

Any alternative method of solution to any question that is scientifically and mathematically correct, and leads to the same answer is accepted with full credit. Partially correct answer gains partial credit.

For questions requiring calculations, full credit is given only if necessary steps of the calculations are written. In problems having related sub-parts, consistency of answers of the related sub-parts is also checked in evaluation.

Problem 1**19 marks****Water quality in aquaculture**

1.1 ii) (0.5 marks)

1.2
$$2\text{Mn}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + \text{O}_2(\text{aq}) + 4\text{OH}^{-}(\text{aq}) \rightarrow 2\text{MnO}(\text{OH})_2(\text{s})$$

$$\text{MnO}(\text{OH})_2(\text{s}) + 2\text{I}^{-}(\text{aq}) + 4\text{H}^{+}(\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{Mn}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + \text{I}_2(\text{aq}) + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$$

$$2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-}(\text{aq}) + \text{I}_2(\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{S}_4\text{O}_6^{2-}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{I}^{-}(\text{aq})$$
 (2.5 marks)

1.3 (1 mark)

1.4
$$n(\text{O}_2) = n(\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-}) / 4$$
 Volume of water sample which reacted with $\text{Mn}^{2+} = 246 \text{ mL}$ (2 marks)
 DO concentration in sample = $4.88 \times 10^{-3} \text{ g L}^{-1} = 4.88 \text{ ppm}$

1.5 Moles of $\text{Mn}^{2+} = 2 \times$ moles of O_2 (2 marks)
 Total moles of Mn^{2+} required = 0.211 mmol

1.6
$$\text{N}_3^{-}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{H}^{+}(\text{aq}) + \text{NO}_2^{-}(\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{N}_2(\text{g}) + \text{N}_2\text{O}(\text{g}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}$$
 (1 mark)

1.7
$$\text{H}^{+}(\text{aq}) + \text{OH}^{-}(\text{aq}) \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_2\text{O}$$
 (1.5 marks)

$$\text{H}^{+}(\text{aq}) + \text{CO}_3^{2-}(\text{aq}) \rightleftharpoons \text{HCO}_3^{-}(\text{aq})$$

$$\text{H}^{+}(\text{aq}) + \text{HCO}_3^{-}(\text{aq}) \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_2\text{CO}_3(\text{aq}) \rightleftharpoons \text{CO}_2(\text{g}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}$$

1.8

Relationship	Ion(s) present in water sample
$P = M$	OH^-
$2P = M$	CO_3^{2-}
$M > 0;$ $P = 0$	HCO_3^-
$P > M/2$	$\text{OH}^- + \text{CO}_3^{2-}$
$P < M/2$	$\text{CO}_3^{2-} + \text{HCO}_3^-$

(3 marks)

1.9

$$[\text{H}^+] = 10^{-6.4} \times [\text{CO}_2] / [\text{HCO}_3^-]$$

$$\text{pH} = 7.4$$

(2 marks)

1.10

iii) X

(1 mark)

1.11

Chlorine dose = 8 ppm

The amount of bleaching powder required is 205.1 kg.

(2.5 marks)

