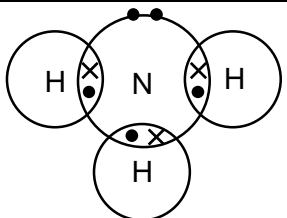
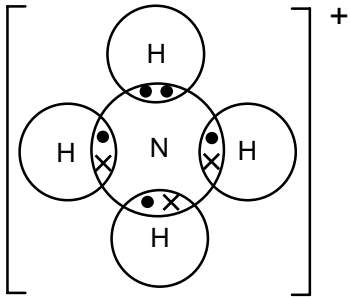
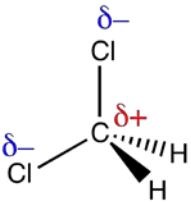


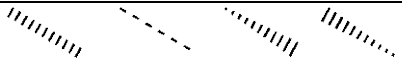
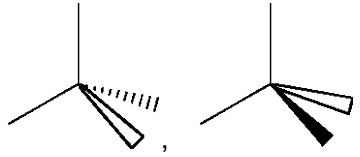


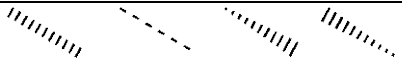
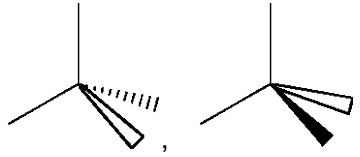


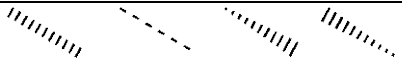
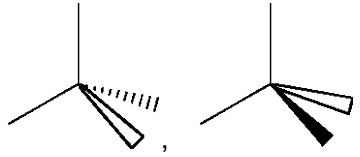


Question			Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
1	a	i	a shared pair of electrons ✓	1	<b>ALLOW</b> any response that communicates electron pair <b>ALLOW</b> shared pairs
		ii		1	Must be ' <i>dot-and-cross</i> ' circles for outer shells <b>NOT</b> needed <b>IGNORE</b> inner shells Non-bonding electrons of N do not need to be shown as a pair.
		iii	Shape: pyramidal <b>OR</b> (trigonal) pyramid ✓  Explanation: There are 3 bonded pairs and 1 lone pair ✓ Lone pairs repel more than bonded pairs ✓	3	<b>ALLOW</b> 'bonds' for 'bonded pairs' <b>DO NOT ALLOW</b> 'atoms repel' <b>DO NOT ALLOW</b> electrons repel <b>ALLOW</b> LP for 'lone pair' <b>ALLOW</b> BP for bonded pair
	b	i	$1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6$ ✓	1	<b>ALLOW</b> subscripts
		ii	 ' <i>Dot-and-cross</i> ' diagram to show four shared pairs of electrons one of which is a dative covalent bond (which must consist of the same symbols) ✓	1	<b>IGNORE</b> inner shells <b>IGNORE</b> '+' sign <b>BUT</b> a <b>DO NOT ALLOW</b> '-' sign. Brackets and circles not required

Question		Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
	iii	tetrahedral ✓ 109.5° ✓	2	ALLOW 109–110°
	iv	ions <b>OR</b> electrons cannot move in a solid ✓ ions can move <b>OR</b> are mobile in solution ✓	2	ALLOW ions can move in liquid DO NOT ALLOW ions can move when molten ALLOW 1 mark for: 'Ions can only move in solution'
c	i	$2\text{NH}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ ✓	1	ALLOW $2\text{NH}_4\text{OH} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ALLOW $\text{NH}_3 + \text{H}^+ \rightarrow \text{NH}_4^+$ ALLOW any correct multiple IGNORE state symbols
	ii	when the $\text{H}^+$ in an acid is replaced by a metal ion <b>OR</b> an ammonium ion <b>OR</b> a + ion ✓	1	ALLOW H for $\text{H}^+$ ; ALLOW 'metal' for 'metal ion' i.e.: H in an acid can be replaced by a metal
	iii	accepts a proton <b>OR</b> accepts $\text{H}^+$ ✓	1	ALLOW donates a lone pair ALLOW removes $\text{H}^+$ ALLOW forms $\text{OH}^-$ ions
	iv	132.1 ✓	1	IGNORE units NO OTHER ACCEPTABLE ANSWER
<b>Total</b>			<b>15</b>	

