

- 1 (a) (i) Any bond t [1]  
 Bond that is formed C=O **or** O-H [1]  
 Do not insist on double bonds
- (ii) More energy is released forming bonds [1]  
 than is used breaking bonds [1]  
 For just - more energy released than used [1]  
 For - energy is released forming bonds and it is used  
 breaking bonds [1]
- (b) (i) U [1]  
 235 [1]
- (ii) treatment of cancer, autoradiographs, tracer, sterilising food,  
 surgical equipment, measuring thickness, checking welds [1]
- (c) (i) reductant zinc [1]  
 oxidant hydrogen (ions) [1]
- (ii) magnesium instead of zinc **or** increase concentration of acid  
**or** copper instead of iron [1]
- (iii) sacrificial protection **or** stop iron/steel rusting  
**or** galvanising [1]
- (d) pink **or** purple [1]  
 to colourless **or** decolourised [1]  
**NOT** red **NOT** clear
- (ii)  $2\text{I} - 2\text{e} = \text{I}_2$  [2]  
 unbalanced **ONLY** [1]

[TOTAL = 15]

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	any 2 from: carbon dioxide; nitrogen; any named noble gas;	<b>2</b>
(b)	any 6 from:  carbon monoxide; from incomplete combustion (of carbon-containing fuel);  sulfur dioxide; from burning fossil fuels/roasting ores which contain sulphur/volcanoes;  oxides of nitrogen; nitrogen reacting with oxygen in car engines/lightning;  methane; from anaerobic decomposition/anaerobic decay;	<b>6</b>

Question	Answer		Marks
3(a)	CO <sub>2</sub> ;		4
		solid;	
		poor conductor / non-conductor;	
	simple molecular / simple (covalent);		
3(b)(i)	cov		1

Question	Answer	Marks
3(b)(ii)	all bonds are (very) strong or bonds; <b>or</b> bonds need a lot of energy or heat to break; <b>or</b> (there are) no weak bonds/no (weak) intermolecular forces;	1
3(b)(iii)	weak forces between molecules; <b>or</b> weak intermolecular forces or weak van der Waals' forces; <b>or</b> low amount of energy needed to break intermolecular/van der Waals' forces;	1
3(b)(iv)	no (moving) ions/no mobile or moving electrons/all electrons used in bonding/ made of uncharged molecules;	1
3(c)	$2\text{NaOH} + \text{CO}_2 \rightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ <b>or</b> $\text{NaOH} + \text{CO}_2 \rightarrow \text{NaHCO}_3$ formula of $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ / $\text{NaHCO}_3$ ; whole equation correct;	2
3(d)(i)	(com      combustion/burning;	1
3(d)(ii)	photosyn	1
3(d)(iii)	resp	1

- 4 (a) (i) correct -O- linkage; [1]  
correct unit and continuation -O-□- (minimum); [1]
- (ii) any name or correct formula of a (strong) acid / H<sup>+</sup>; [1]
- (iii) contain carbon hydrogen and oxygen /C, H and O; [1]
- (b) (i) glucose → ethanol + carbon dioxide [1]
- (ii) yeast is catalyst / provides enzymes / speeds up reaction / too slow without yeast; [1]  
yeast cells grow / multiply / reproduce / undergo budding / breed; [1]
- (iii) heat or high temperature would kill yeast (cells) / heat or high temperature denatures enzymes; [1]  
**not:** enzyme killed / denatures yeast  
reduces rate of reaction / slows reaction / (yeast or enzyme) no longer catalyses / no catalyst / stops reaction / no more product; [1]
- (c) (i) would produce carbon dioxide or carboxylic or organic acids (if oxygen is present) / to prevent aerobic respiration / so products are not oxidised / anaerobic bacteria can't live with oxygen; [1]
- (ii) fossil fuels have a reduced need / conserved / no need to import / will last longer / cracking hydrocarbons to make methane no longer required; (methane) is renewable / carbon neutral;  
reduce pollution of water or sea / prevents visual pollution / prevents need for waste disposal or accumulation (**accept:** any methods of waste disposal) / so that waste is recycled; **any two** [2]