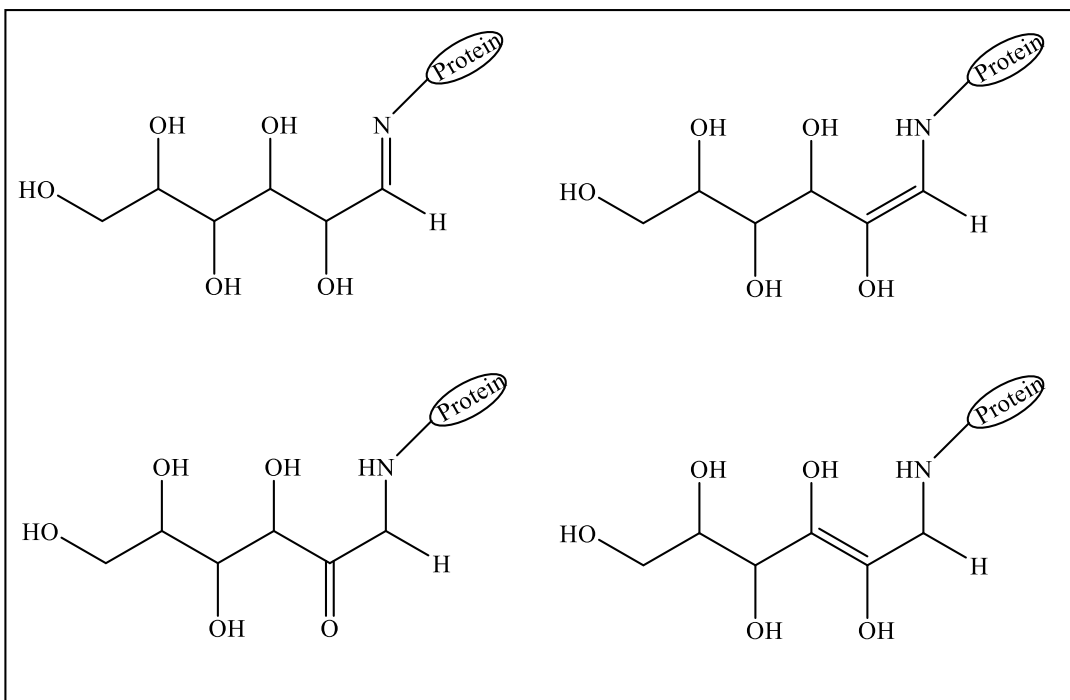
Problem 2

23 marks

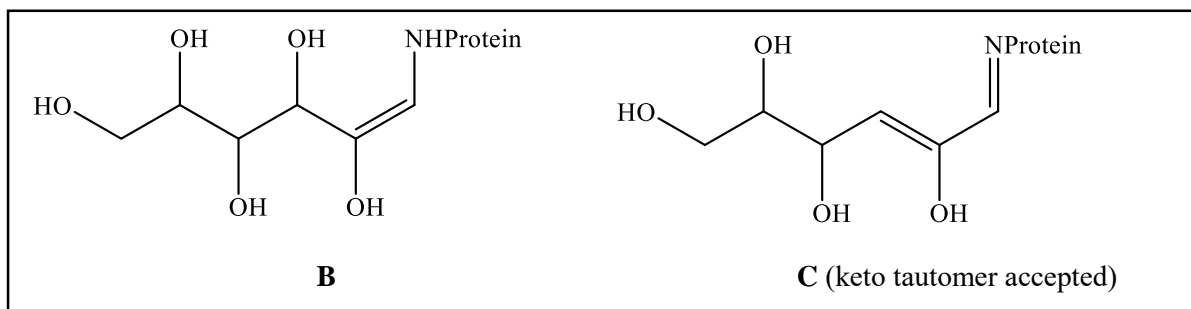
Maillard reaction in cooking

2.1

(2 marks)

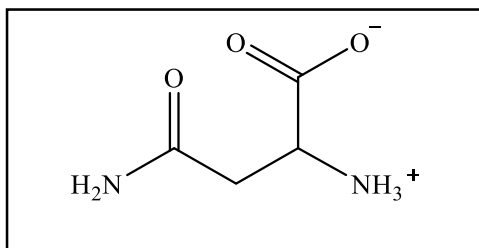


2.2



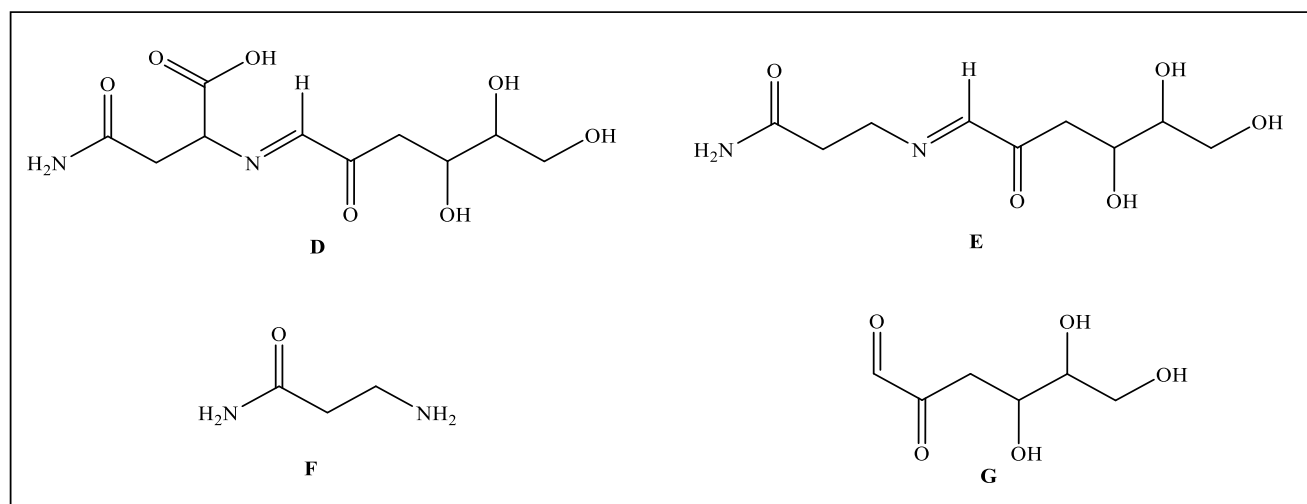
(1.5 marks)

