

Mark Scheme (Results)

June 2010

GCE

GCE Chemistry (6CH02/01)

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Summer 2010

Publications Code US023632

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Section A (multiple choice)

Question Number	Correct Answer	Mark
1(a)	D	1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Mark
1(b)	A	1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Mark
1(c)	B	1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Mark
2	D	1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Mark
3	C	1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Mark
4	C	1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Mark
5	B	1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Mark
6	D	1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Mark
7	D	1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Mark
8	B	1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Mark
9	C	1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Mark
10	A	1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Mark
11	A	1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Mark
12	A	1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Mark
13	D	1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Mark
14	D	1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Mark
15	B	1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Mark
16	A	1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Mark
17	A	1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Mark
18	B	1

Section B

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
19 (a)	Mark independently From: colourless (1) To: pink / (pale) red (1) If colour change wrong way round max (1)	From: clear To: magenta / purple / cerise	2

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
19 (b)	(Titres 2, 3 and 4) are concordant / within 0.2 (cm ³) / within 0.1 (cm ³) / consistent OR Titre 1 is rough / trial / a rangefinder / too far out / overshoot <i>ALLOW</i> Titre 1 is an outlier / is anomalous	Just “very similar” / within 0.05 / within 0.5 Titre 1 “very different” Just “not accurate” “Titration 1 is a control experiment”	1

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
19 (c)	28.00 (cm ³) / 28.0 (cm ³) / 28 (cm ³)	28.14 (cm ³) / 28.1 (cm ³) / 28.13 (cm ³)	1

IN (d)(i) to (d)(v), IGNORE UNITS EVEN IF INCORRECT AND
ALLOW ANSWER IN EACH CASE WHETHER BY TE OR MARK SCHEME ANSWER, REGARDLESS OF ANY WORKING SHOWN

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
19 (d)(i)	$\frac{0.100 \times 28.00}{1000} = 0.0028 / 2.8 \times 10^{-3} \text{ (mol)}$ ALLOW TE from (c) IGNORE sf except one sf		1

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
19 (d)(ii)	$0.0028 / 2.8 \times 10^{-3} \text{ (mol)}$ OR Same answer to (d)(i) if TE applied IGNORE sf except one sf		1

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
19 (d)(iii)	$\frac{0.0028}{0.025} = 0.112 \text{ (mol dm}^{-3}\text{)}$ OR Answer to (d)(ii) if TE applied from (d)(ii) 0.025 IGNORE sf except one sf		1

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
19 (d)(iv)	$10 \times 0.112 = 1.12 \text{ (mol dm}^{-3}\text{)}$ OR Answer to (d)(iii) x 10 if TE applied from (d)(iii) IGNORE sf except one sf		1

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
19 (d)(v)	$1.12 \times 60 = \mathbf{67.2} \text{ (g dm}^{-3}\text{)}$ OR Answer to (d)(iv) $\times 60$ if TE applied from (d)(iv) <i>IGNORE</i> sf except one sf	67.1	1

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
19 (e)	NOTE: answer must refer to making up the diluted solution and not the titration NOTE: the Reason mark must be correctly linked to the Improvement Improvement: Use a pipette / burette to measure acid (solution) (1) Reason: Pipette / burette more accurate (than a measuring cylinder) (1) <i>ALLOW</i> “more precise” OR Improvement: Shake / invert the volumetric flask (thoroughly) (1) Reason: To ensure a uniform concentration (1) OR Improvement: Rinse out measuring cylinder (and transfer washings to the volumetric flask) (1) Reason: To ensure all the acid is transferred (to the volumetric flask) (1) OR Improvement: Use a (teat) pipette to make up to the mark (in volumetric flask) (1) Reason: To ensure volume of solution accurately measured (1)	Use of volumetric flask for initial measurement of volume of vinegar solution “more reliable” swirl (the flask) to ensure “fully dissolved” just “rinse out apparatus” Any suggested improvements relating to the titration part of this experiment	2

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
19 (f)(i)	Z / between 27.85 and 28.05 (cm ³) <i>ALLOW</i> 27.95 ±0.10 (cm ³)		1

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
19 (f)(ii)	Any one of the following / a statement equivalent to: - overshoots/misses end-point - water left in burette / pipette - air lock below tap in burette / air in pipette - burette not vertical - alkali not at stated concentration - leaking tap - not reading meniscus at eye-level - funnel left in top of burette - not reading level against a white background - not reading meniscus correctly - washing pipette between titres - washing the flask with the solution that will go in it - not swirling flask / mixture <i>IGNORE</i> “errors in calculation”	“water left in conical flask” just “measurements may be inaccurate” “there could be uncertainty with other equipment” “contamination of the vinegar”	1

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Mark
20 (a)(i)	(1) for both arrows (1) for carbocation (1) for arrow 1st mark: - top arrow must start from the double bond / close to the double bond and not from either of the C atoms of the C=C bond - top arrow can end on, or close to, the H in HBr - lower arrow must start from the bond and not the H atom in HBr REJECT full charges on the HBr 2nd mark: the carbocation must have a full + and not δ+ 3rd mark: - the bromide ion must have a full ⁻ and not δ⁻ - the lone pair need not be shown on the Br⁻ - arrow from bromide ion can start anywhere on the Br⁻ or from the minus sign or the lone pair (if shown) on Br⁻ and can go to the C or the + sign on the intermediate 3rd mark available even if an incorrect intermediate has been drawn	3

