

AQA Qualifications

AS

Chemistry

Paper 1 (7404/1): Inorganic and Physical Chemistry Mark scheme

7404

Specimen paper

Version 0.1

Section A

Question	Marking guidance	Mark	Comments
01.1	1s ² 2s ² 2p ⁶ 3s ² 3p ⁶ 4s ²	1	
01.2	$Ca + 2H_2O \longrightarrow Ca(OH)_2 + H_2$	1	
01.3	Oxidising agent	1	
01.4	Neutralise acidic soil / test for CO ₂ gas / to make mortar	1	
01.5	$Ca(g) \longrightarrow Ca^{+}(g) + e()$	1	
01.6	Decrease Atoms get bigger / more (energy) shells	1 1	If not 'decrease', then chemical error = 0/3
	More shielding so attraction of outer electron not as strong	1	

Question	Marking guidance	Mark	Comments
02.1	Average mass of 1 atom of an element 1/12 mass of 1 atom of carbon-12	1	
02.2	(32 × 91) + (33 × 1.8) + (34 × 7.2) OR 3216.2 100	1 1	Mark 1 for top line Mark 2 for bottom line
	32.2	1	
02.3	High voltage applied to sample (in polar solvent) Molecules lose an electron	1	
02.4	So they can be accelerated So they can be detected	1	Not deflection Allow to reflect ions

Question	Marking guidance	Mark	Comments
03.1	Enthalpy change when 1 mol of substance is formed	1	
	From its elements	1	
	All reactants and products in their standard states under standard conditions	1	
03.2	It's an element / by definition	1	
03.3	4 bonding pairs of electrons	1	
	Repel equally	1	
03.4	$\Delta H = \Sigma$ enthalpy of products – Σ enthalpy of reactants	1	
	$= (2 \times -680) + (6 \times -269) - (-85)$	1	
	$= -2889 \text{ (kJ mol}^{-1})$	1	
03.5	436 + 158 - (562 × 2)	1	
	-530 (M2)	1	
	So for 1 mole of HF = -265 (kJ mol ⁻¹)	1	Mark is for the answer to mark 2 divided by 2

Question	Marking guidance	Mark	Comments
04.1	Reaction at equilibrium moves to oppose any change imposed on it	1	
04.2	Decreases Equilibrium moves to the side with fewest moles, ie left-hand side To reduce pressure	1 1 1	If not 'decrease', then chemical error = 0/3
04.3	Positive Equilibrium moves to decrease the temperature / absorb heat energy	1 1	
04.4	Products are a mixture of gases / difficult to separate gases	1	

Question	Marking guidance	Mark	Comments
05.1	Decreases	1	If not 'decrease', then chemical error = 0/3
	Atoms get bigger / there are more (energy) levels	1	
	There is more shielding so nucleus cannot attract the electrons in the covalent bond as readily	1	
05.2	Add a few drops of silver nitrate to each solution	1	
	The chloride would give a white precipitate	1	
	The bromide would give a cream precipitate	1	
	Add (dilute) ammonia	1	
	White precipitate dissolves / cream precipitate does not dissolve	1	
05.3	$2NaCl + H_2SO_4 \longrightarrow Na_2SO_4 + 2HCl $ OR	1	
	$NaCl + H_2SO_4 \longrightarrow NaHSO_4 + HCl$		
05.4	Calculate the mass of Na ₂ CO ₃ needed ($M_r \times 0.1 / 4$)	1	
	Weigh (by difference) to 3 significant figures on a balance	1	
	Dissolve in distilled water	1	
	Add to volumetric flask	1	
	Include washings	1	
	Make up to the mark with distilled water	1	
	Shake flask	1	

Question	Marking guidance	Mark	Comments
06.1	50.0 × 0.520 = 0.0260 mol HCl 1000	1	Mark consequentially to student's answer(s).
	$Mol\ MgCO_3 = 0.0130$	1	
	Mass $MgCO_3 = 0.0130 \times 84.3 = 1.096 g$	1	
	Percentage purity = mass of MgCO ₃ × 100 mass of sample	1	
	= 83.0(%)	1	
06.2	$MgCO_3 + 2HNO_3 \longrightarrow Mg(NO_3)_2 + H_2O + CO_2$	1	

Question	Marking guidance	Mark	Comments
07.1	3.65 OR 0.0433 mol 84.3	1	
	T = 333 K and P = 100 000 Pa	1	
	$V = \frac{nRT}{P} = \frac{0.0433 \times 8.31 \times 333}{100\ 000}$	1	
	$1.20 \times 10^{-3} \mathrm{m}^3$	1	
07.2	3.65 OR 0.0433 mol 84.3		No mark here unless not given in answer to 7.1
	0.0433 mol MgO	1	Mark is for mol MgCO ₃ = mol MgO
	Mass MgO = $0.0433 \times 40.3 = 1.74$ (g)	1	
07.3	Some of the solid is lost in weighing product / solid is blown away with the gas	1	

Section B

In this section, each correct answer is awarded 1 mark.

Question	Key
8	D
9	D
10	А
11	С
12	В
13	A
14	С
15	С
16	D
17	D
18	В
19	A
20	С
21	В
22	С