

- 1 (a) any two from:  
bleaching (wood pulp / silk / straw);  
manufacture of sulfuric acid / SO<sub>3</sub> / in Contact process;  
fumigating / sterilising; refrigerant; making dyes; making wine; insecticide;  
fungicide; [2]
- (b) burn / heat / react sulfur; [1]  
in air / oxygen; [1]  
**or**  
burn / heat / roast zinc sulfide or lead sulfide;  
in air / oxygen;
- (c) from purple / pink; **not**: red [1]  
to colourless; **not** clear [1]
- (d) number of moles of Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>3</sub> = 3.15/126 = 0.025 [1]  
number of moles of SO<sub>2</sub> formed = 0.025 [1]  
volume of SO<sub>2</sub> = 0.025 x 24 = 0.6 dm<sup>3</sup>/litres **or** 600 cm<sup>3</sup> [1]  
allow: ecf  
*for 1.6g of SO<sub>2</sub> [1] only*  
*If used 22.4 max [2]*  
**note**: need correct units for last mark

[Total: 9]

- 2 (a) (i)  $2\text{ZnS} + 3\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{ZnO} + 2\text{SO}_2$  [2]  
not balanced only [1]
- (ii) **two** reagents from named metal(s) more reactive than zinc/carbon monoxide [2]  
**not** hydrogen
- (iii) they have different boiling points [1]  
cadmium will distil first then zinc leaving lead/lead distilled last [1]
- (b) for a high yield need low temperature [1]  
then rate would be too slow or uneconomic [1]  
a discussion of optimum temperature could score mark 1 and 2
- presence of catalyst would increase rate (at same temperature) [1]  
does not alter the yield (at that temperature) [1]  
/ economic rate at lower temperature, therefore higher yield
- higher pressure which would increase yield / rate [1]  
yield high enough / high pressure expensive [1]
- max** [4]
- accept** reverse arguments  
**note** increase yield  $\equiv$  position of equilibrium to right

- 3 (a) burns to form sulfur dioxide [1]  
acid rain / any problem associated with acid rain / sulfur dioxide is poisonous [1]
- (b) (i) bigger surface area [1]  
burns / reacts faster / greater number of collisions [1]  
**not:** more sulfur dioxide
- (ii) kills microbes / bacteria / fungi etc. [1]  
**accept:** anti-oxidant / stops oxygen oxidising juice / prevents growth of bacteria
- (iii) bleach / refrigerant / making wine / fumigant /insecticide / dyes [1]  
**not:** making sulfuric acid
- (c)  $2\text{SO}_2 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{SO}_3$  [1]  
temperature 400 to 450 °C [1]  
pressure 1 to 10 atmospheres [1]  
catalyst vanadium(V) oxide / vanadium oxide [1]
- (d)  $\text{SO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_7$  [1]  
 $\text{H}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_7 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  [1]

- 4 (a) (i) kills microbes / bacteria / fungi / micro-organisms etc. [1]  
(ii) as a bleach [1]  
(iii) burn / heat sulfur in air / oxygen [1]
- (b) oxygen [1]  
vanadium oxide / vanadium(V) oxide / vanadium pentoxide [1]  
**not** an incorrect oxidation state  
400 °C to 450 °C [1]  
water [1]
- (c) proton donor [1]
- (ii) measure pH / use pH paper [1]  
sulfuric acid has the lower pH [1]  
**accept** colours / appropriate numerical values
- OR**
- measure electrical conductivity [1]  
sulfuric acid is the better conductor [1]
- OR**
- add magnesium / named fairly reactive metal [1]  
ethanedioic acid gives the slower reaction [1]  
**NOTE** result must refer to rate not amount
- OR**
- add a carbonate [1]  
ethanedioic acid gives the slower reaction [1]  
**NOTE** result must refer to rate not amount
- (d) (i) how many moles of  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  were added =  $0.02 \times 0.3 = 0.006$  [1]  
(ii) how many moles of NaOH were used =  $0.04 \times 0.2 = 0.008$  [1]  
(iii) sulfuric acid [1]  
**only mark ecf** if in accord with 1:2 ratio and with values from (i) and (ii).  
reason  $0.006 > 0.008/2$  [1]  
for ecf mark candidate must use 1:2 ratio in answer  
(iv) less than 7 [1]

[Total: 15]

- 5 (a) (i) burn sulfur in air **or** oxygen [1]  
**or** heat a metal sulfide in air
- (ii) bleach for wood pulp/cloth/straw **or** preserve food **or** sterilising [1]  
**or** making wine **or** fumigant **or** refrigerant  
**Accept** making paper
- (iii) vanadium(V) oxide **accept** vanadium oxide **or**  $V_2O_5$  [1]  
**or** vanadium pentoxide  
oxidation state not essential but if given it has to be (V)
- (iv) rate too slow **or** rate not economic [1]
- (v) reaction too violent **or** forms a mist [1]
- (b) (i) add water to yellow powder **or** to anhydrous salt [1]  
it would go green [1]
- (ii) change from purple **or** pink [1]  
to colourless **NOT** clear [1]
- (iii) reacts with oxygen in air [1]
- (c) number of moles of  $FeSO_4$  used =  $9.12/152 = 0.06$  [1]  
number of moles of  $Fe_2O_3$  formed =  $0.03^*$  [1]  
mass of one mole of  $Fe_2O_3 = 160$  g [1]  
mass of iron(III) oxide formed =  $0.03 \times 160 = 4.8$  g [1]  
number of moles of  $SO_3$  formed =  $0.03$  [1]  
volume of sulfur trioxide formed =  $0.03 \times 24 = 0.72$  dm<sup>3</sup> [1]  
If mass of iron(III) oxide greater than 9.12 g, then only marks 1 and 2 available

Apply **ecf** to number of moles of  $Fe_2O_3^*$  when calculating volume of sulfur trioxide.  
Do not apply **ecf** to integers

**[Total: 16]**

- 6 (a) (i) Burn sulphur in air (or oxygen) [1]
- (ii) as a bleach [1]
- (iii) kill bacteria/micro-organisms [1]  
**NOT** prevents food going bad or rotten or decaying
- (b) (i) decrease [1]
- (ii) exothermic [1]  
**COND** increase temperature favours back reaction so it is endothermic, so forward reaction must be exothermic [1]  
**OR** any similar explanation will be awarded the mark, for example The forward reaction is not favoured by an increase in temperature so it is exothermic (rather than endothermic)
- (iii) Low enough for good yield [1]  
High enough for (economic) rate [1]  
Any similar explanation will be awarded the mark  
**NOT** just that it is the optimum temperature
- (iv) bubble into (conc) sulphuric acid [1]  
add water [1]  
**NOT** consequential

[TOTAL = 10]