

**GCE**

**Chemistry A**

Unit **H032/01**: Breadth in chemistry

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

**Mark Scheme for June 2018**

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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 marks were awarded by examiners. It does not indicate the details of the discussions which took place at an examiners' meeting before marking commenced.

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 should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

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Annotations available in RM Assessor

Annotation	Meaning
	Correct response
	Incorrect response
	Omission mark
	Benefit of doubt given
	Contradiction
	Rounding error
	Error in number of significant figures
	Error carried forward
	Level 1
	Level 2
	Level 3
	Benefit of doubt not given
	Noted but no credit given
	Ignore

Abbreviations, annotations and conventions used in the detailed Mark Scheme (to include abbreviations and subject-specific conventions).

<b>Annotation</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
<b>DO NOT ALLOW</b>	Answers which are not worthy of credit
<b>IGNORE</b>	Statements which are irrelevant
<b>ALLOW</b>	Answers that can be accepted
( )	Words which are not essential to gain credit
—	Underlined words must be present in answer to score a mark
<b>ECF</b>	Error carried forward
<b>AW</b>	Alternative wording
<b>ORA</b>	Or reverse argument

**Subject-specific Marking Instructions****INTRODUCTION**

Your first task as an Examiner is to become thoroughly familiar with the material on which the examination depends. This material includes:

- the specification, especially the assessment objectives
- the question paper
- the mark scheme.

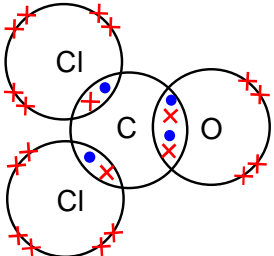
You should ensure that you have copies of these materials.

You should ensure also that you are familiar with the administrative procedures related to the marking process. These are set out in the OCR booklet **Instructions for Examiners**. If you are examining for the first time, please read carefully **Appendix 5 Introduction to Script Marking: Notes for New Examiners**.

## SECTION A

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	C	1	
2	C	1	
3	B	1	
4	C	1	
5	A	1	
6	C	1	ALLOW +6
7	D	1	
8	C	1	
9	A	1	
10	D	1	
11	B	1	
12	B	1	
13	C	1	
14	B	1	
15	D	1	
16	C	1	ALLOW 3
17	A	1	
18	D	1	
19	C	1	
20	D	1	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	

## SECTION B

Question			Answer				Marks	Guidance	
21	(a)	(i)		Protons	Neutrons	Electrons		1	
			<sup>29</sup> Si	14	16	14	✓		
	(a)	(ii)	<b>FIRST CHECK ANSWER ON THE ANSWER LINE</b> <b>IF answer = 28.11 (to 2 DP) award 2 marks</b>  $\frac{(28 \times 92.23) + (29 \times 4.68) + (30 \times 3.09)}{100}$ <b>OR 28.1086 OR 28.109 ✓</b>  = 28.11 (to 2 DP) ✓				2	<b>For 1 mark: ALLOW ECF</b> → to 2 DP if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• %s used with wrong isotopes <b>ONCE</b></li> </ul> <b>OR</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• transposed decimal places for <b>ONE %</b></li> </ul>	
	(b)	(i)	 <p style="text-align: center;">✓</p> <p><b>CARE:</b> Check that lone pairs on Cl and O are included</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cl (×2) has 6 non-bonded electrons (3 LPs)</li> <li>• O has 4 non-bonded electrons (2 LPs)</li> </ul>				1	<b>NOTE:</b> O and Cl electrons <b>MUST</b> be shown differently from C electrons <i>(e.g. expected answer)</i>  <b>IGNORE</b> inner shells  <b>ALLOW</b> diagram with missing C, O or Cl symbols.  For C=O bond, <b>ALLOW</b> sequence × × • •  <b>ALLOW</b> non-bonding electrons unpaired	