2.3



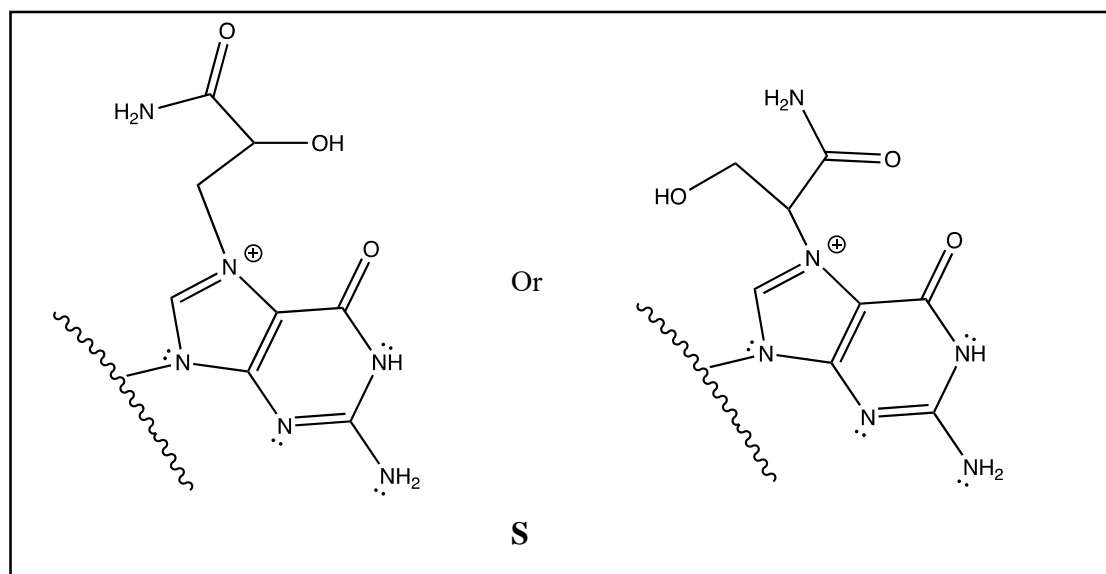
(1 mark)

2.4



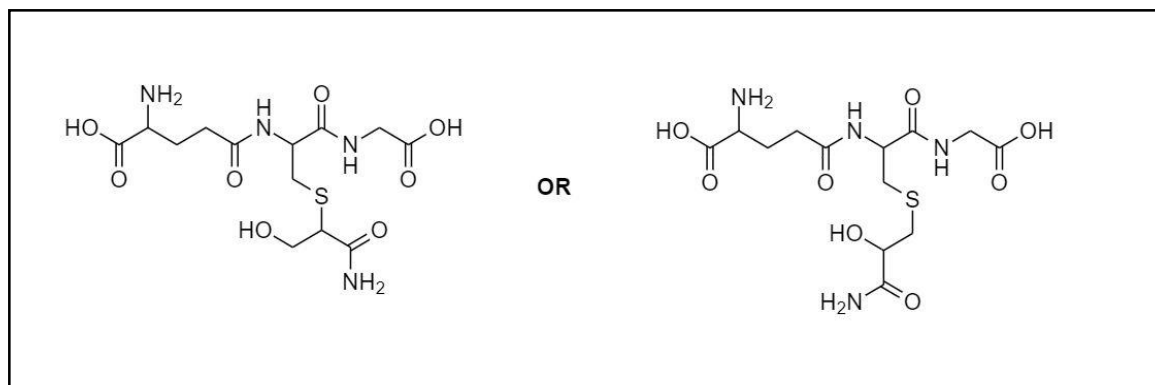
(2.5 marks)

