ mol ⁻¹) i.e. assuming value for Na(I) = 0 For other incorrect or incomplete answers, proceed as follows • check for an arithmetic error (AE), which is either a transposition error or an incorrect multiplication; this would score 2 marks (M1 and M2) • If no AE, check for a correct method; this requires either a correct cycle with 2Cl ₂ and 4Na OR a clear complete statement of M1 which could be in words and scores only M1
2(e)(iii)	Reducing agent OR reductant OR reduces TiCl ₄ OR electron donor	1	Ignore "reduces titanium"

(Questi	ion	Answer	Marks	AO element	Guidance
24	(a)		FIRST, CHECK THE ANSWER ON ANSWER LINE IF $\Delta_r H = -58.5$ (kJ mol ⁻¹) award 4 marks	4		FULL ANNOTATIONS MUST BE USED
			Energy released in J OR kJ			
			= 100.0 × 4.18 × 10.5 = 4389 (J) OR 4.389 (kJ) ✓		AO2.4	ALLOW 4390 J; 4.39 kJ DO NOT ALLOW less than 3 SF IGNORE units i.e. ALLOW correctly calculated number in J OR kJ
			Correctly calculates $n(Pb(NO_3)_2)$ = 1.50 × $\frac{50}{1000}$ = 0.075(0) (mol) \checkmark		AO2.4	
			ΔH value in J OR kJ Answer MUST divide energy by $n(Pb(NO_3)_2)$ $(-)\frac{4389}{0.0750}$ OR $(-)58520$ (J)			ALLOW ECF from n(Pb(NO ₃) ₂) AND/OR Energy ALLOW 58500 (from 4390)
			(-) 4.389 OR (-)58.52 (kJ) ✓ (Sign ignored and/or more than 3 SF)		AO2.8	IGNORE absence of – sign and 3 SF requirement
			Correct Δ _r H in kJ AND – sign AND 3 SF = −58.5 (kJ mol ⁻¹) ✓		AO2.8	Final mark requires – sign, kJ AND 3 SF Note : From 4390 J, $\Delta_r H = -58.5$ (kJ mol ⁻¹) (SAME)
						Common error −29.3 3 marks (50 g instead of 100 g in <i>mc</i> Δ <i>T</i>)

H032/01 Mark Scheme June 2016

Question	Answer	Marks	AO element	Guidance
(b)	$Pb^{2+}(aq) + 2I^{-}(aq) \rightarrow PbI_{2}(s) \checkmark$ State symbols required FIRST, CHECK ANSWER ON ANSWER LINE	1 2	AO2.7	ALLOW Pb ⁺² (aq) IGNORE spectator ions, K ⁺ (aq) and 2NO ₃ ⁻ (aq) on both sides
	IF [KI(aq)] rounds to 3.3 mol dm ⁻³ e.g. 3.30, 3.33, 3.3 recurring Method 1 [KI(aq)] for complete reaction = $2 \times 0.0750 = 0.150 \text{ mol} \times \frac{1000}{50} = 3 \text{ (mol dm}^{-3}) \checkmark$ 10% greater gives $3 \times 1.1 = 3.3(0) \checkmark$ OR Method 2 $n(\text{KI(aq)})$ required = $2.2 \times 0.0750 = 0.165 \text{ mol} \checkmark$ [KI(aq)] = $0.165 \times \frac{1000}{50} = 3.3(0) \text{ (mol dm}^{-3}) \checkmark$		×2	ALLOW ECF from incorrect $n(Pb(NO_3)_2)$ from 24(a) BUT if (a) is incorrect but 0.0750 used here, treat as a fresh start and IGNORE response from 24(a) ALLOW 2 marks for 3.3/3.3 recurring Attempt at increasing concentration by 10% = $2 \times 0.0750 = 0.150 \text{ mol} \times \frac{1000}{45} = 3.33 \text{ (mol dm}^{-3})$ ALLOW ECF from incorrect $n(KI)$ Common errors 3 1 mark (Correct for KI with no extra 10%) 1.65 1 mark (no factor of 2 used for KI) 2.7 1 mark (10% less rather than 10% more) 2.73/2.72 1 mark (10% increase in volume: 55 cm³)
	Total	7		

