

Question number	Answer				Notes	Marks												
1 a i	<table border="1" data-bbox="323 174 1075 467"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="323 174 510 326">Atomic number</th> <th data-bbox="510 174 697 326">Mass number</th> <th data-bbox="697 174 884 326">Number of protons</th> <th data-bbox="884 174 1075 326">Number of neutrons</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="323 326 510 393"></td> <td data-bbox="510 326 697 393"></td> <td data-bbox="697 326 884 393" style="text-align: center;">19</td> <td data-bbox="884 326 1075 393" style="text-align: center;">20</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="323 393 510 467" style="text-align: center;">19</td> <td data-bbox="510 393 697 467" style="text-align: center;">41</td> <td data-bbox="697 393 884 467"></td> <td data-bbox="884 393 1075 467"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Atomic number	Mass number	Number of protons	Number of neutrons			19	20	19	41			<p>M1 for 19 protons in top row AND atomic number of 19</p> <p>M2 for 20 neutrons in top row</p> <p>M3 for mass number of 41</p> <p>ACCEPT $\frac{(6 \times 7.4) + (7 \times 92.6)}{100}$</p> <p>Answer must be to 1 dp Correct final answer without working scores 2 marks</p>	3
Atomic number	Mass number	Number of protons	Number of neutrons															
		19	20															
19	41																	
ii	<p>M1 $(6 \times 0.074) + (7 \times 0.926)$</p> <p>M2 = 6.9</p>				<p>ACCEPT $\frac{(6 \times 7.4) + (7 \times 92.6)}{100}$</p> <p>Answer must be to 1 dp Correct final answer without working scores 2 marks</p>	2												
b	<p>any two from</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • effervescence/fizzing/bubbles • potassium moves/darts/floats • potassium leaves white trail • potassium forms into a ball • potassium becomes smaller/disappears • (lilac) flame 				<p>ACCEPT (hydrogen) gas given off/evolved/formed/produced</p> <p>IGNORE name of gas</p> <p>ACCEPT melts</p> <p>ACCEPT dissolves</p> <p>IGNORE colour of flame / explodes</p>	2												

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
1 c i	pink	ALLOW red IGNORE purple	1
ii	$\text{OH}^- / \text{HO}^-$		1
d	<p>M1 potassium loses its outer/valence electron more easily/readily</p> <p>M2 because it is further from (the attraction of) nucleus (and therefore less strongly attracted to the nucleus)</p>	<p>IGNORE references to more shells / larger atomic radius / more shielding / more screening</p> <p>ACCEPT reverse arguments as long as it is clear that lithium is being considered</p>	2

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
2 a	<p>M1 twice as much/more carbon dioxide removed (per mole reacted)</p> <p>M2 produces oxygen (for breathing)</p>	<p>ACCEPT reverse arguments for both M1 and M2 eg lithium hydroxide removes less CO₂ and does not produce oxygen scores 2</p> <p>IGNORE references to the need to remove water in reaction 1</p>	2
b i	<p>M1 $n(\text{CO}_2) = \frac{100}{44}$ OR 2.27(27....) (mol)</p> <p>M2 $n(\text{LiOH}) = \text{answer to M1} \times 2$ OR 4.54(54.....) (mol)</p> <p>M3 $m(\text{LiOH}) = (\text{answer to M3} \times 24) = 110$ (g)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>M1 48 (g) reacts with 44 (g)</p> <p>M2 x (g) reacts with 100 (g)</p> <p>M3 x = 110 (g)</p>	<p>ACCEPT any number of sig figs except one eg 109 / 109.1 / 109.09 / 109.0909.....</p> <p>Award 3 marks for correct final answer without working</p> <p>108.96 (from 2.27) scores 3 marks 110.4 (from 2.3) scores 3 marks</p>	3

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
2 b ii	<p>M1 $n(\text{Li}_2\text{O}_2) = \frac{100}{46} = 2.17(3913\dots)$ mol (= $n\text{CO}_2$)</p> <p>M2 volume of CO_2 = answer to M1 \times 24 000</p> <p>M3 = 52 000 (cm^3)</p>	<p>ACCEPT any number of sig figs except one eg 52 170, 52 174, 52 173.9, etc</p> <p>Award 3 marks for correct final answer without working</p> <p>52 080 (from 2.17) scores 3 marks 52 800/53 000 (from 2.2) scores 3 marks</p>	3

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
3 (a)	<p>bubbles / fizzing / effervescence</p> <p>sodium moves / darts / floats sodium gets smaller / disappears sodium melts / forms ball white trail</p>	<p>Accept gas given off/evolved/formed/produced Accept hydrogen gas Ignore identity of gas</p> <p>Accept equivalents such as shoots/skims Accept dissolves</p> <p>Do not apply list principle Assume that it = sodium Ignore flames / sparks Any two for 1 each</p>	2
(b)	Do not apply list principle	Assume that it = sodium	1
(c) i	hydrogen / H ₂	Ignore H	1
ii	K ⁺		1

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
3 (d)	<p>Na is 2.8.1 K is 2.8.8.1</p> <p>outer/valence electron / outer shell / electron lost in K further from nucleus/protons</p> <p>less attracted by nucleus</p>	<p>Accept other punctuation and no punctuation and diagrams in place of full stops If neither of M1 and M2 scored, allow potassium has more (electron) shells (or numbers of shells stated)/energy levels for 1 mark?</p> <p>Ignore potassium further from nucleus</p> <p>Accept (electron) more easily removed/lost /less energy needed to remove (electron) Accept potassium more willing to lose electron If no reference to nucleus or protons, then neither M3 nor M4 can be awarded A correct reference to nucleus/protons is needed before M3 and M4 can be awarded Ignore references to shielding Accept reverse arguments for sodium in M3 and M4</p>	<p>1 1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
Total			9

Question number	Expected Answer	Accept	Reject	Marks
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fizzing occurs (box 2) ● potassium moves around (box 4) ● potassium melts (box 5) ● a lilac flame is seen (box 7) <p>[If more than four boxes are ticked, deduct a mark for each incorrect answer above four]</p>			<p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p>

Total 4 Marks