This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, 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.

All Examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates’ scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

The grade thresholds for various grades are published in the report on the examination for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses.

- CIE will not enter into discussions or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2006 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.
1 (a) boiling points increase down the group (because of...) (1)
   ...larger van der Waals/intermolecular attractions or bigger induced dipoles (1)
   due to more electrons per molecule (1) [3]

(b) tetrahedral - clear from diagram (1)
    angles = 109°-110° (1) [2]

(c) (i) four bonded pairs + 2 lone pairs around Xe (1)
    three lone pairs on at least one F atom (1)
(ii) square planar (can be read into very clear diagram in (i)) (1)
    angles = 90° (1) [4]

(d) CC₄ does not react or SiC₄ does (or read into an equation) (1)
    due to presence of available/low-lying/d-orbitals on Si (1)
    SiC₄ + 2H₂O → SiO₂ + 4HCl
    (or SiC₄ + 4H₂O → Si(OH)₄ + 4HCl etc: also allow partial hydrolysis) (1) [3]

(e) PbC₄ + __8__Na + __4__C₂H₅Cl → Pb(C₂H₅)₄ + __8__NaCl (1)
    Pb(C₂H₅)₄ = 207 + 4x29 = 323 (1)
    323g needs 8 x 23 = 184g Na
    .1000g needs 1000 x 184/323 = 569 or 570g
    ecf from equn (1)
    (correct ans = (2) marks)

(alternative method:
1.0kg of Pb(C₂H₅)₄ is 3.096 moles (1)
∴ we need 8 x 3.096 = 24.77 moles of Na, which is 569 or 570g) (1) [3]

[Total: 15]
2 (a) (i) [one chiral centre only] (1)

(ii) C_{13}H_{18}O_{2} (1)

(iii) \( M_r = 206 \) ecf (1)

\[
\text{mass} = 0.15 \times (100/1000) \times 206 = 3.1 \text{ g ecf} (1)
\]

(correct ans = (2) marks)

(iv) \( n(\text{NaOH}) = 0.1 \times 12/100 = 1.2 \times 10^{-3} \) moles (1)

\[
n(\text{A}) = 0.6 \times 10^{-3}, \text{ so } M_r = 0.1/(0.6 \times 10^{-3}) = 167 \text{ (allow 166-170)} (1)
\]

(correct ans = (2) marks)

This fits with \( \text{HO}_2\text{C-}C_6\text{H}_4\text{-CO}_2\text{H} \) (which has \( M_r = 166 \)) (1) [7]

(b) (i) \( (K_a =) \ [H^+][A^-]/[HA] \) (1)

(ii) \( [H^+] = \sqrt{K_a \cdot c} = \sqrt{6.3 \times 10^{-6} \times 0.15} = 9.72 \times 10^{-4} \) (1)

\[
\text{pH} = 3.0 (1)
\]

(correct ans = (2) marks) [3]

(c) (i) one that resists/control/maintains changes in pH (NOT no change in pH) (1)

when small amounts of acid/H^+ (or base/OH^-) are added. (1)

(ii) \( \text{HPO}_4^{2-} + \text{H}^+ \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^- \) (1)

\( \text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^- + \text{OH}^- \rightarrow \text{HPO}_4^{2-} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \) (1)

(iii) \[
\text{pH} = pK_a + \log (\text{[base]/[acid]}) = 7.2 + \log (0.002/0.005) = 6.8 (2)
\]

(correct ans = (2) marks: deduct (1) for each error, e.g. if ratio is upside down, hence pH = 7.6, answer is worth (1)) [6]

[Total: 16 max 15]
3 (a) (i) \[2\text{Ca(NO}_3\text{)}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{CaO} + 4\text{NO}_2 + \text{O}_2 \text{ (or } x \text{/2)} \] (1)

(ii) (Down the group the nitrates)

become more stable \textit{or} are more difficult to decompose

\textit{or} need a higher temperature (to decompose) (1)

because the radius of cation/Group II ion/\textit{M}^{2+} increases

\textit{or} charge density of the cation decreases (1)

thus causing less polarisation/distortion of the anion/\textit{NO}_3^-/nitrate (1) [4]

(b) “molar mass” of mixture = 211.6 + 3 x 12 = 247.6 (1)

10 g is thus 10/247.6 = 0.0404 moles \hspace{1cm} (allow ecf for 0.047(3), from \textit{M}_r = 211.6) (1)

no of moles of gas produced = 0.0404 x 4 = 0.162 moles \hspace{1cm} (ecf: 0.189 mol)

\therefore \text{volume} = 0.1616 \times 24 = 3.88 \text{ or } 3.9 \text{ dm}^3 \hspace{1cm} (allow ecf for 4.54 \text{ dm}^3) (1)

(correct ans = (3) marks)

(alternative method: \hspace{1cm} [3]

1 mole/247.6g of mixture will produce 4 x 24 = 96 \text{ dm}^3 of gas (1)

\therefore 10g of mixture will produce 96 x 10/247.6 = 3.88 \text{ or } 3.9 \text{ dm}^3) (1)

(c) (CO is poisonous...)

due to complexing/ligand exchange with (Fe of) haemoglobin (1)

\textit{NOT} redox involving Fe^{2+}/Fe^{3+}

stopping \textit{O}_2 being transported around body/in blood/to tissues/from lungs (1) [2]

[Total: 9 max 8]
4 (a) (i) light or heat  [aq or Al/C\textsubscript{3} negates] (1)

(ii) NaOH/KOH/alkali/OH\textsuperscript{-} (1)
in alcohol/ethanol + heat  [aq negates] (1)

(iii) [-CH\textsubscript{2}CH(CH\textsubscript{3})\textsubscript{2}]  [C-C not needed, but C=C is wrong] (1)

(iv) CH\textsubscript{2}=CHCN  [C=C is needed here] (1)  [5]

(b) (i) /OH\textsuperscript{-}(aq)/NaOH(aq)/aqueous alkali/ + heat  [aq or solution or dil etc. needed] (1)

(ii) (pale) yellow ppt/crystals  (NOT orange or orange-yellow) (1)

(iii) C/D is  C\textsubscript{6}H\textsubscript{5}CO\textsubscript{2}Na  ✓  D/C is  CH\textsubscript{3}I  ✓ (1) + (1)  [4]

(c) (i)  

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{Cl} \\
\text{H}_\text{2} \text{H}_\text{3}
\end{array}
\]

(1)

(ii) needs Al/C\textsubscript{3} or similar  [light or aq negates] (1)

(iii) (hot) KMnO\textsubscript{4}(aq) + OH\textsuperscript{-} or H\textsuperscript{+}  [NOT Cr\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{7}\textsuperscript{2\textsuperscript{-}}] (1)  [3]

[Total: 12]
5 (a) (i) Br$_2$(aq) (or solution or in an inert solvent) [light or AlCl$_3$ etc negates] (1)

(ii) G is

\[
\text{CH}_3-\text{NHCOCH}_3
\]

(1)

H is

\[
\text{CH}_3-\text{NH}_3\text{Cl}^-
\]

[charges needed] (1)

(iii) amide [NOT peptide] (1)

(b) IV: H$^+$/HCl + NaNO$_2$ or HNO$_2$/nitrous acid (1)

\[0^\circ \text{C} \leq T \leq 10^\circ \text{C} \quad \text{["REFLUX" negates]}\] (1)

V:

\[
\text{CH}_3-\text{OH}
\]

(1)

in NaOH(aq) (1)

(c) To increase its solubility in water or to increase binding to food components (1)

due to ionic solvation or more oxygen atoms to H-bond to H$_2$O/glucose etc (1)

[Total: 10]