

- 1 (a) (i) (mass at $t=0$) – (mass at $t=5$) [1]
NOTE: must have mass at $t=5$ not final mass
- (ii) fastest at origin
 slowing down between origin and flat section gradient = 0
 where gradient = 0
three of above in approximately the correct positions [2]
- (iii) 3 correct comments about gradient = [2]
 2 correct comments about gradient = [1]
 1 correct comment about gradient = [0] [2]
- (b) start at origin and smaller gradient [1]
 same final mass just approximate rather than exact [1]
- (c) smaller surface area [1]
 lower collision rate [1]
- (ii) molecules have more energy [1]
 collide more frequently / more molecules have enough energy to react [1]
- (d) number of moles of HCl in 40 cm^3 of hydrochloric acid, [1]
 concentration $2.0\text{ mol / dm}^3 = 0.04 \times 2.0 = 0.08$ [1]
 maximum number of moles of CO_2 formed = 0.04 [1]
 mass of one mole of $\text{CO}_2 = 44\text{ g}$ [1]
 maximum mass of CO_2 lost = $0.04 \times 44 = 1.76\text{ g}$ [1]

[Total: 15]

- 2 (a) (i) to neutralise all the acid / so all acid reacts [1]
not: reaction goes to completion
- (ii) remove excess carbonate / removes unreacted carbonate [1]
not: remove solid
- (iii) need water of crystallisation / hydrated crystals / to get crystals [1]
- (iv) filter / decant / wash crystals [1]
dry with filter paper or tissues etc. [1]
accept: in warm oven / warm place / in sun
not: just heat
- (b) (i) potassium carbonate is soluble / both salts soluble [1]
- (ii) use potassium carbonate solution [1]
accept: implication of solution – in pipette / burette / 25 cm³
titrate / titration term required [1]
use an indicator **accept:** any named acid/base indicator [1]
repeat without indicator / use carbon to remove indicator [1]
- (c) mass of hydrated magnesium sulfate = 1.476 g
mass of barium sulfate formed = 1.398 g
the mass of one mole of BaSO₄ = 233 g
the number of moles of BaSO₄ formed = 0.006 [1]
the number of moles of MgSO₄.xH₂O used in experiment = 0.006 [1]
the mass of one mole of MgSO₄.xH₂O = 1.476/0.006 = 246 g [1]
the mass of xH₂O in one mole of MgSO₄.xH₂O = 246 – 120 = 126 g [1]
x = 126/18 = 7 [1]
if x given without method = max 1
note: apply ecf but x must be an integer and less than 10

- 3 (a) a transition element has more than one oxidation state or valency
accept different oxidation states [1]
- (b) by removing oxygen concentration of O₂ decreases [1]
prevents the back reaction / equilibrium shifts to right [1]
- (c) oxidation number reduced (from (+) 4 to 0) [1]
accept accepts electrons **or** accepts four electrons
if number given must be 4
- (d) low density / lightweight / light [1]
propellers / fittings on ships / inert anodes in electrolysis / hip replacements /
ship building / chemical plants / cathodic protection / diving equipment [1]
- (e) (i) percentage of oxygen = 31.6% [1]
- (ii) calculate the number of moles of atoms for each element
number of moles of Ti = $31.6/48 = 0.66$
number of moles of O = $31.6/16 = 1.98$ **accept 2** [1]
both correct for one mark
- (iii) the simplest whole number ratio for moles of atoms:
Fe : Ti : O
1 : 1 : 3 [1]
- (iv) formula is FeTiO₃ **accept** TiFeO₃ [1]
must be whole numbers from (iii) or cancelled numbers from (iii)
mark **ecf** throughout

- 4 (a) filter / centrifuge / decant [1]
 (partially) evaporate / heat / boil [1]
 allow to crystallise / cool / let crystals form [1]
 dry crystals / dry between filter paper / leave in a warm place to dry [1]
 "dry" on its own must be a verb
 evaporate to dryness only marks 1 and 2
 note if discuss residue only mark 1

- (b) number of moles of HCl used = $0.04 \times 2 = 0.08$
 number of moles CoCl_2 formed = 0.04
 number of moles $\text{CoCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ formed = 0.04
 mass of one mole of $\text{CoCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O} = 238 \text{ g}$
 maximum yield of $\text{CoCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O} = 9.52\text{g}$ [4]
 accept 9.5 g
 mark ecf to moles of HCl
 do **not** mark ecf to integers

to show that cobalt(II) carbonate is in excess

- number of moles of HCl used = 0.08 must use value above **ecf**
 mass of one mole of $\text{CoCO}_3 = 119\text{g}$
 number of moles of CoCO_3 in 6.0g of cobalt(II) carbonate = $6.0/119 = 0.050$ [1]
 reason why cobalt(II) carbonate is in excess $0.05 > 0.08/2$ [1]

[Total: 10]