



Mark Scheme (Results)

October 2022

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level
in Chemistry (WCH15)

Paper 01: Transition Metals and Organic
Nitrogen Chemistry

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General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

Using the Mark Scheme

Examiners should look for qualities to reward rather than faults to penalise. This does NOT mean giving credit for incorrect or inadequate answers, but it does mean allowing candidates to be rewarded for answers showing correct application of principles and knowledge. Examiners should therefore read carefully and consider every response: even if it is not what is expected it may be worthy of credit.

The mark scheme gives examiners:

- an idea of the types of response expected
- how individual marks are to be awarded
- the total mark for each question
- examples of responses that should NOT receive credit.

/ means that the responses are alternatives and either answer should receive full credit.

() means that a phrase/word is not essential for the award of the mark, but helps the examiner to get the sense of the expected answer.

Phrases/words in **bold** indicate that the meaning of the phrase or the actual word is **essential** to the answer.

ecf/TE/cq (error carried forward) means that a wrong answer given in an earlier part of a question is used correctly in answer to a later part of the same question.

Candidates must make their meaning clear to the examiner to gain the mark. Make sure that the answer makes sense. Do not give credit for correct words/phrases which are put together in a meaningless manner. Answers must be in the correct context.

Section A (Multiple Choice)

Question number	Answer	Mark
1	The only correct answer is A(decreases; gains electrons) <i>B is incorrect because nitrogen gains electrons</i> <i>C is incorrect because the oxidation number of nitrogen decreases</i> <i>D is incorrect because the oxidation number of nitrogen decreases and it gains electrons</i>	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
2	The only correct answer is D(100000 Pa) <i>A is incorrect because the standard pressure is 1 atm not 1 Pa</i> <i>B is incorrect because the standard pressure is 100 kPa not 100 Pa</i> <i>C is incorrect because the standard pressure is 100000 Pa not 1000 Pa</i>	(1)

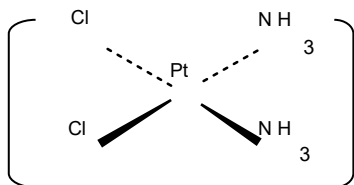
Question number	Answer	Mark
3(a)	The only correct answer is D(platinum and platinum) <i>A is incorrect because neither chromium metal nor titanium metal are involved in the cell</i> <i>B is incorrect because chromium metal is not involved in the cell</i> <i>C is incorrect because titanium metal is not involved in the cell</i>	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
3(b)	The only correct answer is C(+0.19 V) <i>A is incorrect because the $E^\ominus_{\text{cell}}$ value has been added to the electrode potential of the $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$, Cr^{3+} electrode system rather than subtracted and the sign has been reversed.</i> <i>B is incorrect because the sign has been reversed.</i> <i>D is incorrect because the $E^\ominus_{\text{cell}}$ value has been added to the electrode potential of the $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$, Cr^{3+} electrode system rather than subtracted</i>	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
4	The only correct answer is D(more positive; unchanged) <i>A is incorrect because the E_{cell} values must be increasing and E_a values are not affected by concentrations.</i> <i>B is incorrect because the E_{cell} values must be increasing</i> <i>C is incorrect because E_a values are not affected by concentrations.</i>	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
5	The only correct answer is C(the only stable zinc ion has the electronic configuration $[\text{Ar}] 3d^{10}$) <i>A is incorrect because the electronic configuration of the atom does not determine the classification</i> <i>B is incorrect because while the formation of more than one type of ion is a characteristic of transition metals it does not determine the classification</i> <i>D is incorrect because while catalytic properties are a characteristic of transition metals, they do not determine the classification</i>	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark						
6	The only correct answer is B [Ar] <table><tr><td>↑↓</td><td>↑</td><td>↑</td><td>↑</td><td>↑</td><td></td></tr></table> <i>A is incorrect because both 4s electrons are removed when the Fe²⁺ ion is formed from the Fe atom</i> <i>C is incorrect because both 4s electrons are removed when the Fe²⁺ ion is formed from the Fe atom</i> <i>D is incorrect because electrons occupy a subshell with the maximum possible number of unpaired electrons</i>	↑↓	↑	↑	↑	↑		(1)
↑↓	↑	↑	↑	↑				

Question number	Answer	Mark
7	The only correct answer is A(structure X only)  <i>B is incorrect because only the cis isomer is used</i> <i>C is incorrect because Pt(NH₃)₂Cl₂ is square planar</i> <i>D is incorrect because only the cis isomer is used</i>	(1)

