

Mark Scheme (Results)

January 2024

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level In Chemistry (WCH14) Paper 01 Rates, Equilibria and Further Organic Chemistry

## **Section A**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(a)	The only correct answer is B (the collisions do not have sufficient energy)	(1)
	$m{A}$ is incorrect because low reactant concentrations will reduce the number of collisions but not the proportion that are successful	
	$oldsymbol{C}$ is incorrect because at equilibrium both the forward and reverse reactions occur at the same rate	
	$m{D}$ is incorrect because the reacting ratio does not reflect the mechanism of the reaction	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(b)	The only correct answer is A (atm)	(1)
	<b>B</b> is incorrect because the expression for $K_p$ is inverted	
	$m{C}$ is incorrect because the different state of one of the products has not been taken into account	
	$\boldsymbol{D}$ is incorrect because the expression for $K_p$ is inverted and the different state of one of the products has not been taken into account	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2	The only correct answer is D (0.125)	(1)
	A is incorrect because this is the amount that has decomposed after three half-lives	
	<b>B</b> is incorrect because this is the concentration remaining after one half-life	
	C is incorrect because this is the concentration remaining after two half-lives	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(a)	The only correct answer is C (it alters the enthalpy change of the reaction)	(1)
	A is incorrect because a catalyst does lower the activation energy of the reaction	
	<b>B</b> is incorrect because a catalyst has no effect on the equilibrium constant for the reaction	
	<b>D</b> is incorrect because a catalyst does reduce the energy cost of the reaction	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(b)	The only correct answer is B (a temperature of 400 K and a pressure of 200 atm)	(1)
	A is incorrect because the pressure is lower and there is a reduction in volume in the forward direction	
	$m{C}$ is incorrect because the temperature is higher and the forward reaction is exothermic and the pressure is lower and there is a reduction in volume in the forward direction	
	<b>D</b> is incorrect because the temperature is higher and the forward reaction is exothermic	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4	The only correct answer is $C(K, J, L)$	(1)
	A is incorrect because J has a smaller reduction of gaseous moles than K	
	<b>B</b> is incorrect because L has an increase in gaseous moles	
	<b>D</b> is incorrect because L has an increase in gaseous moles	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5	The only correct answer is D (+174)	(1)
	A is incorrect because the standard entropy of products has been subtracted from that of reactants	
	<b>B</b> is incorrect because the stoichiometry has not been considered	
	C is incorrect because the stoichiometry has not been considered and the standard entropy of products has been subtracted from that of reactants	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6	The only correct answer is C (negative, positive)	(1)
	A is incorrect because a gas is changing to a liquid so $\Delta S_{system}$ is reduced	
	<b>B</b> is incorrect because a gas is changing to a liquid so $\Delta S_{system}$ is reduced and condensation is exothermic	
	<b>D</b> is incorrect because condensation is exothermic	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7	The only correct answer is B (neutral with a pH of 6.6)	(1)
	A is incorrect because this is the pH of water at 25 °C	
	$C$ is incorrect because the water is neutral $[H^+] = [OH^-]$	
	<b>D</b> is incorrect because the water is neutral and the pH has been calculated incorrectly	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
8	The only correct answer is B (CH <sub>2</sub> ClCOOH)	(1)
	A is incorrect because hydrogen is not as electronegative as chlorine so acid is less dissociated	
