M1.(a)

M1 $C_6H_{12}O_6 \longrightarrow$ **2**CH_3CH_2OH ($2C_2H_5OH$) + **2**CO_2

*Penalise C_2H_6O for ethanol in **M1**.*

M2 and **M3**

*Mark **M2** and **M3** independently.*

Any **two** conditions **in any order** for **M2** and **M3** from

- (enzymes from) yeast or zymase
- 25 °C ≤ T ≤ 42 °C OR 298 K ≤ T ≤ 315 K
- anaerobic / no oxygen / no air OR neutral pH

  A lack of oxygen can mean either without oxygen or not having enough oxygen and does not ensure no oxygen, therefore only credit "lack of oxygen" if it is qualified.

  Penalise 'bacteria', 'phosphoric acid', 'high pressure' using the list principle.

M4 (fractional) distillation or GLC

Ignore reference to 'aqueous' or 'water' (ie not part of the list principle).

M5 Carbon-neutral **in this context** means

There is no net / overall (annual) carbon dioxide / CO_2 emission to the atmosphere

OR

There is no change in the total amount / level of carbon dioxide / CO_2 present in the atmosphere

*For **M5** – must be about CO_2 and the atmosphere.*

The idea that the carbon dioxide / CO_2 given out equals the carbon dioxide / CO_2 that was taken in from the atmosphere.

5

(b) **M1** q = m c ΔT (this mark for correct mathematical formula)

*Full marks for **M1**, **M2** and **M3** for the correct answer.*

*In **M1**, do not penalise incorrect cases in the formula.*

M2 = (75 × 4.18 × 5.5)

1724 (J) **OR** 1.724 (kJ) **OR** 1.72 (kJ) **OR** 1.7 (kJ)

(also scores **M1**)

*Ignore incorrect units in **M2**.*

M3 Using 0.0024 mol

therefore ΔH = **− 718** (kJ mol^{-1})

(Accept a range from −708 to −719 but do not penalise more than 3 significant figures)

*Penalise **M3** ONLY if correct numerical answer but sign is incorrect. Therefore **+718 gains two marks**.*

*If units are quoted in **M3** they must be correct.*

*If ΔT = 278.5, CE for the calculation and penalise **M2** and **M3**.*

M4 and **M5** in any order

Any **two** from

- incomplete combustion
- heat loss
- heat capacity of Cu not included
- some ethanol lost by evaporation
- not all of the (2.40×10^{-3} mol) ethanol is burned / reaction is incomplete

*If c = 4.81 (leads to 1984) penalise **M2** ONLY and mark on for **M3** = − 827*

5

(c) (i) **M1** enthalpy / heat / energy change (at constant pressure) or enthalpy / heat / energy needed in breaking / dissociating (a) covalent bond(s)

Ignore bond making.

M2 averaged for that type of bond over different / a range of molecules / compounds

Ignore reference to moles.

2

(ii) **M1**

$\sum$ B(**reactants**) − $\sum$ B(**products**) = ΔH

OR

Sum of bonds broken − Sum of bonds formed = ΔH

OR

B(C-C) + B(C-O) + B(O-H) + 5B(C-H) + 3B(O=O)
– 4B(C=O) – 6B(O–H) = ΔH = −1279

Correct answer gains full marks.

*Credit **1 mark for − 496** (kJ mol^{-1})*

For other incorrect or incomplete answers, proceed as follows

- *check for an arithmetic error (AE), which is either a transposition error or an incorrect multiplication; this would score 2 marks (**M1** and **M2**).*

*If no AE, check for a correct method; this requires either a correct cycle with $2CO_2$ and $3H_2O$ OR a clear statement of **M1** which could be in words and scores **only M1**.*

M2 (also scores **M1**)
348+360+463+5(412)+ 3B(O=O)

(**3231**) (or **2768** if O–H cancelled)
− 4(805) − 6(463) = ΔH = − 1279

(**5998**) (or **5535** if O–H cancelled)

