

**CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**

**GCE Advanced Subsidiary Level**

## **MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2014 series**

### **9701 CHEMISTRY**

**9701/23**

Paper 2 (Structured Questions AS Core),  
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 2014 series for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level components and some Ordinary Level components.

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Question	Mark Scheme – 9701/23	Mark	Total mark
<b>1 (a)</b>	the amount of substance containing $6.02 \times 10^{23}$ (fundamental) particles of that substance (or; the amount of substance containing as many particles as there are atoms in 12g of carbon-12)	(1)	[1]
<b>(b) (i)</b>	$2\text{NaOH} + \text{CO}_2 \rightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ allow ionic equations or formation of $\text{NaHCO}_3$	(1)	[1]
<b>(ii)</b>	$95 - 75 = 20 \text{ cm}^3$	(1)	[1]
<b>(iii)</b>	excess oxygen = $75 \text{ cm}^3$ so used = $25 \text{ cm}^3$	(1)	[1]
<b>(iv)</b>	$2\text{C}_x\text{H}_y + 5\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 4\text{CO}_2 + z\text{H}_2\text{O}$	(2)	[2]
<b>(v)</b>	$x = 2; y = 2; z = 2$ (or $z = 1$ if $\text{C}_x\text{H}_y + 2.5\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{CO}_2 + z\text{H}_2\text{O}$ )	(1+1+1)	[3]
<b>(c) (i)</b>	<b>W</b> = $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}=\text{CH}_2$ = 2-methylpropene <b>X</b> = $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CBrCH}_3$ = 2-bromo-2-methylpropane <b>Y</b> = $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CHCH}_2\text{Br}$ = 1-bromo-2-methylpropane <b>Z</b> = $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{COH}$ = 2-methylpropan-2-ol	(1) (1) (1) (1)	[4]
<b>(ii)</b>	Markovnikov addition / H adds to C with most Hs tertiary carbocation more stable than primary inductive effect of three alkyl groups outweighs	(1) (1) (1)	[Max 2]
		<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>

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<b>2 (a)</b>	$\text{NH}_4^+ + \text{OH}^- \rightarrow \text{NH}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$	(1)	[1]
<b>(b) (i)</b>	Initial acid = $40 \times 0.4 / 1000 = 0.016$ (mol)	(1)	[1]
<b>(ii)</b>	$\frac{25 \times 0.12}{1000} = 3.0 \times 10^{-3}$ (mol) (of $\text{OH}^-$ used)	(1)	[1]
<b>(iii)</b>	excess acid = $\text{OH}^- = 0.003$ acid reacted = $0.016 - 0.003 = 0.013$ (mol)	(1)	[1]
<b>(iv)</b>	$\text{NH}_4^+:\text{H}^+ = 1:1$ so = 0.013 (mol $\text{NH}_4^+$ )	(1)	[1]
<b>(v)</b>	amount of Cu = $\text{mass} / M_r = 0.413 / 63.5 = 6.5 \times 10^{-3}$ (mol) so Cu: $\text{NH}_4 = 0.0065:0.013 = 1:2$ so $x = 2$	(1) (1)	[2]
<b>(vi)</b>	$M_r = 399.7$	(1)	[1]
		<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>