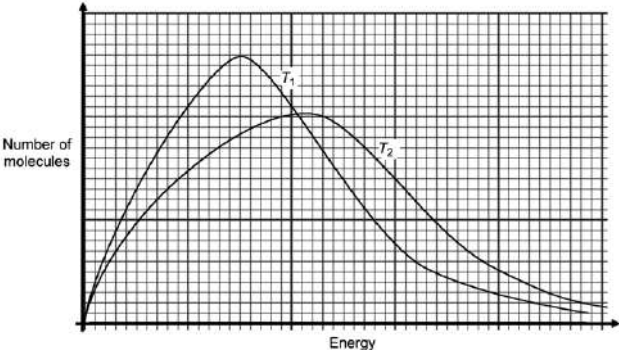
Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
(b)	(ii)	<p><b>Shape</b> Trigonal planar ✓</p> <p><b>Number of bonded regions</b> (C has) 3 electron (dense) regions <b>OR</b> 3 bonding regions ✓</p> <p><b>Electron pair repulsion (<i>Seen anywhere</i>)</b> electron pairs/bonded pairs/bonded regions repel <b>OR</b> electron pairs move as far apart as possible <b>OR</b> bonds repel ✓</p>	3	<p><b>ALLOW</b> bp for bonded pair</p> <p><b>ALLOW</b> 3 bonded pairs (<b>BOD</b>) <b>OR</b> 3 sigma bonds <b>OR</b> 2 bonded pairs and 1 double bond <b>OR</b> 4 bonded pairs <b>including</b> a double bond</p> <p><b>IGNORE</b> bonded atoms <b>IGNORE</b> just 3 bonds</p> <p><b>ALLOW</b> alternative phrases/words for repel e.g. 'push apart'</p> <p><b>IGNORE</b> electrons repel (<i>pairs needed</i>)</p> <p><b>DO NOT ALLOW</b> atoms repel</p>
(c)		Highest energy electron(s) in a p orbital/p sub-shell ✓	1	<p><b>ALLOW</b> outer electron(s) in a p orbital/sub-shell <b>BUT IGNORE</b> p shell</p> <p><b>ALLOW</b> electron configuration ends in p <b>OR</b> the last electron is in a p orbital</p> <p><b>ALLOW</b> valence electron(s) in p orbital/sub-shell</p>
		<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	



