

# Mark Scheme (Final)

## Summer 2023

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Subsidiary Level In Chemistry (WCH14) Paper 01

Unit 4: Rates, Equilibria and Further Organic Chemistry

#### **Edexcel and BTEC Qualifications**

Edexcel and BTEC qualifications are awarded by Pearson, the UK's largest awarding body. We provide a wide range of qualifications including academic, vocational, occupational and specific programmes for employers. For further information visit our qualifications websites at <a href="www.edexcel.com">www.edexcel.com</a> or <a href="www.edexcel.com">www.edexcel.com</a>, Alternatively, you can get in touch with us using the details on our contact us page at <a href="www.edexcel.com/contactus">www.edexcel.com/contactus</a>.

#### Pearson: helping people progress, everywhere

Pearson aspires to be the world's leading learning company. Our aim is to help everyone progress in their lives through education. We believe in every kind of learning, for all kinds of people, wherever they are in the world. We've been involved in education for over 150 years, and by working across 70 countries, in 100 languages, we have built an international reputation for our commitment to high standards and raising achievement through innovation in education. Find out more about how we can help you and your students at: www.pearson.com/uk

Summer 2023

Question Paper Log Number: P71942A Publications Code: WCH14\_01\_2306\_MS All the material in this publication is copyright

© Pearson Education Ltd 2023

#### **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.

#### **Quality of Written Communication**

Questions which involve the writing of continuous prose will expect candidates to:

- write legibly, with accurate use of spelling, grammar and punctuation in order to make the meaning clear
- select and use a form and style of writing appropriate to purpose and to complex subject matter
- organise information clearly and coherently, using specialist vocabulary when appropriate.

Full marks will be awarded if the candidate has demonstrated the above abilities. Questions where QWC is likely to be particularly important are indicated (QWC) in the mark scheme, but this does not preclude others.

## **Section A**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1	The only correct answer is B $(K_c = \frac{[Y]^2[Z]}{[W][X]})$	(1)
	A is incorrect because Y has been multiplied by 2 instead of raised to the power of its coefficient	
	C is incorrect because the expression has been inverted and because Y has been multiplied by 2 instead of raised to the power of its coefficient	
	D is incorrect because the expression has been inverted	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2	The only correct answer is B (homogeneous, decreases)	(1)
	A is incorrect because the system is homogenous at 360 $^{\circ}$ C	
	$C$ is incorrect because the system is homogenous at 360 °C and $K_c$ decreases	
	$m{D}$ is incorrect because $K_c$ decreases	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3	The only correct answer is C (atm <sup>-2</sup> )	(1)
	A is incorrect because coefficients have not been taken into account	
	$m{B}$ is incorrect because coefficients have not been taken into account and the expression has been inverted	
	<b>D</b> is incorrect because these are the units for the inverted expression	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(a)	The only correct answer is D (time, absorption)	(1)
	A is incorrect because the labels are the wrong way round	
	${\it B}$ is incorrect because $R_f$ is not used in HPLC	
	$C$ is incorrect because $R_f$ is not used in HPLC	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
<b>4(b)</b>	The only correct answer is D (G is most attracted to the stationary phase, F is the most abundant)	(1)
	A is incorrect because E is the least attracted to the solid phase and F is the most abundant	
	${\it B}$ is incorrect because $F$ is the most abundant	
	C is incorrect because E is the least attracted to the solid phase	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5	The only correct answer is D ( $H$ $H$ $H$ $H$ $H$ $H$ $H$ $H$	(1)
	C is incorrect because the molecules are not enantiomers (the molecule on the right is not chiral)	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6	OH H CH <sub>3</sub>	(1)
	The only correct answer is B $(1, H_3C-0)$ $CH_3$	
	A is incorrect because there is only 1 chiral centre	
	C is incorrect because there is only 1 chiral centre	
	D is incorrect because there is only 1 chiral centre	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7	The only correct answer is A ( rate = $k[H_2O_2]^2[I^-]$ )	(1)
	<b>B</b> is incorrect because the concentration of hydrogen peroxide should be squared	
	C is incorrect because this includes an intermediate	
	<b>D</b> is incorrect because the concentration of hydrogen peroxide should be squared and includes an intermediate	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
8	The only correct answer is A (  B is incorrect because there is an extra –OH group on the alcohol  C is incorrect because a C=O on the acid has been replaced by a methyl group forming an ether linkage  D is incorrect because an ester link has been replaced by an ether	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
9(a)	The only correct answer is C (6)	(1)
	A is incorrect because the mechanism requires 6 curly arrows	
	<b>B</b> is incorrect because the mechanism requires 6 curly arrows	
	<b>D</b> is incorrect because the mechanism requires 6 curly arrows	
	$\begin{array}{c} & & & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & \\ & & & \\ & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & \\ & & \\ & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & \\ & &$	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
9(b)	The only correct answer is B (ethanamide)	(1)
	A is incorrect because it is not a ketone	
	C is incorrect because it is not an IUPAC name	
	D is incorrect because there are two carbon atoms in the formula	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
10	The only correct answer is D (higher, higher)	(1)
	A is incorrect because hydrogen bonding in butanoic acid results in higher boiling temperature and solubility in water	
	<b>B</b> is incorrect because hydrogen bonding in butanoic acid results in higher boiling temperature	
	C is incorrect because hydrogen bonding in butanoic acid results in higher solubility in water	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
11	The only correct answer is B (3-hydroxy-2-methylbutanoic acid)	(1)
	A is incorrect because the numbering of the groups is incorrect	
	C is incorrect because the acid does not have an additional methyl branch on the third carbon	
	<b>D</b> is incorrect because the acid is not a straight chain	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
12	The only correct answer is B (ethane-1,2-diol)	(1)
	A is incorrect because the disodium salt of the acid would be produced	
	C is incorrect because ethanedioic acid is not a monomer of the polyester	
	<b>D</b> is incorrect because water is used in the hydrolysis and is not a product	

