CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

Cambridge Ordinary Level

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2015 series

5070 CHEMISTRY

5070/22

Paper 2 (Theory), maximum raw mark 75

www.PapaCambridge.com

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2015 series for most Cambridge IGCSE[®], Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

® IGCSE is the registered trademark of Cambridge International Examinations.

P	age	2	Mark Scheme Sy.	per
	190 —		Cambridge O Level – May/June 2015 507	No.
A 1	(a)	(i)	C (1)	Cally
		(ii)	A (1)	aba Cambridge
		(iii)	F (1)	[1]
		(iv)	G (1)	[1]
	(b)	A A	ND B / A AND G (1)	[1]
				[Total: 5]
A2	(a)	Flu	orine (1)	[1]
	(b)	(i)	Bond breaking absorbs energy AND bond making releases energy/bond breaking is endothermic AND bond making is exothermic (1)	
			Less energy absorbed than released/more energy released than absorbed/ endothermic energy change is less than exothermic energy change/ exothermic energy change is more than endothermic energy change (1)	[2]
		(ii)	Moles of chlorine = 1.5 (1)	
			Energy released = 277.5 (kJ) (1)	[2]
	(c)	(i)	Unchanged/does not move (1)	
			Same number of moles (of gas) on both sides/equal volumes (of gases) on both sides/equal number of molecules on both sides (of the equation) (1)	[2]
		(ii)	Moves to the left/backward reaction favoured/moves to reactants/moves to $H_2 \mbox{ or } \mathrm{I}_2 \mbox{ (1)}$	
			(Forward) reaction is endothermic/reverse reaction is exothermic (1)	[2]
	(d)	(i)	$HI \rightarrow H^{+} + I^{-}(1)$ OR	
			$H_2O + HI \rightarrow H_3O^+ + I^-(1)$	[1]
		(ii)	Ca + 2HI \rightarrow CaI ₂ + H ₂	[1]
		(iii)	$CO_3^{2-} + 2H^+ \rightarrow H_2O + CO_2 (1)$ OR	
			$CO_3^{2-} + 2H^+ \rightarrow H_2CO_3 (1)$ OR	
			$CO_3^{2-} + H^+ \rightarrow HCO_3^-(1)$	[1]
				[Total: 12]

Page 3	Mark Scheme	Sy. oer
	Cambridge O Level – May/June 2015	507

A3 (a) (Different) number of neutrons/(different) mass number/(different) nucleon number/phosphorus 32 has one extra neutron/atomic mass/mass (1)

(Same) number of protons/(same) atomic number/both have 15 protons (1)

(b) P₄ (1) [1]

- (c) (i) Weak intermolecular forces/weak attraction between molecules (1) [1]
 - (ii) No free electrons/no delocalised electrons/all electrons used in bonding/no mobile electrons(1) [1]

number of neutrons 16 (1)
number of protons 15 (1)

electronic configuration 2,8,8 (1)

(e) All three shared pairs between H and P (1)

Rest of structure correct (1) [2]

(f) 2PH₃ + 4O₂ → P₂O₅ + 3H₂O
 Correct formulae (1)
 Balancing – dependent on correct formulae (1)

[Total: 12]

[2]

A4 (a) (i) B is $SO_2(1)$ [1]

Mole ratio line (1)

Empirical formula SO₃ (1)

Sulfur trioxide/sulfur(VI) oxide (1)

[3]

		7.	
Page 4	Mark Scheme	Sy. pe	r
	Cambridge O Level – May/June 2015	507	
		- V	•

(iii) $Fe_2O_3(1)$

[2]

(c) Any soluble barium compound e.g. barium nitrate/barium chloride (1)

[Total: 9]

A5 (a) (i)
$$Mg^{2+} + 2e^{-} \rightarrow Mg$$
 (1)

$$2Cl^- \rightarrow Cl_2 + 2e^-(1)$$

[2]

[1]

[1]

(c) Moles of NaC $l = 55 \times 3.5$ OR 192.5 (1)