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
20(a)(ii)	OR CH₃CH₂CH₂⁺		1

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
20(b)(i)	B / $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_3$ / butan-2-ol (1) Because the C atom bearing the OH is attached to two other C atoms / C with OH group attached to one H (atom) (1) ALLOW Because the C atom bearing the OH is attached to two alkyl groups These marks are stand alone	Just “OH is on the second C atom” / “OH is in the chain, not on the end” OR “OH attached to two methyl / two CH₃ groups” OH⁻ (instead of -OH)	2

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
20(b)(ii)	C / $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{COH}$ / (2-)methylpropan-2-ol (1) Because it is a tertiary (alcohol)/no C-H bonds to break (1) ACCEPT a description of a tertiary alcohol These marks are stand alone	“tertiary structure” / “tertiary carbon” / “tertiary carbocation”	2

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
20(b)(iii)	BOTH B / $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_3$ / butan-2-ol AND $ \begin{array}{ccccccc} & \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{O} & \text{H} & & \\ & & & & & & \\ \text{H} & - \text{C} & - \text{C} & - \text{C} & - \text{C} & - \text{H} & \\ & & & & & & \\ & \text{H} & \text{H} & & \text{H} & & \end{array} $ BOTH required for the one mark	Structural / skeletal formula	1

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
20(b)(iv)	A / $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ / butan-1-ol and D / $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ / (2-)methylpropan-1-ol BOTH needed for one mark		1

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
20(b)(v)	Steamy fumes / misty fumes / white mist	White smoke	1

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
20(b)(vi)	$(\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{OH} + \text{PCl}_5 \rightarrow) \text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{Cl} + \text{POCl}_3 + \text{HCl}$ (1) for HCl (1) for rest of the equation correct <i>NOTE:</i> Equation must be completely correct for the second mark. <i>ACCEPT</i> "PCl ₃ O" instead of POCl ₃		2

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
21(a)(i)	Mark the two points independently, subject to the constraint in Reject column Effect: (Equilibrium) shifts to the right (1) <i>ALLOW:</i> “favours forward reaction” / “increase the amount of product” / “increase the yield (of product)” Reason: Exothermic (in forward direction) (1) <i>NOTE: Just</i> “(equilibrium) shifts in the exothermic direction” scores (1)	“Equilibrium shifts to left” will score (0) for (a)(i)	2

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
21(a)(ii)	First mark: Activation energy for the reaction is too high / (if cooled) molecules would not have enough energy to react / few(er) molecules have the required E_a/more molecules have energy $\geq E_a$ at higher temperatures OR not (technologically) feasible to cool the gases before they enter the converter/costly to cool the gases (1) Second mark: (cooling the gases would make) the rate (too) slow /rate is faster if the temperature is high (so the gases are not cooled) (1)	Cooling the gases decreases the yield (of products) /an incorrect Le Chatelier argument	2

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
21(a)(iii)	Mark the two points independently, subject to the constraint in Reject column Effect: (Equilibrium) shifts to the right <i>ALLOW</i>: “favours forward reaction” / “increase the amount of product” / “increase the yield of product” (1) Reason: Shifts / moves in the direction of fewer (moles of gas) molecules <i>ALLOW</i> “shifts in direction of fewer moles (of gas molecules)” (1) <i>IGNORE</i> effect on the rate	“Equilibrium shifts to left” will score (0) for (a)(iii) “.... fewer atoms”	2

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
21(b)(i)	(In NO): +2 / 2+ (1) (In NO₃⁻): +5 / 5+ (1) <i>NOTE:</i> (In NO): Just “2” AND (In NO₃⁻): Just “5” scores (1)		2

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
21(b)(ii)	NO₃⁻ + 4H⁺ + 3e⁻ → NO + 2H₂O <i>ACCEPT</i> multiples		1

SECTION C

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
22(a)(i)	2-bromo-2-chloro-1,1,1-trifluoroethane <i>ALLOW</i> 1-bromo-1-chloro-2,2,2-trifluoroethane <i>IGNORE</i> incorrect punctuation and incorrect order of the halogen atoms	“1-bromo-1-chloro-2-trifluoroethane”	1

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
22(a)(ii)	London (forces) / instantaneous dipole / induced dipole / dispersion / van der Waals' (forces) (1) permanent dipole (-permanent dipole) (forces) / dipole-dipole (forces) / dipole (forces) (1) <i>IGNORE</i> any references to hydrogen bonding		2