3B(O=O) = **1488** (kJ mol^{-1})

*Credit a maximum of one mark if the only scoring point is bonds formed adds up to **5998 (or 5535) OR** bonds broken includes the calculated value of **3231 (or 2768)**.*

M3

B(O=O) = **496** (kJ mol^{-1})

Award 1 mark for −496

Students may use a cycle and gain full marks

3

[15]

M2.(a) (i) M1 c(oncentrated) phosphoric acid / c(onc.) H_3PO_4
OR c(oncentrated) sulfuric acid / c(onc.) H_2SO_4

*In **M1**, the acid must be concentrated.*
Ignore an incorrect attempt at the correct formula that is written in addition to the correct name.

M2 Re-circulate / re-cycle the (unreacted) ethene (and steam) / the reactants
OR pass the gases over the catalyst several / many times

*In **M2**, ignore "remove the ethanol".*
Credit "re-use".

2

(ii) M1
(By Le Chatelier's principle) the equilibrium is driven / shifts / moves to the right / L to R / forwards / in the forward direction

M2 depends on a correct statement of M1
The equilibrium moves / shifts to

- oppose the addition of / increased concentration of / increased moles / increased amount of water / steam
- to decrease the amount of steam / water

Mark M3 independently
M3 Yield of product / conversion increase ***OR*** ethanol increases / goes up / gets more

3

(iii) M1 Poly(ethene) / polyethene / polythene / HDPE / LDPE

M2 At higher pressures
More / higher cost of electrical energy to pump / pumping cost
OR
Cost of higher pressure equipment / valves / gaskets / piping etc.
OR expensive equipment

*Credit all converse arguments for **M2***

2

(b) M1 for balanced equation

M2 for state symbols in a correctly balanced equation

$$2C(s / graphite) + 3H_2(g) + \tfrac{1}{2}O_2(g) \longrightarrow CH_3CH_2OH(l)\ (C_2H_5OH)$$

Not multiples but credit correct state symbols in a correctly balanced equation.

Penalise C_2H_6O but credit correct state symbols in a correctly balanced equation.

2

(c) (i) M1 The enthalpy change / heat change at constant pressure when 1 mol of a compound / substance / element

*If standard enthalpy of formation **CE=0***

M2 is burned / combusts / reacts completely in oxygen
OR burned / combusted / reacted in excess oxygen

M3 with (all) reactants and products / (all) substances in standard / specified states
OR (all) reactants and products / (all) substances in normal states under standard conditions / 100 kPa / 1 bar and specified T / 298 K

*For **M3***
Ignore reference to 1 atmosphere

3

(ii) M1

Correct answer gains full marks

<u>ΣB(**reactants**) − ΣB(**products**) = *ΔH*</u>

Credit 1 mark for (+) 1279 (kJ mol^{-1})

OR
<u>Sum of bonds broken − Sum of bonds formed = ΔH</u>
OR
B(C-C) + B(C-O) + B(O-H) + 5B(C-H) + 3B(O=O) (LHS)
− 4B(C=O) − 6B(O−H) (RHS) = <u>*ΔH*</u>

M2 (also scores **M1**)
348+360+463+5(412)+3(496) [LHS = **4719**]
(2060) (1488)
− 4(805) − 6(463) [RHS = − **5998**] = *ΔH*
(3220) (2778)
OR using only bonds broken and formed (**4256 − 5535**)

For other incorrect or incomplete answers, proceed as follows

- *check for an arithmetic error (AE), which is either a transposition error or an incorrect multiplication; this would score 2 marks (**M1** and **M2**)*
- *If no AE, check for a correct method; this requires either a correct cycle with 2C and 6H and 7O OR a clear statement of **M1** which could be in words and scores **<u>only M1</u>***

M3
ΔH= **<u>− 1279</u>** (kJ mol^{-1})

*Allow a maximum of one mark if the only scoring point is LHS = 4719 **OR** RHS = 5998*

Award 1 mark for +1279

Candidates may use a cycle and gain full marks

3

(d) (i) <u>Reducing agent</u> ***OR*** <u>reductant</u> ***OR*** <u>electron donor</u>
OR to <u>reduce the copper oxide</u>

Not "reduction".
Not "oxidation".
Not "electron pair donor".