D

F322 Mark Scheme January 2011

Q	uest	ion	Answer	Mark	Guidance	
3	(a)		(enthalpy change when) the number of moles of reactants ✓		ALLOW (enthalpy change when) the number of moles of products ALLOW molar quantities / amounts	
			as specified in the (balanced) equation react together ✓	2	Enthalpy change that occurs during a reaction is not sufficient	
	(b)	(i)	Q = 50 × 4.2 × 11.0 ✓		ALLOW 2310 J ✓ 2300j ALLOW use 4.18 for <i>c</i> which gives 2.299 J	
			2.3 ✓	2	ALLOW two marks for 2.31 / 2.310 with no working out ALLOW ECF ie Q divided by 1000 IGNORE any sign quoted	
		(ii)	moles = 0.200 ✓	1	ALLOW 0.2 / 0.20	
		(iii)	$\Delta H_{\rm r} = 2 \times (2.3 \div 0.200) \checkmark$		ALLOW ECF from answer from 2 × [(i) ÷ answer to (ii)]	
			23 🗸		Answer from 2 × [(i) ÷ answer to (ii)] must have only 2 sig figs	
			+ sign ✓	3	+ sign must be written for 'sign mark' + sign is independent of answer	
					ALLOW answers per mole of NH ₄ SCN $\Delta H_r = 2.3 \div 0.200$ for one mark 12 for the second mark + sign for the third mark	
					NOTE If $c = 4.18$ has been used in b(i) , $\Delta H_{\rm r} = +11$ by ECF for calculation per mole of NH ₄ SCN	

C	uesti	ion	Answer	Mark	Guidance
3	(c)	(i)	(Enthalpy change) when one mole of bonds ✓ of (gaseous covalent) bonds is broken ✓	2	ALLOW energy required rather than enthalpy change DO NOT ALLOW energy released DO NOT ALLOW bonds formed
		(ii)	(Sideways) overlap of p orbitals ✓ Forming a π/pi bond ✓	2	IGNORE reference to σ bonds IGNORE incorrect diagram This diagram would score one mark – the π bond needs to be labelled for second mark Sideways overlap 2p orbitals
		(iii)	π bond is weaker (than the σ bond) OR σ bond is stronger (than the π bond) \checkmark	1	There are two types of bonds is not sufficient DO NOT ALLOW π bond is stronger than the σ bond ALLOW the two bonds in double bond are not the same strength
		(iv)	bonds broken = (+)4010 AND bonds formed = (−)3931 Overall enthalpy change = +79 ✓	2	ALLOW Bonds broken = (+)690 AND bonds formed = (−)611√ ALLOW 79 without a sign ALLOW –79 for one mark overall ALLOW ECF from incorrect enthalpy changes calculated for bonds broken and made

F322 Mark Scheme January 2011

(Question Answer Mark		Guidance			
3	(c)	(v)	Bond enthalpies may not be the same as the average bond enthalpy		DO NOT ALLOW answers involving heat loss OR the use of non standard conditions]
			OR			
			The idea that bonds have different strengths in different environments ✓	1	Average bond enthalpies are used is NOT sufficient	
			environments •	1		
			Total	16		1

Mark schemes

- 1
- (a) $C(s) + 2F_2(g) \longrightarrow CF_4(g)$

State symbols essential

(b) Around carbon there are 4 bonding pairs of electrons (and no lone pairs)

1

1

Therefore, these repel equally and spread as far apart as possible

1

(c) $\Delta H = \sum \Delta_f H$ products $-\sum \Delta_f H$ reactants or a correct cycle

1

Hence = $(2 \times -680) + (6 \times -269) - (x) = -2889$

 $x = 2889 - 1360 - 1614 = -85 \text{ (kJ mol}^{-1}\text{)}$

1

Score 1 mark only for +85 (kJ mol⁻¹)

1

(d) Bonds broken = $4(C-H) + 4(F-F) = 4 \times 412 + 4 \times F-F$

Bonds formed = $4(C-F) + 4(H-F) = 4 \times 484 + 4 \times 562$ Both required

1

 $-1904 = [4 \times 412 + 4(F-F)] - [4 \times 484 + 4 \times 562]$

1

 $4(F-F) = -1904 - 4 \times 412 + [4 \times 484 + 4 \times 562] = 632$

1

 $F-F = 632 / 4 = 158 \text{ (kJ mol}^{-1}\text{)}$

The student is correct because the F–F bond energy is much less than the C–H or other covalent bonds, therefore the F–F bond is weak / easily broken

Relevant comment comparing to other bonds

(Low activation energy needed to break the F-F bond)

[10]

