

Markscheme

May 2018

Chemistry

Standard level

Paper 2

11 pages

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Question			Answers	Notes	Total									
1.	a	i	<p>molar mass of urea «= $4 \times 1.01 + 2 \times 14.01 + 12.01 + 16.00$» = 60.07 «g mol⁻¹» ✓</p> <p>«% nitrogen = $\frac{2 \times 14.01}{60.07} \times 100$ »» 46.65 «%» ✓</p>	<p>Award [2] for correct final answer.</p> <p>Award [1 max] for final answer not to two decimal places.</p>	2									
1.	a	ii	<p>«cost» increases AND lower N % «means higher cost of transportation per unit of nitrogen»</p> <p>OR</p> <p>«cost» increases AND inefficient/too much/about half mass not nitrogen ✓</p>	<p>Accept other reasonable explanations.</p> <p>Do not accept answers referring to safety/explosions.</p>	1									
1.	b		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>Electron geometry</th><th>Molecular geometry</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Nitrogen</td><td>tetrahedral ✓</td><td>trigonal pyramidal ✓</td></tr> <tr> <td>Carbon</td><td>trigonal planar ✓</td><td>trigonal planar</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Electron geometry	Molecular geometry	Nitrogen	tetrahedral ✓	trigonal pyramidal ✓	Carbon	trigonal planar ✓	trigonal planar	<p>Note: Urea's structure is more complex than that predicted from VSEPR theory.</p>	3
	Electron geometry	Molecular geometry												
Nitrogen	tetrahedral ✓	trigonal pyramidal ✓												
Carbon	trigonal planar ✓	trigonal planar												
1.	c		<p>$n(\text{KNCO}) \ll= 0.0500 \text{ dm}^3 \times 0.100 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ = 5.00 × 10⁻³ «mol» ✓</p> <p>«mass of urea = $5.00 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \times 60.07 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$» = 0.300 «g» ✓</p>	<p>Award [2] for correct final answer.</p>	2									
1.	d		<p>«K_c» decreases AND reaction is exothermic</p> <p>OR</p> <p>«K_c» decreases AND ΔH is negative</p> <p>OR</p> <p>«K_c» decreases AND reverse/endothermic reaction is favoured ✓</p>		1									

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
1.	e	i	<p>Any one of:</p> <p>urea has greater molar mass ✓</p> <p>urea has greater electron density/greater London/dispersion ✓</p> <p>urea has more hydrogen bonding ✓</p> <p>urea is more polar/has greater dipole moment ✓</p>	<p>Accept “urea has larger size/greater van der Waals forces”.</p> <p>Do not accept “urea has greater intermolecular forces/IMF”.</p>	1
1.	e	ii		<p>Award [1] for each correct interaction.</p> <p>If lone pairs are shown on N or O, then the lone pair on N or one of the lone pairs on O MUST be involved in the H-bond.</p> <p>Penalize solid line to represent H-bonding only once.</p>	2
1.	f		<p>$2(\text{H}_2\text{N})_2\text{CO}(\text{s}) + 3\text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 4\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l}) + 2\text{CO}_2(\text{g}) + 2\text{N}_2(\text{g})$</p> <p>correct coefficients on LHS ✓</p> <p>correct coefficients on RHS ✓</p>	<p>Accept $(\text{H}_2\text{N})_2\text{CO}(\text{s}) + \frac{3}{2}\text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l}) + \text{CO}_2(\text{g}) + \text{N}_2(\text{g})$.</p> <p>Accept any correct ratio.</p>	2

Question		Answers	Notes	Total
1.	g	60: CON_2H_4^+ ✓ 44: CONH_2^+ ✓	Accept “molecular ion”.	2
1.	h	3450 cm^{-1} : N–H ✓ 1700 cm^{-1} : C=O ✓	<i>Do not accept “O–H” for 3450 cm^{-1}.</i>	2
1.	i	1 ✓		1

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
2.	a		electrostatic attraction AND oppositely charged ions ✓		1
2.	b		$1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6$ OR [Ar] ✓		1
2.	c		«promoted» electrons fall back to lower energy level ✓ energy difference between levels is different ✓	Accept “Na and Ca have different nuclear charge” for M2.	2
2.	d	i	Any two of: stronger metallic bonding ✓ smaller ionic/atomic radius ✓ two electrons per atom are delocalized OR greater ionic charge ✓ greater atomic mass ✓	<i>Do not accept just “heavier” or “more massive” without reference to atomic mass.</i>	2
2.	d	ii	delocalized/mobile electrons «free to move» ✓		1
2.	e		pH > 7 ✓	Accept any specific pH value or range of values above 7 and below 14.	1

