

1. CH_4 – VdW's SiH_4 – VdW's SnH_4 – VdW's
 ∴ B.p. $\text{CH}_4 < \text{SiH}_4 < \text{SnH}_4$

2. NH_3 – Hydrogen bonding PH_3 – VdW's AsH_3 – VdW's
 ∴ B.p. $\text{PH}_3 < \text{AsH}_3 < \text{NH}_3$ – Hydrogen bonding

3. HF – Hydrogen bonding HCl – dipole dipole HBr – dipole dipole
 ∴ B.p. $\text{HBr} < \text{HCl} < \text{HF}$

4. CH_3F – dipole dipole CH_3Cl – dipole dipole CH_4 – VdW's
 ∴ B.p. $\text{CH}_4 < \text{CH}_3\text{F} < \text{CH}_3\text{Cl}$

5. HF – Hydrogen bonding H_2O – Hydrogen bonding NH_3 – Hydrogen bonding
 ∴ B.p. $\text{NH}_3 < \text{HF} < \text{H}_2\text{O}$

(a)		M1	Electron arrangement = $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^4$ <i>[accept upper case letters and subscripted numbers]</i>	1
		M2	Element E = S / sulphur <i>[Not conseq] [Not tied to M1]</i>	1
(b)	(i)	M1	Tendency / strength / ability / power of an atom / element / nucleus to attract / withdraw electrons / e ⁻ density / bonding pair / shared pair	1
		M2	In a <u>covalent</u> bond / shared/bonding pairs <i>(tied to M1 – unless silly slip in M1 – e.g. e⁻ retained/e⁻ cloud/single e⁻/missing, e.g. 'atom')</i> <i>[CE if ions /into covalent bonds / lone pair / remove e⁻ = 0]</i>	1
	(ii)	M3	Trend in electronegativity = increasing <i>[Decrease/stays same = CE = 0]</i> <i>[allow 'general increase' but mention of deviations = 'con' M3]</i>	1
		M4	Increasing number of protons across period / inc nuclear charge <i>[Not increased atomic number / effective nuclear charge]</i>	1
		M5	Smaller size / bonding e ⁻ closer to nucleus / same shells / same shielding <i>[Not molecules]</i>	1
(c)	(i)	M1	F more electronegative (than H) / F is very/highly electronegative / reference to electronegativity difference / bonding electrons more attracted towards F <i>[Not δ⁺/δ⁻]</i>	1
	(ii)	M2	Trend = decreasing polarity <i>[Increase/stays same = CE = 0]</i>	1
		M3	Because electronegativity (difference) decreases	1
(d)	(i)	M1	HF has hydrogen bonding / allow H-bonding <i>[Not H and F have H-bonding]</i> <i>[Ions = CE = 0]</i> <i>[covalent bonds break = CE for M2 & M3]</i>	1
		M2	Other HX have van der Waals'/dipole-dipole	1
		M3	Hydrogen bonding stronger than other imf's / is strongest /	

	(ii)	M4	more energy to overcome / contra arguments van der Waals' forces / London forces / temporary / induced dipole-dipole / dispersion forces <i>[if "imf's" here but clarified by vdW mention in (d)(i), allow]</i> <i>[ignore dipole-dipole unless its trend said to be increasing, then 'con' M4]</i> <i>[Not 'fluctuating']</i>	1 1
		M5	increase with size / M_r / number of e^- s / surface area <i>[M5 tied to van der Waals']</i>	1
		M6	size / M_r / number of e-s / surface area increase (HCl to HI) / atomic size	1
(e)	(i)	M1	e^- cloud distorted / e^- s or e^- density unequally distributed / more -ve one side than other <i>[Atoms = CE = 0]</i>	1
	(ii)	M2	High charge density / high charge / small size <i>[Not small atomic radius]</i>	1

Total 18