	C is incorrect because bromine is not as electronegative as chlorine so acid is less dissociated	
	<b>D</b> is incorrect because iodine is not as electronegative as chlorine so acid is less dissociated	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
9	The only correct answer is C (H <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-</sup> )	(1)
	$m{A}$ is incorrect because $H_3PO_4$ is the conjugate acid of $H_2PO_4^-$	
	<b>B</b> is incorrect because $H_3O^+$ is the conjugate acid of $H_2O$	
	<b>D</b> is incorrect because $PO_4^{3-}$ is the conjugate base of $HPO_4^{2-}$	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
10	The only correct answer is B (13.6)	(1)
	$m{A}$ is incorrect because the concentration of hydroxide ions has been ignored	
	C is incorrect because only one mole of hydroxide ions has been used	
	<b>D</b> is incorrect because the hydroxide ion concentration has been squared	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
11(a)	The only correct answer is C (optical isomerism only)	(1)
	A is incorrect because carvone does not show geometric isomerism	
	<b>B</b> is incorrect because does not show geometric isomerism and has optical isomers	
	<b>D</b> is incorrect because carvone has optical isomers	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
11(b)	The only correct answer is D (2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine)	(1)
	A is incorrect because ammoniacal silver nitrate does not react with a ketone or $C=C$	
	${\it B}$ is incorrect because sodium carbonate does not react with a ketone or $C=C$	
	C is incorrect because iodine in the presence of an alkali only reacts with a methyl ketone	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
11(c)	The only correct answer is A (10)	(1)
	<b>B</b> is incorrect because no carbon is equivalent to any other	
	C is incorrect because no two carbons are equivalent to any others	
	<b>D</b> is incorrect because no three carbons are equivalent to any others	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
12	The only correct answer is A (butanoic acid and pentan-1-ol)	(1)
	<b>B</b> is incorrect because the alcohol from which the ester is made must have five carbon atoms	
	C is incorrect because aldehydes do not react with alcohols to form esters	
	<b>D</b> is incorrect because the acid from which the ester is made must have four carbon atoms	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
13	The only correct answer is C (reduction)	(1)
	A is incorrect because the reaction involves addition of hydrogen and reduction	
	<b>B</b> is incorrect because the reaction is reduction of the ethanoic acid by lithium tetrahydridoaluminate(III)	
	$m{D}$ is incorrect because the reaction is reduction of the ethanoic acid by lithium tetrahydridoaluminate(III)	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
14	The only correct answer is A (propanal)	(1)
	<b>B</b> is incorrect because both the oxygen and the hydrogen of the -OH group in propan-1-ol can form hydrogen bonds with water	
	$m{C}$ is incorrect because propanoic acid is partially dissociated and both the ions and the acid can form hydrogen bonds with water	
	<b>D</b> is incorrect because the salt is dissociated and the sodium ion is hydrated and the propanoate ion can form ion-dipole and hydrogen bonds with water	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
15(a)	The only correct answer is A (2-methylpropan-2-ol)	(1)
	<b>B</b> is incorrect because $M_r$ of pentane is 72, and loss of CH3 would give the major ion at $m/z = 57$	
	C is incorrect because $M_r$ of propanal is 58, so the major ion cannot be at $m/z = 59$	
	<b>D</b> is incorrect because $M_r$ of propanone is 58, so the major ion cannot be at $m/z = 59$ .	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
15(b)	The only correct answer is D (propanone)	(1)
	A is incorrect because there is no peak due to an O-H stretching vibration	
	<b>B</b> is incorrect because pentane spectrum does not have a peak due to a $C=O$ stretching vibration	
	C is incorrect because propanal reacts with acidified aqueous sodium dichromate.	

**TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS** 

## **Section B**

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
16(a)(i)	An answer that makes reference to the following point:		(1)
	Blue(-)black	Accept (dark) blue /black/ black-blue	

Question Number	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
16(a)(ii)	An explanation that makes reference to the following points:			(2)
	the thiosulfate must be used up (before the concentration of the other reagents change significantly)	(1)	Allow the thiosulfate/it reacts completely/Reaction 1 is complete/ there must be (some) iodine produced to react with starch	
	so the rate is unaffected by changes in concentration of the reagents during the reaction	(1)	Allow (before) the concentration of the other reactants changes appreciably/so that the concentration of other reactants does not change much/so that the initial rate is determined	
			If no other mark scored allow: if the concentration is high then no iodine produced / no complex formed/no colour change scores 1	
			Do not award references to an increase in the rate of the reaction of sodium thiosulfate and iodine if the concentration is high.	

Question Number	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
16(b)(i)	<ul> <li>An answer that makes reference to three of the following points:</li> <li>(reaction is) first order in hydrogen peroxide because as the concentration is halved, the reciprocal of time/the rate is halved</li> </ul>	(1)	Marks can be scored from annotation on table  Allow as the concentration of hydrogen peroxide is halved (changed in mixtures one and two) the time	(3)
	<ul> <li>(reaction is) zero order in hydrogen ions as the rate does</li> </ul>		is doubled Allow reverse argument	
	not change with a change in concentration of hydrogen ions	(1)	Allow as the concentration of hydrogen ions is changed (between mixtures one and four) (by a factor of ten) there is little/no change in rate	
	(reaction is) first order in iodide ions because as the concentration is doubled the reciprocal of time/rate is doubled	(1)	Allow as the concentration of iodide ions is doubled (in mixtures one and three) the time is halved Allow reverse argument If no other mark is scored award one mark if all three orders of reaction are correct with no or incorrect justification.	

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
16(b)(ii)	An answer that makes reference to the following point:		(1)
	• rate = $k[H_2O_2][I^-]$	Allow rate = $k[H_2O_2][\Gamma][H^+]^o$ Allow species in any order TE from (b)(i)	

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
16(b)(iii)	calculation of the amount of iodine which reacted with the thiosulfate	Example of calculation $8.50 \times 10^{-5} \div 2 = 4.25 \times 10^{-5} \pmod{5}$ Correct answer with no working scores 1  Ignore SF except 1 SF	(1)

Question Number	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
16(b)(iv)			Example of calculation	(2)
	<ul> <li>calculation of rate of loss of amount of iodine / loss of hydrogen peroxide in mols</li> </ul>	(1)	$4.25 \times 10^{-5} \div 195 = 2.1795 / 2.18 / 2.2 \times 10^{-7}$ (mol s <sup>-1</sup> )	
	• calculation of reaction rate in mol dm <sup>-3</sup> s <sup>-1</sup> )	(1)	$2.1795 \times 10^{-7} \div 0.05 = 4.3590/4.36/4.4 \times 10^{-6}$ (mol dm <sup>-3</sup> s <sup>-1</sup> )	
			Correct answer with no working scores 2 Ignore SF except 1SF TE from (iii)	

Question Number	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
16(b)(v)			Example of calculation	(2)
	<ul> <li>rearrangement of the rate equation and calculation of the rate constant</li> </ul>	(1)	$k = \text{rate} \div ([H_2O_2] \times [I^-])$	
	the face constant		$k = 4.359 \times 10^{-6} \div (5.4 \times 10^{-2} \times 8.2 \times 10^{-3})$ = $4.359 \times 10^{-6} \div 4.428 \times 10^{-4}$ = $9.844 \times 10^{-3}$ Ignore SF except 1SF	
	• units	(1)	dm <sup>3</sup> mol <sup>-1</sup> s <sup>-1</sup> Accept units in any order Correct answer with no working and units scores 2 TE from (ii) (iii) and (iv)	

Question Number	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
16(c)(i)	<ul> <li>axes correct with scales allowing plot to cover at least half the grid and In rate values becoming more negative down the axis</li> <li>both axes labelled with units K<sup>-1</sup> on x axis</li> <li>points correctly plotted and best fit line drawn</li> <li>gradient in the range -7200 to -6800</li> <li>E<sub>a</sub> = -(-7000 × 8.31) ÷ 1000</li> <li>= +58.2 (kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>) range 56.5 to 59.9</li> <li>TE on incorrect gradient value but Ea must be positive Ignore SF except 1 SF</li> </ul>	(1) (1) (1) (1)	Example of calculation  Allow horizontal axis at bottom of graph Ignore extrapolation  1/T / K-1  0.0029 0.003 0.0031 0.0032 0.0033 0.0034 0.0035 0.0036 0.0037  -1  -2  In rate  -3  -4  -5  -6  Allow plotting of all points except the incorrect one TE on incorrect gradient Ignore SF	(5)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
16(c)(ii)	An explanation that makes reference to the following points:		(2)
	• correct value of 1/T from the graph (1)	$0.00331 \pm 0.00001$	
	• conversion to temperature (1)	302K (Range 301K -303K) TE from incorrect 1/T read from graph Ignore SF	