Question Number	Answer				
13(a)	The only correct answer is B (bromothymol blue, phenol red and phenolphthalein)				
	A is incorrect because bromocresol green and methyl red do not change within the vertical portion				
	C is incorrect because methyl red does not change within the vertical portion				
	<b>D</b> is incorrect because the indicators do not change within the vertical portion				

Question Number	Answer	
13(b)	The only correct answer is A (CH <sub>3</sub> COOH and NaOH)	(1)
	<b>B</b> is incorrect because ammonia is not a strong base	
	C is incorrect because HCl is a strong acid	
	<b>D</b> is incorrect because HCl is a strong acid	

Question Number	Answer	
14(a)	The only correct answer is A (  The only correct because the curve is inverted  C is incorrect because this is a titration curve for a monoprotic acid  D is incorrect because this is a titration curve for a triprotic acid	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
14(b)	The only correct answer is B $((Z)$ -but-2-enedioic acid)	(1)
	A is incorrect because maleic acid is the Z isomer	
	C is incorrect because the carbon chain of maleic acid has four carbon atoms and maleic acid is the Z isomer	
	<b>D</b> is incorrect because the carbon chain of maleic acid has four carbon atoms	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
15	The only correct answer is C (H <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> , CO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup> )	(1)
	A is incorrect because these species are interconverted by protonation/deprotonation	
	<b>B</b> is incorrect because these species are interconverted by protonation/deprotonation	
	<b>D</b> is incorrect because these species are interconverted by protonation/deprotonation	

Question Number	Answer	
16	The only correct answer is D (13.1)	(1)
	$m{A}$ is incorrect because the molarity was divided by 200 instead of 0.2	
	<b>B</b> is incorrect because the moles of barium hydroxide were used instead of the concentration of hydroxide ions	
	C is incorrect because the concentration of barium hydroxide is used instead of the concentration of hydroxide ions	

TOTAL FOR SECTION A =20 MARKS

### **Section B**

<b>Question Number</b>	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
17(a)	• (+)178 (kJ mol <sup>-1</sup> )	Do not award –178 (kJ mol <sup>-1</sup> )	(1)
		Ignore units even if incorrect	

