
CHEMISTRY

9701/23

Paper 2 AS Level Structured Questions

May/June 2017

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.

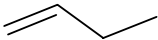
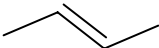
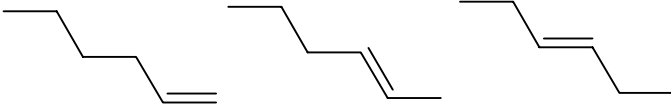
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Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2017 series for most Cambridge IGCSE[®], Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)	(molecules / isomers with) the same molecular formula / same number of atoms of each element	1
	different structural / displayed formulae / different arrangement of bonds	1
1(b)(i)	4	1
1(b)(ii)	6	1
1(b)(iii)	molecular = C ₄ H ₈	1
	empirical = CH ₂ using alternative supplied data molecular = C ₆ H ₁₂ empirical = CH ₂	1

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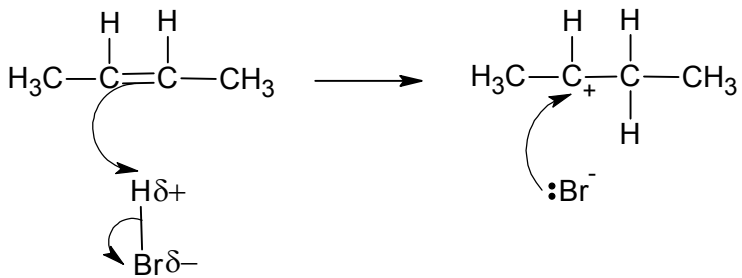
Question	Answer	Marks
1(b)(iv)		1
		1
	alternative using supplied data: any two	
		
1(b)(v)	correct conversions of data to SI / consistent units $P = 100\,000$; $V = 25 \times 10^{-6}$; $T = 310$	1
	calculation of n ($= pV / RT$) $n = \frac{100 \times 10^3 \times 25 \times 10^{-6}}{8.31 \times 310}$	1
	calculation of mass m ($= n \times M_r$) AND answer correct to 3sf $m = 9.705 \times 10^{-4} \times 56 = 0.0543$ (g)	1
	Alternative answer for using C_6H_{12} : $m = 9.705 \times 10^{-4} \times 84 = 0.0815$ (g)	
	Total:	11

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Question	Answer			Marks
2(a)(i)	halogen	colour	state	2
	chlorine	yellow / green	gas	
	bromine	red / brown / orange	liquid	
	iodine	grey / black	solid	
2(a)(ii)	increasing number of electrons			1
	(gives) increasing strength of van der Waals' / id-id forces / London / dispersion forces			1
2(b)	oxidising power decreases down the group. <i>ora</i>			1
	ability to accept electrons decreases (down the group) <i>ora</i>			1
	because (outer shell experiences) more shielding OR increased distance from nucleus (to outer shell) (outweighs the increasing nuclear charge down the group) <i>ora</i>			1
2(c)(i)	solid sodium chloride: steamy / misty / white fumes			1
	solid sodium iodide: purple fumes			1
2(c)(ii)	(conc sulfuric) not powerful enough oxidising agent (to oxidise chloride) OR chloride not powerful enough reducing agent (to reduce sulfuric acid)			1
	iodide reduces sulfuric acid OR iodide / I^- is oxidised OR sulfuric acid oxidises iodide			1

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Question	Answer	Marks
3(b)(ii)	2 marks for any two points: - Benefit of using a catalyst in terms of increasing rate or economic benefit i.e. (less heat required) - Creates alternative pathway with lower E_a - More molecules with $E > E_a$	2
3(b)(iii)	(rate) increases AND correct explanation in terms of 'more collisions'	1
	more successful collisions per unit time / higher chance of successful collisions per unit time / higher proportion of successful collisions per unit time	1
	(yield) increases and shifts equilibrium to the right / in the forward direction / towards SO_3 / towards the product / in exothermic direction	1
	to oppose the change or oppose the increase in pressure / fewer molecules on RHS so eqm moves to right (to oppose change)	1
3(c)(i)	$\text{SO}_2 = 0.01$ (mol) AND $\text{SO}_3 = 0.99$ (mol)	1
3(c)(ii)	$n_{\text{TOT}} = 1.505$	1
	$p_{\text{O}_2} = 1.50 \times 10^5 \times (0.505 / 1.505) = 5.03 \times 10^4$ (Pa)	1
3(d)(i)	$(K_p =) \frac{p_{\text{SO}_3}^2}{p_{\text{O}_2} \times p_{\text{SO}_2}^2}$	1
3(d)(ii)	0.1946737305	1
	Pa^{-1}	1
	Total:	17

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	cracking	1
4(b)	In any order $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCH}_2\text{CH}_3$ / $\text{CH}_2\text{CHCH}_2\text{CH}_3$ / $\text{CH}_2\text{CHC}_2\text{H}_5$ AND $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}=\text{CHCH}_3$ / $\text{CH}_3\text{CHCHCH}_3$ AND $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}=\text{CH}_2$ / $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CCH}_2$	1
4(c)(i)	(different) molecules with the same (molecular and) structural formula	1
	(due to) different arrangement in space caused by $\text{C}=\text{C}$ / double bond	1
4(c)(ii)	 arrow from the $\text{C}=\text{C}$ double bond drawn to the H	1
	dipole on $\text{H}-\text{Br}$ in correct orientation AND arrow from the $\text{H}-\text{Br}$ bond to the $\text{Br}^{\delta-}$	1
	correct carbocation from the structure with $\text{C}=\text{C}$ drawn	1
	Br^- with lone pair, negative charge AND arrow from lone pair to the positively charged carbon atom of intermediate	1

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Question	Answer	Marks
4(d)(i)	a (tetrahedral) atom with four different groups / atoms / substituents attached OR a carbon (atom) with four different groups / atoms / substituents attached	1
4(d)(ii)	but-1-ene	1
4(d)(iii)	One 3D structure of 2-bromobutane which must have 2 bonds shown the same and two different, i.e. three bond types altogether, e.g. two solid lines, one wedge and one dash. If two bonds are drawn in the plane of the paper, i.e. single solid lines, they must not be at 180 degrees to each other.	1
	Second structure either mirror of first OR all bonds drawn the same with position of two groups swapped.	1
4(d)(iv)	intermediate / (secondary carbo) cation from X is more stable ora OR charge density of C ⁺ (of the intermediate of X) is reduced	1
	(due to) electron-releasing character / (positive) inductive effect of alkyl groups / / due to electron releasing alkyl group	1
4(e)(i)	(2-)methylpropene / (2-)methylprop-1-ene	1
4(e)(ii)		2
	Total:	17