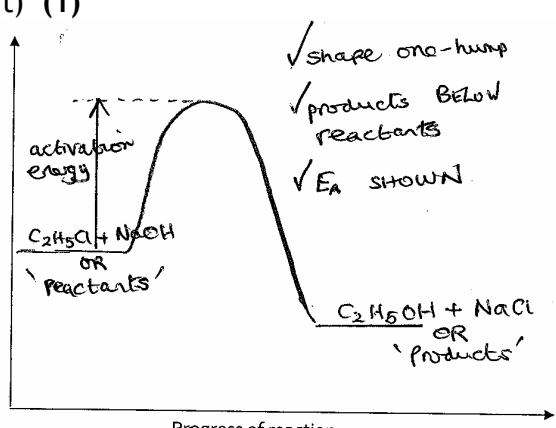
Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
22(a)(iii)	Any one of the following / a statement equivalent to: Ethanol is flammable [Note: if any reference to only the halogenoalkane being flammable scores (0)] OR reference to greater control of heating (e.g. “to control the rate of reaction” / “to prevent the reaction being too vigorous” / “to prevent the reaction getting out of control”) <i>ALLOW</i> “so that the reaction takes place slowly” OR “(reaction) mixture is flammable/it is flammable” OR “Bunsen flame too hot / too vigorous” OR “(Bunsen flame) would cause too much evaporation to occur” OR “(allows) constant heating”/ “even heating”	Compound X is flammable Just “to prevent an explosion” Just “to minimise the risk”	1

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
22(a)(iv)	Solvent (for both reactants) OR To dissolve (the reactants) OR To mix the reactants <i>ALLOW</i> "To enable the mixture to dissolve"	Just "mixing" "to acidify the silver nitrate"	1

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
22(a)(v)	Cream / off-white / pale-yellow precipitate <i>ALLOW</i> Cream / off-white / pale-yellow solid <i>IGNORE</i> incorrect identification of this precipitate <i>NOTE: both colour and state (of the AgBr) needed</i>	Just "Yellow" (precipitate/ solid) OR "white precipitate" OR "white-yellow precipitate" (0) if contradictory observation given, eg "cream precipitate and fizzing"	1

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
22(a)(vi)	$\text{Ag}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{Br}^-(\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{AgBr}(\text{s})$ Must include state symbols <i>ACCEPT</i> multiples	If NO_3^- left on either side	1

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
22(b)(i)	Mark independently Name: ethanol (1) ALLOW “ethan-1-ol” Structural formula: $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ or $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ (1) Allow displayed formula ALLOW brackets around the OH	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_6\text{O}$	2

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
22(b)(ii)	Mark independently 1st mark: Energy of products, labelled, below that of reactants, labelled (1) Note if the words ‘reactants’ and ‘products’ are written, ignore any formulae Note if the words ‘reactants’ and ‘products’ are not written, both formulae of the reactants and both formulae of the products must be given. (Na^+ ions can be omitted.) 2nd mark: Shape of profile with one ‘hump’ (1) 3rd mark: Activation energy / “E_a” correctly shown with a single-headed arrow to the peak (or close to it) (1) 	Maxwell-Boltzmann curve scores (0) for (b)(ii) Double-headed arrow showing E_a	3

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
22(c)(i)	Chlorofluorocarbon Accept ..f <u>l</u> ou <u>r</u> o... spelling		1

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
22(c)(ii)	Any one of the following / a statement equivalent to: aerosol / propellant / spray cans OR (degreasing) solvent OR fire retardant <i>ALLOW</i> fire extinguishers / putting out fires <i>ALLOW</i> making expanded polystyrene / making plastics / making polymers	pesticides / anaesthetics just “retardant” anti-freeze air-conditioning frying pans detergents	1

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
22(c)(iii) QWC	Mark independently 1st mark: $O + O_3 \rightarrow 2O_2$ <i>IGNORE</i> any state symbols (1) 2nd mark: (chlorine free radical acts as a) catalyst (1) Last 3 marks: any three from: (the chlorine free radical) persists in the atmosphere / continues to attack / is regenerated / (starts) a chain reaction (1) <i>NOTE</i> ‘chain reaction’ may be described in terms of a chlorine radical breaking down many / a large number of / a specified number of, eg 10,000, O_3 (molecules). <i>NOTE:</i> As written, this response also earns the scoring point relating to ozone depletion. - less ozone / ozone decreases / causes hole(s) in ozone layer / breakdown of ozone (layer) / damages ozone layer / depletes ozone layer (1) UV (reaching Earth’s surface) increases / less UV absorbed / (more) UV reaches Earth’s surface (1) - causes (skin) cancer/mutation / DNA damage occurs (1) <i>IGNORE</i> any references to “global warming” / “Greenhouse Effect”	If $Cl\bullet$ and / or $ClO\bullet$ left in equation OR $2O_3 \rightarrow 3O_2$ Just (UV) “harmful”	5

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
22(d)(i)	The C-F bond is (very) strong OR C-F bond is (much) harder to break than the C-Cl bond OR UV/radiation does not have enough energy /does not have (high) enough frequency	Any mention of electronegativity OR mention of bond polarity scores (0)	1

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
22(d)(ii) QWC	(long wavelength) IR /infrared radiation (1) The molecule is polar OR (the molecule) changes its polarity OR “polar bonds” OR vibrational energy/vibrations of the bonds / stretching or bending increases OR (IR causes) bonds to vibrate (1) Marks are stand alone	UV / ultraviolet Just “molecule vibrates” (0)	2

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