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
Number 17(b)	• equation or workings (1) • answer to 3SF with negative sign (1)	Example of calculation: $\Delta_{\rm f}H = \Sigma({\rm all~other~terms})$ $\Delta_{\rm f}H = 178 + 590 + 1145 + (2 \times 122) + (2 \times -349) + (-2258)$ $-799~({\rm kJ~mol^{-1}})$ Correct answer scores (2) TE on incorrectly transferred values e.g. $-394$ Penalise omission of $\times 2$ once only ( $-572$ scores 1 mark) TE on one incorrect sign No TE on incorrect expression  Penalise M2 for incorrect units	(2)
		+799 scores 1 mark	

Question Number	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
17(c)	An explanation that makes reference to the following points:		Allow reverse arguments	(4)
	calcium chloride is almost completely ionic	(1)	Accept CaCl <sub>2</sub> is 100% ionic Allow LE is calculated assuming a pure ionic structure	
	calcium iodide has partially covalent character	(1)	Allow shows more covalent character Allow CaCl <sub>2</sub> has less covalent character than CaI <sub>2</sub> Ignore polar Do not award M2 for CaI <sub>2</sub> is covalent Do not award M2 for Intermolecular forces	
	• iodide (ion) is larger (than chloride (ion))	(1)	Accept iodide has a lower charge density Allow iodine ion Ignore iodine is larger Do not award molecules, Cl <sub>2</sub> or I <sub>2</sub> loses M3	
	• (so) more (easily) polarised	(1)	Accept more (easily) distorted Allow (more) polarisable Do not award CaI <sub>2</sub> is more polarised	
			If no comparison for M3 and M4 allow 1 mark, e.g., "iodide is large and is polarised"	
			Penalise iodine/chlorine or incorrect ions once only.	

Question Number	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
17(d)(i)	An answer that makes reference to the following points:		An example of a completed cycle:	(2)
	two labelled arrows in the correct direction	(1)	$CaCl_2(s) \qquad \qquad \Delta_{sol}H \qquad \qquad Ca^{2+}(aq) + 2Cl^{-}(aq)$	
	formulae including state symbols	(1)	LE	
			$Ca^{2+}(g) + 2Cl^{-}(g)$	
			Accept two arrows on right-hand side Allow $\triangle_{\text{latt}}H/\triangle H_{\text{latt}}$	
			Allow $\triangle_{\text{hyd}}H$ alone on right-hand arrow Allow $\triangle H_{\text{hyd}}$ Allow numerical values rather than the symbols Allow missing 2 for the $\triangle_{\text{hyd}}H$ $Cl^-$	
			Allow left arrow going down if labelled as lattice dissociation energy or –LE	

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
17(d)(ii)		Example of a calculation:	(2)
	• calculation (1)	$-(-2258) - 1579 - (2 \times 378)$	
	• enthalpy change of solution (1)	$=-77 \text{ (kJ mol}^{-1})$	
		No TE on an incorrect cycle, but (+)77 scores 1 mark Allow TE on transcription errors from M1, and award M2 Allow ×2 omitted, answer = (+)301 (kJ mol <sup>-1</sup> ) scores (1)	

(Total for Question 17 = 11 marks)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
18(a)(i)	smooth line of best-fit through all the points	An example of a graph:    1.2	(1) Expert

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
18(a)(ii)	graph is not a straight line (through the origin)	Accept reverse argument Accept 1st order would be a straight line Accept the relationship is not linear / directly proportional Allow 2 <sup>nd</sup> order with justification e.g., as it's a curve or rate quadruples when concentration doubles Ignore half lives Allow rate not doubling when concentration is doubled Ignore gradient not constant. Ignore exponential No TE 18(a)(i)	(1)

Question Number	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
18(a)(iii)	An answer that makes reference to the following points:			(2)
	• order of reaction for NO	(1)	2 / 2 <sup>nd</sup> / second	
	<ul> <li>order of reaction for O<sub>2</sub></li> </ul>	(1)	1 / 1 <sup>st</sup> / first	

