

GCSE Chemistry

Chemical Cells and Fuel Cells

Mark Scheme

Time available: 50 minutes Marks available: 46 marks

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Mark schemes



- (a) copper, zinc, sodium chloride solution
- (b) a reactant is used up

allow the reaction stops allow electrolyte / electrode / ions / metal / metal hydroxide / alkali for reactant

1

(c) the reaction is not reversible

1

(d) $2H_2 + O_2 \longrightarrow 2H_2O$ allow fractions / multiples allow 1 mark for O_2

2

(e) **Level 3:** A judgement, strongly linked and logically supported by a sufficient range of correct reasons, is given.

5-6

Level 2: Some logically linked reasons are given. There may also be a simple judgement.

3-4

Level 1: Relevant points are made. This is not logically linked.

1-2

No relevant content

 $\mathbf{0}$

Indicative content





from the table	from other knowledge		
 time for refuelling a fuel cell is faster than recharging or a fuel cell does not need to be recharged a fuel cell has a greater range 	 hydrogen can be renewable if made by electrolysis using renewable energy lithium-ion batteries can catch fire produces only water or no pollutants produced lithium-ion batteries may release toxic chemicals on disposal lithium-ion batteries (eventually cannot be recharged so) have a finite life 		

reasons why the lithium-ion battery could be judged as better

from the table	from other knowledge		
 lithium-ion uses energy more efficiently cost of lithium-ion car much less cost of recharging much less than refuelling with hydrogen 	 hydrogen is often made from fossil fuels so is not renewable charging points are more widely available than hydrogen filling stations hydrogen takes up a lot of space or is difficult to store hydrogen can be highly flammable / explosive no emissions produced (catalyst in the hydrogen fuel-cell eventually becomes poisoned so) have a finite life 		

[11]

2. (a) magnesium zinc iron tin (copper)

three in the correct order scores 1 mark all correct scores 2 marks

	(b)	use 4 cells (each of voltage 1.5 V)	l	Access Tuition
		connect in series		www.accesstuition.com $oldsymbol{1}$
	(c)	reaction stops		
		(because) one of the reactants is used up		1
	(d)	(hydrogen +) oxygen (→ water)		1
				1
	(e)	 any two from: produces water water is not harmful / polluting does not produce carbon dioxide does not produce other named pollutant 		
		allow an answer of only produces water for 2 marks		² [9]
3.	(a)	the chemical reaction is reversible		1
	(b)	 any two from: type of electrode electrolyte concentration of electrolyte temperature 		2
	(c)	H_2 + 2 OH ⁻ \rightarrow 2 H ₂ O + 2 e ⁻ allow multiples		
	(d)	contains OH ⁻ ions		1
				1

(e) (bonds broken)

$$((6 \times 412) + (2 \times 360) + (2 \times 464) + (3 \times 498)) = 5614$$



1

(bonds made)

$$((4 \times 805) + (8 \times 464)) = 6932$$

1

(overall energy change)

$$(6932 - 5614) = -1318 (kJ / mol)$$

allow ecf from marking point 1 and / or marking point 2

1

an answer of 1318 (kJ / mol) scores 3 marks

[8]

4.

(a) (zinc has) lost electron(s)

accept loss of electrons

copper is the least reactive (b)

1

1

because it gave the most negative voltage when it was metal 2

it gave the biggest voltage with chromium

or

it gave the most positive voltage when it was metal 1

1

-0.7 V (c)

1

The voltage with chromium and copper is 1.2

accept use of other cell pairings such as tin with copper and tin with

iron

1

The voltage with chromium and iron is 0.5 and copper is less reactive (than iron)

1

(d) hydrogen + oxygen = water

1

(e) $H_2 \rightarrow 2H^+ + 2e^-$

1

1

$$\mathrm{O_2} \ + \ 4\mathrm{H^+} \ + \ 4\mathrm{e^-} \ \rightarrow \ 2\mathrm{H_2O}$$

[9]



1

(b)	using hydrogen saves petrol / diesel / crude oil
	allow crude oil is non-renewable
	ignore hydrogen is renewable

1

using hydrogen (in fuel cells) does not cause pollution accept no carbon dioxide produced allow less carbon dioxide produced allow hydrogen produces <u>only</u> water

1

(c) (i) (-)486

correct answer with or without working gains **3** marks if answer is incorrect:

(2 × 436) + 498 **or** 1370 gains **1** mark 4 × 464 **or** 1856 gains **1** mark correct subtraction of ecf gains **1** mark

3

(ii) products lower than reactants

1

reaction curve correctly drawn

1

1

activation energy labelled

[9]