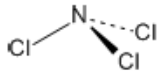
Ionic Bonding - Mark Scheme

Q1.

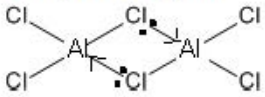
Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(a)	An explanation that makes reference to the following points: • (I) is incorrect because the solutions are aqueous **or** ions are (in the) aqueous (state) the state symbols should be (aq) instead of (I) • silver ions should have one positive charge / Ag^+ **or** silver chloride is AgCl	Allow silver nitrate and sodium chloride are aqueous Do not award if incorrect state symbol for one of the species in the equation e.g. Ag is (s) / AgCl is (aq) Ignore just the charge on the silver ion is incorrect / the formula of silver chloride is incorrect	**(2)**

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(b)	• calculation of mol of C, H and Cl **(1)** • calculation of empirical formula **(1)** • calculation of molecular formula **(1)**	Example of calculation: C : H : Cl mol $\frac{3.09}{12} : \frac{0.26}{1} : \frac{9.15}{35.5}$ = 0.2575 : 0.26 : 0.2577 (ratio 1 : 1 : 1) Empirical formula is CHCl molar mass CHCl = 12 + 1 + 35.5 = 48.5 $\frac{\text{molar mass } (CHCl)_n}{\text{molar mass CHCl}} = \frac{97}{48.5} = 2$ Molecular formula is $C_2H_2Cl_2$ Allow symbols in any order Do not award 2CHCl Ignore SF in mol and ratio Correct molecular formula with some working scores (3) **Alternative method** scores (3) no. C atoms = $\frac{3.09 \times 97}{12.5 \times 12} = 2 / 1.9982$ no. H atoms = $\frac{0.26 \times 97}{12.5 \times 1} = 2(.0176)$ no. Cl atoms = $\frac{9.15 \times 97}{12.5 \times 35.5} = 2$	**(3)**

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(c)(i)	• all 4 ion formulae • all 4 (corresponding) *m* / *z* values	Example of answer: ions *m* / *z* $N(^{35}Cl)_3^+$ 119 $N(^{35}Cl)_2{}^{37}Cl^+$ 121 $N^{35}Cl(^{37}Cl)_2^+$ 123 $N(^{37}Cl)_3^+$ 125 Allow any other unambiguous way of representing the formulae e.g. in words Allow (1) for any two *m* / *z* values with corresponding ion formulae Ignore missing / incorrect charge on ion Ignore mass number on N Ignore bonds or + between Cl atoms / order of atoms e.g. $N\text{-}^{35}Cl\text{-}^{35}Cl\text{-}^{35}Cl$	(2)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(c)(ii)	• number of bonding pairs **and** number of lone pairs • shape • bond angle	Example of table: Number of bonding pairs of electrons on nitrogen: 3 Number of lone pairs on electrons on nitrogen: 1 Shape of molecule: trigonal pyramidal Bond angle: 107° **Shape:** Allow 3-dimensional drawing e.g.  There must be at least 1 dotted/dashed line or wedge for 3-d Allow just 'pyramidal' Allow pyramid for pyramidal Do not award tetrahedral **Bond angle:** Allow any number in the range 106-108° Ignore missing °	(3)

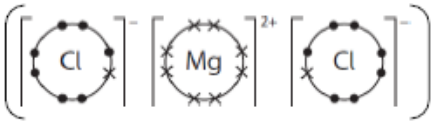
Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(d)(i)	An explanation that makes reference to one of the following pairs of points: **Polarisation route** • an aluminium ion / cation is (very) small **and** highly charged **or** Al^{3+} has a small ionic radius / is small • so it polarises / distorts the chloride ion / Cl^- / anion **Allow Electronegativity route** • there is a (relatively) small difference in electronegativity between aluminium and chlorine • so the electrons are (partially) shared	Marks must come from the same route – maximum 1 mark if one point from one route and one point from the other route Allow the aluminium ion has a high charge density Allow a description of polarisation Allow chlorine anion / ion Ignore the aluminium chloride is polarised Ignore size of chloride ion	(2)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(d)(ii)	A description including the following points: • diagram showing two $AlCl_3$ molecules joined through two chlorine atoms • dative (covalent) bonds **or** coordinate bonds	Example of diagram:  Allow dot-and-cross diagram Ignore missing arrow heads and lone pairs from diagram Do not award diagram with Al-Al / Cl-Cl bond(s) Allow dative covalent bonds labelled on diagram / shown as arrows from Cl to Al Allow description of dative bonds Allow M2 even if only 1 dative bond shown / mentioned Do not award M2 if dative bonds starting from aluminium Do not award M2 for any answer that mentions ions / ionic bonds	(2)

Q2.