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
18(a)(iv)	• rate = $k[NO]^2[O_2]$	Allow TE on incorrect orders in a(iii) Allow r on LHS Do not award round brackets Must be a rate equation to gain the mark Correct answer scores 1	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
18(a)(v)		Example of a calculation:	(2)
	• substitution <b>or</b> rearrangement (1)	$0.040 = k (0.010)^2 (0.05)$	
		$k = \frac{0.040}{(0.010)^2(0.05)}$	
	• answer and units (1)	$= 8000 \text{ dm}^6 \text{ mol}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$	
		Allow units in any order Allow s <sup>-</sup> Allow dm <sup>6</sup> /mol <sup>2</sup> s but not dm <sup>6</sup> /mol <sup>2</sup> /s	
		Allow TE on a(iv) for both marks, units must match order for M2 Correct answer with units scores 2, even if expression	
		in Q18(a)(iv) is incorrect	

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
18(b)	An answer that makes reference to the following points:		(2)
	• the equilibrium constant is (very) large (1	Allow $K_p >> 1$ Allow synonyms e.g., huge, massive, etc. Allow high Ignore quite large Ignore $K_p > 1$ , positive Ignore numerator is larger than the denominator Ignore references to partial pressures	
	the equilibrium position is (far) to the right / (heavily) favours the products	Allow goes to completion Do not award "shifts to the right" Ignore favours the forward reaction Do not award M2 for comments on rate  For two marks there must be a comment on extent/magnitude	

(Total for Question 18 = 9 marks)

Question Number	Answer			Additional Guidanc	ce	Mark
19(a)(i)		An	example	of a completed table:		(3)
	• one mark per correct row (3)		Isomer	Skeletal structure	Number of peaks on 13C NMR spectrum	
			1	Br	5	
			2	Br	5	
			3	Br	3	
		If no	o other n	mark is scored three correct st	ructures score 1 mark	
		Acc	ept disp	layed or structural formulae		

<b>Question</b> <b>Number</b>	Aı	nswer	Additional Guidance	Mark
_	This question assesses the student's	s ability to show a coherent and nkages and fully sustained reasoning.  ontent and for how the answer is ming.  marks should be awarded for  Number of marks awarded for indicative marking points  4  3  2  1  0  marks should be awarded for  where the should be awarded for  marks should be awarded for  Number of marks awarded for  number of marks awarded for  awarded for structure of answer and sustained lines of reasoning  2	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 any 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,	(6)
	Answer has no linkages between pand is unstructured		then consider the mark for the structure of the answer and sustained line of reasoning.	

Indi	eative content:		
•	IP1: 3 peaks so 3 (proton/hydrogen/H) environments	Allow "3 chemical shifts" in place of peaks	
•	IP2: the peak in the range $3.7-4.2$ ( $\delta$ /ppm) is the H attached to the same carbon as the bromine	Accept -CHBr- has the highest chemical shift Allow IP2 if peak is correctly labelled on the spectrum IP2 can be awarded for any of the three formulae	
•	IP3: split into 5 peaks as next to 4 hydrogens	Allow any word that implies 5 peaks e.g., pentet, quintuplet, quintet or multiplet IP3 can be awarded for any correct explanation of splitting patterns – reference to (n+1) rule	
•	IP4: the peak at $0.8 - 1.3$ ( $\delta$ /ppm) is the Hs in the methyl groups <b>and</b> the peak at $1.6 - 2.2$ ( $\delta$ /ppm) is the two -CH <sub>2</sub> -hydrogen groups	IP4 can be awarded for an explanation of the symmetry of the molecule leading to equivalent methyl and $CH_2$ groups, if the peaks are correctly identified (including on the diagram) Allow IP4 if peaks are correctly labelled on the spectrum Allow IP4 to be awarded if the correct splitting patterns are described for δ-values of both peaks.	
•	IP5: peak areas 1:4:6	Allow numbers in any order Allow ratio alone	
•	IP6: identification of 3-bromopentane by name or structural formula	Allow single values for chemical shifts throughout (within each range)	