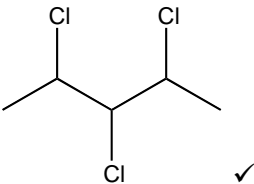
Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance
22	(a)	(i)	Oxidised <b>AND</b> (Mg) transfers/loses/donates <b>2</b> electrons ✓ <i>2 essential</i>	1	<b>ALLOW</b> Mg loses 6 electrons: <i>3 Mg in equation</i> <b>ALLOW</b> $\text{Mg} \rightarrow \text{Mg}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^-$ <b>IGNORE</b> oxidation numbers (even if wrong)
	(a)	(ii)	<b>FIRST CHECK ANSWER ON THE ANSWER LINE</b> <b>IF answer = 2.26 (3 SF) award 3 marks</b> ----- $n(\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4) = \frac{1.24 \times 50.0}{1000} = 0.062(0) \text{ (mol) } \checkmark$ $n(\text{Mg}) = \frac{3}{2} \times 0.062(0) = 0.093(0) \text{ (mol) } \checkmark$  <b>mass of Mg</b> = $0.0930 \times 24.3 = 2.26 \text{ (g) } \checkmark$ <b>3 SF required</b>	3	At least <b>3SF</b> needed throughout <b>BUT</b> <b>ALLOW</b> no trailing zeroes (e.g. 0.062 for 0.0620)  <b>ALLOW ECF</b> from $n(\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4)$  <b>ALLOW ECF</b> from $n(\text{Mg})$ ----- <b>COMMON ERRORS for 2 marks</b> <b>3:2 ratio omitted</b> → $n(\text{Mg}) = 0.062(0) \rightarrow 1.51 \text{ (g)}$ <b>Inverted 2:3 ratio</b> → $n(\text{Mg}) = 0.0413 \rightarrow 1.00 \text{ (g)}$
	(a)	(iii)	<b>Separation of solid</b> Filter to obtain solid/precipitate ✓ <i>Requires realisation that solid is filtered off.</i> <i>Solid may be stated within in 'removal of water'</i> <b>Removal of water</b> Dry (solid) <b>OR</b> Evaporate (water/solution/liquid) ✓	2	<b>ALLOW</b> <b>Removal of water</b> Evaporate/ distil water/solution/liquid ✓ <b>IGNORE</b> 'distil' if product <b>OR</b> $\text{H}_2$ is distilled <b>Collection of remaining solid</b> ✓ <i>Requires realisation that solid remains</i> <b>IGNORE</b> 'Leave to crystallise' ( <i>already solid</i> )
	(a)	(iv)	<b>Formula</b> MgO <b>OR</b> $\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2$ <b>OR</b> $\text{MgCO}_3$ <b>OR</b> soluble Mg salt ✓ <b>Equation</b> $3\text{MgO} + 2\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 \rightarrow \text{Mg}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ <b>OR</b> $3\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2 + 2\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 \rightarrow \text{Mg}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ <b>OR</b> $3\text{MgCO}_3 + 2\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 \rightarrow \text{Mg}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2 + 3\text{CO}_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O} \checkmark$	2	<b>In equation:</b> <b>NO ECF</b> from incorrect formula <b>ALLOW</b> multiples <b>IGNORE</b> state symbols (even if incorrect)  <b>Soluble Mg salts</b> include $\text{MgCl}_2$ , $\text{MgSO}_4$ , $\text{Mg}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ , $\text{MgBr}_2$ , $\text{MgI}_2$ If unsure, check with TL e.g. $3\text{MgCl}_2 + 2\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 \rightarrow \text{Mg}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2 + 6\text{HCl}$

