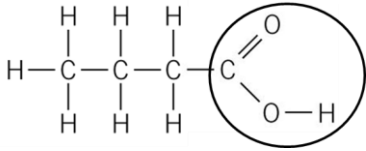


### GCSE Chemistry only

### Higher

Question	Answers	Extra information	Mark	AO/ Spec. Ref.
01.1	$\frac{(15.9 + 17.6 + 16.1)}{2}$		1	AO3
	16.53 (°C)		1	C7.2.3 MS2b
01.2	17.5 (°C)		1	AO3 C7.2.3
01.3	add a lid/insulation/move flame closer		1	AO3 C7.2.3 AT1, 5
01.4	more moles of carbon dioxide		1	AO1 C7.2.3
02	<b>Level 3 (5–6 marks):</b> There is a reasonably detailed description of both method. and a comparison of how ethanol is produced from sugar <b>and</b> by hydration.		6	AO1×4 AO2×2 C7.2.2 C7.2.3 WS1.2
	<b>Level 2 (3–4 marks):</b> There is a description of both methods. There is an attempt to compare the production of ethanol from sugar and by hydration.			
	<b>Level 1 (1–2 marks):</b> There is a basic description of one method. Little or no attempt at comparison of the two methods of producing ethanol.			
	<b>Level 0 (0 marks):</b> No relevant content.			
	<b>Indicative content:</b> <b>Hydration:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ethene named</li> <li>• water/steam</li> <li>• high temperature/300 °C</li> <li>• high pressure/60–70 atmospheres</li> <li>• (phosphoric acid) catalyst</li> <li>• equation</li> <li>• only ethanol produced</li> <li>• 100% atom economy</li> <li>• continuous/fast/pure.</li> </ul> <b>Sugar:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sugar named</li> <li>• aqueous solution/water</li> <li>• yeast</li> <li>• warm/25–50 °C</li> </ul>			

Question	Answers	Extra information	Mark	AO/ Spec. Ref.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• anaerobic</li> <li>• equation</li> <li>• carbon dioxide also produced</li> <li>• lower atom economy</li> <li>• batch/slow/impure.</li> </ul> <p><b>Comparison</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• hydration has 100% atom economy</li> <li>• sugar has lower atom economy</li> <li>• hydration is continuous</li> <li>• hydration is fast/pure</li> <li>• sugar is not continuous / completed in batches</li> <li>• sugar is slow / impure</li> </ul>			
03.1	$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COO}^-$ $\text{H}^+$		1 1	AO2 C7.2.4
03.2	sodium propanoate		1	AO2 C7.2.4
03.3	$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{COONa}$		1	AO2 C7.2.4
03.4	bubbles of gas / carbon dioxide is given off		1	AO2 C1.1.1
03.5	ethanoic acid methanol		1 1	AO3 C7.2.4
04.1	contains a double or triple (carbon-carbon) bond		1	AO1 C7.2.1 WS1.2
04.2	$  \begin{array}{ccccc}  & \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} & \\  &   &   &   & \\  \text{H} & - \text{C} & - \text{C} & - \text{C} & - \text{H} \\  &   &   &   & \\  & \text{H} & \text{Cl} & \text{Cl} &   \end{array}  $	accept Cl in any position on carbon-2 and carbon-3	1	AO2 C7.2.2
04.3	$\text{C}_3\text{H}_8$		1	AO2 C7.2.2 WS1.2
04.4	chlorine – room temperature hydrogen – (nickel or other) catalyst hydrogen – high(er) temperature / 60 to 150 °C		1 1 1	AO1 C7.2.2 WS1.2

Question	Answers	Extra information	Mark	AO/ Spec. Ref.
05.1			1	AO2 C7.2.4
05.2	butanoic acid is a weak/weaker acid because it does not fully ionise	allow because it does not fully dissociate allow converse for sulfuric acid	1 1	AO1 AO2 C7.2.4
05.3	carbon dioxide		1	AO1 C7.2.4
05.4	slower/fewer bubbles for butanoic acid lower concentration of hydrogen ions	allow converse for sulfuric acid	1 1	AO1 C7.2.2 AT5, 6