I1, I2, I4, I5 and I6 can be shown on a labelled diagram with labelled spectrum

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
19(b)	An answer that makes reference to the following points	Example of a mechanism:  H <sub>5</sub> C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>7</sub> C <sub>2</sub> H	(4)
	• lone pair on oxygen of OH <sup>-</sup>	HOI / Br Br HOBr	
	• dipole on C–Br		
	<ul> <li>curly arrow from lone pair to delta positive carbon</li> </ul>		
		<sub>g</sub> C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	
	• curly arrow from C–Br bond to Br or just beyond (allow shown on transition state)	110—C (s) Br	
	• transition state (including partial bonding)	Ignore charges for P5 Do not award OH–C connectivity for P5 TE on incorrect reactant molecule	
	<ul> <li>negative charge anywhere on transition state</li> </ul>		
	• propan-1-ol <b>and</b> Br <sup>-</sup>	TE on incorrect connectivity from transition state for P7 but otherwise do not award OH–C	
		Allow 2D representations S <sub>N</sub> 1 mechanisms could score points 1, 2, 4 and 7 (2 marks max)	
		All 7 points score 4 marks, 5 or 6 points scores 3 marks, 3 or 4 points scores 2 marks, 2 points scores 1 mark	

(Total for Question 19 = 13 marks)

Question Number	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
20(a)(i)			Example of a calculation:	(2)
	<ul> <li>expression or suitable working</li> </ul>	(1)	$(192 + 0.5 \times 205) - (220)$	
	• correct answer	(1)	(+)74.5 (J K <sup>-1</sup> mol <sup>-1</sup> )	
			Correct answer scores 2	
			-74.5 scores 0	
			TE on small errors in M1 e.g., miss out 0.5, as long as	
			the answer is positive	
			Penalise incorrect units once only for ai-aiii	
			Allow J K <sup>-</sup> mol <sup>-</sup>	
			Allow J/K mol but not J/K/mol	

Question     Answer       Number     Additional Guidance	Mark
Example of a calculation:  • balanced equation or suitable working  (1) $\Delta S$ surroundings = $-\Delta H/T$ = $-(-82000) \div (2048)$ = $82000 \div 2048$ • correct answer  (1) $(+) 40.039 \text{ (J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1})$ Correct answer scores 2  Ignore SF - $40 \text{ scores 1 mark}$ 0.04 scores 1 mark with correct units or without units, 2 marks with kJ K <sup>-1</sup> mol <sup>-1</sup>	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
20(a)(iii)		Example of a calculation:	(1)
	total entropy change	$74.5 + 40.0 = (+)114.5 \text{ (J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1})$ TE on ai and aii, but both must be in the correct units	
		Ignore SF except 1SF	

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
20(b)	• gradient (1)	Example of a calculation:	(2)
		(0.00673) – (0.00649) 0.00024 gradient = -29 167 (K) (allow any negative value between 28 300-30 000)	
	• activation energy (1)	$(-8.31 \times -29\ 167) \div 1000 = (+)242.4 \text{ (kJ mol}^{-1})$	
		(allow values between 235.1 to 249.3 for 2 marks)  Ignore SF except 1 SF Allow TE from M1 Answers in J mol <sup>-1</sup> score both marks if in the allowed	
		range (235100-249300)	

Question Number	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
20(c)	<ul> <li>An explanation that makes reference to the following points:</li> <li>(thermodynamically) feasible because ΔS<sub>total</sub> is positive</li> <li>activation energy high so the reaction is very slow (at low temperatures)</li> </ul>	(1) (1)	Ignore thermodynamically stable/unstable  Allow high temperature will provide E <sub>a</sub> so reaction will proceed  Allow reaction may not happen as E <sub>a</sub> is (very) high  Allow high E <sub>a</sub> so kinetically stable  Allow high E <sub>a</sub> so kinetically non-feasible  TE on 20(a)(iii) but not on 20(b)	(2)

(Total for Question 20 = 9 marks)

