

Question	Marking Guidance	Mark	Comments
7(a)	Orange dichromate Changes to purple / green / ruby / red-violet / violet Chromium(III) (Note green complex can be $[\text{Cr}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_5\text{Cl}]^{2+}$ etc) That changes further to blue Chromium(II) $[\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7]^{2-} + 14\text{H}^+ + 3\text{Zn} \rightarrow 2\text{Cr}^{3+} + 3\text{Zn}^{2+} + 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ $2\text{Cr}^{3+} + \text{Zn} \rightarrow 2\text{Cr}^{2+} + \text{Zn}^{2+}$ / $[\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7]^{2-} + 14\text{H}^+ + 4\text{Zn} \rightarrow 2\text{Cr}^{2+} + 4\text{Zn}^{2+} + 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$	1 1 1 1 1	Allow max 2 for three correct colours not identified to species but in correct order Do not allow green with another colour Allow max 1 for two correct colours not identified but in correct order Ignore any further reduction of Cr^{2+} Ignore additional steps e.g. formation of CrO_4^{2-}
7(b)	Green precipitate (Dissolves to form a) green solution $[\text{Cr}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{3+} + 3\text{OH}^- \rightarrow \text{Cr}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_3(\text{OH})_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ $\text{Cr}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_3(\text{OH})_3 + 3\text{OH}^- \rightarrow [\text{Cr}(\text{OH})_6]^{3-} + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$	1 1 1 1	Solution can be implied if 'dissolves' stated Penalise $\text{Cr}(\text{OH})_3$ once only Allow $[\text{Cr}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{3+} + 6\text{OH}^- \rightarrow$ $[\text{Cr}(\text{OH})_6]^{3-} + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ Allow formation of $[\text{Cr}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2(\text{OH})_4]^-$ and $[\text{Cr}(\text{H}_2\text{O})(\text{OH})_5]^{2-}$ in balanced equations Ignore state symbols, mark independently

7(c)	(ligand) substitution / replacement / exchange The energy levels/gaps of the <u>d</u> electrons are <u>different</u> (for each complex) So a <u>different</u> wavelength/frequency/colour/energy of light is absorbed (when d electrons are excited) OR light is absorbed and a different wavelength/frequency/colour/energy (of light) is transmitted/reflected	1 1 1	Allow nucleophilic substitution Ignore any reference to emission of light
7(d)	$E_{O_2 (/ H_2O)} > E_{Cr^{3+} (/ Cr^{2+})}$ / e.m.f = 1.67 V So Cr^{2+} ions are oxidised by oxygen/air With $[Cr(H_2O)_6]^{2+}$ get $CrCO_3$ with $[Cr(H_2O)_6]^{3+}$ get $Cr(H_2O)_3(OH)_3$ / $Cr(OH)_3$ and CO_2 Cr(III) differs from Cr(II) because it is acidic / forms H^+ ions because Cr^{3+} ion polarises <u>water</u>	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Allow $E_{(cell)} = 1.67$ Allow any equation of the form: $Cr^{2+} + O_2 \rightarrow Cr^{3+}$ If named must be chromium(II) carbonate Allow 0 to 3 waters in the complex Can score M3, M4, M5 in equations even if unbalanced Ignore charge/size ratio and mass/charge