1	(a)	sod iror	mina or aluminium oxide lium aluminate n(III) oxide ation or centrifuge NOT conditional	[1] [1] [1] [1]
	(b)	<u>car</u> 900 alui	n left to right: <u>bon</u> cathode or <u>carbon</u> negative electrode) to 1000°C minium olite	[1] [1] [1] [1]
	(c)	(i)	Al^{3+} + $3e = Al$ not balanced [1] $Al^{3+}(aq) = 0$	[2]
		(ii)	oxygen is formed NOT oxide reacts with carbon anode	[1] [1]
	(d)	(i)	low density or light or resistant to corrosion accept strength/weight ratio or alloys are strong strong on its own is neutral	[1]
		(ii)	not attacked or corroded or unreactive oxide layer	
			easily shaped or malleable or ductile any TWO	[2]
		(iii)	for strength or so it does not break or does not sag or can have pylons further ap	oart [1]
			NOT steel is a better conductor NOT aluminium protects steel from rusting	[,]

[Total: 16]

2	(a	(i)	bauxite			[1]
		(ii)		e melting point or improve conductivity solvent or reduce the working temperature		[1]
		(iii)	carbon d	lioxide or monoxide or fluorine		[1]
	(b)		aluminiu	m		[1]
		(ii)	or a <u>brow</u> or bubble	goes colourless or copper formed <u>wn solid</u> forms or blue colour disappears es es clear or copper formed		[1]
		(iii)	covered	with an <u>oxide layer</u>		[1]
	(c)		ction ction	no reaction reaction		[1] [1]
	(d)		2A <i>l</i> (OH); Not bala	$_{3} = Al_{2}O_{3} + 3H_{2}O$ nced [1]		[2]
		(ii)		m nitrate = aluminium oxide + nitrogen dioxide + oxygen O correct products [1]		[2]
						TOTAL = 12
3	(Has to	be three different uses.		
			jewelle	e that depends on malleability or ductility- ry, pipes, wires, sheets, roofing, ornaments at it is malleable or ductile	[1]	
				al wires or cooking utensils or electrodes conductor	[1]	
			making	g alloys or named alloy	[1]	
		(b)	(Cu^{2+} + 2e = Cu	[1]	
			(ii)	gas is oxygen	[1]	
				(copper(II) sulphate) changes to <u>sulphuric acid</u> or copper ions removed from solution	[1]	
		(c)		copper atoms - electrons = copper ions accept correct symbol equation	[1]	
			(ii)	concentration of copper ions does not change or amount or number of copper ions does not change	[1]	
				copper ions are removed and then replaced or copper is transferred from anode to cathode	[1]	
			(iii)	refining copper or plating (core) or extraction of boulder copper	[1]	

Question	Answer	Ма	rks
4(a)	M1 substance that speeds up a reaction/increases rate; M2 unchanged (chemically) at the end/not used up/lowers activation energy/provides alternative pathway;	1	2
4(b)	M1 too slow/slower; M2 lower yield/less product(s)/equilibrium shifts to left/equilibrium shifts in direction of reactants/backward reaction favoured/reverse reaction favoured;	1	2
4(c)	fa /increase rate;		1
4(d)	<pre>lo yield/less product(s)/equilibrium shifts to left/equilibrium shifts in direction of reactants/backward reaction favoured/reverse reaction favoured; OR higher cost/expensive; OR safety risks;</pre>		1
4(e)(i)	M1 breakdown of an ionic compound when molten or in aqueous solution; M2 (using) electricity/electric current/electrical energy;	1	2
4(e)(ii)	/graphite/platinum;		1

Question	Answer	Marks
4(e)(iii)	$ \begin{array}{c} {}^{+} + 2e(\;) \rightarrow \; H_2; \\ \textbf{OR} \\ 2H_3O^+ \; + \; 2e(\;) \rightarrow \; H_2 + 2H_2O; \end{array} $	1
4(e)(iv)	/negative electrode;	1
4(e)(v)	M1 damp blue litmus paper; M2 bleaches/loses colour/turns white/turns colourless;	2 1 1
4(f)	$2NaCl + 2H_2O \rightarrow 2NaOH + H_2 + Cl_2$ all formulae correct; balancing;	2
4(g)	M1 chlorine: treating (drinking) water/treating water in swimming pools/kill bacteria in water/chlorination of water/ (manufacture of) paper products/plastics/PVC/dyes/textiles/medicines/antiseptics/insecticides/herbicides/ fungicides/solvents/paints/disinfectant/bleach/hydrochloric acid;	3 1
	M2 sodium hydroxide: drain cleaner/oven cleaner/extraction of aluminium/purification of bauxite/(manufacture of) biodiesel/paper/ soap/detergents/washing powder/textiles/dyes;	1
	M3 <i>hydrogen</i> : fuel/rocket fuel/fuel cells/in welding/(manufacture of) ammonia/NH ₃ /margarine/methanol/hydrochloric acid/ refrigerants;	1