(Total for Question 16 = 19 marks)

<b>Question Number</b>	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
_	An answer that makes reference to six of the following points:  Clockwise from enthalpy change A  • Mg(g) + Cl <sub>2</sub> (g)  • B / (+)738  • Mg <sup>+</sup> (g) + Cl <sub>2</sub> (g) + e <sup>-</sup> • C/ (+)1451  • 2D / (+)244  • E / (-)2526  All 6 points correct three marks 4/5 points correct two marks 2/3 points correct one mark	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	Additional Guidance  ( Mg <sup>2+</sup> (g) + 2Cl(g) + 2)*  2D  2 x electron affinity (Cl)  Mg <sup>2+</sup> (g) + Cl <sub>2</sub> (g) + e  Mg <sup>2+</sup> (g) + Cl <sub>2</sub> (g)  E  Mg(s) + Cl <sub>2</sub> (g)  E  MgCl <sub>2</sub> (s)  Allow any unambiguous labels for the arrows including words or values If the value is given correctly ignore an incorrect letter.	(3)
			Penalise missing or incorrect state symbol once only	

Question Number	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
17(a)(ii)			Example of calculation	(2)
	• correct expression	(1)	$-641 = 148 + 738 + 1451 + (2 \times 122) + 2EACl_2 - 2526$	
	<ul> <li>correct rearrangement and evaluation of 1<sup>st</sup> electron affinity of chlorine</li> </ul>	(1)	$2EACl2 = -641 - (148 + 738 + 1451 + (2 \times 122)) + 2526$ = -696	
			$\Delta H(EA \text{chlorine}) = -696 \div 2 = -348 \text{ (kJ mol}^{-1})$ Correct answer with no working scores 2 No TE on incorrect expression except Failure to multiply atomisation energy by 2 i.e. $2EA \text{Cl}_2 = -574 \text{ (kJ mol}^{-1})$ and then $\Delta H(EA \text{chlorine}) = -574 \div 2$ = -287 (kJ mol $^{-1}$ ) for 1 mark	

Question Number	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
17(a)(iii)	<ul> <li>An explanation that makes reference to the following points:</li> <li>the third ionisation energy for magnesium is very high (because the third electron is being removed from the 2p orbital / an inner shell)</li> </ul>	(1)		(2)
	which would not be compensated for by the lattice energy	(1)	Allow the enthalpy of formation of MgCl <sub>3</sub> would be (highly) endothermic/the energy released when MgCl <sub>3</sub> is formed would need to be more than that released when MgCl <sub>2</sub> forms	

Question Number	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
17(a)(iv)			Example of calculation	(2)
	<ul> <li>calculation of the combined hydration enthalpies of the gaseous ions</li> </ul>	(1)	$-1920-2(364) = -2648 \text{ (kJ mol}^{-1}\text{)}$	
	• subtraction of the lattice energy of the solid	(1)	$-26482526 = -122 \text{ (kJ mol}^{-1}\text{)}$ Correct answer scores 2 Sign reversed (+)122 scores 1	

