

Periodicity Mark Scheme

1. (a) (i) *Equation*  $\text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2\text{NaOH}$  (1)  
*pH* 11–14 (1)
- (ii) *Equation*  $\text{SO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{SO}_3$  (1)  
*pH* 0-2 (1) 4
- (b) Covalent oxides  $\rightarrow$  acidic solutions (1)  
ionic oxides  $\rightarrow$  alkaline solutions (1) 2  
[6]
- 2.
- (i) Macromolecular/giant covalent/giant molecular 1
- (ii) Silicon/Si 1
- (iii) e.g.  $\text{CaO} + \text{SiO}_2 \rightarrow \text{CaSiO}_3$  Base 1  
Balanced 1  
[4]
3. (a) (i)  $\text{SO}_2$  1  
+4 1
- (ii)  $4\text{P} + 5\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{P}_2\text{O}_5$  1  
or  $\text{P}_4 + 5\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{P}_4\text{O}_{10}$
- (b) (i) B 1  
E 1  
They have low melting points  
or there are weak van der Waals forces between molecules 1
- (ii) Add water or heat in a flame 1  
Test pH check flame colour 1  
13/14 yellow 1  
[9]

4. (a) (i) *can form a solution with pH less than 3: P<sub>4</sub>O<sub>10</sub> or SO<sub>3</sub> (1)*
- (ii) *can form a solution with with a pH greater than 12: Na<sub>2</sub>O (1)* 2  
*penalise any wrong answer to zero*
- (b) (i)  $\text{MgO} + 2\text{HNO}_3 \rightarrow \text{Mg}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$  or an ionic equation (1)  
 i.e.  $\text{MgO} + 2\text{H}^+ \rightarrow \text{Mg}^{2+} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$   
*not*  $\text{O}^{2-} + 2\text{H}^+ \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- (ii)  $2\text{NaOH} + \text{SiO}_2 \rightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{SiO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$  or ionic equation (1)  
 i.e.  $\text{SiO}_2 + 2\text{OH}^- \rightarrow 2\text{Na}^+ + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- (iii)  $3\text{Na}_2\text{O} + 2\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 \rightarrow 2\text{Na}_3\text{PO}_4 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$  etc or ionic equation (1) 3  
*i.e. Na<sub>2</sub>O + 2H<sup>+</sup> → 2Na<sup>+</sup> + H<sub>2</sub>O*
5. (a) (i) NaOH may be shown as ions. Balanced using H<sub>2</sub> or ½ H<sub>2</sub>  
 $2\text{Na} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2\text{NaOH} + \text{H}_2$  1
- (ii) silicon forms a giant covalent / atomic lattice / has a macromolecular structure / has diamond structure (1)  
 contains many covalent bonds / forms 4 bonds per atom / lattice is strong / the bonding is strong / bonds are strong / silicon is non-polar (1) 2  
 condone 'bond is strong'
- (b) (i) SiO<sub>2</sub> / P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> / P<sub>4</sub>O<sub>10</sub> / P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> / P<sub>4</sub>O<sub>6</sub> / SO<sub>2</sub> / SO<sub>3</sub> / Cl<sub>2</sub>O / ClO<sub>2</sub> / Cl<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub> / Cl<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub> 1
- (ii) Na<sub>2</sub>O / Na<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> / MgO 1
- (iii) Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> must give formulae 1
- (c) P<sub>4</sub>O<sub>10</sub> is a molecular (structure) or simple covalent (1)  
 Weak intermolecular forces or van der Waals forces (between molecules) (1)  
 SiO<sub>2</sub> is a macromolecule / giant covalent / giant molecule (1)  
*Not giant lattice*  
 (Strong) covalent bonds (between atoms) must be broken (1) 4