1

(ii) CH_3COOH

1

[17]

M3.(a) (Enthalpy change to) break the bond in 1 mol of chlorine (molecules)

Allow (enthalpy change to) convert 1 mol of chlorine molecules into atoms
Do not allow energy or heat instead of enthalpy, allow heat energy

1

To form (2 mol of) gaseous chlorine atoms / free radicals

Can score 2 marks for 'Enthalpy change for the reaction': $Cl_2(g) \rightarrow 2Cl(g)$
Equation alone gains M2 only
Can only score M2 if 1 mol of chorine molecules used in M1 (otherwise it would be confused with atomisation enthalpy)
Any mention of ions, CE = 0

1

(b) (For atomisation) only 1 mol of chlorine atoms, not 2 mol (as in bond enthalpy) is formed / equation showing ½ mol chlorine giving 1 mol of atoms

Allow breaking of one bond gives two atoms
Allow the idea that atomisation involves formation of 1 mol of atoms not 2 mol
Allow the idea that atomisation of chlorine involves half the amount of molecules of chlorine as does dissociation
Any mention of ions, CE = 0

1

(c) (i) $\frac{1}{2}F_2(g) + \frac{1}{2}Cl_2(g) \rightarrow ClF(g)$

1

(ii) $\Delta H = \frac{1}{2}E(F–F) + \frac{1}{2} E(Cl–Cl) – E(Cl–F)$

Allow correct cycle

1

$E(Cl{-}F) = ½E(F{-}F) + ½E(Cl{-}Cl) - \Delta H$

$= 79 + 121 - (-56)$

$= 256$ (kJ mol^{-1})

−256 scores zero

Ignore units even if wrong

1

(iii) $½Cl_2 + 3/2\ F_2 \rightarrow ClF_3$

If equation is doubled CE=0 unless correcr answer gained by / 2 at end

This would score M1

1

$\Delta H = ½\ E(Cl{-}Cl) + 3/2\ E(F{-}F) - 3E(Cl{-}F)$

$= 121 + 237 - 768$ / (or 3 × value from (c)(ii))

This also scores M1 (note = 358 − 768)

1

$= -410$ (kJ mol^{-1})

If given value of 223 used ans = −311

Allow 1 / 3 for +410 and +311

1

(iv) (Bond enthalpy of) Cl−F bond in ClF is different from that in ClF_3

Allow Cl-F bond (enthalpy) is different in different compounds (QoL)

1

(d) NaCl is ionic / not covalent

1

[11]

M4.(a) $3N_2H_4 \longrightarrow 4NH_3 + N_2$

Or multiples

Ignore state symbols

1

(b) M1 enthalpy / heat (energy) change / required / needed to break / dissociate a covalent bond (or a specified covalent bond)

Ignore bond making

Ignore standard conditions

M2** requires an attempt at **M1

M2 average / mean over different molecules / compounds / substances

2

(c) M1

$\sum$ (bonds broken) − $\sum$ (bonds formed) = *ΔH*

***M1** could stand alone*

OR

Sum of bonds broken − Sum of bonds formed = *ΔH*

Award full marks for correct answer

M2 (also scores **M1**)

Ignore units

4(+388) + 163 + 2(146) + 4(463) − 944 − 8(463) = *Δ*H
OR broken +3859 (2007) formed − 4648 (2796)

M3

*Δ*H = **− 789** (kJ mol^{-1})

Two marks can score with an arithmetic error in the working

Award 1 mark for + 789

*Credit **one mark only** for calculating either the sum of the bonds broken or the sum of the bonds formed provided this is the only mark that is to be awarded*

Students may use a cycle and gain full marks

3

[6]