M1. (a) (i) $-\log[H^+]$ or $\log 1/[H^+]$

penalise missing square brackets here only

1

(ii) 0.81

2dp required, no other answer allowed

1

(iii) **M1** mol $H^+ = 1.54 \times 10^{-3}$

if wrong no further mark
if 1.5×10^{-3} allow M1 but not M2 for 2.82

1

M2 pH = 2.81

allow more than 2dp but not fewer

1

(b) **M1** $[H^+] = 3.31 \times 10^{-3}$

1

M2 $K_a = \frac{[H^+][X^-]}{[HX]}$ or $\frac{[H^+]^2}{[HX]}$ or using numbers

do not penalise ( ) or one or more missing [ ]

1

M3 $[HX] = \frac{[H^+]^2}{K_a} = \frac{(3.31 \times 10^{-3})^2}{4.83 \times 10^{-5}}$

allow conseq on their $[H^+]^2/(4.83 \times 10^{-5})$ (AE)
if upside down, no further marks after M2

1

M4 [HX] = 0.227

allow 0.225 – 0.23

1

(c) **M1** extra/added OH^- removed by reaction with H^+ or the acid

1

M2 correct discussion of equn shift i.e. $HX \rightleftharpoons H^+ + X^-$ moves to right

1

OR

ratio $\frac{[HX]}{[X^-]}$ remains almost constant

(d) (i) **M1** mol HY = $(50 \times 10^{-3}) \times 0.428 = 0.0214$

OR [Y] = .0236 × $\frac{1000}{50} = 0.472$

mark for answer

1

M2 $[H^+] = 1.35 \times 10^{-5} \times \frac{0.0214}{0.0236}$

OR $1.35 \times 10^{-5} = [H^+] \times \frac{0.0236}{0.0214}$

OR $[H^+] = 1.35 \times 10^{-5} \times \frac{0.428}{0.472}$

OR $1.35 \times 10^{-5} = [H^+] \times \frac{0.472}{0.428}$

must be numbers not just rearrangement of Ka expression

If either HY value or Y^- value wrong, (apart from AE -1) lose M2 and M3

1

M3 $[H^+] = 1.22 \times 10^{-5}$

mark for answer

1

M4 pH = 4.91

allow more than 2dp but not fewer

allow M4 for correct pH calculation using their $[H^+]$ (this applies in (d)(i) only)

1

If Henderson Hasselbalch equation used:

M1 mol HY = $(50 \times 10^{-3}) \times 0.428 = 0.0214$

OR [Y] = .0236 × $\frac{1000}{50}$ = 0.472

mark for answer

1

M2 p*K*a = 4.87

1

M3 $\log\left(\frac{0.0214}{0.0236}\right)$ = –0.043

$\log\left(\frac{0.428}{0.472}\right)$ = –0.043

If either HY value or Y^- value wrong, (apart from AE-1) lose M3 and M4

1

M4 pH = 4.87 – (– 0.043) = 4.91

allow more than 2dp but not fewer

1

(ii) Can score full marks for correct consequential use of their HY and Y^- values from d(i)

M1 Mol HY after adding NaOH = 0.0214 – 5.0 × 10^{-4} = 0.0209

AE in subtraction loses just M1
If wrong initial mol HY (i.e. not conseq to part d(i)) or no subtraction or subtraction of wrong amount, lose M1 and M3

1

M2 Mol Y^- after adding NaOH = 0.0236 + 5.0 × 10^{-4} = 0.0241

AE in addition loses just M2
If wrong mol Y^- (i.e. not conseq to part d(i)) or no addition or addition of wrong amount lose M2 and next mark gained

1

M3 $[H^+]$ = 1.35 × 10^{-5} × $\frac{0.0209}{0.0241}$ (= 1.17 × 10^{-5})

if convert to concentrations

$[H^+]$ = 1.35 × 10^{-5} × $\frac{0.418}{0.482}$ (= 1.17 × 10^{-5})

1

if HY/Y^- upside down, no further marks

M4 pH = 4.93

allow more than 2dp but not fewer

NOT allow M4 for correct pH calculation using their $[H^+]$ (this allowance applies in (d)(i) only)

1

If Henderson Hasselbalch equation used:

Can score full marks for correct consequential use of their HY and Y^- values from d(i)

M1 Mol HY after adding NaOH = $0.0214 - 5.0 \times 10^{-4} = 0.0209$

AE in subtraction loses just M1
If wrong initial mol HY (i.e. not conseq to part d(i)) or no subtraction or subtraction of wrong amount lose M1 and M3

1

M2 Mol Y^- after adding NaOH = $0.0236 + 5.0 \times 10^{-4} = 0.0241$

AE in addition loses just M2
If wrong mol Y^- (i.e. not conseq to part d(i)) or no addition or addition of wrong amount lose M2 and next mark gained

1

M3 $\log \left(\frac{0.0209}{0.0241}\right) = -0.062$

if HY/Y^- upside down, no further marks

1

M4 pH = 4.87 – (– 0.062) = 4.93

allow more than 2dp but not fewer

1

[18]

M2. (a) (i) $-\log[H^+]$

or $\log 1/[H^+]$
penalise ( )

