

Question number	Answer	Mark
10(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increment in volume smaller/more precise (1) Avoids refilling the measuring cylinder (1) 	2

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark						
10(b)	<table><tr><td>thermometer reading at end/°C</td><td>(26.8)</td></tr><tr><td>thermometer reading at start/°C</td><td>18.7</td></tr><tr><td>temperature rise/°C</td><td>8.1</td></tr></table>	thermometer reading at end/°C	(26.8)	thermometer reading at start/°C	18.7	temperature rise/°C	8.1	<p>1 mark for temperature at start</p> <p>1 mark for temperature rise consequential on readings</p>	2
thermometer reading at end/°C	(26.8)								
thermometer reading at start/°C	18.7								
temperature rise/°C	8.1								

Question number	Answer	Mark
10(c)(i)	29.5	1

Question number	Answer	Mark
10(c)(ii)	20.8	1

Question number	Answer	Mark
10(d)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Calculation of volume/mass of mixture Calculation of temperature increase Substitution of values into $q = mc\Delta T$ Calculation of heat energy released with unit <p>Example calculation: $20.0 + 20.0 = 40.0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)} \text{ (1)}$ $30.0 - 18.5 = 11.5 \text{ (}^\circ\text{C)} \text{ (1)}$ $q = 40.0 \times 4.2 \times 11.5 \text{ (1)}$ $q = 1960 \text{ J (1) (accept 1932 J)}$</p>	4

Question number	Answer	Mark
10(e)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setting out of ΔH calculation Division by 1000 to obtain answer in kJ/mol <p>Example calculation: $1600 \div 0.040 \text{ (1)}$ $= -40 \text{ (kJ/mol)} \text{ (1)}$</p>	2

Total for Question 10 = 12 marks