2.5



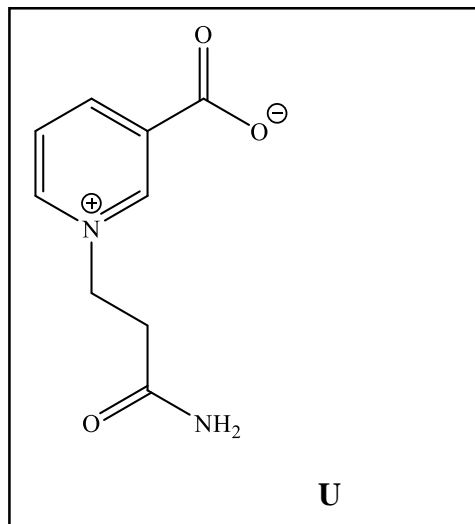
(1 mark)

2.6



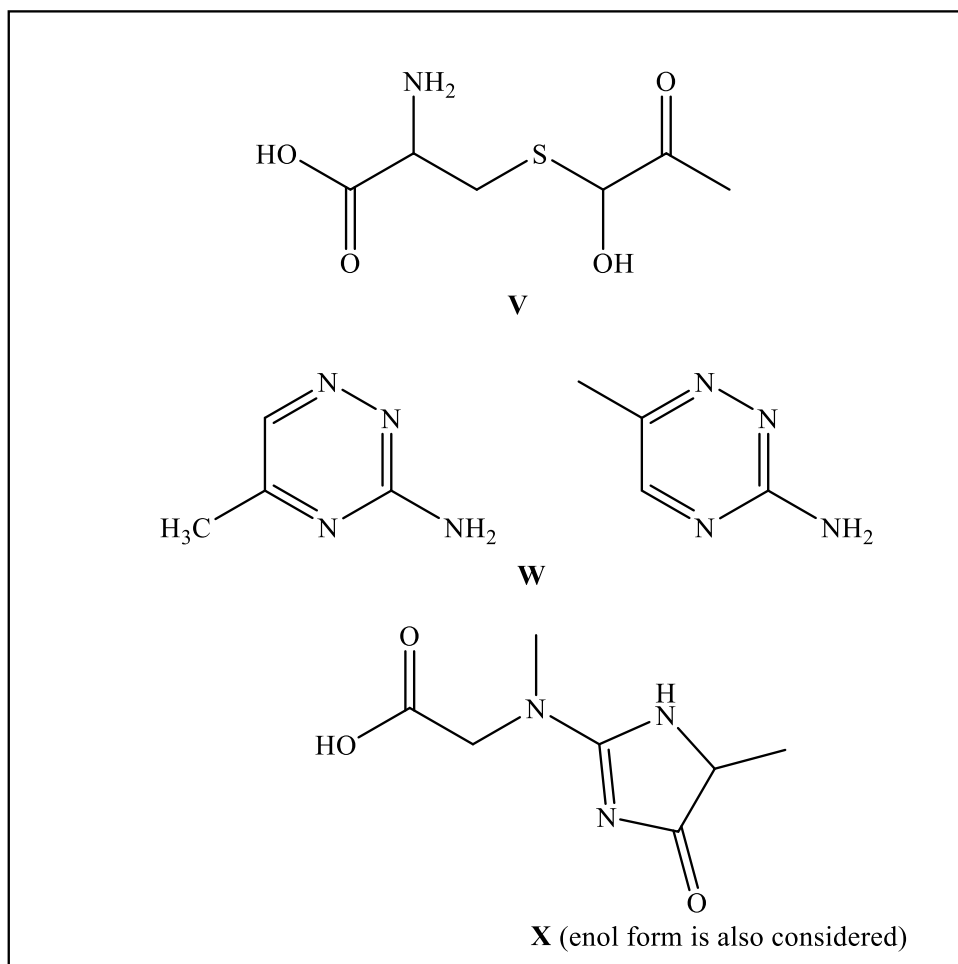
(1 mark)

2.7 i)



(1 mark)

ii)



(4 marks)

2.8

(9 marks)

	T/F	Supporting/ Correlating Fact(s)
a)	T	Fact IV
b)	F	Fact III
c)	F	Fact IV
d)	T	Facts II and V
e)	T	Facts I and V
f)	F	Facts I and III