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
3.	a	i	nickel/Ni «catalyst» ✓ high pressure OR heat ✓	Accept these other catalysts: Pt, Pd, Ir, Rh, Co, Ti. Accept “high temperature” or a stated temperature such as “150 °C”.	2
3.	a	ii		Ignore square brackets and “n”. Connecting line at end of carbons must be shown.	1
3.	b	i	$\Delta H^\ominus = \text{bonds broken} - \text{bonds formed}$ ✓ « $\Delta H^\ominus = 3(\text{C}\equiv\text{C}) - 6(\text{C}=\text{C})_{\text{benzene}} / 3 \times 839 - 6 \times 507 / 2517 - 3042 =» -525 \text{ «kJ»}$ ✓	Award [2] for correct final answer. Award [1 max] for +525 «kJ» Award [1 max] for: « $\Delta H^\ominus = 3(\text{C}\equiv\text{C}) - 3(\text{C}-\text{C}) - 3(\text{C}=\text{C}) / 3 \times 839 - 3 \times 346 - 3 \times 614 / 2517 - 2880 =» -363 \text{ «kJ»}$.	2
3.	b	ii	$\Delta H^\ominus = \sum \Delta H_f (\text{products}) - \sum \Delta H_f (\text{reactants})$ ✓ « $\Delta H^\ominus = 49 \text{ kJ} - 3 \times 228 \text{ kJ} =» -635 \text{ «kJ»}$ ✓	Award [2] for correct final answer. Award [1 max] for “+635 «kJ»”.	2

(continued...)

(Question 3b continued)

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
3.	b	iii	<p>ΔH_f values are specific to the compound OR bond enthalpy values are averages «from many different compounds» ✓ condensation from gas to liquid is exothermic ✓</p>	Accept “benzene is in two different states «one liquid the other gas»“ for M2.	2
3.	c		<p>equal C–C bond «lengths/strengths» OR regular hexagon OR «all» C–C have» bond order of 1.5 OR «all» C–C intermediate between single and double bonds ✓</p>	Accept “all C–C–C bond angles are equal”.	1
3.	d		<p>electrophilic substitution OR S_E ✓</p>		1

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
4.	a		<p>Any two of:</p> <p>loss of mass «of reaction mixture/CO₂» ✓</p> <p>«increase in» volume of gas produced ✓</p> <p>change of conductivity ✓</p> <p>change of pH ✓</p> <p>change in temperature ✓</p>	<p><i>Do not accept “disappearance of calcium carbonate”.</i></p> <p><i>Do not accept “gas bubbles”.</i></p> <p><i>Do not accept “colour change” or “indicator”.</i></p>	2
4.	b	i	<p>reaction is fast at high concentration AND may be difficult to measure accurately</p> <p>OR</p> <p>so many bubbles of CO₂ produced that inhibit contact of HCl (aq) with CaCO₃ (s)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>insufficient change in conductivity/pH at high concentrations</p> <p>OR</p> <p>calcium carbonate has been used up/is limiting reagent/there is not enough calcium carbonate «to react with the high concentration of HCl»</p> <p>OR</p> <p>HCl is in excess</p> <p>OR</p> <p>so many bubbles of CO₂ produced that inhibit contact of HCl (aq) with CaCO₃ (s) ✓</p>		1
4.	b	ii	«directly» proportional ✓	<p>Accept “first order” or “linear”.</p> <p><i>Do not accept “rate increases as concentration increases” or “positive correlation”.</i></p>	1

Question		Answers	Notes	Total
5.	a	<p>slower rate with ethanoic acid OR smaller temperature rise with ethanoic acid ✓</p> <p>[H⁺] lower OR ethanoic acid is partially dissociated OR ethanoic acid is weak ✓</p>	Accept experimental observations such as “slower bubbling” or “feels less warm”.	2
5.	b	<p><i>Any one of:</i></p> <p>corrosion of materials/metals/carbonate materials ✓</p> <p>destruction of plant/aquatic life ✓</p> <p>«indirect» effect on human health ✓</p>	Accept “lowering pH of oceans/lakes/waterways”.	1

Question		Answers	Notes	Total
6.	a	salt bridge ✓ movement of ions OR balance charge ✓	<i>Do not accept “to complete circuit” unless ion movement is mentioned for M2.</i>	2
6.	b	<i>Positive electrode (cathode):</i> $\text{Ag}^+ (\text{aq}) + \text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Ag} (\text{s})$ ✓ <i>Negative electrode (anode):</i> $\text{Mg} (\text{s}) \rightarrow \text{Mg}^{2+} (\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^-$ ✓	<i>Award [1 max] if correct equations given at wrong electrodes.</i>	2
6.	c	in external wire from left to right ✓		1
