Mark schemes

Q1.	
(a)	group 7
(b)	one shared pair anywhere in overlap between two circles or on intersection 6 other electrons on each atom allow dots or crosses or mixture for all marks ignore any inner shell electrons
(c)	bromi <u>n</u> e
	potassium chlori <u>d</u> e
	either order allow correct chemical formulae
(d)	displacement
(e)	(an) electron
(f)	smaller than
(g)	(chlorine has) fewer levels / shells (of electrons) allow converse for bromine allow (chlorine has) fewer electrons allow CI has 3 levels / shells and Br has 4 levels / shells ignore atomic number or mass number or number of protons
(h)	3 allow multiples

1

(i)	there	e are <u>weak forces</u>			
		do not accept weak bonds			
			1		
	betv	veen molecules	1		
		allow weak intermolecular forces for the first 2 marks	1		
	whic	ch require little <u>energy</u> to overcome / break			
	WITE	allow does not need much <u>energy</u> to boil			
		anow does not need madif <u>energy</u> to bon	1		
			[13]		
Q2.					
(a)	(i)	electronic structure 2,3 drawn			
. ,	.,	allow any representation of electrons, such as, dots, crosses,			
		or numbers (2,3)			
			1		
	(ii)	nucleus	1		
			1		
	(iii)	protons and neutrons			
		do not allow electrons in nucleus	1		
		(relative charge of proton) +1	1		
		allow positive			
		(relative charge of neutron) 0	1		
		allow no charge/neutral			
			1		
		ignore number of particles			
(b)	too many electrons in the first energy level or inner shell				
		allow inner shell can only have a maximum of 2 electrons			
			1		
	too 1	few electrons in the second energy level or outer shell			
		allow neon has 8 electrons in its outer shell or neon does not have 1 electron in its outer shell			
		allow neon has a stable arrangement of electrons or a full outer shell			
			1		
	neo	n does not have 9 electrons or neon has 10 electrons			
		allow one electron missing			
		allow fluorine has 9 electrons	1		
		ignore second shell can hold (maximum) 8 electrons or 2,8,8	1		
		rule or is a noble gas or in Group 0			

Q3.			
(a)	(i)	Na allow sodium / phonetic spelling if more than one answer is given apply list principle	1
	(ii)	Fe allow iron / phonetic spelling if more than one answer is given apply list principle	1
	(iii)	Na or S allow sodium or sulfur / sulphur / phonetic spelling if more than one answer is given apply list principle	1
	(iv)	S allow sulfur / sulphur / phonetic spelling if more than one answer is given apply list principle	1
	(v)	Na allow sodium / phonetic spelling if more than one answer is given apply list principle	1
(b)	(i)	any three from:	
		 effervescence / fizzing or bubbles or gas produced do not allow incorrectly named gas sodium melts or turns into a ball sodium moves (on the surface) steam / mist / vapour is produced ignore heat / temperature / flame / spark sodium gets smaller / disappears allow dissolves colour of indicator is darker / more intense near the sodium Must be linked to near the sodium. 	3
	(ii)	hydroxide or OH⁻ allow OH without a charge do not allow OH⁺	_

max 2 marks if the wrong particle, such as atoms instead of

[8]

if no other mark awarded allow 1 mark for the electronic

electrons

structure of neon is 2,8

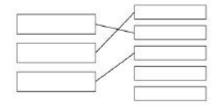
(c) diagram showing electron configuration of ion is 2,8 1 charge on ion is + Bracket not necessary [2,8]+ is worth 1 mark as there is no diagram Q4. (a) any **two** from: hydrogen is in a group allow converse arguments allow hydrogen is with the halogens only seven groups no group 0 allow no noble gases halogens are in Group 1 allow fluorine and / or chlorine are in Group 1 other elements are in one group higher allow one example of this transition metals included in groups allow one example, eg, iron in same group as aluminium 2 similar properties occur at regular intervals (b) 1 (c) some elements appeared to be in the wrong group 1 (when) the elements were arranged in order of relative atomic mass allow (so) he placed them into groups with similar properties 1 (d) most elements are mixtures of isotopes 1

(so) should be arranged in order of atomic number

[11]

1

(e)



[10]

Q5.

- (a) ideas that
 - hydrogen is in a group / is with the halogens
 - only seven groups / no group O / no noble gases / fewer elements
 - halogens are in the first group / Group 1
 - other elements are in one group higher (or example)
 - modern table only has two elements in the top row / period
 - modern table not in order of atomic weight/mass
 - metals and non-metals not at opposite ends (NB allow converse answers throughout) any three for 1 mark each

3

- (b) ideas that
 - all rows / periods are the same length / have seven elements
 - all elements had to be in one of the groups
 - he didn't know about the noble gases / not all the elements had been discovered
 - he didn't know about atomic/proton number/electron structure
 - he arranged elements in order of atomic weight/mass any one for 1 mark

1

(c) (i) ideas that tellurium and iodine are in reverse order for 1 mark

1

(ii) elements are arranged in order of proton (atomic) number or based on electron structure/outer shell electrons

(so tellurium is correctly placed before in	odine)
[tellurium = 'dead mark']	
each for 1 mark	

[7]

Q6.

(a) react with oxygen / oxidise / burn in oxygen / burning / combustion **or** tungsten to tungsten oxide **or** makes an oxide

key idea is oxidation ignore breaking ignore fire / flames / exothermic ignore react with air

1

2

(b) it is (very) unreactive / not reactive / inert / does not react with tungsten **or** it is a noble gas **or** it is in group 0 or 8 or 18

do **not** accept unreactive / inert metal **or** argon is not <u>very</u> reactive

1

full outer shell (of electrons) / 8 electrons in outer shell

1

does not need to gain / lose / swap / transfer / share electrons **or** does not need to form bonds

does not bond ionically / covalently

1

[4]