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(b) (i)	<p><b>FIRST CHECK ANSWER ON THE ANSWER LINE</b>  <b>IF answer = 315 (cm<sup>3</sup>) award 4 marks</b></p> <p>-----</p> <p><b>Amount of PH<sub>3</sub></b>  <math>n(\text{PH}_3) = \frac{3.20 \times 10^{-2}}{4}</math> <b>OR</b> <math>8(.00) \times 10^{-3}</math> (mol) ✓</p> <p><b>Unit conversions</b>  <math>p</math> conversion → Pa = <math>100 \times 10^3</math> (Pa)  <b>AND</b>  <math>T</math> conversion → K = 473 (K) ✓</p> <p><b>Evidence of use of rearranged gas equation</b>  <b>OR</b> <math>V = \frac{nRT}{p}</math>  <b>OR</b> <math>V = \frac{8(.00) \times 10^{-3} \times 8.314 \times 473}{100 \times 10^3}</math>  <b>OR</b> <math>V = 3.15 \times 10^{-4}</math> ✓  <i>Calculator:</i> = <math>3.1460176 \times 10^{-4}</math></p> <p><b>V conversion of m<sup>3</sup> → cm<sup>3</sup></b>  <math>V = 3.15 \times 10^{-4} \times 10^6 = 315 \text{ cm}^3</math> ✓</p> <p><i>Calculator from unrounded cm<sup>3</sup>:</i> 314.60176 cm<sup>3</sup>  <b>Requires 3 OR MORE SF, correctly rounded</b></p> <p><b>ALLOW use of R = 8.31 → 314.4504 → 314 to 3SF</b></p>	4	<p><b>If there is an alternative answer, check to see if there is any ECF credit possible</b></p> <p><b>ALLOW ECF</b> throughout</p> <p>-----</p> <p><b>Common Errors (3 marks)</b></p> <p><b>Use of <math>n(\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4) = 3.20 \times 10^{-2}</math> (Very common)</b>  <math>V = \frac{3.2(0) \times 10^{-2} \times 8.314 \times 473}{100 \times 10^3} \times 10^6</math>  = 1258.40704 cm<sup>3</sup> (1260 to 3 SF)</p> <p><b>No temperature conversion from °C to K</b>  <math>V = \frac{8(.00) \times 10^{-3} \times 8.314 \times 200}{100 \times 10^3} \times 10^6</math>  = 133 cm<sup>3</sup></p> <p><b>No p conversion from kPa to Pa</b>  <math>V = \frac{8(.00) \times 10^{-3} \times 8.314 \times 473}{100} \times 10^6</math>  = 315000 cm<sup>3</sup></p> <p><b>No volume conversion from m<sup>3</sup> to cm<sup>3</sup></b>  <math>V = 3.15 \times 10^{-4}</math></p> <p><b>IGNORE</b> use of 24/24000 for molar volume e.g.  <math>3.2(0) \times 10^{-3} \times 24000 = 768</math> scores zero  <math>8(.00) \times 10^{-3} \times 24000 = 292</math> scores 1st mark only</p>
(b) (ii)	4PH <sub>3</sub> + 8O <sub>2</sub> → P <sub>4</sub> O <sub>10</sub> + 6H <sub>2</sub> O ✓	1	<b>ALLOW</b> multiples
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	

