



Cambridge International AS & A Level

CHEMISTRY**9701/43**

Paper 4 A Level Structured Questions

October/November 2022**MARK SCHEME**Maximum Mark: 100

Published

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

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This document consists of **16** printed pages.

PUBLISHED**Generic Marking Principles**

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently, e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

Science-Specific Marking Principles

- 1 Examiners should consider the context and scientific use of any keywords when awarding marks. Although keywords may be present, marks should not be awarded if the keywords are used incorrectly.
- 2 The examiner should not choose between contradictory statements given in the same question part, and credit should not be awarded for any correct statement that is contradicted within the same question part. Wrong science that is irrelevant to the question should be ignored.
- 3 Although spellings do not have to be correct, spellings of syllabus terms must allow for clear and unambiguous separation from other syllabus terms with which they may be confused (e.g. ethane / ethene, glucagon / glycogen, refraction / reflection).
- 4 The error carried forward (ecf) principle should be applied, where appropriate. If an incorrect answer is subsequently used in a scientifically correct way, the candidate should be awarded these subsequent marking points. Further guidance will be included in the mark scheme where necessary and any exceptions to this general principle will be noted.
- 5 'List rule' guidance

For questions that require ***n*** responses (e.g. State **two** reasons ...):
 - The response should be read as continuous prose, even when numbered answer spaces are provided.
 - Any response marked *ignore* in the mark scheme should not count towards ***n***.
 - Incorrect responses should not be awarded credit but will still count towards ***n***.
 - Read the entire response to check for any responses that contradict those that would otherwise be credited. Credit should **not** be awarded for any responses that are contradicted within the rest of the response. Where two responses contradict one another, this should be treated as a single incorrect response.
 - Non-contradictory responses after the first ***n*** responses may be ignored even if they include incorrect science.

6 Calculation specific guidance

Correct answers to calculations should be given full credit even if there is no working or incorrect working, **unless** the question states 'show your working'.

For questions in which the number of significant figures required is not stated, credit should be awarded for correct answers when rounded by the examiner to the number of significant figures given in the mark scheme. This may not apply to measured values.

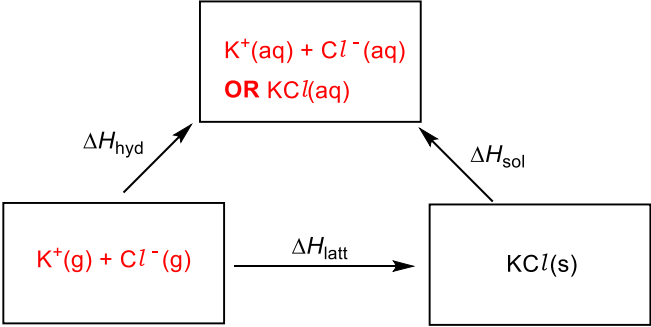
For answers given in standard form (e.g. $a \times 10^n$) in which the convention of restricting the value of the coefficient (a) to a value between 1 and 10 is not followed, credit may still be awarded if the answer can be converted to the answer given in the mark scheme.

Unless a separate mark is given for a unit, a missing or incorrect unit will normally mean that the final calculation mark is not awarded. Exceptions to this general principle will be noted in the mark scheme.

7 Guidance for chemical equations

Multiples / fractions of coefficients used in chemical equations are acceptable unless stated otherwise in the mark scheme.

State symbols given in an equation should be ignored unless asked for in the question or stated otherwise in the mark scheme.

Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)	 M1 $K^+(g)$ and $Cl^-(g)$ AND $KCl(aq)$ OR $K^+(aq) + Cl^-(aq)$ M2 three correct directional arrows COND M1	2
1(b)	use of data -155, -2493 AND 2×-364 [1] $\Delta H_{hyd} Mg^{2+} = -1920$ (kJ mol⁻¹) [1] min 3sf	2
1(c)	Mg^{2+} is smaller (than K^+) Mg^{2+} is greater charge (than K^+) - greater attraction between Mg^{2+} and Cl^- / between the ions (in $MgCl_2$) OR stronger ionic bonds (in $MgCl_2$)	2
1(d)(i)	enthalpy change when one mole of gaseous atoms formed from the element (in its standard state at 298 K)	1
1(d)(ii)	enthalpy change when every atom in one mole of gaseous atoms gains one electron OR one mole of gaseous atoms gains one mole of electrons	1
1(e)(i)	number of possible arrangements of particles and energy in a system	1