Question number	Answer	Mark
	The only correct answer is C (*more protons than N^{3-} but the same number of electrons as N^{3-}*) **A** *is incorrect because Al^{3+} has more protons and the same number of electrons as N^{3-}* **B** *is incorrect because Al^{3+} has the same number of electrons as N^{3-}* **D** *is incorrect because Al^{3+} has more protons and the same number of electrons as N^{3-}*	(1)

Q3.

Question number	Answer	Mark
	 **The only correct answer is D** ***A*** *is incorrect because magnesium chloride has ionic bonding* ***B*** *is incorrect because magnesium chloride has ionic bonding* ***C*** *is incorrect because the charges are incorrect*	**(1)**

Q4.

Question number	Answer	Mark
	The only correct answer is B (Mg^{2+}) ***A*** *is incorrect because anions are polarised and do not cause polarisation* ***C*** *is incorrect because Na^+ has less polarising ability than Mg^{2+} as it has a larger radius and a lower charge* ***D*** *is incorrect because anions are polarised and do not cause polarisation*	**(1)**

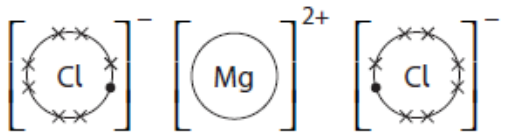
Q5.

Question number	Answer	Mark
(a)	A R and U	1

Question number	Answer	Mark
(b)	C Y	1

Question number	Answer	Mark
(c)	C U^{2+} and T^{2-}	1

Q6.

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(a)	• dot-and-cross diagram, including charges	Example of diagram:  Allow no electrons or 8 electrons on outer shell of Mg Allow any combination of dots or crosses for electrons Ignore missing square brackets	1

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(b)	An explanation that makes reference to the following points: • identification of charge carriers: magnesium - electrons **and** magnesium chloride - ions (1) • magnesium conducts electricity when solid because delocalised electrons can flow through (1) • magnesium chloride does not conduct when solid because the ions cannot move **and** it does conduct electricity when molten or dissolved in water as the ions can move. (1)		3

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(c)(i)	• correct balanced ionic equation with state symbols	Examples of equation: $MgO(s) + 2H^+(aq) \rightarrow Mg^{2+}(aq) + H_2O(l)$ or $MgO(s) + 2H_3O^+(aq) \rightarrow Mg^{2+}(aq) + 2H_2O(l)$	1

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(c)(ii)	• calculation of moles of MgO (1) • calculation of moles of HCl (1) • calculation of volume of HCl (1)	Example of calculation: moles MgO = $\frac{2.45}{40.3}$ = 0.060794 moles HCl = 2 × 0.060794 = 0.121588 volume HCl = 0.121588 × $\frac{1000}{2.00}$ = 60.794 cm^3 Ignore SF except 1 SF Allow use of A_r(Mg) = 24 (61.25 cm^3) Correct answer with no working scores full marks	3

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(d)	Either • calculation of moles of $MgCO_3$ (1) • calculation of mass of $MgCl_2$ (1) or • use of both molar masses (1) • calculation of mass of $MgCl_2$ (1)	Example of calculation: moles $MgCO_3 = \frac{2.25}{84.3} = 0.02669$ mass $MgCl_2 = 0.02669 \times 95.3 = 2.5436$ (g) or 84.3 g $MgCO_3$ makes 95.3 g $MgCl_2$ so 2.25 g $MgCO_3$ makes $\frac{95.3}{84.3} \times 2.25 = 2.5436$ (g) $MgCl_2$ Ignore SF except 1 SF Allow use of A_r(Mg) = 24 (2.5446 g) Correct answer with no working scores full marks	2

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(e)	An explanation that makes reference to the following points: • (in the reaction with magnesium oxide) there are fewer waste products/no carbon dioxide is released/water is the only waste product (1) • so the molar mass of all products is lower/the denominator of the equation for atom economy is lower (1) or • 1 mol of magnesium compound produces 1 mol of magnesium chloride (1) • but the M_r of magnesium carbonate is greater than the M_r of magnesium oxide/carbon dioxide is an additional waste product from magnesium carbonate. (1)	Ignore calculations Allow reverse arguments	2