1

(ii) $[H^+] = 0.56$

mark for the answer; allow 2dp or more

1

$[H_2SO_4] = ½ \times 0.56 = 0.28$

1

(b) (i) $CH_3COOH + NaOH \rightarrow CH_3COONa + H_2O$

OR

$CH_3COOH + OH^- \rightarrow CH_3COO^- + H_2O$

Allow CH_3CO_2H etc

1

(ii) mol acid = $(25.0 \times 10^{-3}) \times 0.41 = 1.025 \times 10^{-2}$ or 1.03×10^{-2}

1

$[NaOH] = 1.025 \times 10^{-2}/22.6 \times 10^{-3} = 0.45(4)$

mark for answer
if not 0.454 look back for error

1

OR

$[NaOH] = 1.03 \times 10^{-2}/22.6 \times 10^{-3} = 0.456$ or 0.46

(iii) cresol purple

1

(iv) NaOH reacts with <u>carbon dioxide</u> (in the air)

1

(c) (i) $K_a = \dfrac{[H^+][CH_3COO^-]}{[CH_3COOH]}$

allow molecular formulae or minor slip in formulae

penalise ( )
allow H_3O^+
not allow HA etc

1

(ii) $K_a = \frac{[H^+]^2}{[CH_3COOH]}$ or with numbers

1

allow HA etc here
This can be scored in part (c)(i) but doesn't score there.

$[H^+] = (\sqrt{(1.74 \times 10^{-5} \times 0.410)} = \sqrt{(7.13 \times 10^{-6})}) = 2.67 \times 10^{-3}$

1

mark for 2.67×10^{-3} or 2.7×10^{-3} either gives 2.57

pH = 2.57 can give three ticks here for (c)(ii)
penalise decimal places < 2 >

1

pH mark conseq on their $[H^+]$
so 5.15 gets 2 marks where square root not taken

(iii) **M1** mol OH^- = $(10.0 \times 10^{-3}) \times 0.10 = 1.0 \times 10^{-3}$

If no subtraction or other wrong chemistry the max score is 3 for M1, M2 and M4

1

M2 orig mol HA = $(25.0 \times 10^{-3}) \times 0.41 = 0.01025$

1

or 1.025×10^{-2} or 1.03×10^{-2}

M3 mol <u>HA</u> in buffer = orig mol HA – mol OH^-

1

= 0.00925 or 0.0093

If A^- is wrong, max 3 for M1, M2 and M3 or use of $pH = pKa – log [HA]/[A^-]$

M4 mol A^- in buffer = mol OH^- = 1.0×10^{-3}

Mark is for insertion of correct numbers in correct expression for $[H^+]$

1

M5 $[H^+] = \left(\frac{K_a \times [CH_3COOH]}{[CH_3COO^-]} = \right)$

1

$\frac{(1.74 \times 10^{-5})(0.00925)}{0.0010}$ or $\frac{(1.74 \times 10^{-5})(0.00930)}{0.0010}$

(= 1.61×10^{-4} or 1.62×10^{-4})

M6 pH = 3.79 can give six ticks for 3.79

if [HA]/[A^-] upside down lose M5 & M6

If wrong method e.g. $[H^+]^2/[HA]$ max 3 for M1, M2 and M3

Some may calculate concentrations
[HA] = 0.264 and [A^-] = 0.0286 and rounding this to 0.029 gives pH = 3.80 (which is OK)

NB Unlike (c)(ii), this pH mark is NOT awarded conseq to their $[H^+]$ unless following AE

BEWARE: using 0.01025 wrongly instead of 0.00925 gives pH = 3.75
(this gets 3 for M1, M2 & M4)

1

[18]

M3.(a) (i) $[H^+][OH^-]$

1

$-\log [H^+]$

1

(ii) $[H^+] = [OH^-]$

1

(iii) $(2.0 \times 10^{-3}) \times 0.5 = 1.0 \times 10^{-3}$

1

(iv) $[H^+] = \frac{4.02 \times 10^{-14}}{1.0 \times 10^{-3}}$ $(= 4.02 \times 10^{-11})$

1

pH = 10.40

1

(b) (i) $K_a = \underline{[H^+][CH_3CH_2COO^-]}$

$[CH_3CH_2COOH]$

1

$= \dfrac{[H^+]}{[CH_3CH_2COOH]}$

1

$[H^+] = \sqrt{(1.35 \times 10^{-5}) \times 0.125}$ $(= 1.30 \times 10^{-3})$

1

pH = 2.89

1

(c) (i) $(50.0 \times 10^{-3}) \times 0.125 = 6.25 \times 10^{-3}$

1

(ii) $(6.25 \times 10^{-3}) – (1.0 \times 10–3) = 5.25 \times 10^{-3}$

1

(iii) mol salt formed $= 1.0 \times 10^{-3}$

1

$[H^+] = K_a \times \dfrac{[CH_3CH_2COOH]}{[CH_3CH_2COO–)}$

1

$= (1.35 \times 10^{-5}) \times \dfrac{(5.25 \times 10^{-3})/V}{(1.0 \times 10^{-3})/V}$ $(= 7.088 \times 10^{-5})$

1

pH = 4.15

1

[16]