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
2	(a)	Cl (has been oxidised) from Cl = -1 to Cl = 0 ✓ Mn (has been reduced) from Mn = +4 to Mn = +2 ✓	2	<b>ALLOW</b> 4+ <b>OR</b> 4 <b>OR</b> 2+ <b>OR</b> 2 <b>ALLOW</b> oxidation numbers written above the equation but <b>IGNORE</b> these if oxidation numbers are given in the text  <b>ALLOW</b> one mark for Cl is oxidised because the oxidation number increased by 1 <b>AND</b> Mn is reduced because the oxidation number decreased by 2 <b>ALLOW</b> one mark if all oxidation numbers are correct but redox is incorrect. <b>IGNORE</b> HCl is oxidised <b>AND</b> MnO <sub>2</sub> is reduced <b>IGNORE</b> correct references to electron loss/gain <b>DO NOT ALLOW</b> incorrect references to electron loss/gain
	(b)	1s <sup>2</sup> 2s <sup>2</sup> 2p <sup>6</sup> 3s <sup>2</sup> 3p <sup>6</sup> 3d <sup>5</sup> 4s <sup>2</sup> ✓	1	<b>ALLOW</b> 4s <sup>2</sup> 3d <sup>5</sup> <b>IGNORE</b> 1s <sup>2</sup> seen twice
	(c)	Cl <sub>2</sub> + 2NaOH → NaClO + NaCl + H <sub>2</sub> O ✓	1	<b>ALLOW</b> multiples <b>IGNORE</b> state symbols <b>ALLOW</b> OH <sup>-</sup> and ClO <sup>-</sup> , i.e. Cl <sub>2</sub> + 2OH <sup>-</sup> → ClO <sup>-</sup> + Cl <sup>-</sup> + H <sub>2</sub> O <b>ALLOW</b> NaOCl
3	(d) (i)	(The solution would turn) yellow <b>OR</b> orange <b>OR</b> brown ✓	1	<b>ALLOW</b> shades and colours (eg dark yellow, yellow-orange)  <b>DO NOT ALLOW</b> 'purple'
	(d) (ii)	Cl <sub>2</sub> (g) + 2I <sup>-</sup> (aq) → I <sub>2</sub> (aq) + 2Cl <sup>-</sup> (aq) ✓	1	<b>ALLOW</b> multiples State symbols required <b>ALLOW</b> Cl <sub>2</sub> (aq)
	(e) (i)	The ability of an atom to attract electrons ✓  (Electron pair) in a (covalent) bond ✓	2	<b>ALLOW</b> 'Measure' for ability  <b>ALLOW</b> 'attraction' for 'ability to attract'  <b>ALLOW</b> 'The ability of an atom to attract a shared pair of electrons' for two marks

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance								
(e)	(ii)	 <p>Correct orientation of 3-D tetrahedral arrangement of bonds around C atom ✓</p> <p>δ+ on C atom <b>AND</b> δ- on both Cl atoms ✓</p>	2	<p>For a 3D structure,</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>For bond in the plane of paper, a solid line is expected:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>For bond out of plane of paper, a solid wedge is expected:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>For bond into plane of paper, <b>ALLOW</b>:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>ALLOW</b> a hollow wedge for 'in bond' <b>OR</b> an 'out bond', provided it is different from the other in or out wedge e.g.:</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p><b>ALLOW</b> any 3D representation with a minimum of one bond into the plane of paper <b>AND</b> minimum of one out of plane of paper</p> <p><b>ALLOW</b> 2 lines in the plane + 2 different bonds for M1</p> <p><b>IGNORE</b> dipole charges on H</p>	For bond in the plane of paper, a solid line is expected:		For bond out of plane of paper, a solid wedge is expected:		For bond into plane of paper, <b>ALLOW</b> :		<b>ALLOW</b> a hollow wedge for 'in bond' <b>OR</b> an 'out bond', provided it is different from the other in or out wedge e.g.:	
For bond in the plane of paper, a solid line is expected:												
For bond out of plane of paper, a solid wedge is expected:												
For bond into plane of paper, <b>ALLOW</b> :												
<b>ALLOW</b> a hollow wedge for 'in bond' <b>OR</b> an 'out bond', provided it is different from the other in or out wedge e.g.:												
	(iii)	<p>The dipoles do not cancel out <b>OR</b> Because the molecule is non-symmetrical ✓</p>	1	<p><b>ALLOW</b> partial charges do not cancel</p> <p><b>IGNORE</b> charges do not cancel</p> <p><b>ALLOW</b> (the more) electronegative atoms are on one side of the molecule</p>								
(f)		55% ✓	1									
<b>Total</b>			<b>12</b>									