Question Number	Answer		Additional Guidance			
21(a)	An answer that makes reference to the		Example of an answer	:		(2)
	following points:		Reagent and conditions	Reaction (√/×)	Name of organic product (if formed)	
	row for oxidation correct	(1)	refluxed with excess acidified potassium dichromate(VI)	×	(N/A)	
	row for reduction correct	(1)	excess lithium tetrahydrioaluminate(III) in dry ether	✓	hexane-2,5-diol	
			Accept no product or be Accept 2,5-hexanediol Ignore errors with space Do not award hex-2,3-	in secon		

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
21(b)	An answer that makes reference to the following point:		(1)
	• (pale) yellow crystals	Allow precipitate / ppt / ppte / solid Allow antiseptic smell Ignore formulae even if incorrect Do not award yellow-orange Use the list principle: if two answers and one correct and one wrong, no credit.	

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
21(c)(i)	An answer that makes reference to the following point:		(1)
	nucleophilic addition	Do not award S <sub>N</sub> 1 or S <sub>N</sub> 2	

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
21(c)(ii)	An answer that makes reference to the following point:		(1)
	• CH <sub>3</sub> C(OH)(CN)CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> C(OH)(CN)CH <sub>3</sub>	Allow displayed / skeletal / any combination  Do not award missing hydrogens or single bonds shown between C and N.  If two structures are given both must be correct.	

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
21(d)(i)	An answer that makes reference to the following point:		(1)
	orange precipitate	Allow yellow / red Allow crystals / solid / ppt / ppte  Ignore modifiers e.g., dark/light/brick Do not award reddish-brown	

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
21(d)(ii)	A description that makes reference to the following points:		(2)
	• (re)crystallise (1	Ignore purify the product	
	• measure the <b>melting</b> temperature and compare with known values	Allow refer to database, etc.  Ignore NMR / mass spec. etc.	

(Total for Question 21 = 8 marks) TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 50 MARKS

## **Section C**

Question Number	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
22(a)	An answer that makes reference to the following points:		An example of a sketch:  (L)  (1)  (2)  (2)  Chemical shift, 8/ppm	(3)
	<ul> <li>three peaks</li> <li>peaks shown in approximately the correct height ratio (peak area 6:3:2), highest peak can't be on the right</li> <li>appropriate δ values for 2 or 3 peaks</li> </ul>	<ul><li>(1)</li><li>(1)</li><li>(1)</li></ul>	Allow vertical lines for peaks Do not award split peaks for M1 M2 is dependent on M1	

Question Number	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
22(b)(i)	An explanation that makes reference to the following points:			(3)
	• Tris accepts (small amounts of) H <sup>+</sup> /protons	(1)	Allow increase in H <sup>+</sup> causes the equilibrium to move to the right Allow reacts with/removes Ignore mops up	Expert
	base and conjugate acid are present in high concentrations / (large) reservoir of both	(1)	Allow large amounts of tris and salt/acid	
	the ratio of [base]/[acid] only changes very slightly     and pH changes only slightly	(1)	Allow pH/[H <sup>+</sup> ] is unchanged with ratio comment Allow ratio changes a little / changes slightly with comment on pH Ignore there is no change in concentrations / the ratio is unchanged  Ignore references to base/alkali/molecules/ions	

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
22(b)(ii)	• correct expression	Allow use of skeletal structure or molecular formula $K_a = \underbrace{[C_4H_{11}NO_3][H^+]}_{[C_4H_{12}NO_3^+]}$ Do not accept round brackets $NB \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \$	(1)
		answer to 22(b)(iii)	