Question Number	A	nswer	Additional Guidance	Marl
*17(b)	content.	kages and fully sustained reasoning.  Intent and for how the answer is ling.  marks should be awarded for indicative	Guidance on how the mark scheme should be applied.  The mark for indicative content should be added to the mark for lines of reasoning. For example, a response with five indicative marking points that is partially structured with some linkages and lines of reasoning scores 4 marks (3 marks for indicative content and 1 mark for partial structure and some linkages and lines of reasoning).  If there were no linkages between the points, then the same indicative marking points would yield an overall score of 3 marks (3 marks for indicative content and no marks for linkages).  In general it would be expected that 5 or 6 indicative points would get 2 reasoning marks 3 or 4 indicative points would get 1 reasoning mark 0, 1 or 2 indicative points would get zero reasoning marks  If there is any incorrect chemistry, deduct mark(s) from the reasoning. If no reasoning mark(s) awarded do not deduct mark(s).  Comment: Look for the indicative marking points first, then consider the mark for the structure of the answer and sustained line of reasoning	(6)
	8	Number of marks awarded for ndicative marking points  4  3  2  1 0		
	The following table shows how the and lines of reasoning	Number of marks awarded for structure of answer and sustained lines of reasoning		
	Answer shows a coherent logical structure with linkages and fully sustained lines of reasoning demonstrated throughout	2		
	Answer is partially structured with some linkages and lines of reasoning			
	Answer has no linkages between	0		

Indicative content	Allow reverse arguments throughout	
<b>IP1</b> The magnesium (ion) has larger charge/smaller <b>ionic</b> radius than the sodium (ion)	Allow sodium ion has 1+ charge and magnesium ion has 2+charge/sodium has smaller charge density than magnesium	
<b>IP2</b> The attraction between the ions/ionic bond is stronger in magnesium fluoride (so lattice energies of sodium fluoride are less exothermic)	Cannot get this mark just for comparing values in table	
IP3 The magnesium ion is more polarising than the sodium ion	Magnesium ion causes more distortion of anion than sodium ion	
<b>IP4</b> The chloride ion is larger/ more polarisable than the fluoride ion	Soutum fon	
<b>IP5</b> The difference between theoretical and experimental values is greatest for magnesium chloride / the difference between theoretical and experimental values is least for sodium fluoride	Accept the electronegativity <b>difference</b> between sodium and fluorine is greater than that between magnesium and chlorine	
IP6 Magnesium chloride has the greatest degree of covalent character/Sodium fluoride has the greatest degree of ionic character	Allow MgCl <sub>2</sub> has more covalent character than NaF Allow NaF is 100% ionic and MgCl <sub>2</sub> is partially covalent	
	Ignore references to the number of bonds mention of intermolecular forces loses 1 reasoning mark	

Question Number	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
18(a)	An explanation that makes reference to the following points:		If names and formulae are given both must be correct	(2)
	Step 1     Hydrogen cyanide and potassium/sodium cyanide     HCN and KCN / KCN and H <sup>+</sup> / HCN and a trace of base	(1)	Allow named strong acids Accept HCN/hydrogen cyanide Do not award just cyanide ions	
	Step 2 • (dil) hydrochloric acid /HCl/ sulfuric acid / H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> (and water)	(1)	If HCN used accept trace of base/NaOH//at pH5-8  Accept NaOH/sodium hydroxide/KOH/potassium hydroxide <b>then</b> hydrochloric/sulfuric acid to produce free carboxylic acid  Do not award just concentrated acid  Do not award H <sup>+</sup> or H <sup>+</sup> and water	

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
18(b)(i)	An answer that makes reference to the following points:  • lone pair on carbon of CN <sup>-</sup>		(4)
	• dipole shown on C=O		
	<ul> <li>arrow from lone pair on CN<sup>-</sup> to carbonyl C</li> <li>arrow from C=O double bond to O or just beyond</li> </ul>	Accept arrow from C if no lone pair shown	
	correct formula and charge on intermediate	Ignore vertical connectivity Penalise missing H atoms	
	• lone pair on O of intermediate		
	• arrow from (:)O <sup>-</sup> to H of HCN/H <sup>+</sup>	Allow to H <sup>+</sup> Ignore any dipole on HCN and curly arrow from H-C bond to C	
	7 points correct scores 4 marks		
	5/6 points correct scores 3 marks	Example of mechanism	
	3/4 points correct scores 2 marks 1/2 points correct scores 1 mark	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
		:C=N	