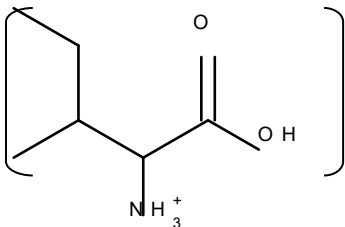
Question number	Answer	Mark
8	The only correct answer is A(bonds reversibly to an iron(II) ion) <i>B is incorrect because the reaction is reversible</i> <i>C is incorrect because the iron(II) ion is not replaced</i> <i>D is incorrect because the iron(II) ion is not replaced and the reaction is reversible</i>	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
9	The only correct answer is C(the oxidation of Ti^+ is catalysed by Ag^+ ions) <i>A is incorrect because Ag^+ is unchanged at the end of the sequence while the Ce^{4+} ions are reduced</i> <i>B is incorrect because Ag^+ is unchanged at the end of the sequence while the Ti^{2+} ions are formed from Ti^+ then further oxidised to Ti^{3+}</i> <i>D is incorrect because Ag^{2+} ions are formed and removed in the reaction</i>	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
10	The only correct answer is C(12 (σ bonds) 3 (π bonds)) <i>A is incorrect because this does not include the C–H bonds</i> <i>B is incorrect because this does not include the C–H bonds and counts all the C–C bonds as both σ bonds and π bonds</i> <i>D is incorrect because this counts all the C–C bonds as both σ bonds and π bonds</i>	(1)

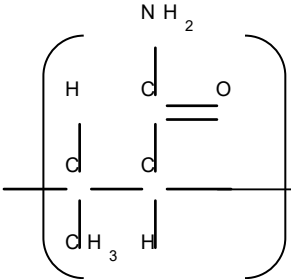
Question number	Answer	Mark
11	The only correct answer is D(concentrated sulfuric acid containing dissolved sulfur trioxide) <i>A is incorrect because fuming sulfuric acid contains dissolved sulfur trioxide</i> <i>B is incorrect because fuming sulfuric acid contains dissolved sulfur trioxide</i> <i>C is incorrect because fuming sulfuric acid contains dissolved sulfur trioxide</i>	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
12(a)	The only correct answer is B(2-amino-3-methylpentanoic acid) <i>A is incorrect because the longest carbon chain has five atoms</i> <i>C is incorrect because the longest carbon chain has five atoms and the carbon chain is numbered from the acid group</i> <i>D is incorrect because the carbon chain is numbered from the acid group</i>	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
12(b)	The only correct answer is B  <i>A is incorrect because this structure will occur at alkaline pH</i> <i>C is incorrect because the amine group will protonate in preference to the carboxylic acid group at this pH.</i> <i>D is incorrect because this zwitterion will occur at neutral pH</i>	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
13	The only correct answer is B(CH₃CH₂CH₂CH₂NH₃Cl) <i>A is incorrect because substitution does not occur in these conditions</i> <i>C is incorrect because an amide does not form in this way</i> <i>D is incorrect because a carboxylic acid does not form in these conditions</i>	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
14	The only correct answer is C(butanenitrile; lithium tetrahydridoaluminate(III)) <i>A is incorrect because propanenitrile would give propylamine</i> <i>B is incorrect because propanenitrile would give propylamine and tin with HCl does not reduce nitriles</i> <i>D is incorrect because tin with HCl does not reduce nitriles</i>	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
15	The only correct answer is A  <i>B is incorrect because the methyl group cannot form part of the polymer chain</i> <i>C is incorrect because the peptide link cannot form from an amide group</i> <i>D is incorrect because the methyl group cannot form part of the polymer chain and the peptide link cannot form from an amide group</i>	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
16	The only correct answer is A(four) <i>B is incorrect because only the ring carbon atoms have been considered and symmetry has been ignored</i> <i>C is incorrect because the ring symmetry has been ignored</i> <i>D is incorrect because this is just the total number of carbon atoms</i>	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
17	The only correct answer is C(cocaine less soluble; cocaine higher pH) <i>A is incorrect because carboxylic acids are more soluble than esters</i> <i>B is incorrect because carboxylic acids are more soluble and more acidic than esters</i> <i>D is incorrect because carboxylic acids are more acidic than esters</i>	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
18	The only correct answer is B(soluble (at high temperature); insoluble (at low temperature)) <i>A is incorrect because the hot filtration removes the insoluble impurities</i> <i>C is incorrect because the hot filtration removes the insoluble impurities and the cold filtration separates the soluble impurities</i> <i>D is incorrect because the hot filtration removes the insoluble impurities</i>	(1)

Total for Section A = 20 marks

Section B

Do not penalise case errors e.g. CO for Co and Pv = NRT

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
19(a)	An explanation that makes reference to the following +5 (1) - vanadium has 3 (unpaired) electrons in the (3)d subshell and 2 electrons in the 4s (orbital / subshell) (1) - the total number of 3d and 4s electrons gives the highest (stable) oxidation state (1)	Allow 5+ / 5 / +V / V / V⁵⁺ Accept electronic configuration of V is [Ar]3d³ 4s² / [Ar]4s² 3d³ / ‘electrons in boxes’ Ignore errors in [Ar] configuration Do not award incorrect electronic configurations of 3d and 4s Allow electronic configuration of V⁵⁺ shown if electronic configuration of V given for M2 Allow vanadium has 5 electrons in its valence shell Allow vanadium has 5 outer electrons Allow loss of 5 electrons from electronic configuration [Ar] 3d⁵ Do not award ‘orbit’ for orbital / shell / subshell No TE on other incorrect electronic configurations Ignore reference to stability of V⁵⁺ Ignore just ‘loses 5 electrons’	3

