



1.
 - (a) 1 mark per correct label [7]
 - (b) Sodium ions [1]
 - (c) $2\text{Cl}^- \rightarrow \text{Cl}_2 + 2\text{e}^-$ [1]
 $2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{H}_2 + 2\text{OH}^-$ [1]
 - (d) Mercury is expensive [1]

2.
 - (a) One mole (formula mass) of hydrogen and one mole (formula mass) of chlorine produced [1]
 Chlorine atom 35.5 times heavier than hydrogen atom [1]
 - (b) Two moles (formula masses) KCl produce 2 moles (formula masses) KOH [1]
 149 tonnes \rightarrow 112 tonnes [1]
 Mass of potassium chloride = $\frac{149 \times 5.6}{112} = 7.45$ tonnes [1]

- (c) Named apparatus – burette, pipette
 Measure out 25 cm³ of potassium hydroxide solution
 Add named indicator
 Add hydrochloric acid in small portions
 Until indicator changes colour
 Repeat until consistent results
 Mark any five of the above points [5]
 $\text{KOH} + \text{HCl} \rightarrow \text{KCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ [1]
3. (a) Hole drilled down to salt deposits [1]
 Cold water pumped down to deposits [1]
 Salt dissolves and salt solution is pumped to the surface [1]
 (b) Salt dissolves in water, coal does not [1]
 (c) Salt has almost the same solubility at all temperatures [1]
 Extra costs of heating the water cannot be recovered [1]
 (d) Any possible problem – eg subsidence caused by salt being removed underground [1]
4. (a) Salt (sodium chloride) and water or brine [1]
 Sodium hydroxide, hydrogen and chlorine [2]
 Two marks for three products and one mark for one or two
 (b) Salt is available close to the site
 Brine can be delivered to the factory by pipeline
 Close to other chemical factories which might use the products
 Specific mention of use of one of the products
 Ports close to factory for exporting products
 Other good distribution systems – eg road, rail and canal
 Suitable labour force in the area
 Mark any five of the above points or alternatives [5]