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(e)(ii)	ΔS is positive AND $\text{KCl(s)} \rightarrow \text{K}^{\text{+}}(\text{aq}) + \text{Cl}^{-}(\text{aq})$ / ionic lattice solid forms aqueous ions OWTTE [1] OR ΔS is positive AND ΔG is (therefore becomes) negative / $T\Delta S$ is greater than ΔH_{sol} OWTTE [1]	1
1(e)(iii)	more soluble AND ΔG is more negative at higher T / $T\Delta S$ is more positive at higher T / $-T\Delta S$ is more negative at higher ecf from (e)(ii) [sign ΔS]	1

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)(i)	(homogeneous is in the) same phase / state as reactants AND (heterogeneous is in a) different phase / state to reactants	1
2(a)(ii)	1 $\text{S}_2\text{O}_8^{2-} + 2\text{Fe}^{2+} \rightarrow 2\text{Fe}^{3+} + 2\text{SO}_4^{2-}$ [1] 2 $2\text{I}^{-} + 2\text{Fe}^{3+} \rightarrow 2\text{Fe}^{2+} + \text{I}_2$ [1]	2
2(a)(iii)	reactants are both anions / negatively charged AND so they repel each other OWTTE	1
2(b)(i)	rate = $k[\text{NO}]^2[\text{O}_2]$ OR rate = $8.6 \times 10^6 [\text{NO}]^2[\text{O}_2]$	1
2(b)(ii)	rate = $8.6 \times 10^6 \times (7.2 \times 10^{-4})^2 \times 1.9 \times 10^{-3}$ rate = $8.47 \times 10^{-3} (\text{mol dm}^{-3} \text{s}^{-1})$ min 2sf	1
2(c)(i)	(reaction is) first order wrt cisplatin / overall OR rate is directly proportional to concentration of cisplatin	1
2(c)(ii)	$0.693 / 2.50 \times 10^{-5} = (2.77 \times 10^4 \text{ s})$ OR $\ln 2 / 2.50 \times 10^{-5} = (2.77 \times 10^4 \text{ s})$	1

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(c)(iii)	initial concentration is $8.0 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ – five half-life periods have elapsed [1] time = $5 \times 27720 = 1.39 \times 10^5 \text{ s}$ [1] min 2 sf	2

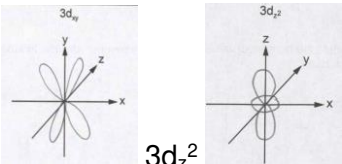
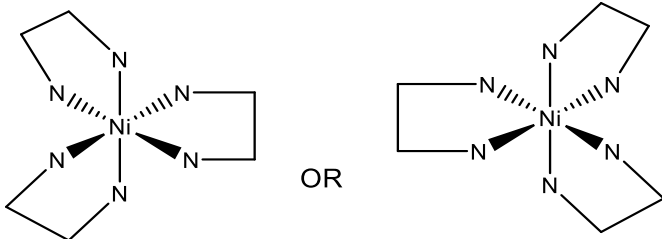
Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)(i)	(Ion ($\text{Sn}^{2+}/\text{Sn}^{4+}$) concentration) 1 mol dm^{-3} AND 298 K (25 °C)	1
3(a)(ii)	• both half-cells have Pt or C electrode • $\text{Sn}^{2+}/\text{Sn}^{4+}$ AND H^+ solutions • feasible gas delivery system • H_2 label • V/voltmeter AND correct circuit AND salt bridge touching solution • salt bridge labelled	3
3(a)(iii)	no (reaction) AND both $E^\ominus$ values (Sn^{2+}/Sn) -0.14 and (Cl_2/Cl^-) $+1.36$ [1] E_{cell} is -1.5 V / E_{cell} is negative OR $E^\ominus$ of $\text{Sn}^{4+}/\text{Sn}^{2+}$ is more negative/smaller than $E^\ominus$ of Cl_2/Cl^- [1]	2
3(a)(iv)	$\text{Sn}^{2+} \rightarrow \text{Sn}^{4+}$ and $\text{VO}^{2+} \rightarrow \text{V}^{3+}$ [1] $\text{Sn}^{2+} + 2\text{VO}^{2+} + 4\text{H}^+ \rightarrow \text{Sn}^{4+} + 2\text{V}^{3+} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ [1]	2
3(b)	moles of Sn = $2.95 / 118.7 = 0.0249$ moles moles of Al (is $2/3$ moles of Sn) = 0.0166 moles [1] mass of Al = $0.0166 \times 27 = 0.447 / 0.448 \text{ g to 3sf}$ [1] ecf	2