Question	Answers	Mark	Additional Comments/Guidance
2a)	The enthalpy / heat energy change when 1 mol (of a substance)	1	If enthalpy of formation definition given CE=O NOT just 'energy' ALLOW alternatives for substance e.g. molecule/compound/element
	is <u>burned/reacts</u> completely in oxygen	1	ALLOW reacts in excess oxygen
	with all reactants and products in their <u>standard states</u> OR	1	ALLOW 'everything' for 'reactants and products'
	With all reactants and products in their normal states at 298K/given temp & 100kPa		Penalise incorrect conditions if given ALLOW 'normal states under standard conditions'
2b)			Correct answer scores 3
	$\Delta H = \Sigma \Delta H_c (reactants) - \Sigma \Delta H_c \ (products)$ OR correctly and fully balanced cycle	1	
	ΔH = [3(-394) + 4(-286)] – (-2010) OR ΔH = -2326 + 2010	1	M2 also scores M1
	$\Delta H = -316 \text{ (kJ mol}^{-1}\text{)}$ +316 scores 1 mark only	1	IGNORE units Check for AE in working – can award M3 as ecf (error carried forward) from M2 if M2 not given due to AE

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MARK SCHEME – A-LEVEL CHEMISTRY – CHEM2 – JUNE 2016

2c)	$\Delta H/\text{-}1893 = \Sigma B(\text{reactants}) - \Sigma B(\text{products})$ OR $\Delta H/\text{-}1893 = \Sigma B \text{onds broken - }\Sigma B \text{onds formed}$ OR $\Delta H/\text{-}1893 = 2B(C-C) + 7B(C-H) + B(C-O) + B(O-H) + 4\frac{1}{2}B(O=O) - 6B(C=O) - 8B(O-H)$	1	Correct answer gains 3 marks
	-1893= 2B(C-C) + 7(412) + 360 + 463 + 4½(496) - 6(805) - 8(463) OR -1893= 2B(C-C) +5939 - 8534 OR -1893= 2B(C-C) -2595 OR 2B(C-C) = 702	1	M2 also scores M1 May see no 463 in bonds broken and 7x463 in made (gives 5476 – 8071)
	B(C-C) = (+)351(kJ mol ⁻¹)	1	If NOT 351 check for AE. This would lose M2, but could gain M1 and M3 (+)234 scores 1 (due to 3(C-C)) NOT M3 from incorrect M2 unless incorrect M2 is due to AE IGNORE Units If no other mark awarded then ALLOW 1 if 5939 or 5476 or 8534 or 8071 seen
Total		9	

Question	Marking Guidance	Mark	Comments
6(a)	3N ₂ H ₄	1	Or multiples Ignore state symbols
6(b)	M1 enthalpy / heat (energy) change / required / needed to break / dissociate a covalent bond (or a specified covalent bond) M2 average / mean over different molecules / compounds / substances	2	Ignore bond making Ignore standard conditions M2 requires an attempt at M1
6(c)	M1 ∑ (bonds broken) – ∑ (bonds formed) = ΔH OR Sum of bonds broken – Sum of bonds formed = ΔH M2 (also scores M1) 4(+388) + 163 + 2(146) + 4(463) – 944 – 8(463) = ΔH OR broken +3859 (2007) formed – 4648 (2796) M3 $\Delta H = -789$ (kJ mol ⁻¹) Award 1 mark for + 789 Students may use a cycle and gain full marks	3	M1 could stand alone Award full marks for correct answer Ignore units Two marks can score with an arithmetic error in the working Credit one mark only for calculating either the sum of the bonds broken or the sum of the bonds formed provided this is the only mark that is to be awarded

Mark Scheme – General Certificate of Education (A-level) Chemistry – Unit 2: Chemistry In Action – January 2013

Question	Marking Guidance	Mark	Comments
3(a)(i)	M1 (could be scored by a correct mathematical expression which $\underline{\text{must}}$ have $\underline{\text{all}} \ \Delta H \text{ symbols}$ and the $\underline{\Sigma}$ or SUM) M1 $\underline{\Delta H} = \underline{\Sigma} \underline{\Delta H_t} \text{ (products)} - \underline{\Sigma} \underline{\Delta H_t} \text{ (reactants)}$ OR a correct cycle of balanced equations M2 $\underline{\Delta H} = 3(-394) - 3(-111) - (-971)$ (This also scores M1) M3 $= (+) \ 122 \text{ (kJ mol}^{-1} \text{)}$ Award 1 mark ONLY for -122	3	Correct answer gains full marks Credit 1 mark ONLY if –122 (kJ mol ⁻¹) For other incorrect or incomplete answers, proceed as follows • check for an arithmetic error (AE), which is either a transposition error or an incorrect multiplication; this would score 2 marks (M1 and M2) • If no AE, check for correct method; this requires either a correct cycle of balanced equations OR a clear statement of M1 which could be in words and scores M1 only
3(a)(ii)	By definition OR Because it is an element / elemental	1	Ignore reference to "standard state"
3(b)(i)	$TiO_2 + 2Cl_2 + 2C$ \longrightarrow $TiCl_4 + 2CO$ OR $TiO_2 + 2Cl_2 + C$ \longrightarrow $TiCl_4 + CO_2$ M1 use of Cl_2 and C M2 a correct balanced equation	2	Allow multiples Ignore state symbols