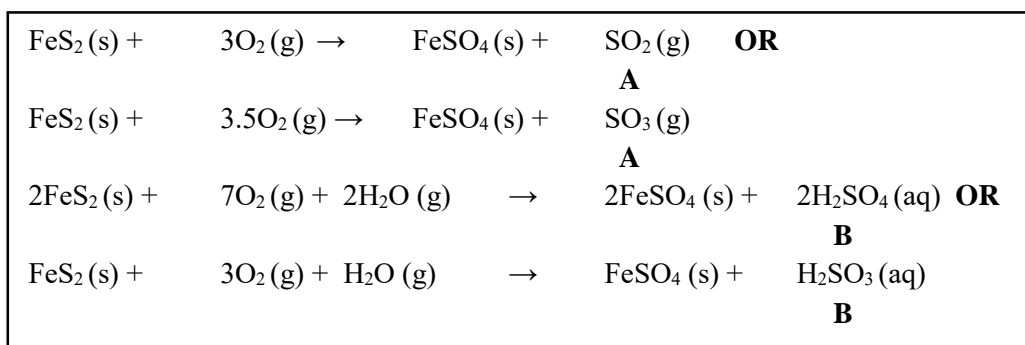
Problem 3**20 marks****Historical alum production and dyeing**

3.1 ii)

 X

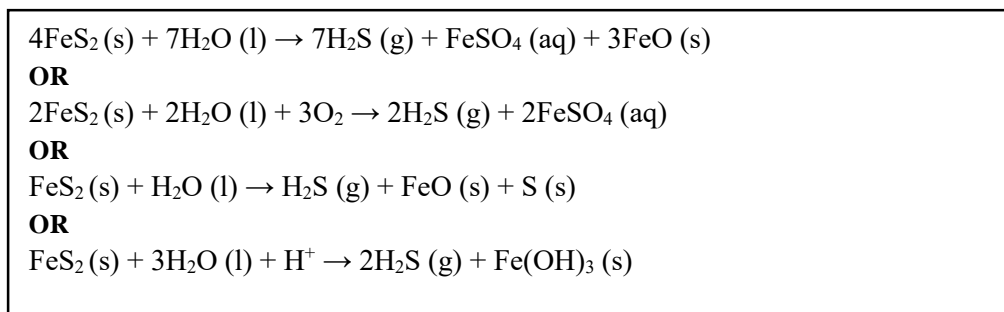
(0.5 marks)

3.2 i)



(2 marks)

ii)



(2 marks)

iii) c)

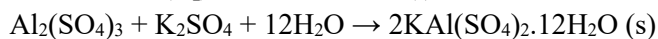
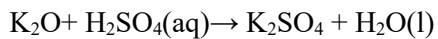
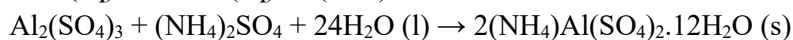
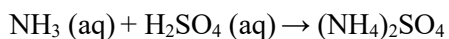
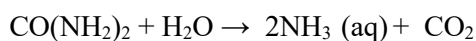
 X

(2 marks)

iv)

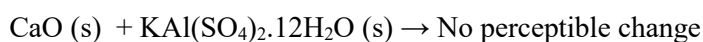


OR



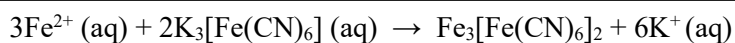
(3 marks)

3.3



(1.5 marks)

3.4



Balanced reaction producing Prussian blue is also considered

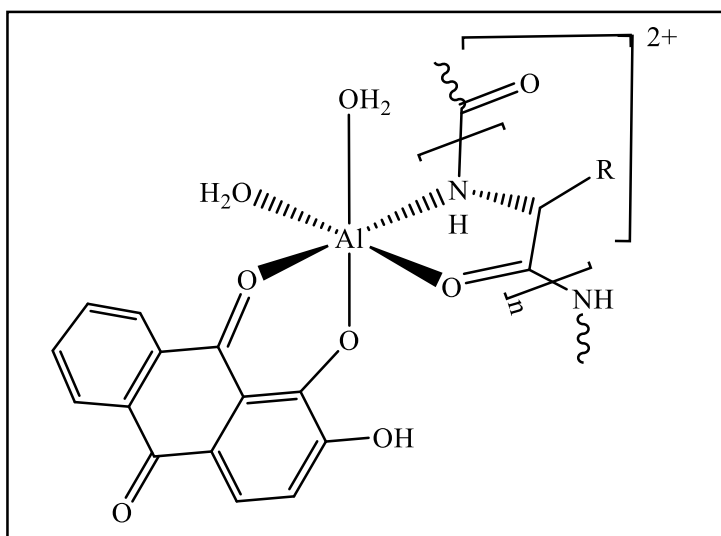
(1 mark)