Moles of $Cl_2 = 96.25/96.3$ /idea of dividing moles by 2 (1)

Volume =
$$2310 (dm^3) (1)$$

[Total: 7]

[3]

(b) For ammonia:

Test with (moist red) litmus (1)

turns blue (1)

OR

Test (with stopper/glass rod from) (concentrated) HCl (1) white smoke/white fumes(1)

For carbon dioxide:

Test with lime-water (1)

[4]

D	200 1	Mark Scheme Sy.	2.D
"	age (Mark Scheme Sy. Cambridge O Level – May/June 2015 50	Ap. Del
			188
	(c)	Add soluble zinc compound/zinc chloride/zinc sulfate/zinc nitrate/other name soluble zinc compound (1)	ned per
		Filter (1) NOTE: This mark can only be scored for filtration directly after mixing the reagents and implying that it is the solid that is on the filter paper	
		Wash and (air) dry residue (1)	[3]
	(d)	$3(NH_4)_2CO_3 + 2H_3PO_4 \rightarrow 2(NH_4)_3PO_4 + 3CO_2 + 3H_2O$ Correct formulae (1)	
		Balancing – dependent on correct formulae (1)	[2]
			[Total: 10]
В7	(a)	$TiCl_4 + 2Mg \rightarrow 2MgCl_2 + Ti(1)$	[1]
	(b)	Reduction because Ti ions gain electrons/oxidation number of Ti decreases ((1)
		Oxidation since Mg loses electrons/oxidation number of Mg increases (1)	[2]
	(c)	$M_{\rm r}$ of TiC l_4 = 190 (1)	
	` ,	Moles of TiC l_4 is 0.658/% of Ti = 25.3 (1)	
		Mass of Ti = $31.6(g)(1)$	[3]
		Wass 01 11 – 31.0 (g) (1)	اما
	(d)	Titanium because magnesium can displace titanium (1)	[1]
	(e)	(Simple) molecular/reference to molecules (1)	
		Covalent (1)	[2]
	(6)	Floation (a) and many (boardale as line of all all attention (a) (4)	F41
	(f)	Electron(s) can move/has delocalised electron(s) (1)	[1]
			[Total: 10]
В8	(a)	Any correct equation e.g. $C_{17}H_{36} \rightarrow C_3H_6 + C_{14}H_{30}$ (1)	[1]
	(b)	reaction is faster because particles are moving faster/rate increases because particles have more energy (1))

Page 6	Mark Scheme Sy.	per
	Cambridge O Level – May/June 2015 507	700
(more particles have energy above the activation energy/more effective collisions/more fruitful collisions/more energetic collisions/more (chance of) successful collisions (1)	Cambridge
(c)	(i) Has carbon-carbon double bond/has C=C bond (1)	[1]

(ii) Add bromine (water) (1)

Goes from (orange/brown/red/red-brown)/to colourless/(bromine) is decolourised (1)

[2]

Correct repeat unit (1)

Free bonds at the end (1)

[2]

(e) Maximum/predicted mass = 1750 (tonnes)

OR

$$1750 \times \frac{95}{100}$$
 (1)

Mass of product = 1662.5 (tonnes) (1)

[2]

[Total: 10]

B9 (a) Melting point below 25 °C (1)

Boiling point above 25 °C (1)

[2]

(b) Particles move faster/particles gain energy (1)

Particles spread out/move away from each other (1)

[2]

(c) Volume of gas increases (1)

Particles spread out (1)

[2]

(d) Ethene has a lower (relative) molecular mass/ethene has a lower formula mass/ or reverse argument (1)

[1]

Page 7	Mark Scheme	Syl
	Cambridge O Level – May/June 2015	507
(a) <i>I</i>	ANY TWO FROM	Cambi
(C) F	TWO I ITOM	Tag
F	H H H H H H H H H	S.COM
	,	

(e) ANY TWO FROM

[2]

OR

[1]

[Total: 10]