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
19(b)(i)	A justification that makes reference to the following - equation for reaction of thiosulfate ions and VO^{2+} (1) - equation for reaction of thiosulfate ions and V^{3+} (1) - calculation of first E_{cell} value (using correct half – equations) and (positive E_{cell} value indicates) reduction to V^{3+} feasible (1) - calculation of second E_{cell} value and (negative E_{cell} value indicates) further reduction (to V^{2+}) not feasible (1)	$2\text{VO}^{2+} + 4\text{H}^+ + 2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-} \rightleftharpoons 2\text{V}^{3+} + \text{S}_4\text{O}_6^{2-} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ $2\text{V}^{3+} + 2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-} \rightleftharpoons 2\text{V}^{2+} + \text{S}_4\text{O}_6^{2-}$ Penalise incorrect balancing once only. Penalise uncanceled species (including e^-) once only Four correct half-equations scores (1) Do not award use of $\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-} / \text{S}$ half-equation $E_{\text{cell}} = 0.34 - 0.09 = (+)0.25(\text{V})$ $E_{\text{cell}} = -0.26 - 0.09 = -0.35(\text{V})$ Allow 1 mark for both E_{cell} values calculated without explanation Ignore state symbols even if not correct No TE on incorrect ionic half-equations	4

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
19(b)(ii)	An explanation that makes reference to the following - Electrode potential for $\text{Ni} \text{Ni}^{2+}$ is very close to $\text{V}^{2+} \text{V}^{3+}$ (1) - Some reduction of V^{3+} will occur and although E_{cell} is negative (1)	Accept $E_{\text{cell}} = -0.26 - (-0.25) = -0.01(\text{V})$ Allow E_{cell} close to zero /(only) 0.01 V difference Allow Some reduction of V^{3+} will occur and $\text{Ni} + 2\text{V}^{3+} \rightleftharpoons \text{Ni}^{2+} + 2\text{V}^{2+}$ / equilibrium formed Allow Some reduction of V^{3+} will occur and if conditions are not standard /conditions are changed Ignore just 'V^{3+} reduced' Ignore just 'nickel is a strong(er) reducing agent'	2

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
19(c)(i)	An answer that makes reference to the following pale pink	Allow just 'pink' Do not award purple / red Ignore reference to the colour before the end-point	1

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
19(c)(ii)	An answer that makes reference to the following - Because MnO_4^- ions have more positive standard electrode potential than VO^{2+}, VO^{2+} should be oxidised using up MnO_4^- (1) - so reaction rate must be slow or activation energy is high (1)	Accept $E_{\text{cell}} = 1.51 - 1.00 = +0.51(\text{V})$ Allow conditions not standard Allow MnO_4^- can oxidise VO^{2+} to VO_3^- (reaction ratio 1:5) (1) Then VO_3^- will oxidise Fe^{2+} to Fe^{3+} and Overall this is equivalent to MnO_4^- oxidising Fe^{2+} to Fe^{3+} (1) Ignore reference to catalysis	2

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
19(c)(iii)	- calculation of moles of manganate(VII) in mean titre (1) - calculation of moles of Fe^{2+} in 25 cm^3 after reaction (1) - calculation of moles of Fe^{2+} in 25 cm^3 at start (1) - calculation of mol Fe^{2+} that reacted in 25 cm^3 (1) - mol $\text{Fe}^{2+} = \text{mol VO}_3^-$ ions (stated or implied) and scales VO_3^- ions to 250 cm^3 (1) - calculation of mass of vanadium (1) - calculation of percentage vanadium in ferrovanadium (1) If formula mass of VO_3^- (98.9) is used instead of A_r of vanadium, mass = $98.9 \times 4.0562 \times 10^{-2} = 4.0116 \text{ (g)}$ percentage = $100 \times 4.0116 \div 4.87 = 82.373(\%)$ scores (6) If M3 and M4 omitted % = $100 \times 0.021938 \times 50.9 \div 4.87 = 22.939(\%)$ scores (5)	Example of calculation $\text{mol MnO}_4^- = \frac{22.50 \times 0.0195}{1000} = 4.3875 \times 10^{-4} / 0.00043875$ $\text{mol Fe}^{2+} \text{ in } 25 \text{ cm}^3 = 5 \times \text{mol MnO}_4^- = 2.1938 \times 10^{-3} / 0.0021938$ $\text{mol Fe}^{2+} \text{ in } 25 \text{ cm}^3 = \frac{25.00 \times 0.250}{1000} = 6.25 \times 10^{-3} / 0.00625$ $6.25 \times 10^{-3} - 2.1938 \times 10^{-3} = 4.0562 \times 10^{-3}$ $\text{mol VO}_3^- \text{ in } 250 \text{ cm}^3 = 10 \times 4.0562 \times 10^{-3} = 4.0562 \times 10^{-2}$ $\text{mass of V} = 50.9 \times 4.0562 \times 10^{-2} = 2.06463(\text{g}) \text{ [using unrounded values]}$ $\% \text{ vanadium} = \frac{100 \times 2.06463}{4.87} = 42.395\% \text{ [using unrounded values]} = 42.4 \%$ TE provided some attempt to use titration data to calculate mass and % < 100 Ignore SF except 1 SF Correct answer with some working scores (7) Do not penalise correct rounding of intermediate values	7

