



**Cambridge Chemistry Challenge Lower 6th** 

## June 2012

## Marking scheme for teachers (please also read the additional instructions)





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## 1(g) concentration of pure water:

RMM of  $H_2O = (2 \times 1.008) + 16.00 = 18.016$ 1 dm<sup>3</sup> water = 1.0 kg = 1000 / 18.016 mol

concentration = 55.5 mol dm<sup>-3</sup>  $\checkmark$ 

(h) mass of acid:

 $[H^+] = 10^{18} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ 

so 1 dm<sup>3</sup> has a mass of  $10^{18} \times 1$  g

 $5 \text{ cm}^3$  has a mass of

 $(10^{18} / 1000) \times 5 g = 5 \times 10^{15} g$ 

[Note this is more dense than a neutron star which essentially consists of touching nucleons. An additional idea might be to calculate the density of a single proton.] 1

leave blank

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