

**UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**

**GCE Advanced Subsidiary Level and GCE Advanced Level**

**MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2010 question paper  
for the guidance of teachers**

**9701 CHEMISTRY**

**9701/41**

Paper 4 (A2 Structured Questions), maximum raw mark 100

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.

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1 (a) P: burns with white / yellow flame *or* copious white smoke / fumes produced (1)



S: burns with blue flame / choking / pungent gas produced (1)



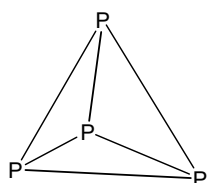
(b) (i)  $2 \text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2 + 6 \text{SiO}_2 + 10 \text{C} \longrightarrow 1 \text{P}_4 + 6 \text{CaSiO}_3 + 10 \text{CO}$  (2)

(ii)

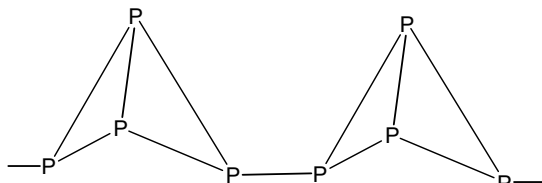
| allotrope | type of structure         | type of bonding |
|-----------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| white     | <b>simple / molecular</b> | <b>covalent</b> |
| red       | <b>giant / polymeric</b>  | <b>covalent</b> |

(4)

(iii)



white P<sub>4</sub> (1)



red P<sub>n</sub> (1)

(in each case P has to be trivalent. Many alternatives allowable for the polymeric red P) (2)

(8 max 7) [7]

**[Total: 11]**

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- 2 (a) coloured ions / compounds (1)  
 variable oxidation states (1)  
 formation of complexes (1)  
 catalytic activity (4 max 3) [3]
- (b) (green is  $[\text{Ni}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+}$ )  
 ppt is  $\text{Ni}(\text{OH})_2$  (1)  
 blue solution is  $[\text{Ni}(\text{NH}_3)_6]^{2+}$  or  $[\text{Ni}(\text{NH}_3)_4]^{2+}$  or  $[\text{Ni}(\text{NH}_3)_4(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]^{2+}$  (1)  
 formed by ligand exchange (1)  
 $\text{Ni}^{2+} + 2\text{OH}^- \longrightarrow \text{Ni}(\text{OH})_2$  (1)  
 $\text{Ni}(\text{OH})_2 + 6\text{NH}_3 \longrightarrow [\text{Ni}(\text{NH}_3)_6]^{2+} + 2\text{OH}^-$  (1) [4]  
 (5 max 4)
- (c)  $M_r = 58.7 + 48 + 6 + 28 + 32 = 172.7$  (173) (1)  
 $n(\text{Ni}) = 4.00 / 172.7 = 0.0232$  mol (1)  
 $\text{mass}(\text{Ni}) = 0.0232 \times 58.7 = 1.36\text{g}$   
 $\text{percentage} = 100 \times 1.36 / 3.4 = 40.0\%$  (1) [3]

**[Total: 10]**

- 3 (a)  $\text{PbO}_2$  decomposed into  $\text{PbO}$  (and  $\text{O}_2$ ). ( $\text{SnO}_2$  is stable) [1]
- (b) (i)  $\text{PbCl}_4$  dissociates into  $\text{Cl}_2$  and  $\text{PbCl}_2$  (white solid)  
 or  $\text{PbCl}_4 \longrightarrow \text{PbCl}_2 + \text{Cl}_2$  or in words  
 (1) (1)  
 $\text{Cl}_2 + 2\text{KI} \longrightarrow 2\text{KCl} + \text{I}_2$  (1)  
 $E^\circ(\text{Cl}_2/\text{Cl}^-)$  is more positive than  $E^\circ(\text{I}_2/\text{I}^-)$  (1)
- (ii)  $\text{SnCl}_4$  is more stable than  $\text{PbCl}_4$  / answers using  $E^\circ$  accepted (1)  
 (5 max 4) [4]
- (c) (i)  $\text{Cl}:\ddot{\text{C}}:\text{Cl}$  or  $\text{Cl}=\ddot{\text{C}}-\text{Cl}$  (1)  
 bent or non-linear or angle =  $100-140^\circ$  (1)
- (ii)  $\text{CCl}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \longrightarrow \text{CO} + 2\text{HCl}$  (1) [3]