Question	Answer	Marks
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Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)(i)	ratio of concentration of the solute in two solvents at equilibrium [1]	1
4(a)(ii)	$3.50 = (1.62 / 100) / (0.38 / x)$ [1] $x = \mathbf{82}$ (cm ³) (82.0987654) [1] ecf M1 min 2sf	2
4(b)(i)	pH resists change when small amount of acid or base added	1
4(b)(ii)	$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COO}^-$ / salt of butanoic acid / sodium butanoate AND NaOH	1
4(c)(i)	$K_{\text{sp}} = [\text{Al}^{3+}][\text{OH}^-]^3$	1
4(c)(ii)	$[\text{OH}^-] = 3 \times 2.47 \times 10^{-9}$ OR 7.41×10^{-9} [1] $K_{\text{sp}} = [2.47 \times 10^{-9}][7.41 \times 10^{-9}]^3$ $= \mathbf{1.01} \times \mathbf{10^{-33}}$ min 2sf ecf from 1 st mark [1] mol ⁴ dm ⁻¹² [1]	3

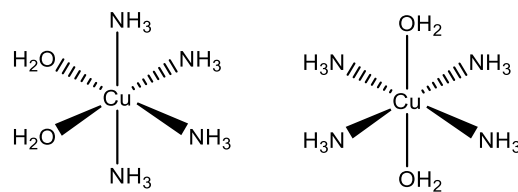
Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)	 $3d_{xy}$ $3d_{z^2}$	1
5(b)(i)	d orbital(s) of different energy / d-d splitting occurs electron(s) promoted / excited - wavelength of visible light absorbed AND complementary colour seen - different energy gap / different ΔE OR different frequency/wavelength of light is absorbed	4
5(b)(ii)	 OR	1
5(b)(iii)	octahedral AND optical isomerism	1
5(c)	Fe^{2+} is smaller / has a smaller radius OR Fe^{2+} greater charge density [1] polarises/distorts the anion / $\text{CO}_3^{(2)-}$ more [1]	2
5(d)(i)	colourless / (pale) green to pink / purple	1

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Question	Answer	Marks
5(d)(ii)	moles $\text{MnO}_4^- = 0.0100 \times 0.0350$ OR 3.50×10^{-4} moles $\text{Fe}^{2+} = 5 \times 3.50 \times 10^{-4}$ OR 1.75×10^{-3} [1] moles $\text{Fe}^{2+} = 1.75 \times 10^{-3} \times 4 = 7.00 \times 10^{-3}$ % of Fe = $(7.00 \times 10^{-3} \times 55.8) = 0.3906$ g = $0.3906 / 2.62 \times 100 = 14.9$ % by mass [1] ecf M1 min 2sf	2

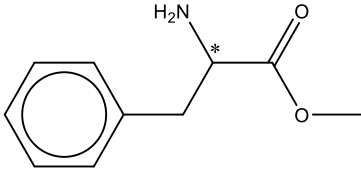
Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)(i)	$[\text{Cu}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+} + 2\text{OH}^- \rightarrow [\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4] + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ OR $[\text{Cu}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+} + 2\text{NaOH} \rightarrow [\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4] + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{Na}^+$	1
6(a)(ii)	$[\text{Cu}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+} + 4\text{Cl}^- \rightarrow [\text{CuCl}_4]^{2-} + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ OR $[\text{Cu}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+} + 4\text{HCl} \rightarrow [\text{CuCl}_4]^{2-} + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} + 4\text{H}^+$	1
6(b)(i)	 cis and trans drawn	1
6(b)(ii)	cis identified as polar AND trans identified as non-polar conditional on diagram	1
6(c)(i)	the equilibrium (constant) for the formation of the complex ion in a solvent from its constituent ions or molecules	1
6(c)(ii)	$[\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]^{2+}$ AND as K_{stab} is large OWTTE	1
6(c)(iii)	$K_{\text{stab}} = \frac{[\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]^{2+}}{[\text{Cu}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+}} [\text{NH}_3]^4$ [1] $\text{mol}^{-4} \text{dm}^{12}$ [1] ecf M1	2

