M1.(a) $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2$

Allow correct numbers that are not superscripted

1

(b) $Ca(s) + 2H_2O(l) \longrightarrow Ca^{2+}(aq) + 2OH^-(aq) + H_2(g)$

State symbols essential

1

(c) Oxidising agent

1

(d) $Ca(g) \longrightarrow Ca^+(g) + e^-$

State symbols essential

Allow 'e' without the negative sign

1

(e) Decrease

If answer to 'trend' is not 'decrease', then chemical error = 0 / 3

1

Ions get bigger / more (energy) shells

Allow atoms instead of ions

1

Weaker attraction of ion to lost electron

1

[7]

M2.(a) Silicon / Si

If not silicon then CE = 0 / 3

1

covalent (bonds)

M3 dependent on correct M2

1

Strong or many of the (covalent) bonds need to be broken / needs a lot of energy to break the (covalent) bonds

Ignore hard to break

1

(b) Argon / Ar

If not argon then CE = 0 / 3. But if Kr chosen, lose M1 and allow M2+M3

1

Large(st) number of protons / large(st) nuclear charge

Ignore smallest atomic radius

1

Same amount of shielding / same number of shells / same number of energy levels

Allow similar shielding

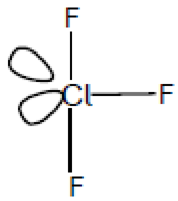
1

(c) Chlorine / Cl

*Not Cl_2, Not C**L**, Not Cl^2*

1

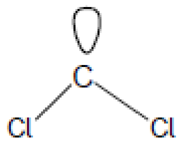
(d) (i)



Or any structure with 3 bonds and 2 lone pairs

Ignore any angles shown

1



Or a structure with 2 bonds and 1 lone pair

1

(ii) Bent / v shape

Ignore non-linear, angular and triangular

Apply list principle

1

(iii) $\frac{1}{2} Cl_2 + \frac{3}{2} F_2 \longrightarrow ClF_3$

No multiples

Ignore state symbols

1

[11]

M3.(a) (i) 1.6734×10^{-24} (g)

Only.

1.6734×10^{-27} kg

Not 1.67×10^{-24} (g).

1

(ii) **B**

1

(b) (i) $\frac{10x + 11y}{x + y} = 10.8$

OR ratio 10:11 = 1:4 **OR** 20:80 etc

Allow idea that there are 5 × 0.2 divisions between 10 and 11.

1

abundance of ^{10}B is 20(%)

OR

$\frac{10x}{100} + \frac{11(100-x)}{100} = 10.8$

$10x + 1100 - 11x = 1080$

$\therefore x = 1100 - 1080 = 20\%$

Correct answer scores M1 and M2.

1

(ii) Same number of electrons (in outer shell or orbital)

Ignore electrons determine chemical properties.

Same electronic configuration / arrangement

Ignore protons unless wrong.

1

(c) Range between 3500 and 10 000 kJ mol^{-1}

1

(d) $B^{+}(g) \longrightarrow B^{2+}(g) + e^{(-)}$

$B^{+}(g) - e^{(-)} \longrightarrow B^{2+}(g)$

$B^{+}(g) + e^{(-)} \longrightarrow B^{2+}(g) + 2e^{(-)}$

Ignore state symbol on electron even if wrong.

1

(e) Electron being removed from a positive ion (therefore needs more energy) / electron being removed is closer to the nucleus

Must imply removal of an electron.

Allow electron removed from a + particle / species or from a 2+ ion.

Not electron removed from a higher / lower energy level / shell.

Not electron removed from a higher energy sub-level / orbital.

Ignore electron removed from a lower energy sub-level / orbital.

Ignore 'more protons than electrons'.

Not 'greater nuclear charge'.

Ignore 'greater effective nuclear charge'.

Ignore shielding.

1

[8]

M4.(a) (i) d (block) **OR** D (block)

Ignore transition metals / series.

Do not allow any numbers in the answer.

1

(ii) Contains positive (metal) ions or protons or nuclei and delocalised / mobile / free / sea of electrons

Ignore atoms.

1

Strong attraction between them or strong metallic bonds

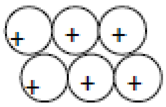
Allow 'needs a lot of energy to break / overcome' instead of 'strong'.