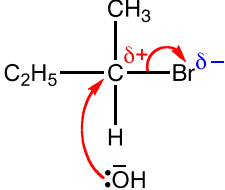
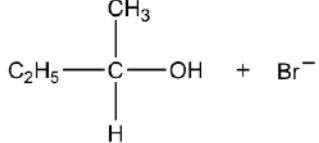
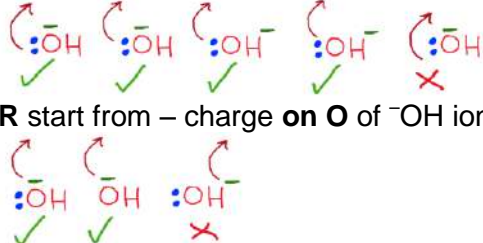

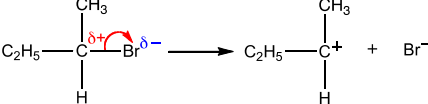
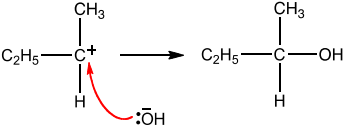
Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance
23	(a)	(i)	<p><b>FIRST, CHECK THE ANSWER ON ANSWER LINE</b>  <b>IF <math>\Delta_r H = -457</math> OR <math>-458</math> (<math>\text{kJ mol}^{-1}</math>) award 4 marks</b>  <b>IF <math>\Delta_r H = \pm 229</math> OR <math>457</math> (<math>\text{kJ mol}^{-1}</math>) award 3 marks</b>            -----</p> <p><b>Energy released in J OR kJ</b>  <math>= 25.0 \times 4.18 \times 28.0 = 2926</math> (J) <b>OR</b> <math>2.926</math> (kJ) ✓</p> <p><b>Correctly calculates <math>n(\text{AgNO}_3)</math></b>  <math>= 0.512 \times \frac{25.0}{1000} = 1.28 \times 10^{-2}</math> (mol) ✓</p> <p><b><math>\Delta H</math> per mole <math>\text{AgNO}_3</math> in kJ AND 3 SF</b>  <b>Answer <i>MUST</i> divide energy by <math>n(\text{AgNO}_3)</math></b>  <math>\pm \frac{2.926}{1.28 \times 10^{-2}} = \pm 228.59375</math>  <math>= \pm 229</math> (kJ) ✓  <b>3 SF needed Sign NOT needed</b></p> <p><b><math>\Delta H</math> for 2 mol <math>\text{AgNO}_3</math> AND – sign AND 3 SF</b>  <math>\Delta H_r = 2 \times -228.59375 = -457</math> (<math>\text{kJ mol}^{-1}</math>)  <b>OR <math>2 \times -229 = -458</math> (<math>\text{kJ mol}^{-1}</math>) ✓</b></p>	4	<p><b>FULL ANNOTATIONS MUST BE USED</b>            -----  <b>ALLOW ECF</b> throughout            -----  <b>ALLOW 2930 J OR 2.93 kJ</b>  <b>DO NOT ALLOW &lt; 3 SF</b>  <b>IGNORE any sign and units</b>  <i>i.e. ALLOW correctly calculated number in J OR kJ</i>            -----  <b>Alternative approach</b> using 1 mol Mg              Energy released = 2926 (J) <b>OR</b> 2.926 (kJ) ✓  <math>n(\text{AgNO}_3) = 1.28 \times 10^{-2}</math> (mol) ✓  <math>n(\text{Mg}) = \frac{1.28 \times 10^{-2}}{2} = 6.4 \times 10^{-3}</math> (mol) ✓  <math>\Delta H_r = \frac{2.926}{6.4 \times 10^{-3}} = -457</math> (<math>\text{kJ mol}^{-1}</math>) ✓  <b>– sign AND 3 SF needed</b></p>
	(a)	(ii)	<p><math>\text{Ag}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{Cl}^-(\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{AgCl}(\text{s})</math> ✓  <b>State symbols required</b></p> <p><b>White precipitate AND <math>\text{AgNO}_3/\text{Ag}^+</math> NOT ALL reacted</b>  <b>OR</b>  <b>NO white precipitate AND <math>\text{AgNO}_3/\text{Ag}^+</math> ALL reacted ✓</b></p>	2	<p><b>ALLOW</b> <math>\text{AgNO}_3(\text{aq}) + \text{NaCl}(\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{AgCl}(\text{s}) + \text{NaNO}_3(\text{aq})</math></p> <p>Observation needs to be linked to conclusion</p>