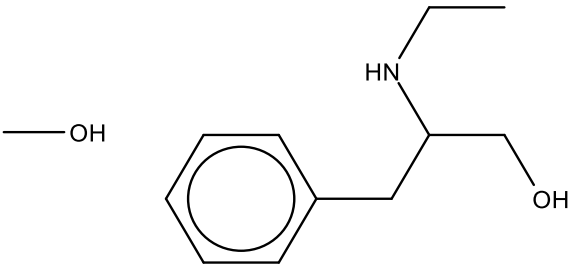
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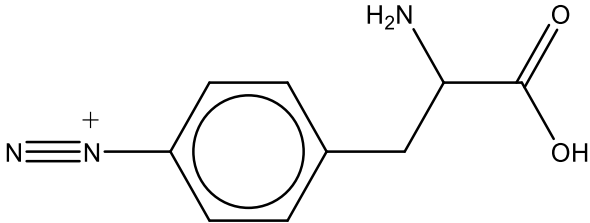
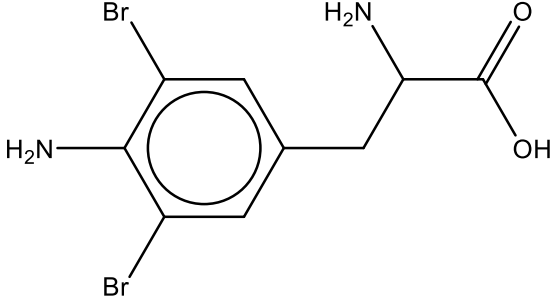
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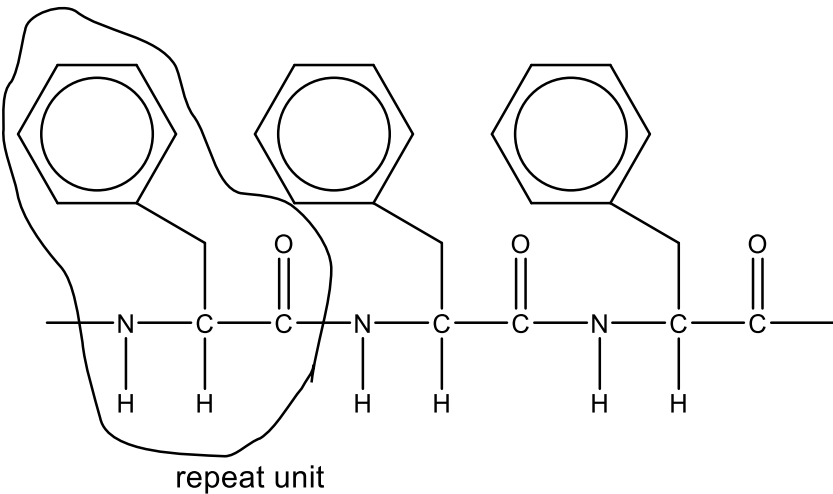
Question	Answer	Marks
6(c)(iv)	$[\text{Cu}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+} = (0.0074) \div (1.4 \times 10^{13} \times 0.57^4)$ $[\text{Cu}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+} = \mathbf{5.01 \times 10^{-15}}$ min 2sf ecf 6(c)(iii)	1
6(d)	$[\text{Ru}(\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_8\text{N}_2)_2\text{Cl}_2]^+$ [1] $[\text{Fe}(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)_3]^{3-}$ [1]	2

Question	Answer	Marks
7(a)(i)		1
7(a)(ii)	plane of polarised light will be rotated (in both isomers) [1] by same angle / equal amounts in opposite directions [1]	2
7(b)(i)	CH_3COCl AND HCl	1

