## Chemistry 2 - Foundation Tier only questions

Que: Nurr	stion Nber									
FT			b-sect	ion	Mark	Answer		Accept	Neutral answer	Do not accept
1		(a)	(i)		1	proton			p	
			(ii)		1	lithium		Li		
		(b)			2	nitrogen and hydrogen – both needed	(1)		N and H	
						covalent	(1)		simple	giant

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	stion Nber							
FT	HT	Sub-	Sub-section		Answer	Accept	Neutral answer	Do not accept
2		(a)		2	graphite — giant covalent potassium — metallic sodium chloride — giant ionic three correct answers (2) one correct answer (1)			
L	1	(b)		1	graphite		giant covalent	
		(c)		1	carbon dioxide, water, etc	$CO_2$ , $H_2O$ , etc		

Nur	nber							
FT	ΗT	Sub-se	ction	Mark	Answer	Accept	Neutral answer	Do not accept
3		(a)		2	negative / $-1$ (1)			
					1 (1)			
	1	(b)		1	19			
					9 – both needed			
		(c)		2	17 (1)			
					20 (1)			
		(d)		1	2,8,1			
		(e)		1	2,8,8,2			

Question

Su	b-secti	ion	Mark	Answer	Accept	Neutral answer	Do not accept
(a)			1	thermochromic pigment			
(b)			3	heat both / place in hot water (1)		change temperature	
				thermoplastic softens or melts (1)	stays the same		
				the shape memory polymer returns to its original shape / form (1)			
					(b)       3       heat both / place in hot water       (1)         (b)       3       heat both / place in hot water       (1)         thermoplastic softens or melts       (1)       the shape memory polymer returns to its	(b)       3       heat both / place in hot water       (1)         (b)       3       heat both / place in hot water       (1)         thermoplastic softens or melts       (1)       stays the same         the shape memory polymer returns to its       the shape memory polymer returns to its       the shape	(b)       3       heat both / place in hot water       (1)       change temperature         (b)       3       heat both / place in hot water       (1)       stays the same         (b)       4       thermoplastic softens or melts       (1)       stays the same         (b)       5       the shape memory polymer returns to its       the shape memory polymer returns to its       the shape memory polymer returns to its

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FT	ΗT	Su	b-section	Mark	Answer	Accept	Neutral answer	Do not accep
5		(a)		1	С	98 and 890		
		(b)		1	to prevent sodium reacting with air/oxygen/water (vapour)	prevent from oxidising / corroding	because it reacts with air/oxygen/water (vapour)	
		(c)	(i)	1	yellow yellow/orange	orange		
			(ii)	2	sodium + oxygen(1)sodium oxide(1)	$\begin{tabular}{ c c c c c } \hline Na + O_2 & (1) \\ Na_2O & (1) \\ - & ignore \ balancing \end{tabular}$		
			(iii)	1	$2Na + Cl_2 \rightarrow 2NaCl$			

Que: Nurr	stion Nber									
FT	ΗT	Su	Sub-section		Mark	Answer		Accept	Neutral answer	Do not accept
6		(a)			1	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub>				
		(b)			2	propane	(1)			
						Н Н Н       H—С—С—С—Н       Н Н Н	(1)			
		(c)			1	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>6</sub>				

Que: Num	stion Nber								
FT HT		Su	Sub-section		Mark	Answer	Accept	Neutral answer	Do not accept
7		(a)	(i)		2	collection of gas (e.g. in a gas syringe or gas jar) (1)	mass method disappearing zinc		
						experiment repeated with different particle size of zinc (1)			
			(ii)		2	same mass (or amount) of zinc / same volume (or amount) of acid / same concentration of acid / same temperature or room temperature – any two for (1) each		repeat readings same apparatus	
			(iii)		1	the fastest is the experiment that gives the volume of gas in the least time	fastest reaction is the one giving off most bubbles in a given time		
		(b)	(i)		1	less time / time decrease		faster reaction	
			(ii)		1	volume of gas remains the same			

## Chemistry 2 - Common questions

Que: Num	stion 1ber							
FT	ΗT	Sub-see	tion	Mark	Answer	Accept	Neutral answer	Do not accept
8	1	(a)		1	solubility of sodium carbonate increases (until 40-43°C) and then decreases			
		(b)		3	plotting 7 correct points(2)plotting 6 correct points(1)suitable line – must be curve(1)			
		(c)		1	sodium carbonate sodium bromate sodium chloride – correct order			
		(d)		3	recognise that sodium chloride is soluble and silver chloride is not (1) add (enough/excess) water (to remove/dissolve all the sodium chloride) (1)			
					filter (1)			

-	stion nber								
FT	ΗT	Sub-section		Mark	Answer	Accept	Neutral answer	Do not accept	
9	2	(a) (i)		2	436 + 242 (1) = 678 (1)				
						- correct answer only (cao) (2)			
			(ii)		2	$2 \times 431 (1)$ = 862 (1) - cao (2)			
		(b)			1	exothermic since energy given out (as bonds made) > energy needed (to break the bonds) energy given by reaction is negative / -184 credit 'endothermic' with correct reason if calculation error followed through (ft)			

Que: Num	stion Nber							
FT	ΗT	Sub-section		Mark	Answer	Accept	Neutral answer	Do not accept
10	3	(a)	(i)	1	A – requires the most soap – both needed			
			(ii)	2	D(1)some hardness removed by boiling but not all / temporary hardness removed by boiling but permanent hardness remained(1)Alternative answer accepted for all candidates due to very common mis-interpretation of question on Welsh-medium papersA contains permanent hardness and C contains temporary hardness(1)A loses none of its hardness through boiling and C loses all of its hardness (through boiling)			
		(b)		2	same trend / A still the hardest / B still the softest / D still contains both permanent and temporary hard water (1) different amount of water used / different concentration of soap solution / shaken for a different amount of time / different amount of lather formed (1)			

Question Number		
FT HT	Mark	Guidance
11 4	6	<ul> <li>Indicative content: This method of separation is called fractional distillation. Crude oil is a mixture of hydrocarbons. The crude oil is heated and vaporised before entering the column. Smaller/lower boiling hydrocarbons will rise in the column and condense higher up the column. Hydrocarbons with similar boiling points condense at the same level in the column. (Boiling point depends on the size of the molecule – larger molecules have higher boiling points.)</li> <li>5-6 marks: The candidate constructs an articulate, integrated account correctly linking relevant points, such as those in the indicative content, which shows sequential reasoning. The answer fully addresses the question with no irrelevant inclusions or significant omissions. The candidate uses appropriate scientific terminology and accurate spelling, punctuation and grammar.</li> <li>3-4 marks: The candidate constructs an account correctly linking some relevant points, such as those in the indicative content, showing some reasoning. The answer addresses the question with some omissions. The candidate uses mainly appropriate scientific terminology and some accurate spelling, punctuation and grammar.</li> <li>1-2 marks: The candidate makes some relevant points, such as those in the indicative content, showing limited reasoning. The answer addresses the question with some omissions. The candidate uses mainly appropriate scientific terminology and some accurate spelling, punctuation and grammar.</li> <li>1-2 marks: The candidate makes some relevant points, such as those in the indicative content, showing limited reasoning. The answer addresses the question with significant omissions. The candidate uses limited scientific terminology and inaccuracies in spelling, punctuation and grammar.</li> <li>0 marks: The candidate does not make any attempt or give a relevant answer worthy of credit.</li> </ul>