

GCSE Chemistry

Group 7 Elements

Mark Scheme

Time available: 57 minutes Marks available: 55 marks

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Mark schemes

1	(a)	7	
••			1
	(b)	small molecule	
			1
	(c)	F ₂	
			1
	(d)	the reactivity decreases (going down Group 7)	
		allow the reactivity decreases from chlorine to iodine	
			1
		(because) chlorine displaces bromine and iodine	
		allow (because) chlorine has two reactions	
		allow (because) neither bromine nor iodine can displace	
		Chionne	1
		(and) bromine displaces iodine or iodine does not react	
		allow (and) bromine has one reaction	
		or iodine has no reactions	
		allow (and) iodine cannot displace bromine	
			1
	(e)	80	
			1
	(f)	(1.2 kg =) 1200 (g)	
		or (900 g =) 0.9 (kg)	
			1
		(900	
		$\left(\frac{1200}{1200} \times 100\right) = 75(\%)$	
		or	
		$\left(\frac{0.9}{1.2} \times 100\right) = 75(\%)$	
		allow an answer correctly calculated from:	
		900 1001	
		incorrect attempt at	
		or	
		$\left(\frac{\text{conversion of }900}{1.2}\times100\right)$	

an answer of 75 (%) scores **2** marks

1

2.	(a)	The forces between iodine molecules are stronger	1
	(b)	anything in range +30 to +120	
	(c)	Brown	1
			1
	(d)	$2 I^{-} + CI_{2} \rightarrow I_{2} + 2 CI^{-}$	1
	(e)	It contains ions which can move	1
	(f)	hydrogen iodine	1
			I [6]
3	(a)	potassium chloride and iodine	
0.		either order	
		allow KCI for potassium chloride and I_2 for iodine	1
	(b)	(chlorine's) outer electrons / shell closer to the nucleus	
		allow chlorine has fewer shells	
		allow chlorine atom is smaller than iodine atom	
		ignore chlorine has fewer outer shells	
			1
		(so) the chlorine nucleus has greater attraction for outer electrons / shell	
		allow chlorine has less shielding	
		do not accept incorrect types of attraction	
			1
		(so) chlorine gains an electron more easily	
			1
		max 2 marks can be awarded if the answer refers to chloride / iodide instead of chlorine / iodine	
		allow converse statements	
		allow energy levels for shells throughout	
	(c)	hydrogen chloride is made of small molecules	
		allow hydrogen chloride is simple molecular	1
		(so hydrogen chloride) has weak intermolecular forces*	Ĩ
			1
		(intermolecular forces) require little energy to overcome*	1
		*do not accept reference to bonds breaking unless	1 1
		applied to intermolecular bonds	

(d) (bonds broken = 4(412) + 193 =)1841

4.

1 (bonds formed = 3(412) + 366 + X =) 1602 + X 1 -51 = 1841 - (1602 + X)allow use of incorrectly calculated values of bonds broken and / or bonds formed from steps 1 and 2 for steps 3 and 4 1 (X =) 290 (kJ/mol) allow a correctly calculated answer from use of -51 =bonds formed – bonds broken 1 OR alternative method ignoring the 3 unchanged C-H bonds (412 + 193 =) 605(1)366 + X (1) -51 = 605 - (366 + X)(1)(X =) 290 (kJ/mol) (1) an answer of 290 (kJ/mol) scores 4 marks an answer of 188 (kJ/mol) scores 3 marks an incorrect answer for one step does not prevent allocation of marks for subsequent steps [11] (a) increase 1 (b) (i) Na⁺ and Br⁻ both required 1 sodium chloride (ii) allow NaCl do not allow sodium chlorine 1 (iii) chlorine is more reactive than bromine allow converse argument allow symbols Cl, Cl₂, Br and Br₂ allow chlorine / it is more reactive do not allow chloride or bromide 1

(iv) fluorine

allow F / F_{2.} do **not** allow fluoride.

					[5]
5.	(a)	(i)	Halogens	1	
		(ii)	They consist of molecules	1	
			They have coloured vapours	1	
	(b)	(i)	7 / seven	1	
		(ii)	liquid	1	
		(iii)	astatine	1	
			allow obvious mis-spelling ignore At	_	
	(c)	(c) chlorine reacts with (the) bromide [owtte]		1	
		chlo	rine reacts with (the) iodide [owtte]	1	
			allow chlorine reacts with both or		
			chlorine has more reactions for 2 marks or		
			bromine reacts with one and iodine does not react at all for 2 marks	1	
6.	(a)	any	(must be named)	1	
	(b)	F_2		1	
	(c)	—/F		1	
	(d)	(i)	covalent	1	
		(ii)	made of molecules etc.	1	
			type of bonding when non-metals react.	1	[5]
					[~]

1

7.	(a)	gas		1
	(b)	-35 (°C)		
			allow any value between -35 °C and -100 °C	1
	(c)	increase		1
		increase		I
			allow become stronger	1
	(d)	chlorine ga	as is toxic	-
				1
	(e)	increased		1
		chlorine (a or	toms) are now part of the solid (iron chloride)	
		the mass c	of the chlorine (atoms) is now also measured	1
	(f)	burns very	vigorously	
			allow burns violently	
			allow brighter (orange) glow	
			allow explodes	
				1
	(g)	2 Fe + 3 Bi	$r_2 \rightarrow 2 \text{ FeBr}_3$	
			allow multiples	
				1
	(h)	56 + (3 × 8	30)	
				1
		= 296		
			ignore units	1
				[11]