3(b)(ii)	TiCl₄ + 4Na	2	Allow multiples Ignore state symbols
	TiCl ₄ + 2Mg Ti + 2MgCl ₂		ignore state symbols
	M1 use of Na <i>OR</i> Mg M2 a correct balanced equation		
3(c)(i)	4 FeCr ₂ O ₄ + 8 Na ₂ CO ₃ + 7 O ₂ → 8 Na ₂ CrO ₄ + 2Fe ₂ O ₃ + 8CO ₂	1	Allow multiples Ignore state symbols
3(c)(ii)	$Cr_2O_3 + 2Al \longrightarrow Al_2O_3 + 2Cr$	1	Allow multiples Ignore state symbols

Mark Scheme – General Certificate of Education (A-level) Chemistry – Unit 2: Chemistry In Action – January 2012

Question	Marking Guidance	Mark	Comments
4(a)(i)	reduction <i>OR</i> reduced <i>OR</i> redox <i>OR</i> reduction-oxidation	1	Not "oxidation" alone
4(a)(ii)	Fe ³⁺ + 3 e ⁻ → Fe	1	Ignore state symbols Do not penalise absence of charge on electron Credit Fe³+ → Fe − 3e⁻ Credit multiples
4(b)(i)	Because (one of the following) CO is not the only product <i>OR</i> (Some) complete combustion (also)occurs <i>OR</i> CO ₂ is (also) formed Further oxidation occurs	1	Reference to "incomplete combustion to form CO" does not answer the question
4(b)(ii)	The enthalpy change / heat (energy) change at constant pressure in a reaction is independent of the route / path taken (and depends only on the initial and final states)	1	

4(b)(iii)	M1 The enthalpy change / heat change at constant pressure when 1 mol of a compound / substance / element M2 is burned completely / undergoes complete combustion in (excess) oxygen M3 with all reactants and products / all substances in standard states	3	For M1, credit correct reference to molecule/s or atom/s For M3 Ignore reference to 1 atmosphere
	OR all reactants and products / all substances in normal / specified states under standard conditions / 100 kPa / 1 bar and specified T / 298 K		
4(c)	M1 (could be scored by a correct mathematical expression which $\underline{\text{must}}$ have $\underline{\text{all}} \ \Delta H \text{symbols}$ and the $\underline{\mathbb{S}}$) M1 $\Delta H_r = \underline{\mathbb{S}} \Delta H_r (\text{products}) - \underline{\mathbb{S}} \Delta H_r (\text{reactants})$ OR correct cycle of balanced equations with 2Fe, 3C and $\underline{3O_2}$ M2 $\Delta H_r = 2(+14) + 3(-394) - (-822) - 3(-111)$ $= 28 - 1182 + 822 + 333$ (This also scores M1) M3 $= (+) \ 1 \ (\text{kJ mol}^{-1})$ (Award 1 mark ONLY for -1) (Award 1 mark ONLY for -27)	3	Correct answer gains full marks Credit 1 mark ONLY for –1 (kJ mol ⁻¹) Credit 1 mark ONLY for – 27 (kJ mol ⁻¹) i.e. assuming value for Fe(I) = 0 For other incorrect or incomplete answers, proceed as follows • check for an arithmetic error (AE), which is either a transposition error or an incorrect multiplication; this would score 2 marks (M1 and M2) • If no AE, check for a correct method; this requires either a correct cycle with 2Fe, 3C and 3O ₂ OR a clear statement of M1 which could be in words and scores only M1
4(d)(i)	$C(s) + O_2(g) \longrightarrow CO_2(g)$	1	State symbols essential Possible to include C(s, graphite)

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4(d)(ii)	These two enthalpy changes are for the same reaction / same equation / same reactants and products	1	Penalise reference to CO ₂ being produced by a different route
	OR		
	They both make one mole of carbon dioxide only from carbon and oxygen (or this idea clearly implied)		"both form CO_2 " is not sufficient (since other products might occur e.g. CO)
	OR		
	The <u>same number and same type of bonds are broken and formed</u>		