3.5 iv)

X

(1.5 marks)

3.6 i)



(2 marks)

ii)

8

(1.5 marks)

3.7

i) Mordant required for 2 Kg Fabric = 300 g

ii) mass of Al in effluent (hydrated aluminium sulphate) > mass of Al in effluent (potash alum)

(3 marks)

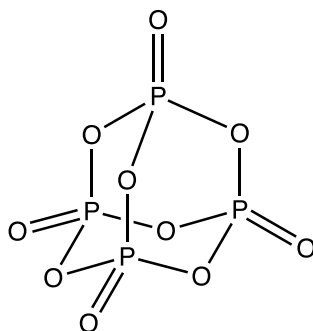
Problem 4

23 marks

The Odyssey of Match sticks

4.1 Initiator fuel: White Phosphorous Oxidizer: Aerial Oxygen (1 mark)

4.2 $P_4 + 5O_2 \rightarrow P_4O_{10}$ (2 marks)



4.3 iii) X (1 mark)

4.4 Initiator fuel: Sugar Oxidizer: $KClO_3/HClO_3$ (1.5 marks)

4.5 Sugar or Gum (1 mark)

4.6 ii) X (1.5 marks)

4.7 Initiator fuel: Antimony (III) sulfide Oxidizer: $KClO_3$ (1 mark)

4.8

i) $2KClO_3 \rightarrow 2KCl + 3O_2$

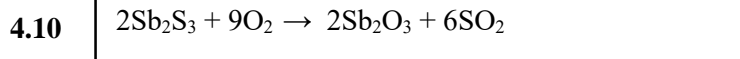
ii) $\Delta H_{rxn}^0 = 2(\Delta H_{KCl}^0) + 3(\Delta H_{O_2}^0) - 2(\Delta H_{KClO_3}^0)$
 $= -77.6 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ of reaction **or**
 $= -38.8 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ of $KClO_3$

iii) $\Delta S_{rxn}^0 = 2(S_{KCl}^0) + 3(S_{O_2}^0) - 2(S_{KClO_3}^0)$
 $= 499.6 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$

Gibbs free energy (ΔG_{rxn}^0) at the flame temperature (450 K) would be
 $\Delta G_{rxn}^0 = \Delta H_{rxn}^0 - T\Delta S_{rxn}^0$
 $= -302.4 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ of reaction **or**
 $= -151.2 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ of $KClO_3$ (4 marks)

4.9 iv) X

(0.5 marks)



(1 mark)

4.11 i) X

(1 mark)

4.12 Combustion of 5.0 μg white phosphorous releases 0.12 J
 Rise in temperature = 285.7 K
 Final temperature = 585.7 K

(3 marks)

4.13 The volume of the matchstick head is = 0.034 cm^3
 The total mass of decomposing mixture in the matchstick head = 0.068 g
 Out of this, 0.0272 g is potassium chlorate and 0.0122 g is antimony sulfide
 Total heat released is = 42.47 J
 Temperature rise = 1206.5 $^\circ\text{C}$

(4.5 marks)

Problem 5

21 marks

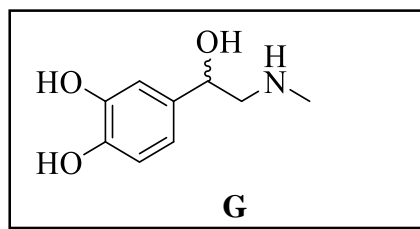
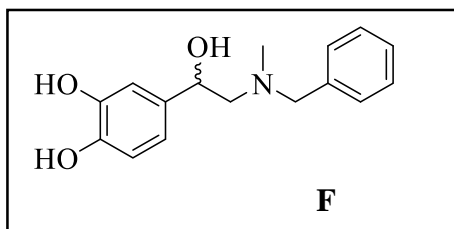
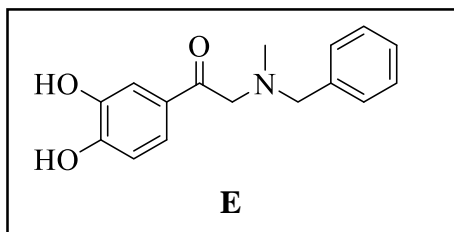
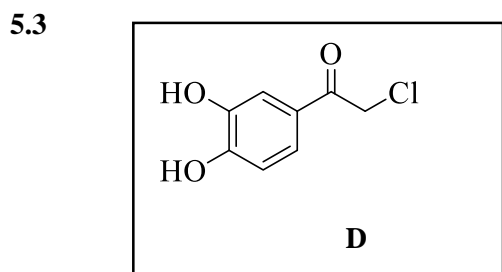
Chemistry and Brain

