| Question | Marking guidance | Mark | AO | Comments |
|----------|--|------|------|---|
| 02.1 | Abundance of third isotope = 100 – 91.0 – 1.8 = 7.2% | 1 | AO1b | |
| | $\frac{(32 \times 91) + (33 \times 1.8) + (y \times 7.2)}{100} = 32.16$ | 1 | AO2f | |
| | 7.2y = 32.16 × 100 – 32 × 91 – 33 × 1.8 = 244.6 | 1 | AO2f | |
| | y = 244.6 / 7.2 = 33.97 y = 34 | 1 | AO1b | Answer must be rounded to the nearest integer |
| 02.2 | (for electrospray ionisation) | | | |
| | A high voltage is applied to a sample in a polar solvent | 1 | AO1b | |
| | the sample molecule, M, gains a proton forming MH⁺ | 1 | AO1b | |
| | OR | | | |
| | (for electron impact ionisation) | | | |
| | the sample is bombarded by high energy electrons | 1 | AO1b | |
| | the sample molecule loses an electron forming $M^{\scriptscriptstyle +}$ | 1 | AO1b | |
| | | | | |

| 02.3 | lons, not molecules, will interact with and be accelerated by an electric field | 1 | AO2e | |
|------|---|---|------|--|
| | Only ions will create a current when hitting the detector | 1 | AO2e | |