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
3	(a)	period = 5 <b>AND</b> block = p ✓	1	
	(b) (i)	<p><b>Atom(s)</b> of an element</p> <p><b>AND</b></p> <p>with different numbers of neutrons (and with different masses) ✓</p>	1	<p><b>ALLOW</b> for '<b>atoms</b> of an element':  <b>Atoms</b> of the same element  <b>OR</b>  <b>Atoms</b> with the same number of protons  <b>OR</b>  <b>Atoms</b> with the same atomic number</p> <p><b>IGNORE</b> different relative atomic masses  <b>IGNORE</b> different mass number  <b>IGNORE</b> same number of electrons  <b>DO NOT ALLOW</b> different number of electrons  <b>DO NOT ALLOW</b> 'atoms of elements' for 'atoms of an element'  <b>DO NOT ALLOW</b> 'an element with different numbers of neutrons' (ie atom(s) is essential)</p>
	(b) (ii)	<p>same number of electrons in outer shell  <b>OR</b>  same electron configuration <b>OR</b> electron structure ✓</p>	1	<p><b>IGNORE</b> same number of protons  <b>IGNORE</b> same number of electrons  <b>IGNORE</b> they are the same element</p>
	(b) (iii)	51p 70n 51e ✓	1	

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
	(c) (i)	<p>The (weighted) mean <b>mass</b> of an <b>atom</b> (of an element)  <b>OR</b>  The (weighted) average <b>mass</b> of an <b>atom</b> (of an element) ✓</p> <p>compared with 1/12th (the mass) ✓</p> <p>of (one atom of) carbon-12 ✓</p>	3	<p><b>ALLOW</b> average atomic mass  <b>DO NOT ALLOW</b> mean mass of an element  <b>ALLOW</b> mean mass of isotopes <b>OR</b> average mass of isotopes  <b>DO NOT ALLOW</b> the singular 'isotope'</p> <p>For second <b>AND</b> third marking points  <b>ALLOW</b> compared with (the mass of) carbon-12 which is 12  For three marks;  <b>ALLOW</b> mass of <b>one mole</b> of <b>atoms</b> compared to 1/12th  (mass of) <b>one mole OR 12g</b> of carbon  <b>OR</b>  <b>ALLOW</b>  <math display="block">\frac{\text{mass of one mole of atoms}}{1/12\text{th mass of one mole OR 12g of carbon-12}}</math></p>
	(c) (ii)	123 ✓	1	<p><b>ALLOW</b> <math>^{123}\text{Sb}</math> <b>OR</b> Sb-123 <b>OR</b> antimony-123  <b>ALLOW</b> 123.0  <b>IGNORE</b> working</p>
	(d) (i)	<p>(Trigonal) Pyramidal ✓</p> <p>(Sb has) three bonding pairs <b>AND</b> one lone pair of electrons ✓</p> <p><b>Pairs</b> of electrons repel ✓</p>	3	<p><b>ALLOW</b> alternative phrases/words to repel eg 'push apart'  <b>ALLOW</b> lone pairs repel more than bonding pairs  <b>ALLOW</b> bonds for bonded pairs  <b>ALLOW</b> lp and bp</p> <p><b>IGNORE</b> electrons repel  <b>DO NOT ALLOW</b> atoms repel</p>

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
	(d) (ii)	<p>There is a difference in electronegativities (between Sb and Cl)</p> <p><b>OR</b> (Sb-Cl) bonds are polar <b>OR</b> have a dipole</p> <p><b>OR</b> Dipoles seen on the diagram ✓</p> <p>The molecule is not symmetrical <b>AND</b> dipoles do not cancel ✓</p>	2	<p><b>ALLOW</b> Because Cl is more electronegative (than Sb) <b>OR</b> Because Sb is more electronegative (than Cl)</p> <p><b>ALLOW</b> description that electrons are drawn along a covalent bond</p> <p><b>IGNORE</b> single <math>\delta^+</math> or single <math>\delta^-</math> for dipole</p> <p><b>IGNORE</b> diagram if M1 awarded in text</p> <p><b>ALLOW</b> partial charges do not cancel</p> <p><b>IGNORE</b> references to lone pair causing dipoles</p>
<b>Total</b>			<b>13</b>	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
4 (a)	<p>M1 <i>Trend AND nuclear charge mark</i> (from Li to F) atomic radius decreases <b>AND</b> nuclear charge increases or number of protons increases ✓</p> <p>M2 <i>same shell/shielding mark</i> (outer) electrons are in same shell <b>OR</b> (outer) electrons experience similar or same shielding ✓ <b>OR</b> same number of shells</p> <p>M3 <i>nuclear attraction mark</i> Greater <b>nuclear</b> attraction on (outer) <b>electrons</b> or <b>shells</b> <b>OR</b> (Outer) <b>electrons</b> or <b>shells</b> are attracted more strongly to the <b>nucleus</b> ✓</p>	3	<p><b>ALLOW ORA</b> throughout if it is clear that the Period is being crossed right to left</p> <p><b>ALLOW</b> 'proton number increases' <b>IGNORE</b> 'atomic number increases' <b>IGNORE</b> 'nucleus gets bigger' <b>IGNORE</b> 'effective nuclear charge increases' <b>DO NOT ALLOW</b> 'charge increases' without reference to nuclear'</p> <p><b>IGNORE</b> there is shielding <b>DO NOT ALLOW</b> sub-shells <b>OR</b> orbitals <b>DO NOT ALLOW</b> 'electrons are at a similar distance' This will also contradict M1 <b>ALLOW</b> 'there is no change in shielding' <b>IGNORE</b> 'shielding has no effect' <b>DO NOT ALLOW</b> 'there is no shielding'</p> <p>Quality of written communication 'nucleus' <b>OR</b> 'nuclear' spelled correctly once and used in context for third marking point</p> <p><b>ALLOW</b> pull for attraction <b>IGNORE</b> for M3, 'electrons are pulled closer to nucleus' as this is a re-statement of the trend mark. <b>DO NOT ALLOW</b> 'greater nuclear charge' for 'greater nuclear attraction' for M3</p>



Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
	(b) (i)	$(1s^2) 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 3d^{10} 4s^2 4p^6 \checkmark$	1	<b>ALLOW</b> ... $4s^2 3d^{10} 4p^6$ <b>ALLOW</b> subscripts <b>AND</b> 3D <b>IGNORE</b> $1s^2$ seen twice
	(b) (ii)	Cream <b>AND</b> precipitate $\checkmark$	1	<b>ALLOW</b> solid <b>OR</b> ppt for precipitate <b>IGNORE</b> 'does not dissolve' <b>OR</b> 'partially dissolves'
	(b) (iii)	$Ag^+(aq) + Br^-(aq) \rightarrow AgBr(s) \checkmark$	1	Equation <b>AND</b> state symbols required
	(c) (i)	<b>Equation</b> $2NaOH + Cl_2 \rightarrow NaCl + NaClO + H_2O \checkmark$  <b>Conditions</b> cold <b>AND</b> dilute (sodium hydroxide) $\checkmark$	2	<b>ALLOW</b> correct multiples <b>IGNORE</b> state symbols  <b>ALLOW</b> room temperature <b>OR</b> $\leq 20^\circ C$ for cold

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(c) (ii)	<p><i>Definition of disproportionation mark</i></p> <p>M1 (Disproportionation) is the (simultaneous) oxidation and reduction of the same element (in the same redox reaction) ✓</p> <p>M2 Assigning of oxidation numbers</p> <p>Cl in Cl<sub>2</sub> is 0 <b>AND</b> Cl in NaCl is -1 <b>AND</b> Cl in NaClO<sub>3</sub> is +5 ✓</p> <p>M3 Chlorine has been oxidised from 0 to +5 <b>AND</b> Chlorine has been reduced from 0 to -1 ✓</p> <p>'Chlorine has been oxidised from 0 in Cl<sub>2</sub> to +5 in NaClO<sub>3</sub> and chlorine has been reduced from 0 in Cl<sub>2</sub> to -1 in NaCl' would secure M2 and M3</p> $  \begin{array}{ccccccc}  3\text{Cl}_2 & + & 6\text{NaOH} & \rightarrow & 5\text{NaCl} & + & \text{NaClO}_3 & + & 3\text{H}_2\text{O} \\  0 & & & & -1 & & +5 & & \\  \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \text{reduction} \end{array} & & & & \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \text{oxidation} \end{array} & & & & \\  \hline  & & & & & & & &   \end{array}  $ <p>This diagram, along with a correct definition, would secure all three marks.</p>	3	<p><b>ALLOW</b> 'an element' OR 'a species' for 'the same element' Assume 'it' means disproportionation M1 can be awarded for 'chlorine is oxidised and reduced <b>and</b> this is disproportionation'</p> <p><b>ALLOW</b> oxidation numbers written above the equation if not seen in the text but <b>IGNORE</b> oxidation numbers written above the equation if seen in the text <b>ALLOW</b> 1- <b>AND</b> 5 <b>AND</b> 5+ <b>DO NOT ALLOW</b> chloride in place of chlorine except for NaCl <b>DO NOT ALLOW</b> Cl<sup>-</sup> in NaCl <b>AND</b> Cl<sup>5+</sup> in NaClO<sub>3</sub> (ie do not allow ionic charges for oxidation numbers) <b>ALLOW</b> Cl <b>OR</b> Cl<sub>2</sub> for chlorine <b>DO NOT ALLOW</b> M2 if incorrect oxidation numbers of other elements are seen in the text eg H = +2 <b>ALLOW ECF</b> for third marks if ONE incorrect oxidation number is assigned but directional changes are correct eg Cl = 0 and -1 and +3 instead 0 and -1 and +5</p> <p><b>DO NOT ALLOW</b> ECF if two oxidation numbers are incorrectly assigned</p> <p><b>IGNORE</b> references to electron loss/gain</p> <p>If oxidation numbers are correct <b>ALLOW</b> third mark for: chlorine is oxidised to form NaClO<sub>3</sub> <b>AND</b> chlorine is reduced to form NaCl</p>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	