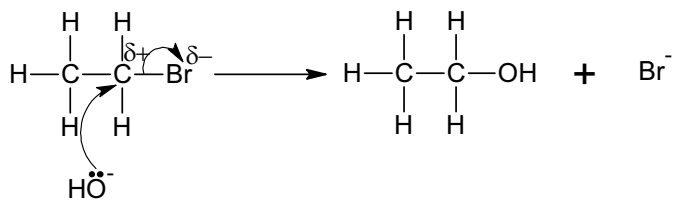
Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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3 (a)	(i)	(reaction between atmospheric N <sub>2</sub> and O <sub>2</sub> ) due to lightning/biological processes or bacteria <u>in soil</u> <b>AND</b> in car engines/power stations/metal refining/furnaces	(1)	[1]
	(ii)	2NO <sub>2</sub> + H <sub>2</sub> O → HNO <sub>2</sub> + HNO <sub>3</sub> <b>OR</b> 2NO <sub>2</sub> + H <sub>2</sub> O + 1/2O <sub>2</sub> → 2HNO <sub>3</sub> <b>OR</b> 3NO <sub>2</sub> + H <sub>2</sub> O → 2HNO <sub>3</sub> + NO	(1)	[1]
	(iii)	SO <sub>2</sub> + NO <sub>2</sub> → SO <sub>3</sub> + NO  NO + 1/2O <sub>2</sub> → NO <sub>2</sub>  SO <sub>3</sub> + H <sub>2</sub> O → H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	(1)  (1)  (1)	[3]
(b)	(i)	$K_p = p_{\text{N}_2\text{O}_4} / (p_{\text{NO}_2})^2$	(1)	[1]
	(ii)	moles of NO <sub>2</sub> = 0.32	(1)	[1]
	(iii)	$x(\text{N}_2\text{O}_4) = 1.84 / 2.16 = 0.85$	(1)	
		$x(\text{NO}_2) = 0.32 / 2.16 = 0.15$ ecf from (b)(ii)	(1)	[2]
	(iv)	$p_{\text{N}_2\text{O}_4} = 0.85 \times 140 = 119 \text{ (kPa)}$	(1)	
$p_{\text{NO}_2} = 0.15 \times 140 = 21 \text{ (kPa)}$ ecf from (b)(iii)		(1)	[2]	
(v)	$K_p = 119 / 21^2 = 0.270 \text{ kPa}^{-1}$ ecf from (b)(i) and (b)(iv)	(2)	[2]	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>

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<b>4 (a)</b>	<b>(i)</b> decreases down the group <b>ora</b>	(1)	[1]
	<b>(ii)</b> X–X bond strength decreases from Cl–Cl to I – I But decreasing strength of H–X down group more significant	(1) (1)	[2]
<b>(b)</b>	<b>(i)</b> $\text{CaCl}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow \text{CaSO}_4 + 2\text{HCl}$ <b>OR</b> $\text{CaCl}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow \text{Ca}(\text{HSO}_4)_2 + 2\text{HCl}$	(1)	[1]
	<b>(ii)</b> HI/I <sup>-</sup> reduces/is oxidised by conc H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> /because iodine is produced instead	(1)	[1]
	<b>(iii)</b> brown gas / fumes produced $2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{KBr} \rightarrow \text{SO}_2 + \text{Br}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4$ (or ionic)	(1) (1+1)	[3]
<b>(c)</b>	<b>(i)</b> CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> Br primary	(1)	[4]
	CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CHBrCH <sub>3</sub> secondary	(1)	
	(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CHCH <sub>2</sub> Br primary	(1)	
	(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> CBr tertiary	(1)	
	<b>(ii)</b> 2-bromobutane	(1)	
		(1+1)	[3]
<b>(d)</b>	halide ions liberated (by hydrolysis of halogenoalkanes) form precipitate with Ag <sup>+</sup>	(1)	[2]
	<b>OR</b> $\text{Ag}^+ + \text{X}^- \rightarrow \text{AgX}$		
	order due to decreasing bond strength (C–I < C–Br < C–Cl)	(1)	

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<b>(e) (i)</b>	nucleophilic substitution	(2)	[2]
<b>(ii)</b>	 <p>M1 = curly arrow from lone pair on OH<sup>-</sup>; M2 for curly arrow from C-Br bond to Br <b>AND</b> dipole</p>	(2)	[2]
<b>(f) (i)</b>	inert or volatile owtte	(1)	[1]
<b>(ii)</b>	destroy ozone  (in stratosphere) C-Cl bond broken by UV/free radicals produced	(1)  (1)	[1]  [2]
		<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>