Question Number	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
22(b)(iii)			Example of a calculation:	(5)
	• $M_{\rm r}$ of C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>12</sub> NO <sub>3</sub> Cl	(1)	$M_{\rm r} = 157.5$	
	• concentration of C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>12</sub> NO <sub>3</sub> Cl	(1)	$100 \div 157.5 = 0.6349 \text{ mol}$ $0.6349 \div 0.5 = 1.2698 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$	
	substitution and rearrangement of K <sub>a</sub>	(1)	$[H^{+}] = 8.413 \times 10^{-9} \times [1.2698]$ $[0.2]$ TE on inverted K <sub>a</sub> expression from (b)(ii)	
	• H <sup>+</sup> concentration	(1)	$[H^+] = 5.342 \times 10^{-8}$	
	pH calculation	(1)	$pH = -log_{10}[H^+] = 7.27$	
			They can also use moles rather than conc <sup>n</sup> s as the volume terms cancel out in the expression $[H^+] = K_a \times ([acid]/[salt])$ M1, M4 and M5 are the same as above. M2 – Moles base = $0.2 \times 0.5 = 0.1$ and $0.6349$ mol of $C_4H_{12}NO_3Cl$ M3 – substitution and rearrangement: $[H^+] = 8.413 \times 10^{-9} \times (0.635 \div 0.1)$	
			TE throughout, for M5 the answer must be above 7 to score Correct answer with some working scores 5 Ignore SF except 1 SF	
			8.88 scores 4 marks with a correct expression in (b)(ii) or 5 marks if their expression was inverted in (b)(ii).	
			$\frac{\text{Henderson-Hasselbalch solution:}}{\text{M1 and M2 as above}}$ $\text{M3} = \text{pK}_{\text{a}} = 8.075 \tag{1}$	
			$M4 = pH = pK_a + \log_{10} \left( \frac{A^-}{HA} \right)$ OR	
			$pH = 8.075 + \log_{10} \left( \frac{[0.2]}{[1.2698]} \right)  (1)$	
			M5 pH correct for expression and above 7	

Question Number	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
22(c)			Example of a calculation:	(4)
	• calculation of concentration of acid	(1)	$0.0150 \div 94.5 = 0.0001587 / 1.59 \times 10^{-4}$ $0.0001587 \div 1.5 = 0.00010582 / 1.058 \times 10^{-4} (mol dm-3)$	Expert
	• calculation of [H <sup>+</sup> ] value	(1)	$[H^+] = 10^{-3.42} = 3.802 \times 10^{-4} \text{ (mol dm}^{-3}\text{)}$	
	• expression or substitution into expression	(1)	$([H^+]^2 = 1.445 \times 10^{-7})$ $K_a = \frac{[H^+]^2}{[acid]} \text{ or } K_a = \frac{[1.445 \times 10^{-7}]}{[1.058 \times 10^{-4}]}$	
	• evaluation of $K_a$	(1)	$K_a = 0.0013655 / 1.37 \times 10^{-3} \text{ (mol dm}^{-3}\text{)}$ TE from M3 if answer < 1 Allow $1.36 \times 10^{-3} \text{ (mol dm}^{-3}\text{)}$ for 4 marks Ignore SF except 1 SF Correct answer with no working scores 4 Penalise incorrect units for M4	

Question Number	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
22(d)(i)	An explanation that makes reference to the following points:			(2)
	• over a large range from 4 to 16.4 (cm <sup>3</sup> ) of acid added	(1)	Allow a range between 2 and 16.4 of acid added	Expert
	• there is little difference in pH	(1)	Allow no (significant) change M2 is dependent on M1	
			Large volume of acid added before a change in pH is seen scores 1 The pH doesn't change when a large volume of acid is added scores 1	

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
22(d)(ii)	• 5.8	Allow answers in the range 5.6-6.2	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
22(d)(iii)	An answer that makes reference to one of the following points:		(1)
	pH is important for enzyme function	Allow enzymes may be denatured at high or low pH Allow enzymes may be denatured at the wrong pH NB The word denatured is not on the specification so not essential	Expert
	<ul> <li>constant pH is important for living organisms</li> <li>pH regulates growth of bacteria and fungi</li> </ul>	Allow to have the correct pH for metabolic processes / reactions	
	pH is linked to oxygen availability in water	Allow to maintain the pH of blood Allow sudden pH change can be dangerous to organs of the body  Ignore "resists change to pH"	

(Total for Question 22 = 20 marks)
TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 90 MARKS