

Question 26 (Answer: **A**)

- Transition elements have strong metallic bonding, giving high melting points.
- Their atoms are heavy and closely packed, giving high densities.
- Group I metals are the opposite – low melting point and low density.

Question 23 (Answer: **A**)

- Both iron and lithium are metals, so both conduct electricity well and both are malleable.
- Lithium's melting point is low (about 180 °C), so statement 2 fails.
- Only the transition metal iron shows variable oxidation numbers, so statement 4 fails.

Question 24 (Answer: **D**)

- Transition elements have high melting points, high densities and coloured compounds.
- A melting point of 1907 °C with a density of 7.2 g/cm³ fits a transition metal.
- The green oxide clinches it – Group I and Group II oxides are white.

5(a)	<table><tr><td></td><td>⁵⁵Mn</td><td>⁴²Ca²⁺</td></tr><tr><td>protons</td><td>25</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>neutrons</td><td>30</td><td>22</td></tr><tr><td>electrons</td><td>25</td><td>18</td></tr></table> Each row ✓		⁵⁵ Mn	⁴² Ca ²⁺	protons	25	20	neutrons	30	22	electrons	25	18
	⁵⁵ Mn	⁴² Ca ²⁺											
protons	25	20											
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5(b)(i)	(Mn is a) transition element												
5(b)(ii)	variable oxidation state												
5(b)(iii)	MnO												
5(c)(i)	a substance that reduces another substance and is itself oxidised M1 'a substance' reduces another substance M2 is itself oxidised												
5(c)(ii)	3Mn ₃ O ₄ + 8Al → 4Al ₂ O ₃ + 9Mn M1 Al ₂ O ₃ M2 correct equation												
5(d)(i)	M1 50 × 0.200 ÷ 1000 = 0.01(00) M2 0.01 ÷ 4 = 0.0025(0) / 2.5(0) × 10 ⁻³ M3 = 0.0025 × 24000 = 60(.0)												
5(d)(ii)	(damp) litmus (paper) and is bleached / goes white												
5(d)(iii)	M1 kinetic energy of particles decreases M2 frequency of collisions between particles decreases M3 lower percentage / proportion / fraction of collisions / particles have energy greater than / equal to activation energy OR Fewer of the collisions / particles have energy greater than / equal to activation energy												