**[Total: 8]**

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- 4 (a) hydrogen bonding (1)
- diag:  $\text{NH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH} \cdots \text{OHCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$  or  $\text{NH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH} \cdots \text{NH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$   
(i.e. H-bond from OH group to either OH or  $\text{NH}_2$ ) (1) [2]
- (b) propylamine is more basic than phenylamine (1)  
because lone pair on N is delocalised over ring in phenylamine (so less available for protonation)  
or the propyl group is electron-donating, so the lone pair is more available (1) [2]
- (c)  $\text{HOCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2 + \text{H}^+ \longrightarrow \text{HOCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_3^+$   
or  $\text{HOCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2 + \text{HCl} \longrightarrow \text{HOCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_3^+\text{Cl}^-$   
or  $\text{HOCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \longrightarrow \text{HOCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_3^+\text{OH}^-$   
(reaction with any acceptable Bronsted acid accepted) [1]
- (d) (i) X is  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CN}$  (1)
- (ii) step 1 is KCN in ethanol, heat [HCN negates] (1)  
step 2 is  $\text{H}_2 + \text{Ni} / \text{Pt}$  or  $\text{LiAlH}_4$  or Na in ethanol [NOT  $\text{NaBH}_4$  or  $\text{Sn/HCl}$ ] (1) [3]
- (e) ethanolamine:  
Na effervescence / bubbles produced  
or  $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-} / \text{H}^+$  colour turns from orange to green  
or  $\text{MnO}_4^- / \text{H}^+$  purple colour disappears  
or  $\text{PCl}_3 / \text{PCl}_5 / \text{SOCl}_2$  (1) steamy fumes (1)
- phenylamine:  
 $\text{Br}_2(\text{aq})$  decolourises / white ppt formed  
or  $\text{HNO}_2 / \text{H}^+$  at  $T < 10^\circ\text{C}$ , then phenol in NaOH (1) coloured dye formed (1) [4]

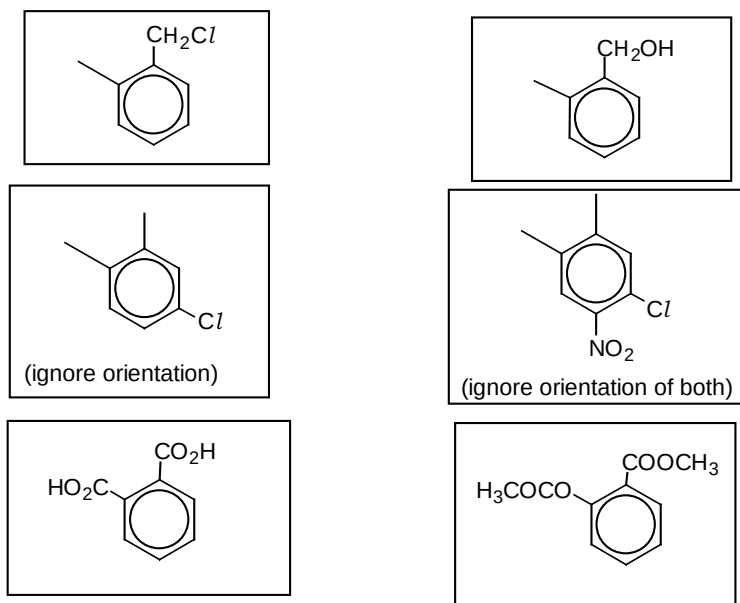
[Total: 12]

- [Total: 11]**

- [Total: 12]**

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7



[6]

[Total: 6]

8 (a)

| Block letter | Identity of compound                   |
|--------------|----------------------------------------|
| J            | Deoxyribose (NOT "sugar" or "pentose") |
| K            | Guanine                                |
| L            | Phosphate                              |
| M            | Thymine                                |

All 4 correct score 3 marks, 3 score 2, 2 score 1

[3]

(b) hydrogen bonds (1) between the bases (1)

[2]

- (c)
- 1 RNA is a single strand; DNA is double strand
  - 2 RNA contains ribose; DNA contains deoxyribose
  - 3 RNA contains uracil; DNA contains thymine
  - 4 RNA is shorter than DNA

