

- M1.** (a) (i) enthalpy (or heat or heat energy) change when 1 mol of a substance **(1)** (QL mark) is formed from its elements **(1)** all substances in their standard states **(1)** (or normal states at 298K, 100 kPa or std condits)

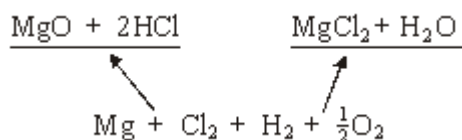
not STP, NTP

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- (b) enthalpy change (or enthalpy of reaction) is independent of route **(1)**

$$\Delta H = \sum \Delta H_f^\ominus \text{ prods} - \sum \Delta H_f^\ominus \text{ reactants (or cycle) (1)}$$

minimum correct cycle is:



$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H &= -642 - 286 - (-602 + 2 \times -92) \text{ (1)} \\ &= -142 \text{ (kJ mol}^{-1}\text{) (1)} \end{aligned}$$

penalise this mark for wrong units

+142 scores 1 mark out of the last three

4

- (c) $\Delta H = mcT$ **(1)** (or $mc\Delta T$)
 $= 50 \times 4.2 \times 32 = 6720 \text{ J} = 6.72 \text{ J}$ **(1)**
mark is for 6720 J or 6.72 kJ

$$\text{moles HCl} = \frac{\text{vol}}{1000} \times \text{conc} = \frac{50}{1000} \times 3 \text{ (1)}$$

$$= 0.15 \text{ (1)}$$

if error here mark on conseq.

Therefore moles of MgO reacted = moles HCl/2 **(1)**
 (mark is for /2, CE if not/2)
 $= 0.15/2 = 0.075$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Therefore } \Delta H &= 6.72/0.075 \text{ (1)} \\ &= -90 \text{ kJ (mol}^{-1}\text{)} \end{aligned}$$

kJ must be given, allow 89 to 91

value (1)

sign (1); this mark can be given despite CE for /2

8

Note various combinations of answers to part (c) score as follows:

–89 to –91 kJ **(8)** (or –89000 to 91000J)

no units (7)

+89 to +91 kJ **(7)** (or + 89000 to +91000J)

no units (6)

–44 to –46 kJ **(5)** (or -44000 to -46000J)

no units (4) if units after 6.72 or 6720 (5)

+44 to +46 kJ **(4)** (or +44000 to + 46000)

if no units and

if no units after 6.72 or 6720 (3)

otherwise check, could be (4)

[15]

M2. (a) $C_3H_8O + 4O_2 \rightarrow 3CO_2 + 3H_2O$ **(1)** (or multiple)

1

(b) (i) $\frac{1.45}{58}$ **(1)** = 0.0250 **(1)**
allow 0.025
allow conseq on wrong M.
 $1.45/100$, CE; $\frac{1.45}{58.1}$ C.E.

(ii) heat released = $mc\Delta T$
= $100 \times 4.18 \times 58.1$ **(1)**
if 1.45 used in place of 100 CE = 0
= 24300 J **(1)** (or 24.3kJ)
allow 24200 to 24300
ignore decimal places
units tied to answer
If use $0.1 \times 4.18 \times 51.8$ allow $\frac{1}{2}$ for 24.3 with no units

$$(iii) \quad \frac{24.3}{0.0250} = -972 \text{ (kJ mol}^{-1}\text{)} \quad (1)$$

allow -968 to -973
 allow +972
 allow conseq
 allow no units
 penalise wrong units

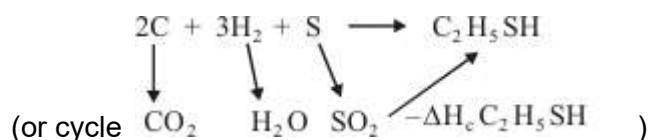
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- (c) (i) Heat loss **(1)** or energy loss
 do not allow incomplete combustion
- (ii) Difference: more negative **(1)** (or more exothermic)
 QoL mark

Explanation: heat (or energy) released when water vapour condenses **(1)**
 or heat/energy required to vaporise water
 or water molecules have more energy in the gaseous state

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$$(d) \quad \Delta H = \Sigma \Delta H_{\text{reactants}} - \Sigma \Delta H_{\text{products}} \quad (1)$$

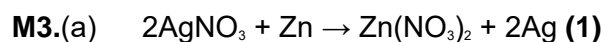


$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (2 \times -394) + (3 \times -286) + (-297) - (-1170) \quad (1) \\
 &= -773 \quad (1)
 \end{aligned}$$

ignore units even if wrong
 Allow 1/3 for +773

3

[12]



Accept an ionic equation i.e. $2\text{Ag}^+ + \text{Zn} \rightarrow 2\text{Ag} + \text{Zn}^{2+}$

1

(b) Moles = $mv / 1000$ **(1)** = $0.20 \times 50/1000 = 1.00 \times 10^{-2}$

2

(c) Heat energy change = $mC\Delta T$ **(1)** = $50 \times 418 \times 3.2$ J

= 669 J (Ignore signs) **(1)**

Allow 668, 67.0 0.67kJ

Penalise wrong units if given

2

(d) $\frac{2 \times 669}{1 \times 10^{-2}} = 134 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$

Mark one : 2 × (answer to (c))

Mark two : Dividing by answers to (b)

Allow 133 – 134

Penalise incorrect units

Mark conseq to equation in (a) for full marks, also to that in (c)

If No working is shown and answer is incorrect zero

2

(e) Incomplete reaction or Heat loss **(1)**

1

[8]