CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

GCE Advanced Subsidiary Level and GCE Advanced Level

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2013 series

9701 CHEMISTRY

9701/21

Paper 2 (AS Structured Questions), maximum raw mark 60

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 will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2013 series for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level components and some Ordinary Level components.



	Page 2	2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper	,
			GCE AS/A LEVEL – May/June 2013	9701	21	
1	(a) (i)	NaC	$OH + HCl \rightarrow NaCl + H_2O$		(1)	
		(NH	$_{4})_{2}SO_{4} + 2NaOH \rightarrow 2NH_{3} + Na_{2}SO_{4} + 2H_{2}O$		(1)	
		allov	v ionic equations in each case			
	(ii)	n(Na	$aOH) = n(HCl) = \frac{39.2 \times 2.00}{1000} = 0.0784$		(1)	
	(iii)	n(Na	$aOH) = n(HCl) = \frac{29.5 \times 2.00}{1000} = 0.059$		(1)	
	(iv)	n(Na	aOH) = 0.0784 - 0.059 = 0.0194		(1)	
	(v)	n[(N	$H_4)_2 SO_4] = \frac{0.0194}{2} = 9.7 \times 10^{-3}$		(1)	
	(vi)	mas	s of $(NH_4)_2SO_4 = 9.7 \times 10^{-3} \times 132.1 = 1.2814 g$		(1)	
	(vii)	give give	$(NH_4)_2SO_4 = \frac{1.2814 \times 100}{2.96} = 43.30405405 = 43.3$ one mark for the correct expression one mark for answer given as $43.3 - i.e.$ to 3 sig. fig. v ecf where appropriate		(1) (1)	[9]
	exc	cessiv	in the river causes e growth of aquatic plants/algae or algal bloom ants and algae die O_2 is used up or fish or aquatic life die	е	(1) (1)	[2]
			ture of HNO ₃ or explosives or nylon or ning agent or as a refrigerant		(4)	F41

not detergent

[Total:12]

(1) [1]

Page 3				Mark S	cheme		Syllabus	Paper	•
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2 ((a) $K_P = \frac{p(NO)^4 p(H_2O)^6}{p(NH_3)^4 p(O_2)^5}$						(1)		
		•	eres or Pa or kPa on incorrect powe					(1)	[2]
(. , , ,	yield	easing temperatu of NO is decreas ard reaction is exc	ed or read	ction mov	res to LHS		(1) (1)	
	. ,	yield more	easing the press of NO is increase moles/molecules r moles/molecules	ed or react s of gas or	RHS or			(1) (1)	[4]
((c) let ∆	e) let ΔH_f^e for NO be $y \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $4NH_3(g) + 5O_2(g) \iff 4NO(g) + 6H_2O(g)$							
		4IN 🗆	$1_3(g) + 5O_2(g)$	\leftarrow	4110((g) + 6⊓ ₂ O(g)			
	ΔH_f^{e}	4 × ((–46.0)		4 <i>y</i>	6 × (–242)		(1)	
	$\Delta H^{e_{r}}$	reaction	= 4 <i>y</i> + [6 × (– = 4 <i>y</i> – 1452 +		× (–46.0)]		(1)	
	4 <i>y</i> =	-906	is –906 kJmol ⁻¹ s 6 + 1452 – 184 = ⁄ = ∆H _f ° for NO = ·	362	iol ^{–1}			(1)	
		•						(4)	F 4 1

+ sign is required

[Total: 10]

(1) [4]

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3 (a) penalise (-1) for names of elements

(i) Na or K or Li (1)

(ii) S or C or N or P (1)

(iii) K (1)

(iv) C (1)

(v) Cl

(vi) Al or Si (1) [6]

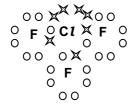
(b) (i) Al_2O_3 **or** SiO_2 (1)

(ii) Na_2O (1)

(iii) P_2O_3 or P_4O_6 and P_2O_5 or P_4O_{10} or SO_2 and SO_3 (1+1)

(iv) Al_2O_3 (1) [5]

(c) (i)



3 bonding pairs and

2 lone pairs around Cl atom (1)

3 lone pairs on **each** of the F atoms (1)

(ii) either

referring to van der Waals' forces in BrF₃

van der Waals' or

intermolecular forces are greater/stronger (1)

because there are more electrons in BrF_3 than in ClF_3 (1)

OR referring to permanent dipoles

part (ii) has a maximum of 2 marks

permanent dipole **or** intermolecular forces are stronger/greater in BrF_3 (1) because BrF_3 has a larger permanent dipole than CtF_3

OR because difference in electronegativity is larger between Br and F than between C*l* and F

between Cl and F (1)

[Total: 45]

[Total: 15]

[4]

(max 2)

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4 Types of reaction used must come from the list in the question.

organic reaction	type of reaction		reagent(s)	
CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ Br →	nucleophilic	(1)	NH ₃	(1)
CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ NH ₂	substitution	(1)		
CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ OH→	free radical	(1)	Br ₂	
BrCH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ OH	substitution	(1)	or Br ₂ in an organic solvent	(1)
			not Br ₂ (aq)	
CH ₃ COCH ₃ →	nucleophilic	(1)	HCN	
CH ₃ C(OH)(CN)CH ₃	addition	(1)	or HCN and CN ⁻	
			or NaCN/KCN + H ⁺	(1)
CH ₃ CH(OH)CH ₂ CH ₃	elimination	(1)	conc. H ₂ SO ₄	
→ CH ₃ CH=CHCH ₃	not dehydration		or P ₄ O ₁₀ or A <i>l</i> ₂ O ₃ or H ₃ PO ₄	(1)

[Total: 11]

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5 (a)

reaction	reagent	product
А	Br ₂ in an inert organic solvent	CH₃CHBrCHO
В	PCl ₃	NO REACTION
С	H ₂ and Ni catalyst	CH₃CH₂CH₂CH2OH
D	NaBH ₄	CH₃CH=CHCH₂OH
E	K ₂ Cr ₂ O ₇ /H ⁺	CH₃CH=CHCO₂H

one mark for each correct answer

[5]

trans or E

cis or Z

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(c) (1) [1]
(d) (i) CH₃CH(OH)CH(OH)CO₂H (1) (1) (1) HO₂CCO₂H (1) [3]

allow ecf on candidate's answer to E in (a)

[Total: 12]