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(b)	<p><b>Boltzmann distribution 3 marks</b></p>  <p><b>Curve</b> Curve starts within one small square of origin <b>AND</b> curve does not touch x axis at high energy <b>AND</b> curve does not increase by more than one small square at higher energy ✓</p> <p><b>Labels</b> Axes labels correct: • Number of molecules <b>AND</b> Energy ✓</p> <p><b>Curves for two temperatures</b> Drawing of <b>two</b> curves with higher and lower temperature clearly identified in diagram or text <b>AND</b> higher <i>T</i> maximum to right <b>AND</b> at least one small square lower than lower <i>T</i> max ✓</p> <p><b>Explanation 1 mark</b> <b>More</b> molecules have energy greater than <math>E_a</math> <b>OR</b> Greater area under curve above <math>E_a</math> ✓ <i>Could be in diagram</i></p>	4	<p><b>FULL ANNOTATIONS MUST BE USED THROUGHOUT</b></p> <hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/> <p><b>NOTE:</b> Look for marking criteria within annotations on Boltzmann distribution diagram</p> <p><b>IGNORE</b> slight inflexion on the curve</p> <p><b>For labels,</b> <b>ALLOW</b> number of particles <b>ALLOW</b> amount of molecules/particles <b>IGNORE</b> number of atoms <b>ALLOW</b> kinetic energy <b>IGNORE</b> enthalpy for energy</p> <p><b>IGNORE</b> curves meeting at higher energy <b>BUT</b> <b>DO NOT ALLOW</b> crossing over by <b>more than</b> one small square</p> <p><b>ALLOW</b> more molecules have the energy to react <b>IGNORE</b> more successful collisions <b>OR</b> collide more frequently</p> <p><b>DO NOT ALLOW</b> explanation is in terms of two activation energies (i.e. 'catalyst explanation')</p>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
24	(a)	<p><b>Structural isomers:</b> <span style="float: right;"><i>1 mark</i></span>            Different structural formulae  <b>AND</b> same molecular formula ✓</p> <p><b>Common molecular formula:</b> <span style="float: right;"><i>1 mark</i></span>  <math>C_5H_{12}</math> for all 3 hydrocarbons ✓</p>	5	<p>For 'structural':  <b>ALLOW</b> different structure  <b>OR</b> different displayed/ skeletal formula</p> <p><b>DO NOT ALLOW</b> any reference to spatial/space/3D</p> <p>Same formula is <b>not</b> sufficient (no 'molecular')</p> <p>Different arrangement of atoms is <b>not</b> sufficient (no 'structure'/structural')</p> <p><b>ALLOW</b> 5 carbons and 12 hydrogens</p> <p><b>ALLOW</b> for 2 marks:            Different structural formulae  <b>AND</b> same molecular formula ✓ of <math>C_5H_{12}</math> ✓</p>
		<p><b>Boiling point and branching:</b> <span style="float: right;"><i>1 mark</i></span>            Boiling point decreases with            more branching  <b>OR</b> more methyl/alkyl groups/side chains  <b>OR</b> shorter carbon chain ✓</p> <p><b>Branching and London forces:</b> <span style="float: right;"><i>1 mark</i></span>  <i>Could be seen anywhere within response</i>            More branching gives less (surface) contact  <b>AND</b>            fewer/weaker London forces ✓</p> <p><b>Energy and intermolecular forces:</b> <span style="float: right;"><i>1 mark</i></span>            Less energy to break London forces/            intermolecular forces/intermolecular bonds/ ✓</p>		<p><b>Comparisons</b> needed throughout  <b>ORA</b> throughout</p> <p><b>ALLOW</b> comparison between any alcohols, e.g.  <b>A</b> is least branched and has highest b pt  <b>C</b> is most branched and has lowest b pt</p> <p><b>ALLOW</b> induced dipole(–dipole) interactions  <b>IGNORE</b> van der Waals'/vdw forces  <b>ALLOW</b> SA for surface area</p> <p><b>ALLOW</b> 'harder to overcome intermolecular forces'  <b>ALLOW</b> more energy to separate the molecules</p> <p><b>IGNORE</b> just 'bonds'  <b>intermolecular/London forces</b> required</p>

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance				
(b)	(i)	Radical substitution ✓	1	<b>ALLOW</b> Free radical substitution				
(b)	(ii)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>A</th> <th>B</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>3 ✓</td> <td>4 ✓</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	A	B	3 ✓	4 ✓	2	
A	B							
3 ✓	4 ✓							
(b)	(iii)	<p><b>Structure of D</b> Structure of a trichloro isomer of A, e.g.</p>  <p><b>ALLOW any trichloro isomer of A</b> <b>CHECK carefully</b></p> <p><b>Equation</b> <math>C_5H_{12} + 3Cl_2 \rightarrow C_5H_9Cl_3 + 3HCl</math> ✓ <b>Molecular formulae required</b></p> <p><b>NO ECF</b> from incorrect structure of D</p>	2	<p><b>ALLOW</b> correct structural <b>OR</b> displayed <b>OR</b> skeletal formula <b>OR</b> mixture of the above (as long as unambiguous)</p> <p><b>IGNORE</b> molecular formula</p> <p><b>ALLOW</b> multiples, e.g. <math>2C_5H_{12} + 6Cl_2 \rightarrow 2C_5H_9Cl_3 + 6HCl</math></p>				
<b>Total</b>			<b>10</b>					

