

# Equilibria

## Mark Scheme 8

<b>Level</b>	International A Level
<b>Subject</b>	Chemistry
<b>Exam Board</b>	CIE
<b>Topic</b>	Equilibria
<b>Sub-Topic</b>	
<b>Paper Type</b>	Theory
<b>Booklet</b>	Mark Scheme 8



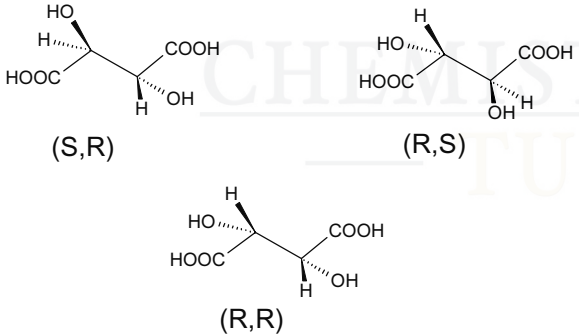
**Time Allowed:** 62 minutes

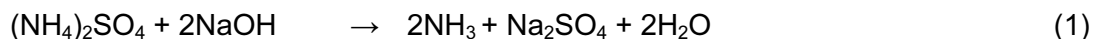
**Score:** /51

**Percentage:** /100

**Grade Boundaries:**

A*	A	B	C	D	E	U
>85%	77.5%	70%	62.5%	57.5%	45%	<45%

1	(a)	(HCl) stronger acid / more dissociated / ionised in solution (HCl has) more ions / higher concentration of ions	1 1	[2]
	(b) (i)	A solution that resists changes in the pH / keeps pH <i>fairly</i> constant when <b>small</b> quantities / amounts / vols of acid / H <sup>+</sup> or base / OH <sup>-</sup> are added	1 1	
	(ii)	add (ethanoic acid) to NaOH <b>OR</b> an equation excess (ethanoic acid) <b>OR</b> mix with sodium ethanoate	1 1	[4]
	(c)	CH <sub>3</sub> CH(NH <sub>2</sub> )COOH + H <sup>+</sup> → CH <sub>3</sub> CH(NH <sub>3</sub> <sup>+</sup> )COOH CH <sub>3</sub> CH(NH <sub>2</sub> )COOH + OH <sup>-</sup> → CH <sub>3</sub> CH(NH <sub>2</sub> )COO <sup>-</sup> + H <sub>2</sub> O	1 1	[2]
	(d) (i)	<p>pKa 2.99 </p> <p>pKa 4.40 </p>	1 1	
	(ii)	 <p>(S,R)                      (R,S)</p> <p>(R,R)</p> <p>any two of the above</p>	2	[4]



allow ionic equations in each case

(ii)  $n(\text{NaOH}) = n(\text{HCl}) = \frac{39.2 \times 2.00}{1000} = 0.0784$  (1)

(iii)  $n(\text{NaOH}) = n(\text{HCl}) = \frac{29.5 \times 2.00}{1000} = 0.059$  (1)

(iv)  $n(\text{NaOH}) = 0.0784 - 0.059 = 0.0194$  (1)

(v)  $n[(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4] = \frac{0.0194}{2} = 9.7 \times 10^{-3}$  (1)

(vi) mass of  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 = 9.7 \times 10^{-3} \times 132.1 = 1.2814 \text{ g}$  (1)

(vii) % of  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 = \frac{1.2814 \times 100}{2.96} = 43.30405405 = 43.3$  (1)

give one mark for the correct expression (1)

give one mark for answer given as 43.3 – i.e. to 3 sig. fig. (1)

allow ecf where appropriate

[9]

(b) fertiliser in the river causes excessive growth of aquatic plants/algae **or** algal bloom (1)

when plants and algae die  $\text{O}_2$  is used up **or** fish or aquatic life die (1)

(c) manufacture of  $\text{HNO}_3$  **or** explosives **or** nylon **or** as a cleaning agent **or** as a refrigerant **not** detergent (1)

[Total:12]

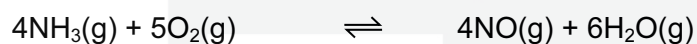
3 (a)  $K_p = \frac{p(\text{H}_2\text{O})}{p(\text{NH}_3)^4 p(\text{O}_2)^5}$  (1)

atmospheres **or** Pa **or** kPa (1)  
allow ecf on incorrect powers [2]

(b) ( **increasing temperature** (1)  
yield of NO is decreased **or** reaction moves to LHS (1)  
forward reaction is exothermic (1)

(ii) **decreasing the pressure** (1)  
yield of NO is increased **or** reaction moves to RHS (1)  
more moles/molecules of gas on RHS **or** (1)  
fewer moles/molecules of gas on LHS (1)