If strong attraction between incorrect particles, then CE = 0 / 2.

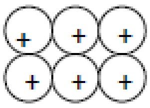
If molecules / intermolecular forces / covalent bonding / ionic bonding mentioned then CE=0.

1

(iii)



OR



M1 is for regular arrangement of atoms / ions (min 6 metal particles).

M2 for + sign in each metal atom / ion.

Allow 2^+ sign.

2

(iv) Layers / planes / sheets of atoms or ions can slide over one another

QoL.

1

(b) (i) $1s^2\ 2s^2\ 2p^6\ 3s^2\ 3p^6\ 3d^8\ (4s^0)$

Only.

1

(ii) $NiCl_2.6H_2O$ + **6** $SOCl_2 \longrightarrow NiCl_2$ + **6** SO_2 + **12** HCl

Allow multiples.

1

NaOH / NH_3 / $CaCO_3$ / CaO

Allow any name or formula of alkali or base.

Allow water.

1

[9]

M5.(a) $Al + 1.5Cl_2 \rightarrow AlCl_3$

Accept multiples.

Also $2Al + 3Cl_2 \rightarrow Al_2Cl_6$

Ignore state symbols.

1

(b) Coordinate / dative (covalent)

If wrong CE=0/2 if covalent mark on.

1

Electron pair on Cl^- donated to Al(Cl_3)

QoL

Lone pair from Cl^- not just Cl

Penalise wrong species.

1

(c) Al_2Cl_6 or $AlBr_3$

Allow Br_3Al or Cl_6Al_2

Upper and lower case letters must be as shown.

Not $2AlCl_3$

1

(d) $SiCl_4$ / silicon tetrachloride

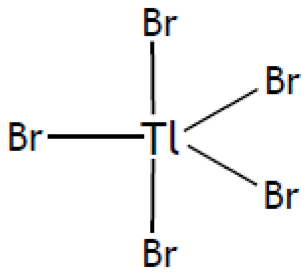
Accept silicon(4) chloride or silicon(IV) chloride.

Upper and lower case letters must be as shown.

Not silicon chloride.

1

(e)



Accept shape containing 5 bonds and no lone pairs from Tl to each of 5 Br atoms.

Ignore charge.

1

Trigonal bipyramid(al)

1

(f) (i) Cl — Tl — Cl

Accept this linear structure only with no lone pair on Tl

1

(ii) (Two) bonds (pairs of electrons) repel equally / (electrons in) the bonds repel to be as far apart as possible

Dependent on linear structure in (f)(i).

Do not allow electrons / electron pairs repel alone.

1

(g) Second

1

[10]

M6.A

[1]

M7.(a) **Y**

1

(b) **X** 1

(c) Jump in trend of ionisation energies after removal of fifth electron

Fits with an element with 5 outer electrons ($4s^2 3d^3$) like V 1

(d) Explanation: Two different colours of solution are observed 1

Because each colour is due to vanadium in a different oxidation state 1

(e) **Stage 1:** mole calculations in either order

Moles of vanadium = 50.0 × 0.800 / 1000 = 4.00 × 10^{-2}

Extended response

Maximum of 5 marks for answers which do not show a sustained line of reasoning which is coherent, relevant, substantiated and logically structured. 1

Moles of SO_2 = pV / RT = (98 000 × 506 × 10^{-6}) / (8.31 × 293)

= 2.04 × 10^{-2} 1

Stage 2: moles of electrons added to NH_4VO_3

When SO_2 (sulfur(IV) oxide) acts as a reducing agent, it is oxidised to sulfate(VI) ions so this is a two electron change 1

Moles of electrons released when SO_2 is oxidised = 2.04 × 10^{-2} × 2

= 4.08 × 10^{-2} 1

Stage 3: conclusion

But in NH_4VO_3 vanadium is in oxidation state 5

1

4.00×10^{-2} mol vanadium has gained 4.08×10^{-2} mol of electrons therefore 1 mol vanadium has gained 4.08×10^{-2} / 4.00 × 10 – 2 = 1 mol of electrons to the nearest integer, so new oxidation state is 5 – 1 = 4

1

[11]