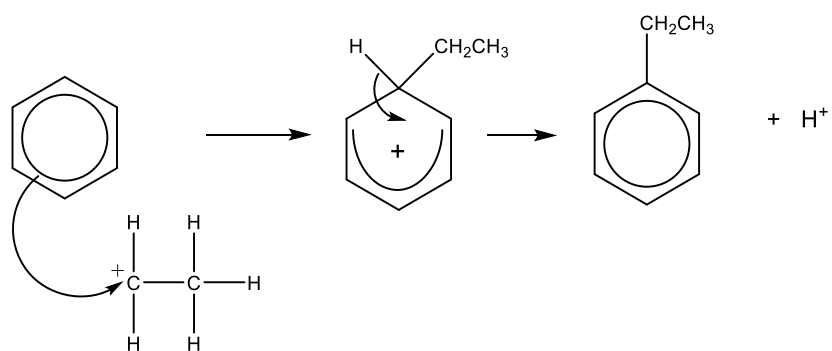
Question	Answer	Marks
7(b)(ii)	 methanol [1] ester bond → primary alcohol OR amide → 2° amine AND benzene ring unchanged [1] rest of the structure of second compound is correct [1]	3
7(b)(iii)	Q < phenylamine < P [1] <u>any three from:</u> ability of N to accept a proton OR donate its lone pair to a proton phenylamine lone pair of N delocalised into ring OR p-orbital on N overlaps with π cloud of ring (and decreases electron density on N) compound P (2° amine) alkyl group has a positive inductive effect (and increases electron density on N) compound Q (amide) lone pair of N (in amide) delocalised by C=O OR overlap of lone pair of N with C=O (and decreases electron density on N)	3
7(c)(i)	conc. HNO₃ and H₂SO₄ (25 °C < T ≤ 60 °C) [1] Sn and conc. HCl and reflux (followed by NaOH(aq)) [1]	2

Question	Answer	Marks
7(c)(ii)	 NH₂ on ring gives diazonium ion [1]  dibromo compound with Br atoms 2,6 to amine group [1]	2
7(d)(i)	pH where the species is a zwitterion is the dominant form OR pH where the species is electrically neutral	1

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Question	Answer	Marks
7(d)(ii)	 repeat unit repeat unit identified by label / brackets / circle [1] three monomers complete all amide/peptide bonds correct all CHCH₂C₆H₅ / CHR groups correct trailing bonds or other convention(everything else correct) [1]	2

Question	Answer	Marks
8(a)	120° AND sp ²	1
8(b)(i)	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{Cl} + \text{AlCl}_3 \rightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2^+ + \text{AlCl}_4^-$	1

Question	Answer	Marks
8(b)(ii)	 curly arrow 1 AND curly arrow 2 [1] correct intermediate structure [1] $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$ AND H^+ [1]	3
8(c)(i)	(aqueous / alkaline) AgNO_3 / silver nitrate	1
8(c)(ii)	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{Cl} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} + \text{HCl}$ / $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{Cl} + \text{NaOH} \rightarrow \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} + \text{NaCl}$ AND $\text{Ag}^+ + \text{Cl}^- \rightarrow \text{AgCl}$ AND NO equation shown for $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Cl}$	1
8(c)(iii)	lone pair / p-orbital from Cl overlaps with benzene ring AND stronger / partial double C-Cl bond OR difficult to break C-Cl bond	1

Question	Answer	Marks
9(a)(i)	stationary: non-volatile (non-polar) liquid mobile: nitrogen / argon / any inert gas	1
9(a)(ii)	the time that the substance stays in the column OR time between injection and detection OWTTE	1

Question	Answer	Marks
9(a)(iii)	areas are 30, 100, 25 OR 30, 150, 25 ($\frac{1}{2} \times b \times h$) OR 100 / 155 [1] % of B = $100 \times (100 / 155)$ OR % of B = $100 \times 150 / 205 =$ = 64.5 = 73.2 [1] ecf M1 <i>areas</i>	2
9(b)	5 5 5 4 4	2
9(c)	4 [1] singlet, (two) triplet(s), multiplet (any order) [1]	2
9(d)(i)	D = $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ [1] E = $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CHCO}_2\text{CH}_3$	2
9(d)(ii)	O-CH ₂ labelled F AND three protons on neighbouring carbon / adjacent CH ₃	1
9(d)(iii)	both CH₃ in isopropyl group labelled G AND alkane / alkyl (protons)	1