

1. (a) (Atoms of) the same element / with same protons.... with different masses/different numbers of neutrons ✓ [1]

(b)

isotope	percentage composition	number of	
		protons	neutrons
$^{191}\text{Ir}$	38%	77	114
$^{193}\text{Ir}$	62%	77	116

✓

✓

✓

Accept 37-39% for  $^{191}\text{Ir}$ ; 61-63% for  $^{193}\text{Ir}$  but **must** add up to 100.

[3]

- (c)(i) average atomic mass/weighted mean/average mass ✓

compared with carbon-12 ✓

1/12th of mass of carbon-12/on a scale where carbon-12 is 12 ✓

mass of 1 mole of element/mass of 1 mole of carbon-12 is equivalent to first two marks

"mass of the element that contains the same number of atoms as are in 1 mole of carbon-12" → 2 marks (mark lost because of mass units)

[3]

- (ii)  $38 \times 191/100 + 62 \times 193/100$  ✓ = 192.2 ✓

Answers from other percentages above:

$$37 \times 191/100 + 63 \times 193/100$$
 ✓ = 192.3 ✓

$$39 \times 191/100 + 61 \times 193/100$$
 ✓ = 192.2 ✓

[2]

- (d)(i) Simplest (whole number) ratio of atoms/moles/elements ✓

[1]

- (ii) ratio Ir : F = 62.75/192 : 37.25/19 or 0.327 : 1.96 ✓  
= 1 : 6 or formula =  $\text{IrF}_6$  ✓

(or using answer for Ir from (c)(ii))

[2]

- (iii)  $\text{Ir} + 3\text{F}_2 \longrightarrow \text{IrF}_6$  ✓ (consequential on response to (ii))

[1]

[Total: 13]

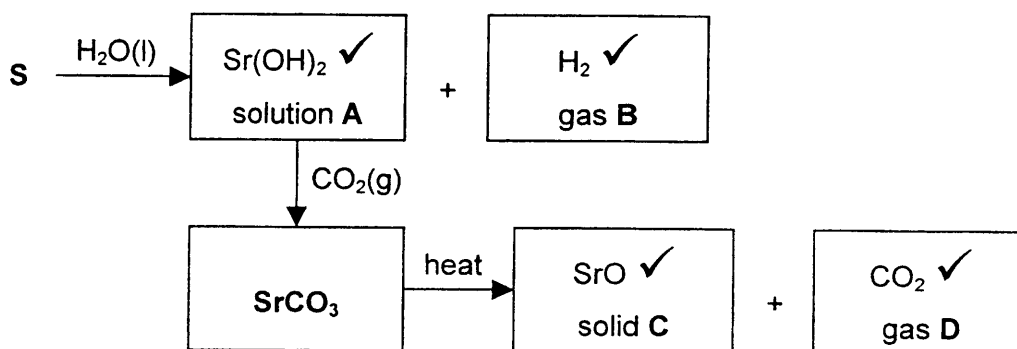
2. (a) *trend in reactivity*: more reactive down group ✓  
*explanation*: electrons lost more easily / ionisation energies decrease  
 / less attraction or pull ✓

some attempt to relate this increase in size of atom / more shells / energy levels ✓

and **increase** in shielding ✓

[4]

(b)



[4]

[Total: 8]

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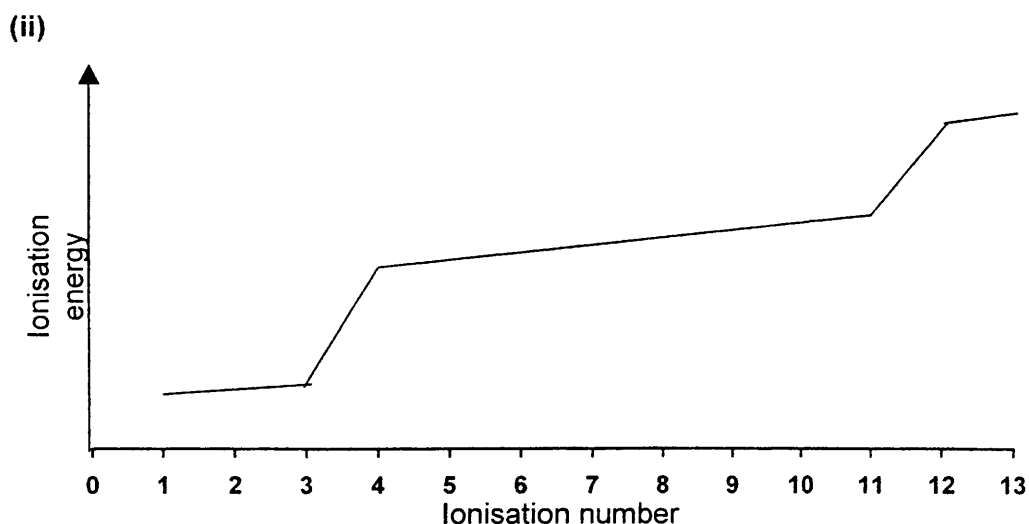
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©

