M1. (a) (i) Co/Cobalt

If Co or Cobalt not given CE = 0

ignore case in symbol for Co

1

(+) 4

1

(+) 3

Allow 4 and 3 in either order

1

(ii) $Li \rightarrow Li^{+} + e^{-}$

Ignore state symbols

Allow e without -ve sign

Do not allow equilibrium sign

1

(iii) Platinum is a conductor

1

(Platinum is) unreactive/inert

Ignore mention of surface area or catalyst

Allow 2 marks if two properties given on one answer line

Apply list principle to contradictions/wrong answers

Do not allow platinum resists corrosion

1

(iv) Li reacts with water/forms lithium hydroxide

Allow water breaks down (or is electrolysed) on re-charge

1

(b) (i) $Pt \mid SO_3^{2-}(aq), SO_4^{2-}(aq) \mid\mid ClO_3^{-}(aq), Cl^{-}(aq) \mid Pt$

State symbols an ',' not necessary

Allow | in place of ',' NOT ',' in place of |

Ignore H^{+} and H_2O

Deduct one mark for each mistake (e.g. Pt missed twice counts as two mistakes)

Allow reverse order for whole cell

Pt | *Cl*$^-$, *ClO*$_3^-$ || *SO*$_4^{2-}$, *SO*$_3^{2-}$ | *Pt*

2

(ii) $ClO_3^- + 3SO_3^{2-} \rightarrow Cl^- + 3SO_4^{2-}$

1

Oxidising agent ClO_3^-

1

Reducing agent SO_3^{2-}

1

[12]

M2. (a) Hydrogen/H_2 gas/bubbles

1

1.0 mol dm^{-3} HCl/H^+

1

At 298K and 100kPa

Allow 1 bar instead of 100 kPa
Do not allow 1 atm

1

Pt (electrode)

1

(b) $Li^+ + MnO_2 + e^- \rightarrow LiMnO_2$

Ignore state symbols

1

–0.13(V)

1

(c) Fe^{3+} ions reduced to Fe^{2+}

Can score from equation/scheme

1

Because $E(Fe^{3+}/Fe^{2+}) > E(H^+/H_2)$/*E*(hydrogen)

Allow emf/E_{cell} +ve/0.77V
Allow Fe^{3+} better oxidising agent than H^+

Allow H_2 better reducing agent than Fe^{2+}
Only award this explanation mark if previous mark given

1

(d) Moles $Cr_2O_7^{2-}$ = $\underline{23.7 \times 0.01/1000}$ = 2.37×10^{-4}

1

1 mol $Cr_2O_7^{2-}$ reacts with 6 mol Fe^{2+} so moles Fe^{2+} in 25 cm^3 = $6 \times 2.37 \times 10^{-4} = 1.422 \times 10^{-3}$

1

M1 × 6

Moles Fe^{2+} in 250 cm^3 = 1.422×10^{-2}

M2 × 10 or M4/10

1

Original moles Fe^{2+} = $\underline{10.00/277.9}$ = 0.0360

Independent mark

1

Moles Fe^{2+} oxidised = 0.0360 – 0.0142 = 0.0218

M4 – M3

1

% oxidised = (0.0218 × 100)/0.0360 = 60.5%

(M5 × 100)/M4
Allow 60 to 61
Note Max 3 if mol ratio for M2 wrong
eg 1:5 gives 67.1%
1:1 gives 93.4%
Note also, 39.5% (39-40) scores M1, M2, M3 and M4 (4 marks)

1

[14]

M3. (a) By definition

allow 'set to this value'

1

(b) 1.23 V

Allow + or –

1

(c) $Pt|H_2(g)|OH^-(aq),H_2O(l)||O_2(g)|H_2O(l),OH^-(aq)|Pt$

H_2O not essential, allow reverse order

Correct but with Pt missing

1

Includes Pt with correct representation

1

(d) Uses $O_2 + 2H_2O + 4e^- \rightarrow 4OH^-$

And (2×) $2OH^- + H_2 \rightarrow 2H_2O + 2e^-$

1

$2H_2 + O_2 \rightarrow 2H_2O$

1

(e) Increases the surface area (so reaction faster)

1

(f) Overall reaction is the same ($2H_2 + O_2 \rightarrow 2H_2O$)

Or shows e.m.f. is the same

1

(g) Hydrogen and oxygen supplied continuously

OR

Can be operated without stopping to recharge

Or can be refuelled quickly
Allow any one mark

1

(h) Hydrogen may need to be made using an energy source that is not 'carbon neutral'

1

[10]

M4.(a) (Standard) hydrogen (electrode) **(1)**

1

(b) (i) To allow transfer of electrons / provide a reaction surface **(1)**

(ii) 298 K **(1)**
Both F^{3+} (aq) and Fe^{2+} (aq) have a concentration of 1 mol dm^{-3} **(1)** (QoL)
OR $[H^+]$ = 1 mol dm^{-3}

NOT zero current or 100 kPa

3

(c) +1.34 V **(1)**
$2\ MnO_4^- + 5\ H_2SO_3 \rightarrow 2\ Mn^{2+} + 5\ SO_4^{2-} + 3\ H_2O + 4\ H^+$
Correct species / order **(1)**
Balanced and cancelled **(1)**

Allow one for $2\ MnO_4^- + 5\ H_2SO_3 \rightarrow 2\ Mn^{2+} + 5\ SO_4^{2-}$

3

(d) (i) Ce^{4+} (aq) **(1)**

(ii) VO_2^+ (aq) **(1)**; Cl_2 **(1)**

Penalise additional answers to zero

3

(e) Pt | Fe^{2+} (aq), Fe^{3+} (aq) || Ce^{4+}(aq), Ce^{3+} (aq) | Pt
Correct species **(1)**
Correct order **(1)**

Deduct one mark for each error

2

[12]