(c) let  $\Delta H_f^\ominus$  for NO be  $y \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$



$$\Delta H_f^\ominus \quad 4 \times (-46.0) \qquad 4y \qquad 6 \times (-242) \qquad (1)$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{reaction}}^\ominus = 4y + [6 \times (-242)] - [4 \times (-46.0)] \qquad (1)$$

$$= 4y - 1452 + 184$$

$\Delta H_{\text{reaction}}^\ominus$  is  $-906 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$  so (1)  
 $4y = -906 + 1452 - 184 = 362$

whence  $y = \Delta H_f^\ominus$  for NO =  $+90.5 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$  (1)  
+ sign is require (1)

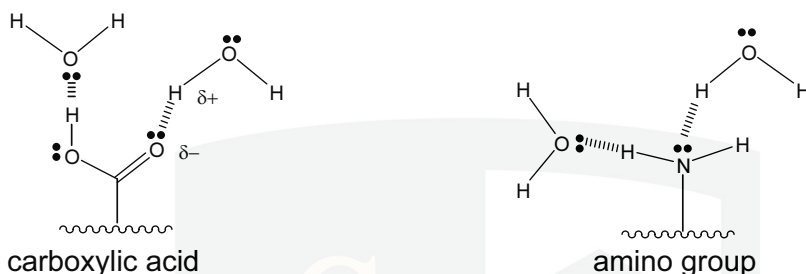
[Total: 10]

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4 (a) A (Bronsted-Lowry) acid is a proton donor.

[1]  
[1]

(b)

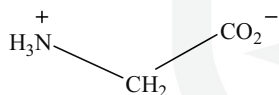


at least one H<sub>2</sub>O molecule in the right orientation: attached to -CO<sub>2</sub>H [1]  
attached to -NH<sub>2</sub> [1]

lone pair (on oxygen in H<sub>2</sub>O or -CO<sub>2</sub>H or on nitrogen) shown at least once on a H-bond [1]

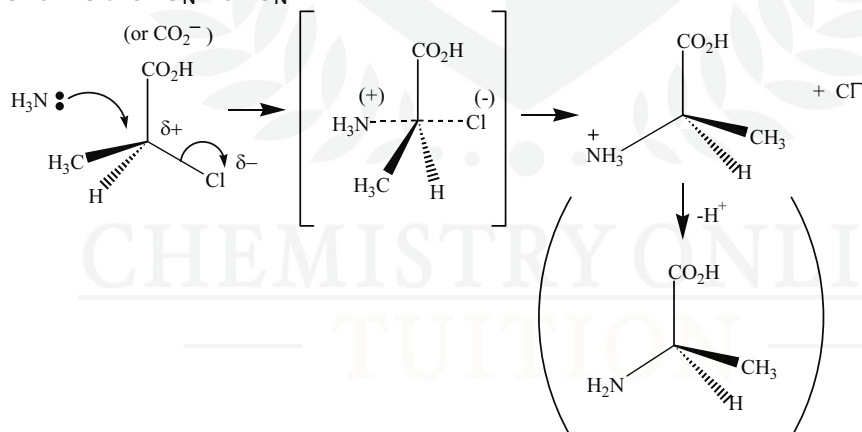
δ+ and δ- shown at least once (at each end of the same H-bond) [1]

(ii)



[1]  
[5]

(c) allow either S<sub>N</sub>1 or S<sub>N</sub>2



any three of δ+ and δ- shown in C-Cl  
 curly arrow from lone pair on NH<sub>3</sub> to (δ+) carbon  
 curly arrow from C-Cl bond to Cl  
 5-coordinate transition state or carbocation intermediate if S<sub>N</sub>1, with correct charge

[3]  
[3]

(d) lysine @ pH 1: <sup>+</sup>NH<sub>3</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>CH(NH<sub>3</sub><sup>+</sup>)CO<sub>2</sub>H [1]  
 aspartic acid @ pH 12: <sup>-</sup>O<sub>2</sub>CCH<sub>2</sub>CH(NH<sub>2</sub>)CO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup> [1]

[2]

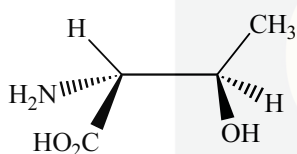
(e) 6 (six) [1]

(ii) *either*  $\text{H}_2\text{NCH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CO}-\text{NHCH}(\text{CH}_2\text{OH})\text{CO}_2\text{H}$   
*or*  $\text{H}_2\text{NCH}(\text{CH}_2\text{OH})\text{CO}-\text{NHCH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CO}_2\text{H}$  [2]  
[3]

(f) Compounds have the same **structural** formula but ...  
different (spatial) arrangement/position *or* orientation of atoms in space [1]

(ii) [1]

(iii)



[1]  
[3]

[Total: 17]

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