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
19(d)	An answer that makes reference to the following - balanced equation showing the reduction of vanadium(V) oxide by sulfur dioxide (1) - balanced equation showing the oxidation of vanadium species formed by reduction back to vanadium(V) oxide (1)	Examples of equations $\text{V}_2\text{O}_5 + \text{SO}_2 \rightarrow \text{V}_2\text{O}_4 + \text{SO}_3$ $\text{V}_2\text{O}_4 + \frac{1}{2}\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{V}_2\text{O}_5$ Ignore uncancelled SO_3 Allow for 2 marks any balanced equations showing formation of a lower oxidation state oxide by reaction with SO_2 then a higher oxidation state by reaction with O_2 Penalise error in formula of intermediate (e.g. V_2O_4^-) once only Two balanced equations showing oxidation by O_2 followed by reduction by SO_2 scores (1) Allow multiples Ignore state symbols even if incorrect	2

Total for Question 19 = 21marks

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark																				
*20	This question assesses the student’s ability to show a coherent and logically structured answer with linkages and fully sustained reasoning. Marks are awarded for indicative content and for how the answer is structured and shows lines of reasoning. The following table shows how the marks should be awarded for indicative content. <table><tr><th>Number of indicative marking points seen in answer</th><th>Number of marks awarded for indicative marking points</th></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>5-4</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>3-2</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr></table> The following table shows how the marks should be awarded for structure and lines of reasoning <table><tr><th></th><th>Number of marks awarded for structure of answer and sustained lines of reasoning</th></tr><tr><td>Answer shows a coherent logical structure with linkages and fully sustained lines of reasoning demonstrated throughout</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Answer is partially structured with some linkages and lines of reasoning</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Answer has no linkages between points and is unstructured</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	Number of indicative marking points seen in answer	Number of marks awarded for indicative marking points	6	4	5-4	3	3-2	2	1	1	0	0		Number of marks awarded for structure of answer and sustained lines of reasoning	Answer shows a coherent logical structure with linkages and fully sustained lines of reasoning demonstrated throughout	2	Answer is partially structured with some linkages and lines of reasoning	1	Answer has no linkages between points and is unstructured	0	Guidance on how the mark scheme should be applied. The mark for indicative content should be added to the mark for lines of reasoning. For example, a response with five indicative marking points that is partially structured with some linkages and lines of reasoning scores 4 marks (3 marks for indicative content and 1 mark for partial structure and some linkages and lines of reasoning). If there were no linkages between the points, then the same indicative marking points would yield an overall score of 3 marks (3 marks for indicative content and no marks for linkages). In general it would be expected that 5 or 6 indicative points would get 2 reasoning marks, and 3 or 4 indicative points would get 1 mark for reasoning, and 0, 1 or 2 indicative points would score zero marks for reasoning. If there is incorrect chemistry, deduct mark(s) from the reasoning. If no reasoning mark(s) awarded do not deduct mark(s). Comment: Look for the indicative marking points first, then consider the mark for the structure of the answer and sustained line of reasoning	6
Number of indicative marking points seen in answer	Number of marks awarded for indicative marking points																						
6	4																						
5-4	3																						
3-2	2																						
1	1																						
0	0																						
	Number of marks awarded for structure of answer and sustained lines of reasoning																						
Answer shows a coherent logical structure with linkages and fully sustained lines of reasoning demonstrated throughout	2																						
Answer is partially structured with some linkages and lines of reasoning	1																						
Answer has no linkages between points and is unstructured	0																						