(1)

(1)

(1)

(1)

(4 max 3) [3]

(d) mRNA – copies the DNA gene sequence  
or forms a template for a particular polypeptide / in protein synthesis

(1)

tRNA – carries amino acids to the ribosome

(1) [2]

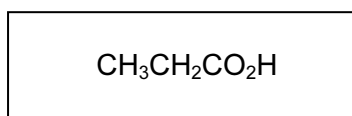
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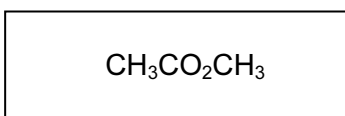
- 9 (a) spinning proton produces two spin states / magnetic moments (1)  
these can align with or against an applied magnetic field (1) [2]

- (b) field experienced by protons is influenced by adjacent atoms / protons are in two different chemical environments (1)  
peaks are in the area ratio 3 : 1 (methyl to –OH protons) (1)  
or are at 0.5 – 6.0δ and 3.3 – 4.0δ (1) [2]

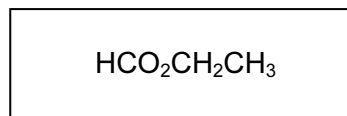
(c) (i)



propanoic acid



methyl ethanoate



ethyl methanoate

all for (2) two for (1)

- (ii) compound is  $\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{CH}_3$  or methyl ethanoate (1)  
the other two compounds each have 3 different proton environments, but the spectrum shows only 2 peaks. (1)

A is  $\text{OCH}_3$ , B is  $\text{CH}_3\text{CO}$  (1)

- (iii) compound – propanoic acid or ethyl methanoate (1)  
the –OH proton or the H–CO proton (1) [6]

- (d) (i) distance between atoms / bond lengths / bond angles (1)

- (ii) hydrogen atoms (1) [2]

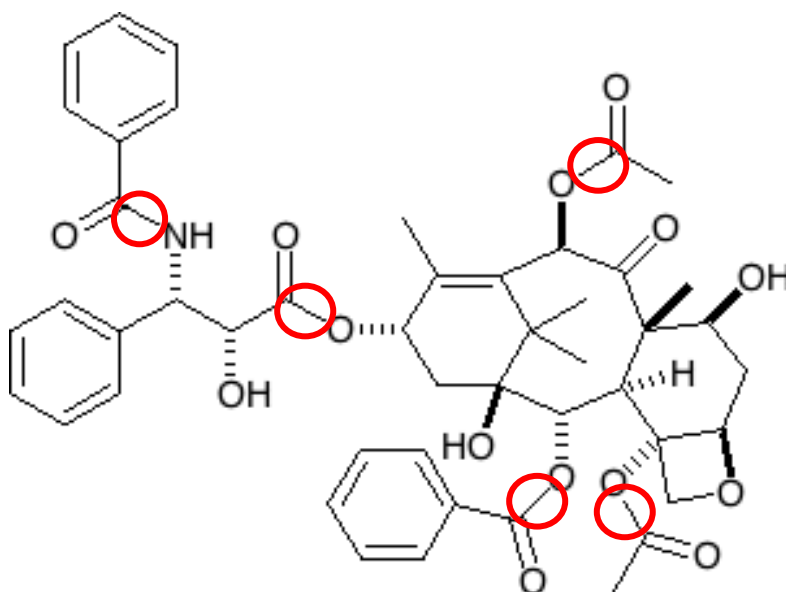
[Total: 12 max 10]

[Total: 10]

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10 (a) ester or amide (allow nitrile) [1]

(b)



amide (1) + any one ester (1)  
allow whole groups circled

[2]

(c) (i) hydrophilic drug at **C** (1)  
hydrophobic drug at **B** both needed (1)

(ii) (at **A**) the drug would be exposed to attack / breakdown / digestion (1) [3]

(d) (i) at one of the –OH groups (1)

(ii) volume of sphere can be large *or* one PEG molecule can only carry 1 or 2 drug molecules (1)  
*or* can carry different types of drug [2]

(e) more economic (1)  
less chance of side-effects / side effects reduced / less chance of allergic reaction (1)  
less risk of harming healthy tissue / organs / less chance of an overdose (1)

(3 max 2) [2]

[Total: 10]