Question Number	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
18(b)(ii)	An explanation that makes reference to the following points:			(3)
	• a racemic mixture is formed / two enantiomers are formed	(1)		
	• because the (molecule is planar around the carbon of the) aldehyde group/(H)C=O/carbonyl is (trigonal) planar	(1)	Allow reaction site is planar Do not award carbocation/molecule/ethanal is planar	
	• the nucleophile/CN <sup>-</sup> is equally likely to attack the C of C=O from above or below (the plane)	(1)	Do not award $S_N1$ or $S_N2$	

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
18(c)(i)	An answer that makes reference to the following point:		(1)
	• esterification	Allow condensation	

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
18(c)(ii)	An answer that makes reference to the following point:	Examples of correct formulae:	(1)
	• correct formula including extension bonds (1)	CH <sub>3</sub>	
		— [ OCH(CH <sub>3</sub> )CO] —	
		— [ CH(CH <sub>3</sub> )COO] —	
		Ignore absence of square brackets and/or n	
		Accept two correct repeat units	

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
18(d)(i)	An answer that makes reference to the following points:		(2)
	<ul> <li>L on —OH proton</li> <li>M on all methyl ester protons</li> <li>(1)</li> <li>(1)</li> </ul>	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
		Allow inclusion of C in CH <sub>3</sub> and O in OH	
		Ignore labels J and K	
		If no labels, but both protons are clearly correct	
		allow one mark	

Question Number	Answer			Additional	Guidance	Mark
18(d)(ii)	An answer that makes reference to the following points:					(2)
	<ul> <li>Any two correctly filled boxes (1)</li> <li>All four correctly filled boxes (1)</li> </ul>	Peak	δ/ ppm	Number of hydrogen atoms	Splitting pattern	
		J	1.3	3	doublet	
		K	4.1	1	quartet/quadruplet	
		Г	3.6	1	singlet	
		W	3.7	3	singlet	
		<u> </u>				

## **Section C**

Question Number	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
19(a)(i)	• expression for $K_c$	(1)	Example of calculation: $K_{c} = \underline{[CH_{3}CH_{2}COOH] [CH_{3}CH_{2}OH]}$ $\underline{[CH_{3}CH_{2}COOCH_{2}CH_{3}] [H_{2}O]}$ Ignore state symbols Brackets must be square brackets	(4)
	• calculation of equilibrium quantities of reactants	(1)	$CH_3CH_2COOCH_2CH_3$ = $(0.100-0.0440) = 0.056(0) \text{ (mol )}$ $H_2O = (0.2-0.0440) = 0.156 \text{ (mol )}$	
	<ul> <li>calculation of equilibrium concentrations of products</li> <li>and</li> <li>use of volume</li> </ul>	(1)	$[CH_{3}CH_{2}COOH] = 0.044(0) / V \text{ (mol dm}^{-3})$ $[CH_{3}CH_{2}OH] = 0.044(0) / V \text{ (mol dm}^{-3})$ Allow volumes cancel	
	• evaluation of $K_c$	(1)	$K_c = \frac{0.044 \times 0.044}{0.056 \times 0.156}$ = 0.22161 = 0.222 / 0.22 TE on incorrect moles Answer to 2/3 SF and no units	

Question Number	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
19(a)(ii)	An explanation that makes reference to the following points:			(2)
	<ul> <li>Same number and type of bonds are being broken (in reactants) and made (in products)</li> </ul>	(1)	Allow similar bonds are being broken (in reactants) and made (in products).  Do not award: incorrect bonds identified	
	<ul> <li>but the bonds are in different molecules/ environments (so not exactly the same)</li> </ul>	(1)		