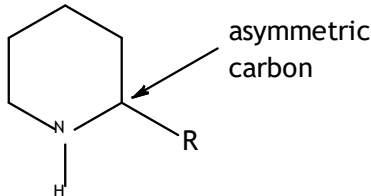
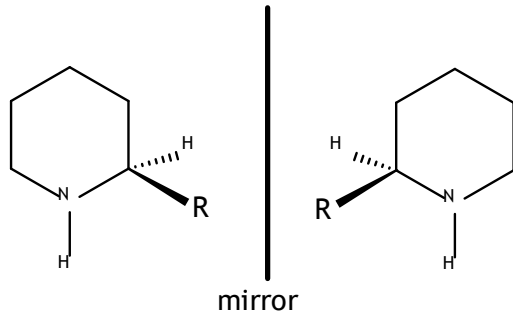
Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
20 continued	Indicative content IP1 (the π electrons of) both benzene and cyclohexene attract / react with electrophiles (similarity) IP2 delocalised (π) electron ring in benzene is (very)stable IP3 so benzene undergoes (electrophilic) substitution whereas cyclohexene undergoes (electrophilic) addition IP4 both benzene and phenol undergo (electrophilic) substitution (similarity) IP5 the lone pair of electrons on the oxygen in phenol interacts with / overlaps the delocalised (π)electron system of the benzene ring IP6 phenol reacts (with electrophiles) much faster / under much milder conditions / does not require a catalyst / has a lower activation energy / E_a	Accept structures for names throughout Do not penalise unbalanced / incomplete / incorrect equations If name and formula given both must be correct Allow both benzene and cyclohexene form carbocation (intermediates) Do not award nucleophilic reactions Allow delocalised (π) electrons make benzene stable If neither IP1 or IP2 given, allow an IP for benzene has delocalised electrons but cyclohexene does not. Allow benzene forms bromobenzene and cyclohexene forms 1,2-dibromocyclohexane. Do not award nucleophilic reactions Allow benzene forms bromobenzene and phenol forms 2,4,6-tribromophenol Allow the lone pair of electrons on the oxygen in phenol increases the electron density of the (benzene) ring Accept benzene requires a halogen carrier / catalyst Allow AlBr_3 / AlCl_3 / FeBr_3 / Fe & Br_2 Ignore just 'bromine reacts more easily with phenol than with benzene' / 'phenol is more susceptible to electrophilic attack'	6

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
21(a)(i)	- rearrangement of the ideal gas equation (IGE) (1) - conversion of temperature to Kelvin (1) - conversion of volume of vapour to m³ (1) - solve IGE for M (1) Alternative method - rearrangement of the ideal gas equation (IGE) (1) - conversion of temperature to Kelvin (1) - conversion of volume of vapour to m³ (1) - solve IGE for M (1)	Example of calculation $pV = nRT = \frac{m \times R \times T}{M} \quad M = \frac{m \times R \times T}{p \times V}$ $T = 185 + 273 (= 458 \text{ K})$ $V = 67.1 \div 1 \times 10^6 = 6.71 \times 10^{-5} (\text{m}^3)$ $M = \frac{0.235 \times 8.31 \times 458}{105000 \times 6.71 \times 10^{-5}} = 126.95 / 127 (\text{g mol}^{-1})$ TE on incorrect conversions for M4 $pV = nRT \quad n = \frac{pV}{RT}$ $T = 185 + 273 (= 458 \text{ K})$ $V = 67.1 \div 1 \times 10^6 = 6.71 \times 10^{-5}$ $n = \frac{105000 \times 6.71 \times 10^{-5}}{8.31 \times 458} = 1.8512 \times 10^{-3}$ $M = \frac{0.235}{1.8512 \times 10^{-3}} = 126.947 / 126.9 / 127 (\text{g mol}^{-1})$ Use of 1.85 gives 127.03 Allow units of g or no units Allow conversion of pressure to kPa & volume to dm³ Correct answer with no working scores zero	4

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
21(a)(ii)	An answer that makes reference to the following points: - calculation of the molar mass of the ring structure of coniine (1) - calculation of the molar mass of R and deduction of the molecular formula of R (1)	the molar mass of ring = $5 \times 12 + 14 + 10 \times 1$ = 84 g mol^{-1} the molar mass of R = $127 - 84 = 43 \text{ (g mol}^{-1}\text{)}$ R is C_3H_7 (only possible alkyl group formula for molar mass = $43 \text{ (g mol}^{-1}\text{)}$) Allow structural formulae e.g. $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ Allow this mark if the formula is given in (b)(i) TE on incorrect molar mass of ring provided R contains C and H only	2

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
21(b)(i)	An answer that makes reference to the following points: - identification of the two possible R structures (1) $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ has three proton environments (as all three are different) (1) $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$ has two proton environments (because the methyl groups are equivalent) (1)	$-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ and $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$ Do not award if additional structures are given Accept the peak areas show that the environments have 2, 2 and 3 protons as in $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ Accept $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$ would have peak areas 1 and 6 If no other mark is scored identifying R as $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ with any valid reason based on the NMR data, scores (1) No TE if R not given as an alkyl group e.g. CH_3CO	3

