1	(a	(i)	does not form compounds / does not accept and does not lose electrons / has full ou shell/has 8e in outer shell / it is a Noble Gas / it is in Group 0/8	uter [1]
		(ii)	small number of outer electrons / lose electrons then positive large number of outer electrons / gain electrons then negative	[1] [1]
		(iii)	any two from nitrogen, oxygen and fluorine accept symbols / molecular formulae	[1]
	(b))	zinc / aluminium / lead / tin / chromium	[1]
		(ii)	white precipitate precipitate dissolves / colourless solution forms / forms a clear solution	[1]
			/ soluble in excess	[1]
	(c))	LiF NF ₃	[1]
		(::\		[1]
		(ii)	LiF has higher mp / bp LiF is a (crystalline) solid, NF ₃ is probably a gas / a liquid / LiF is less volatile as liquids only LiF conducts LiF is soluble in water, NF ₃ is not when both solids LiF is harder	
			any two	[2]
		(iii)	LiF is an ionic compound NF ₃ is a covalent/molecular compound for stating that one is ionic and the other covalent [1] without specifying which is which	[1] [1]

[Total: 13]

(a	volume given off (in that 20 s interval) divided by 20 accept 48/20 for [2] Answer to 3 (a) may appear twice, both in 3 (a) and 3 (b). Please ignore in 3 (b).	[1] [1]
(b)	0.6 (cm ³ /s)	[1]
(c)	concentration of hydrogen peroxide decreases	[1] [1]
	for hydrogen peroxide used up ONLY [1] not reagent / reactant	
(d)	rate increases / doubles catalyst has bigger surface area / more catalyst particles exposed more collisions not more catalyst / higher concentration of catalyst / more molecules of catalyst	[1] [1] [1]
	OR	
	volume of oxygen the same oxygen from hydrogen peroxide (not catalyst) amount / number of moles the same	[1] [1] [1]
	OR	
	amount/mass/volume/number of moles of hydrogen peroxide the same [2]	
	catalyst chemically unchanged ONLY [1] reactants have not changed (only the catalyst) [1] accept catalyst does not react [1]	

[Total: 11]

2

3	(a)	 diffusion different M_r or ozone molecules heavier than oxygen molecules or different densities or oxygen molecules move faster than ozone molecules NOT oxygen is lighter or ozone heavier 		[1] [1]
			fractional distillation y have different boiling points	[1] [1]
	(b)	(i)	from colourless (solution) to brown (solution)	[1] [1]
		(ii)	I loses electrons (to form iodine molecules) must be in terms of electron transfer NOT oxidation number	[1]
		(iii)	they (electrons) are accepted by ozone or it is an electron acceptor	[1]
	(c)	(i)	correct structural skeleton COND 4bp around both carbon atoms 2bp and 2nbp around sulfur atom NOTE marks 2 and 3 can only be awarded if mark 1 has been scored	[1] [1] [1]
		(ii)	water carbon dioxide sulfur dioxide all three any two [1] Accept correct formulae	[2]

[Total: 11]

1	(a)	(i)	greater initial slope or levels off later Twice final volume	[1] [1]
		(ii)	smaller slope same final volume	[1] [1]
	(b)		e particles in same volume/particles closer together ter collision rate	[1] [1]
			cules move faster ter collision rate	[1] [1]
			nolecules have more energy ore will have sufficient energy to react	[1] [1]
	(c)	(i)	glucose oxygen	[1] [1]
		(ii)	chlorophyll	[1]

(a $Zn + I_2 = Zn^{2+} + 2I$ [2] For having either reactants or products correct ONLY [1] **(b)** for zinc and sodium hydroxide white precipitate [1] dissolves in excess (only if precipitate mentioned) [1] for zinc and ammonia same results [1] Mark either first (sodium hydroxide or aqueous ammonia), if completely correct, then an additional [1] can be awarded for stating that the other has the same results. (c) zinc and a reason [1] Do not mark conseq to iodine in excess (ii) final mass of zinc bigger or the level section higher or less zinc used up [1] gradient less steep or longer time or falls more slowly [1] (iii) steeper gradient [1] same loss of mass of zinc [1]