Question Number	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
19(a)(iii)	An explanation that makes reference to three of the following points		Ignore references to Le Chatelier's principle and predictions based on position of equilibrium	(3)
	<ul> <li>ΔS<sub>surroundings</sub> = -ΔH/T</li> <li>(since ΔH is close to zero) then ΔS<sub>surroundings</sub> / ΔS<sub>total</sub> does not change / only changes by a small amount (with a change in temperature)</li> </ul>	<ul><li>(1)</li><li>(1)</li></ul>	Allow expression for $\Delta S_{\text{surroundings}}$ in an expression for $\Delta S_{\text{total}}$	
	• $\Delta S_{\text{total}} = R \ln K \text{ so } K_c \text{ does not change (much) (with a change in temperature)}$	(1)		

<b>Question Number</b>	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
19(b)(i)	a weak acid is dissociated (into its ions) to a small extent and a strong acid is (almost) completely dissociated	Allow propanoic acid is partially ionised and hydrochloric acid is fully ionised	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
19(b)(ii)	• calculation of pH	$pH = -log_{10}(0.500) = 0.30103 \ / \ 0.301 \ / \ 0.30 \ / \ 0.3$ Ignore SF	(1)

<b>Question Number</b>	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
19(b)(iii)		Example of calculation:	(3)
	expression for acid dissociation constant	(1) $K_{a} = [\underline{CH_{3}CH_{2}COO^{-}}][H^{+}]$ $[CH_{3}CH_{2}COOH]$ Allow $K_{a} = [\underline{H^{+}}][A^{-}]$ $[HA]$ Allow $K_{a} = [\underline{H^{+}}][\underline{salt}]$ $[acid]$ Allow 1.3 × 10 <sup>-5</sup> = $[\underline{H^{+}}]^{2}$ 0.5	
	• calculation of hydrogen ion concentration	(1) $[H^+] = 2.5495 \times 10^{-3} \text{ (mol dm}^{-3}\text{)}$ If M2 is scored assume M1 is correct even if not shown	
	• evaluation of pH	pH = -log <sub>10</sub> [H <sup>+</sup> ] = 2.59/ 2.6 Correct answer with some working scores 3 Ignore SF except 1SF	

Question Number	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
19(c)(i)	An explanation that makes reference to the following points:			(2)
	• (when half the acid has been neutralised ) [CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> COOH] = [CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> COO <sup>-</sup> ]	(1)	Allow in words Allow pH at half neutralisation = $pK_a$ propanoic acid Allow [H <sup>+</sup> ] at half neutralisation = $K_a$ propanoic acid	
	• evaluation of pH	(1)	$pH = -\log_{10} 1.30 \times 10^{-5}$ $= 4.8861 = 4.89/4.9$	
			Ignore SF except 1SF Correct answer scores 2	

Question Number	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
19(c)(ii)	<ul> <li>An answer that makes reference to three of the following points:</li> <li>start pH between 2 and 4 and finish at 12-14</li> <li>vertical section of at least 3 pH units starting at or above 6 and finishing at or below 11.</li> <li>S-shaped curve with equivalence( vertical section) at 25 cm<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>	<ul><li>(1)</li><li>(1)</li></ul>	Example of sketch  14- 12- 10- pH 8- 6- 4- 2- 0 10 20 30 40 50  Volume of sodium hydroxide solution/cm <sup>3</sup>	(3)

Question Number	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
19(c)(iii)	An answer that makes reference to two of the following points:			(2)
	phenolphthalein/ bromothymol blue / phenol red	(1)	TE from incorrect vertical section provided indicator chosen from Data Booklet	
	• because the indicator pH range / $pK_{ind} \pm 1$ lies (completely) within the vertical section of the graph	(1)	Allow a pH range for their vertical section	

(Total for Question 19 = 21 marks) TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 21 MARKS TOTAL FOR PAPER =90 MARKS