Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International AS & A Level

CHEMISTRY **9701/23**

Paper 2 AS Structured Questions **October/November 2022**

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 60

Published

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 should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2022 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™, Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

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Generic Marking Principles

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently, e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

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GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5: Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).
GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6: Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

Science-Specific Marking Principles

1	Examiners should consider the context and scientific use of any keywords when awarding marks. Although keywords may be present, marks should not be awarded if the keywords are used incorrectly.
2	The examiner should not choose between contradictory statements given in the same question part, and credit should not be awarded for any correct statement that is contradicted within the same question part. Wrong science that is irrelevant to the question should be ignored.
3	Although spellings do not have to be correct, spellings of syllabus terms must allow for clear and unambiguous separation from other syllabus terms with which they may be confused (e.g. ethane / ethene, glucagon / glycogen, refraction / reflection).
4	The error carried forward (ecf) principle should be applied, where appropriate. If an incorrect answer is subsequently used in a scientifically correct way, the candidate should be awarded these subsequent marking points. Further guidance will be included in the mark scheme where necessary and any exceptions to this general principle will be noted.
5	‘List rule’ guidance For questions that require ***n*** responses (e.g. State **two** reasons …): • The response should be read as continuous prose, even when numbered answer spaces are provided. • Any response marked *ignore* in the mark scheme should not count towards ***n***. • Incorrect responses should not be awarded credit but will still count towards ***n***. • Read the entire response to check for any responses that contradict those that would otherwise be credited. Credit should **not** be awarded for any responses that are contradicted within the rest of the response. Where two responses contradict one another, this should be treated as a single incorrect response. • Non-contradictory responses after the first ***n*** responses may be ignored even if they include incorrect science.

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6 Calculation specific guidance

Correct answers to calculations should be given full credit even if there is no working or incorrect working, **unless** the question states 'show your working'.

For questions in which the number of significant figures required is not stated, credit should be awarded for correct answers when rounded by the examiner to the number of significant figures given in the mark scheme. This may not apply to measured values.

For answers given in standard form (e.g. $a \times 10^n$) in which the convention of restricting the value of the coefficient (a) to a value between 1 and 10 is not followed, credit may still be awarded if the answer can be converted to the answer given in the mark scheme.

Unless a separate mark is given for a unit, a missing or incorrect unit will normally mean that the final calculation mark is not awarded. Exceptions to this general principle will be noted in the mark scheme.

7 Guidance for chemical equations

Multiples / fractions of coefficients used in chemical equations are acceptable unless stated otherwise in the mark scheme.

State symbols given in an equation should be ignored unless asked for in the question or stated otherwise in the mark scheme.

Abbreviations on mark scheme
owtte = or words to that effect. It applies throughout the mark scheme **but added occasionally as a reminder.**
ora = or reverse argument
TE = transcription error
AE = arithmetic error

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<table>
<tr><th>Question</th><th>Answer</th><th>Marks</th></tr>
<tr><td>1(a)(i)</td><td>columns 1 & 3 identical

<table><tr><td>isotope</td><td>No of p's</td><td>No of n's</td><td>No of e's</td></tr><tr><td>⁶⁹Ga</td><td>31</td><td>38</td><td>31</td></tr><tr><td>⁷¹Ga</td><td>31</td><td>40</td><td>31</td></tr></table></td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>• √ √</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>1(a)(ii)</td><td>M1 (weighted) average / mean mass of the isotopes / average mass of the atom(s) (of an element)</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>M2 compared to (the mass of) the unified atomic mass unit</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>1(a)(iii)</td><td>69.723 = 68.926x + 70.925(1– x) ∴ x = 0.6013
I 69.723 = $\frac{68.926x + 70.925(100 - x)}{100}$</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>60.13%</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>1(b)(i)</td><td>they have the same electron arrangement / electronic configuration</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>1(b)(ii)</td><td>$1s^2\ 2s^2\ 2p^6\ 3s^2\ 3p^6\ 4s^1$</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>1(b)(iii)</td><td>M1 big increase in IE between first and second
M2 second (and third) electron(s) is removed from inner shell
OR
second (and third) electron(s) is removed from a shell closer to the nucleus
OR
second (and third) electron(s) has a stronger nuclear attraction
ora</td><td>2</td></tr>
</table>

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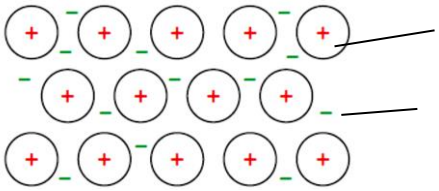
Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	 **M1** diagram showing minimum of 4 particles (in total in two rows) (circles) • circles containing Mg^{n+} do not have to be labelled •  must be labelled as 'ion' OR empty circles / circles with Mg must be labelled + ion / positive ion / cation / **Mg^{n+}** AND • circles surrounded by electrons shown as e^- / – OR in an area around the circles labelled as 'electrons' OR little circles labelled electrons OR electrons drawn only on perimeter of structure	**1**
	M2 label / legend showing <u>delocalised</u> electrons	**1**
2(b)(i)	reaction 1 = hydrogen / H_2	**1**
	reaction 2 = carbon dioxide / CO_2 **AND** water / H_2O	**1**
2(b)(ii)	$Ba(OH)_2$ is soluble (in aqueous solution) / solubility of Group 2 hydroxides increases down group	**1**
2(b)(iii)	thermal decomposition	**1**
2(c)	white ppt / solid /	**1**
	solid (re)dissolves (on addition of NH_3)	**1**
2(d)	bromine / Br_2 is not a strong enough / **(**too) weak as a oxidising agent (to oxidise chloride / Cl^-) owtte / Bromine / Br_2 cannot oxidise chloride (ion) / Cl^-	**1**