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
21(b)(ii)	An answer that makes reference to the following points: - proton environment 1 (has 3 protons and) will be a triplet (1) - proton environment 3 (has 2 protons and) will be a quartet (1) Either - proton environment 1(is a triplet because it) is adjacent to a CH₂ in the chain or - as proton environment 3(is a quartet because it) is adjacent to a CH in the ring and to a CH₂ in the chain (1)	May be shown on a diagram Allow there are 2 adjacent protons Allow there are 3 adjacent protons M3 dependent on correct splitting pattern(s)	3

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
21(c)	An explanation that makes reference to the following points: EITHER - identification of the asymmetric carbon atom in coniine (1) - the molecule is non-superimposable on its mirror image and hence coniine shows optical isomerism (1) OR - There is not free rotation around the N—C(—R) bond (because of the ring) (1) - Coniine shows cis-trans / <i>E-Z</i> / geometrical isomerism and because the lone pair on N leads to the H having two possible orientations (1)	 Ignore incorrect alkyl groups Allow carbon atom is attached to four different groups and hence coniine shows optical isomerism OR Allow carbon atom is chiral and coniine shows optical isomerism Do not award four different 'molecules' Diagram showing the two enantiomers and a mirror plane scores M1 and M2 (dots and wedge not required)  This diagram including the mirror plane but without H shown (and chiral carbon unlabelled) scores (1)	2

Total for Question 21 = 14 marks

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
22(a)	- equating of % water with mass in 1 mol of viridian (1) - calculation of molar mass of viridian (1) - calculation of molar mass of metal oxide (1) - calculation of molar mass of metal and deduction of its identity (1)	Example of calculation 19.15% of 1 mol of viridian weighs 36 g 1 mol of viridian weighs $100 \times 36 \div 19.15$ (g) and molar mass = $(100 \times 36 \div 19.15) = 188$ (g mol⁻¹) molar mass = $188 - 36 = 152$ (g mol⁻¹) molar mass of metal = $\frac{1}{2}(152 - 3 \times 16) = 52$ (g mol⁻¹) and element is chromium / Cr TE at each stage Correct answer with some working scores (4) Correct answer with no working (0)	4

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
22(b)(i)	An answer that makes reference to ligand exchange / ligand replacement / ligand substitution		1

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
22(b)(ii)	An answer that makes reference to - Full formula of one complex (1) - completion of full balanced ionic equation (1)	Allow omission of square brackets Ignore extra brackets e.g. $[\text{Co}(\text{Cl})_4]^{2-}$ $[\text{Co}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+}$ or $[\text{CoCl}_4]^{2-}$ $[\text{Co}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+} + 4\text{Cl}^- \rightarrow [\text{CoCl}_4]^{2-} + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ Ignore state symbols even if incorrect	2

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
22(b)(iii)	An explanation that makes reference to the following points (the aqua complex is octahedral and) chloro complex of cobalt / tetrachlorocobaltate(II) / CoCl_4^{2-} is tetrahedral (1) - because chloride ions / Cl^- are too large for six ions to coordinate around the cobalt(II) ion / Co^{2+} (1)	Allow octahedral (complex) changes to tetrahedral (complex) Allow the complex formed is tetrahedral Do not award Cl / chlorine atoms / molecules If no other mark is scored, chloride ions / Cl^- are larger than H_2O scores (1) [Both species needed] If no other mark is scored, coordination number changes from 6 to 4 scores (1) Ignore just 'chloride ions / Cl^- are larger'	2