5.1 i) B ii) B

(1 mark)

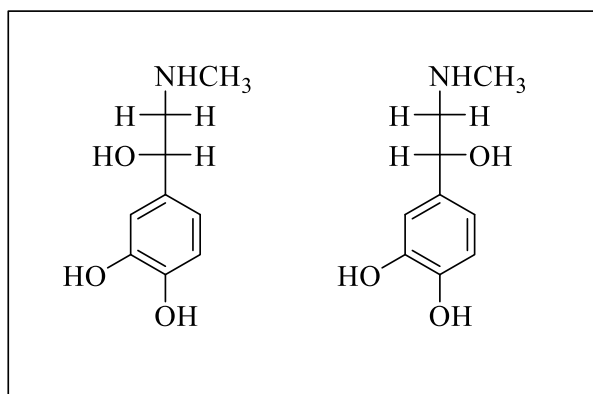
5.2 4-(2'-aminoethyl)-2-methoxyphenol

(1 mark)



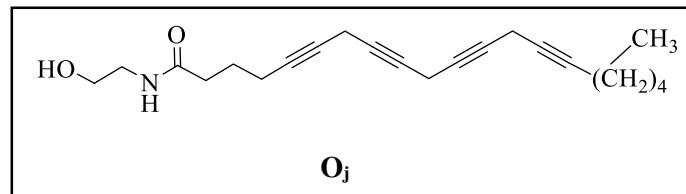
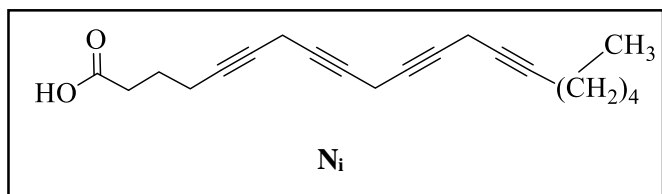
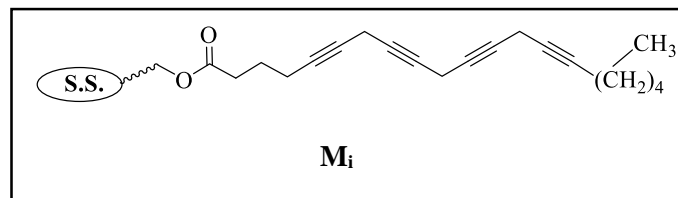
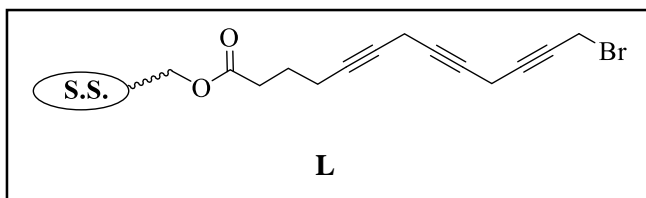
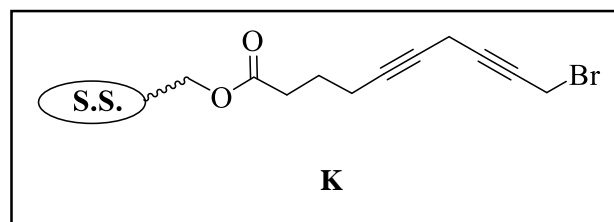
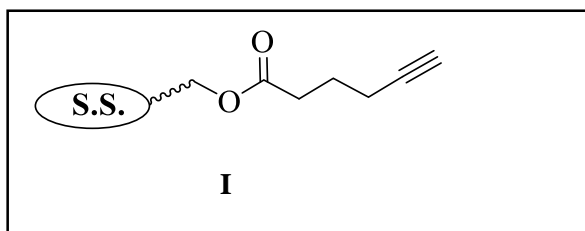
(2.5 marks)