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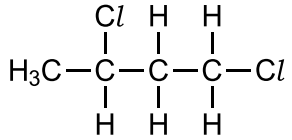
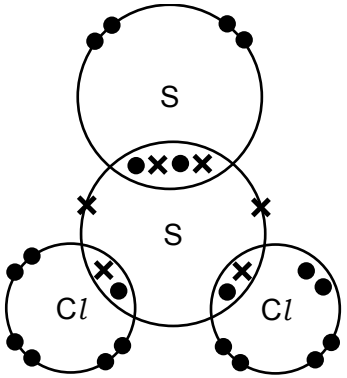
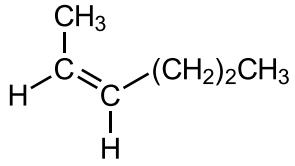
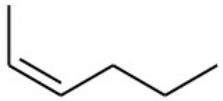
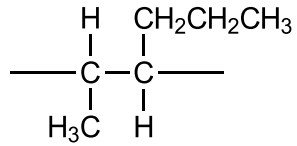
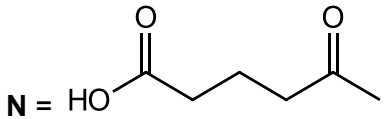
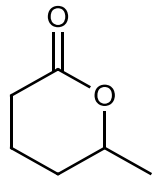
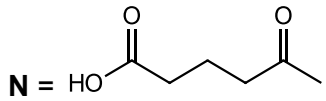
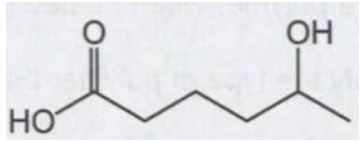
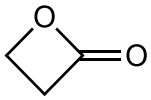
Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)(i)	NaCl **AND** $MgCl_2$	**1**
3(a)(ii)	$AlCl_3$ **AND** $SiCl_4$ **AND** PCl_5	**1**
3(a)(iii)	NaCl	**1**
3(a)(iv)	$SiCl_4$	**1**
3(b)	NaClO / sodium hypochlorite / chlorate(I) **AND** H_2O / water	**1**
3(c)(i)	substitution	**1**
3(c)(ii)		**1**
3(d)(i)	**M1** (structure =) simple / molecular, because it has a low melting / boiling point	**1**
	M2 (bonding =) covalent, because it is hydrolysed	**1**
3(d)(ii)	Correct use of enthalpy values / correct direction / use of arrows (with or without an energy cycle) **M1** ((–58.2) + (–40.6)) OR (–98.8) **M2** [(–58.2 + 4(–40.6) = 8ΔH_f)] Correct calculation and correct stoichiometry ΔH_f = –27.6 (kJ mol^{-1})	**2**
3(d)(iii)	equilibrium moves to left **AND** more moles / molecules of gas on LHS	**1**
3(d)(iv)	(molecules / isomers with) the same molecular formula	**1**
	but different structural formulae	**1**

Question	Answer	Marks
3(d)(v)	**M1** 90° < C*l*—S—S ⩽ 108°	**1**
	M2 sulfur has two lone pairs (of e^-) (and two bonding pairs) **AND** repulsion from lone pairs (greater)	**1**
3(d)(vi)	 **bonding** electrons	**1**
	all other electrons correct	**1**

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	$K_2Cr_2O_7$ **OR** $KMnO_4$ **OR** Na | **A2** make solution turn (orange to) green **OR** turn colourless **OR** effervescence	**2**
	alkaline I_2(aq) / **OR** 2,4-DNPH | **B1** gives yellow/orange ppt **OR** **B1** gives red/yellow/orange ppt	**2**
	Br_2(aq) | **C2** turns it (orange to) colourless	
	Na_2CO_3 $NaHCO_3$ | **D2** gives effervescence	
4(b)	 **C1:** **M1 (**m.& b.pts are low because**)** weak intermolecular forces / weak van der Waals	**1**
	M2 (only) London / dispersion forces / instantaneous dipole-induced dipole	**1**
4(c)	 cis or 	**1**
4(d)(i)	addition	**1**

Question	Answer	Marks
4(d)(ii)	 correct carbon backbone including 'dangling' bonds for **ONE** repeat unit	**1**
	rest of structure correct	**1**

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)(i)	**N** = 	**1**
5(a)(ii)	$C_6H_{10}O_3 + 2[H] \rightarrow C_6H_{12}O_3$	**1**
5(a)(iii)	**M1** (ketone in) **N** is planar (so can be attacked from either side)	**1**
	M2 because different stereoisomers / optical isomers form	**1**
5(a)(iv)		**1**

Question	Answer	Marks
5(b)	**N** =  ; **5-hh**  --- **M1** absorptions will overlap / be similar / the same / indistinguishable	**1**
	M2 both have some bonds in similar environments owtte	**1**
5(c)	100 / 1.1 ÷ 95.5 / 3.15 = 3 carbon atoms	**1**
		**1**