Total for Question 22 = 9 marks

Total for Section B = 50 marks

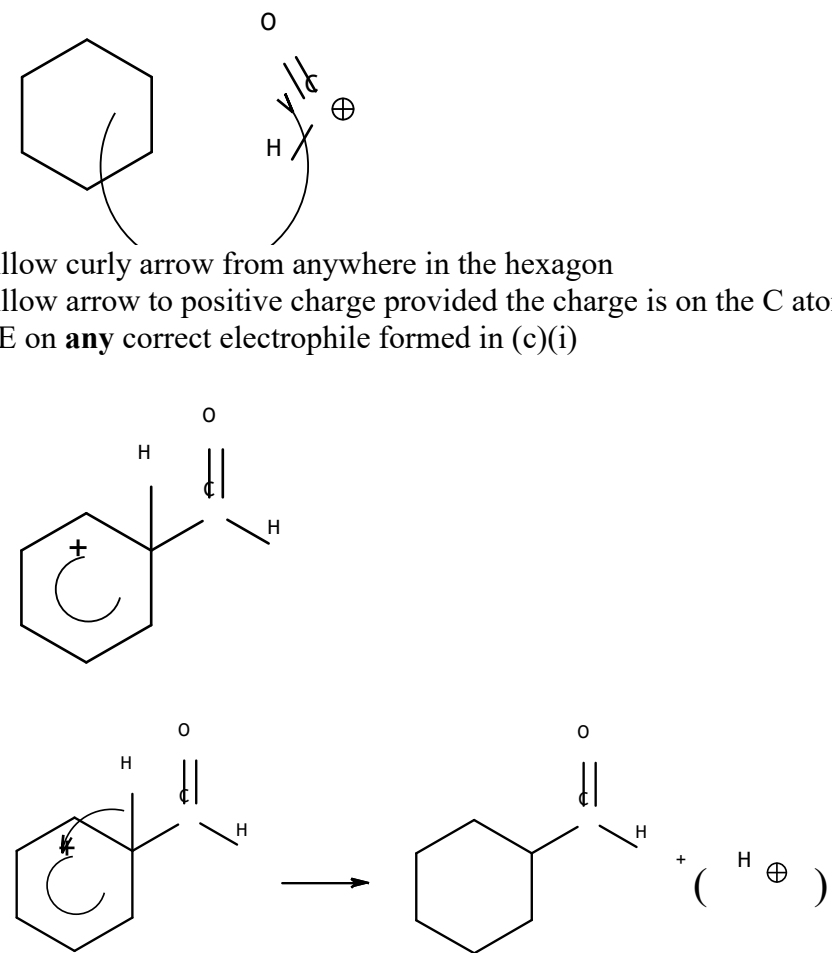
Section C

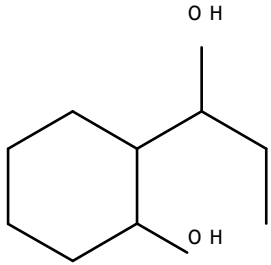
Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark																																								
23(a)	• working out molecular formula (1) • calculation of molar mass (1) • calculation of percentage by mass of one element (1) • calculation of percentage by mass of other elements (1) Some common incorrect answers (score (3)) <table><tr><th>Formula</th><th><i>M</i>_r</th><th>%C</th><th>%H</th><th>%O</th></tr><tr><td>C₁₃H₁₀O₇</td><td>278</td><td>56.12</td><td>3.60</td><td>40.29</td></tr><tr><td>C₁₃H₁₁O₇</td><td>279</td><td>55.91</td><td>3.94</td><td>40.14</td></tr><tr><td>C₁₃H₁₃O₇</td><td>281</td><td>55.52</td><td>4.63</td><td>39.86</td></tr><tr><td>C₁₃H₁₇O₇</td><td>285</td><td>54.74</td><td>5.96</td><td>39.30</td></tr><tr><td>C₁₃H₂₀O₇</td><td>288</td><td>54.17</td><td>6.94</td><td>38.89</td></tr><tr><td>C₁₃H₂₃O₇</td><td>291</td><td>53.61</td><td>7.90</td><td>38.49</td></tr><tr><td>C₁₃H₂₄O₇</td><td>292</td><td>53.42</td><td>8.22</td><td>38.36</td></tr></table>	Formula	<i>M</i> _r	%C	%H	%O	C ₁₃ H ₁₀ O ₇	278	56.12	3.60	40.29	C ₁₃ H ₁₁ O ₇	279	55.91	3.94	40.14	C ₁₃ H ₁₃ O ₇	281	55.52	4.63	39.86	C ₁₃ H ₁₇ O ₇	285	54.74	5.96	39.30	C ₁₃ H ₂₀ O ₇	288	54.17	6.94	38.89	C ₁₃ H ₂₃ O ₇	291	53.61	7.90	38.49	C ₁₃ H ₂₄ O ₇	292	53.42	8.22	38.36	Example of calculation	4
		Formula	<i>M</i> _r	%C	%H	%O																																					
		C ₁₃ H ₁₀ O ₇	278	56.12	3.60	40.29																																					
		C ₁₃ H ₁₁ O ₇	279	55.91	3.94	40.14																																					
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		C ₁₃ H ₁₈ O ₇ (Accept numbers of C, H and O indicated in calculation)																																									
286																																											
% by mass of carbon = 100 x 13 x 12 ÷ 286 = 54.545																																											
% by mass of hydrogen = 100 x 18 x 1 ÷ 286 = 6.294																																											
and																																											
% by mass of oxygen = 100 x 7 x 16 ÷ 286 or % by mass of oxygen = 100 – (54.545 + 6.2937) = 39.161																																											
TE at each stage																																											
Ignore SF except 1 SF																																											

