1

## (a) Brown ppt/solid

Gas evolved/effervescence

 $2[Fe(H_2O)_6]^{3+} + 3CO_3^{2-} \rightarrow 2Fe(H_2O)_3(OH)_3 + 3CO_2 + 3H_2O$ Must be stated, Allow  $CO_2$  evolved. Do not allow  $CO_2$  alone

Correct iron product (1) allow  $Fe(OH)_3$  and in equation

Balanced equation (1)

## (b) White ppt/solid

Colourless Solution

Only award M2 if M1 given or initial ppt mentioned

$$[AI(H_2O)_6]^{3+} + 3OH^- \rightarrow AI(H_2O)_3(OH)_3 + 3H_2O$$
  
 $AIlow [AI(H_2O)_6]^{3+} + 3OH^- \rightarrow AI(OH)_3 + 6H_2O$ 

 $AI(H_2O)_3(OH)_3 + 3OH^- \rightarrow [AI(OH)_6]^{3-} + 3H_2O$ Allow formation of  $[AI(H_2O)_{6-x}(OH)_x]^{(x-3)-}$  where x = 4,5,6Allow formation of correct product from  $[AI(H_2O)_6]^{3+}$ 

## (c) Blue ppt/solid

(Dissolves to give a) deep blue <u>solution</u>

Only award M2 if M1 given or initial ppt mentioned

$$\begin{split} [\text{Cu}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+} + 2\text{NH}_3 &\to \text{Cu}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4(\text{OH})_2 + 2\text{NH}_4^+ \\ &\quad \textit{Allow } [\text{Cu}(H_2\text{O})_6]^{2+} + 2\text{NH}_3 \to \text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2 + 2\text{NH}_4^+ + 4\text{H}_2\text{O} \\ &\quad \textit{Allow two equations: NH}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \to \text{NH}_4^+ + \text{OH}^- \\ &\quad \textit{then } [\text{Cu}(H_2\text{O})_6]^{2+} + 2\text{OH}^- \to \text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O} \text{ etc} \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} Cu(H_2O)_4(OH)_2 + 4NH_3 &\rightarrow [Cu(H_2O)_2(NH_3)_4]^{2+} + 2OH^- + 2H_2O \\ &\quad Allow \ [Cu(H_2O)_6]^{2+} + 4NH_3 \rightarrow [Cu(H_2O)_2(NH_3)_4]^{2+} + 4H_2O \end{split}$$

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(d) Green/yellow solution

 $[Cu(H_2O)_6]^{2+} + 4Cl^- \rightarrow [CuCl_4]^{2-} + 6H_2O$ 

[14]

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(a) oxidation state of N in  $Cu(NO_3)_2$ : +5;

oxidation state of N in  $NO_2$ : +4;

oxidation product: oxygen;

(b) copper-containing species:  $[Cu(H_2O)_6]^{2+}$ ;

shape: octahedral;

(c) (i) precipitate B:  $Cu(H_2O)_4(OH)_2$  or  $Cu(OH)_2$  or name;

equation:  $[Cu(H_2O)_6]^{2+} + 2NH_3 \rightarrow Cu(H_2O)_4(OH)_2 + 2NH_4^+$ 

OR

$$NH_3 + H_2O \rightarrow NH_4^+ + OH^-$$

and

$$[Cu(H_2O)_6]^{2+} + 2OH^- \rightarrow Cu(H_2O)_4(OH)_2 + 2H_2O;$$

(ii) NH<sub>3</sub> accepts a proton;

(d) (i) identity:  $[Cu(NH_3)_4(H_2O)_2]^{2+}$ ;

colour: deep blue;

equation:

 $Cu(H_2O)_4(OH)_2 + 4NH_3 \rightarrow [Cu(NH_3)_4(H_2O)_2]^{2+} + 2H_2O + 2OH^-;$ 

|   |     | (ii) NH <sub>3</sub> is an electron pair donor;                         | 1 |      |
|---|-----|---|---|------|
|   | (e) | identity: [CuCl <sub>4</sub> ] <sup>2-</sup> ;                          | 1 |      |
|   |     | colour: yellow-green;   | 1 |      |
|   |     | shape: tetrahedral;   | 1 |      |
|   | (f) | (i) $Is^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 3d^{10}$ ;                                | 1 |      |
|   |     | (ii) role of Cu: a reducing agent;                                      | 1 | [17] |
|   |     |   |   |      |
| 3 | (a) | Iron  | 1 |      |
|   |     | Heterogeneous; catalyst in a different phase from that of the reactants |   |      |
|   |     | Poison; a sulphur compound (allow sulphur)                              | 1 |      |
|   |     | Poison strongly adsorbed onto active sites/ blocked                     | 1 |      |
|   |     | Poison not desorbed or reactants not adsorbed or                        |   |      |

catalyst surface area reduced

1

Pale green solution 1 (b) Green precipitate formed 1 Insoluble in excess ammonia 1 Equation: e.g.  $[Fe(H_2O)_6]^{2+} + 2NH_3 \rightarrow [Fe(H_2O)_4(OH)_2] + 2NH_4^+$  Species 1 Balance 1 Allow equations with H<sub>2</sub>O and OH - if reaction of H<sub>2</sub>O with

NH<sub>3</sub> also given

Max 4

[9]