5.4



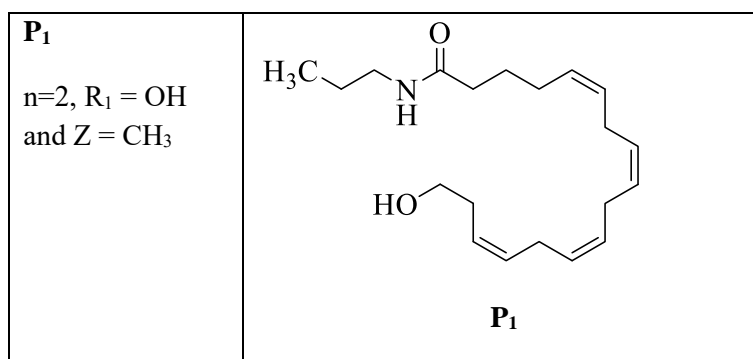
(1 mark)

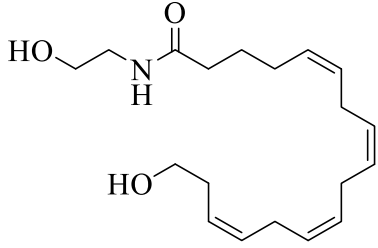
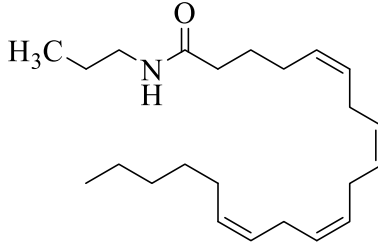
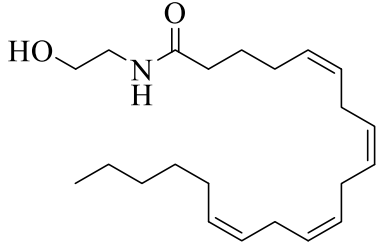
5.5



(7 marks)

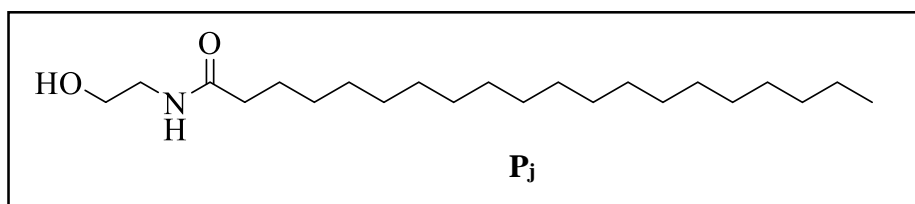
5.6



<p>P₂ $n=2$, $R_1 = \text{OH}$ and $Z = \text{OH}$</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">P₂</p>
<p>P₃ $n=5$, $R_1 = \text{H}$ and $Z = \text{CH}_3$</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">P₃</p>
<p>P₄ $n=5$, $R_1 = \text{H}$ and $Z = \text{OH}$</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">P₄</p>

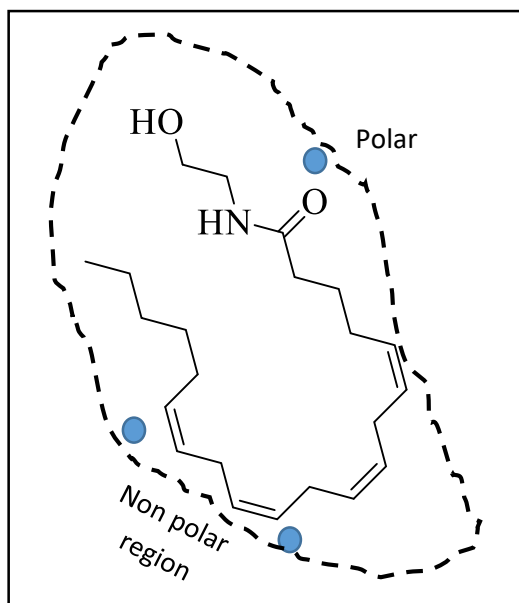
(3.5 marks)

5.7



(1 mark)

5.8



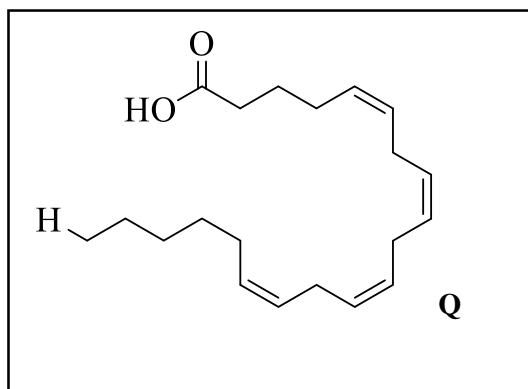
(1.5 marks)

5.9

P₃ X

(1 mark)

5.10



(0.5 mark)

5.11 i)

X

iv)

X

(1 mark)