3. (a)(i)  $O^+(g) \longrightarrow O^{2+}(g) + e^-$  equation ✓ ;  
state symbols **but** an electron must be in the equation somewhere ✓ [2]

(ii) Large difference between 6th and 7th ionisation energies ✓  
marks a different shell (closer to nucleus) ✓ [2]

(b)(i)  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^1$  ✓ [1]



sharp rise between ionisation 3 and ionisation 4 ✓

sharp rise between ionisation 11 and ionisation 12 ✓

*i.e. the two steepest rises*

(for 2,8,3 pattern the wrong way around, award 1 mark)

(c)(i)  $4Al(s) + 3O_2(g) \longrightarrow 2Al_2O_3(s)$  equation ✓ ; state symbols ✓ [2]

(ii)  $Al^{3+}$  ions / highly charged aluminium ions ✓ are small ✓ ;  
 $O^{2-}$  ions / anions / negative ions are large ✓ ;  
 $O^{2-}$  ions / anions / negative ions are polarised / distorted ✓

4 → [3 max]

(d)  $M(Al_2O_3) = 102 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$  ✓

amount of  $Al_2O_3 = 25/102 = 0.2451 / 0.245 / 0.25$  ✓ [2]

[Total: 14]

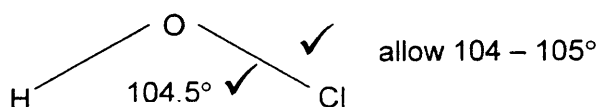
4. (a) HOCl: +1 ✓ HCl: -1 ✓ [2]

(b) covalent bonds shown correctly ✓  
all molecule correct (i.e. chlorine's and oxygen's lone pairs) ✓ [2]

(c)(i) electron pairs repel ✓  
as far apart as possible ✓  
the number of electron pairs (surrounding central atom) decides the shape ✓  
lone pairs repel more (than bonded pairs) ✓

4 → [3 max]

(ii)



[2]

(d)(i) loss of electrons / ox number increases / gains oxygen / loses hydrogen ✓

[1]

(ii) brown / orange / yellow colour ✓

[1]

(iii)  $\text{Cl}_2 + 2\text{I}^- \longrightarrow 2\text{Cl}^- + \text{I}_2$  ✓

[1]

(e)(i) Molar mass of NaCl = 58.5 g mol<sup>-1</sup> ✓  
mass of NaCl dissolved = 58.5 x 4 g = 234 g ✓

[2]

(ii) 2 mol NaCl → 1 mol Cl<sub>2</sub>

∴ amount of Cl<sub>2</sub> produced = 2 mol ✓ (i.e. half 1st answer to (e)(i))

volume of Cl<sub>2</sub> produced = 24 x 2 = 48 dm<sup>3</sup> ✓

[2]

(iii) 1 dm<sup>3</sup> brine → 48 dm<sup>3</sup> Cl<sub>2</sub>(g)

2.5 x 10<sup>9</sup>/48 dm<sup>3</sup> brine → 2.5 x 10<sup>9</sup> dm<sup>3</sup> Cl<sub>2</sub>(g)

∴ 5.2 x 10<sup>7</sup> (dm<sup>3</sup>) ✓ (but wrong unit is wrong!)

[1]

[Total: 17]

5. (a) diagram of H bonding between water molecules (O of 1 molecule to H of another) ✓  
dipoles shown ✓ with lone pair involved in bond ✓  
(could be in words; could describe another molecule such as  $\text{NH}_3$ .) [3]

Two properties from:

- |             |   |
|-------------|---|
| property    | higher melting/boiling point than expected ✓  |
| explanation | strength of H bonds/H-bonds need to be broken ✓<br><b>must imply that intermolecular bonds are broken</b> |
| property    | ice is lighter than water/ max density at 4°C ✓   |
| explanation | H bonds hold $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ molecules apart<br>/ open lattice in ice<br>/ H-bonds are longer ✓      |
| property    | high surface tension/viscosity ✓  |
| explanation | strength of H bonds/H-bonds need to be broken ✓   |

4 max → [4]

**Q – legible text with accurate spelling, punctuation and grammar ✓**

[1]

**[Total: 8]**