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance
25	(a)	(i)		3	<p><b>ALLOW</b> correct structural <b>OR</b> displayed <b>OR</b> skeletal formulae <b>OR</b> mixture of the above (as long as unambiguous)</p> <p><b>IGNORE</b> molecular formula</p> <p><b>ALLOW</b> CH<sub>3</sub>-</p> <p><b>ALLOW</b> 1 mark for <b>G AND H</b> combined if structures are correct but in wrong boxes</p>
	(a)	(ii)	<p>2-methylpropan-1-ol ✓</p> <p><i>Both numbers required</i></p>	1	<p><b>IGNORE</b> absence of hyphen or use of dots or commas as separators</p> <p><b>DO NOT ALLOW</b></p> <p><b>OR</b> 2-methylprop-1-ol</p> <p><b>OR</b> 2-methpropan-1-ol</p> <p><b>OR</b> 2-methypropan-1-ol</p>

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(b) (i)	<p><b>ANNOTATE ANSWER WITH TICKS AND CROSSES</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>Curly arrows 2 marks</b>            curly arrow from OH<sup>-</sup> to C atom of C-Br bond ✓</p> <p>dipole shown on C-Br bond, C<sup>δ+</sup> and Br<sup>δ-</sup>,  <b>AND</b> curly arrow from C-Br bond to Br atom ✓</p>  <p><b>IGNORE</b> incorrect R groups for curly arrow marks</p> <p><b>IGNORE</b> presence of Na<sup>+</sup>/Na but OH<sup>-</sup> needed            i.e. Na<sup>+</sup>OH<sup>-</sup>; NaOH<sup>-</sup> can be allowed with correct use of curly arrow</p> <hr/> <p><b>Products 1 mark</b>            correct organic product <b>AND</b> Br<sup>-</sup> ✓</p>  <p><b>IGNORE</b> presence of Na<sup>+</sup> but Br<sup>-</sup> needed            i.e. Na<sup>+</sup>Br<sup>-</sup>/NaBr<sup>-</sup> can be allowed  <b>BUT</b> NaBr does <b>NOT</b> show Br<sup>-</sup></p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> curly arrows can be straight, snake-like, etc.            but <b>NOT</b> double headed or half headed arrows</p>	3	<p><b>1st curly arrow</b> must</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>go to the C of C-Br</li> </ul> <p><b>AND</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>start from, <b>OR</b> be traced back to <b>any point across width</b> of lone pair on O of OH<sup>-</sup></li> </ul>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>OR</b> start from - charge <b>on O</b> of <sup>-</sup>OH ion</li> </ul> <p>(Lone pair <b>NOT</b> needed if curly arrow shown from O<sup>-</sup>)</p> <p><b>2nd curly arrow</b> must start from, <b>OR</b> be traced back to, <b>any part of</b> C-Br bond and go to Br</p>  <hr/> <p><b>ALLOW</b> S<sub>N</sub>1 mechanism for 2 curly arrow marks</p> <p><b>First mark</b>            Dipole shown on C-Br bond, C<sup>δ+</sup> and Br<sup>δ-</sup>,  <b>AND</b> curly arrow from C-Br bond to Br atom ✓</p>  <p><b>Second mark</b>            Curly arrow from OH<sup>-</sup> <b>AND</b> to correct carbocation</p>  <p>Use curly arrow criteria in guidance above</p>



Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
	(b)	(ii)		
		<b>Disappearance of</b> peak at 500–800 $\text{cm}^{-1}$ <b>OR</b> C–Br peak ✓  <b>Appearance of</b> peak at 3200–3600 $\text{cm}^{-1}$ <b>OR alcohol</b> O–H peak ✓	<b>2</b>	<b>ALLOW</b> value within range 500–800 $\text{cm}^{-1}$  <b>ALLOW</b> value within range 3200–3600 $\text{cm}^{-1}$  <b>DO NOT ALLOW</b> responses that only describe the spectrum shown
			<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>

**OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)**  
**The Triangle Building**  
**Shaftesbury Road**  
**Cambridge**  
**CB2 8EA**

**OCR Customer Contact Centre**

**Education and Learning**

Telephone: 01223 553998

Facsimile: 01223 552627

Email: [general.qualifications@ocr.org.uk](mailto:general.qualifications@ocr.org.uk)

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Head office  
Telephone: 01223 552552  
Facsimile: 01223 552553

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