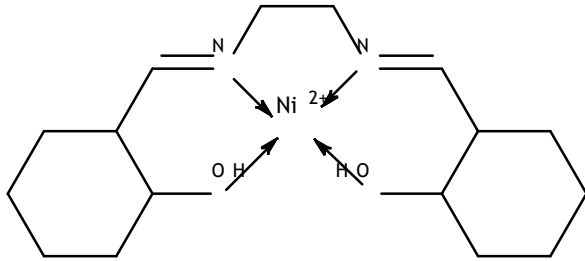
Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
23(b)(i)	An answer that makes reference to the following - a suitable oxidising agent - sulfuric acid / H_2SO_4 and (heat under) reflux	Standalone marks sodium dichromate(VI) / $\text{Na}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ / potassium dichromate(VI) / $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ Allow dichromate(VI) / $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$ Ignore omission of oxidation state but, if given, oxidation state must be correct Allow acid / acidified / H^+ / H_3O^+ Ignore concentration of the acid Do not award other acids Do not award other solvents / reagents If name and formula are given both must be correct.	2

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
23(b)(ii)	An answer that makes reference to the following - salicylaldehyde needs to be distilled / separated (from the reaction mixture to prevent its further oxidation) (1) EITHER (because) at high temperatures salicylaldehyde will be oxidised (to salicylic acid / carboxylic acid) (1) OR (because) its high boiling temperature means that salicylaldehyde cannot be easily be separated as the other components of the mixture have lower / similar boiling temperatures (1)	Allow salicylaldehyde is more easily oxidised than salicyl alcohol Allow oxidation of salicylaldehyde is fast Allow salicylaldehyde is hard to separate from the mixture If no other mark is scored, salicylaldehyde / salicyl alcohol will be oxidised to salicylic acid / carboxylic acid scores (1)	2

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
23(c)(i)	equation showing formation of electrophile	Example of equation $ \begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \backslash \\ \text{C} \\ / \\ \text{H} \end{array} \text{---} \text{Cl} + \text{AlCl}_3 \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \backslash \\ \text{C}^+ \\ / \\ \text{H} \end{array} + \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Cl} \\ \\ \text{Cl---Al---Cl} \\ \\ \text{Cl} \end{array} \right]^- $ Allow Structural formulae Allow $\text{CO} + \text{HCl} + \text{AlCl}_3 \rightarrow \text{HCO}^+ + \text{AlCl}_4^-$ Allow $\text{CO} + \text{HCl} \xrightarrow{\text{AlCl}_3} \text{HCO}^+ + \text{Cl}^-$ Ignore $\text{CO} + \text{HCl} \longrightarrow \text{HCO}^+ + \text{Cl}^-$	1

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
23(c)(ii)	A mechanism showing the following - curly arrow from on or within the circle to the positively charged carbon (1) - intermediate structure including charge with horseshoe covering at least 3 carbon atoms and facing the tetrahedral carbon and with some part of the positive charge within the horseshoe (1) - curly arrow from C—H bond to anywhere in the benzene ring reforming delocalised structure and giving benzaldehyde (1) Ignore use of AlCl_4^- in mechanism	Example of mechanism  Allow curly arrow from anywhere in the hexagon Allow arrow to positive charge provided the charge is on the C atom TE on any correct electrophile formed in (c)(i) Allow TE on any electrophile from (c)(i) Correct Kekule mechanism scores (3) Ignore connectivity of undisplayed CHO in M2 and M3	3

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
23(d)	An answer that makes reference to the following points: - reagent and conditions for the formation of the Grignard reagent (1) - identification of Grignard reagent (1) - addition product of reaction between salicylaldehyde and Grignard reagent (1) - identification of a suitable dehydrating reagent (1)	Penalise use of Cl or I in Grignard once only Reaction of bromoethane with magnesium (powder) in (dry) ether (under reflux) Ignore heat CH₃CH₂MgBr / ethyl magnesium bromide  Ignore reference to hydrolysis of the Grignard intermediate (conc) phosphoric((V)) acid / H₃PO₄ / (conc) sulfuric acid / H₂SO₄ Do not award dilute acids Allow conversion of OH to halogen using a suitable reagent (e.g. PCl₅) and Dehydrohalogenation using alcoholic KOH / NaOH	4

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
23(e)(i)	A diagram showing - nickel(II) ion coordinated to the two oxygen and two nitrogen atoms of the salen ligand (1) - at least one dative covalent bond from an oxygen or a nitrogen to the nickel (II) ion in any structure involving one salen ligand (1)	Example of diagram  Accept charge shown over whole structure Ignore omission of C=N double bond Allow 'dative /coordinate (covalent) bond' stated provided complex structure is involves a salen ligand and at least one O—Ni²⁺ or N—Ni²⁺ bond is shown Penalise incorrect connectivity of OH with Ni²⁺ only in M2. If two OH groups are shown, both must be correctly connected to the Ni²⁺	2

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
23(e)(ii)	An answer that makes reference to the following points: - converting the aqua complex to the salen ligand complex results in an increase in the number of particles (in solution) (1) (thus) the entropy of the system increases / ΔS_{system} is positive (1)	Standalone marks Allow 'molecules' for 'particles' Accept ΔS_{system} increases Ignore just 'entropy increases' If no other mark is scored balanced equation (1)	2

(Total for Question 24 = 20 marks)
TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS

