

AS
CHEMISTRY
Physical and Inorganic Chemistry

Total number of marks: 45

0 6

This question is about shapes of molecules and ions.

Draw the shape of NCl_3 and of NCl_4^+

Include any lone pairs of electrons that influence the shape.

Name the shape of NCl_3

State and explain the bond angle in NCl_4^+

[5 marks]

Shape of NCl_3

Shape of NCl_4^+

Name of shape of NCl_3 _____

Bond angle in NCl_4^+ _____

Explanation of bond angle in NCl_4^+ _____

0 9 . 3

Silicon tetrafluoride (SiF_4) is a tetrahedral molecule.

Deduce the type of intermolecular forces in SiF_4

Explain how this type of intermolecular force arises and why no other type of intermolecular force exists in a sample of SiF_4

[3 marks]

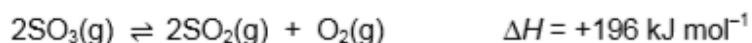
Intermolecular forces in SiF_4 _____

Explanation _____

0 5

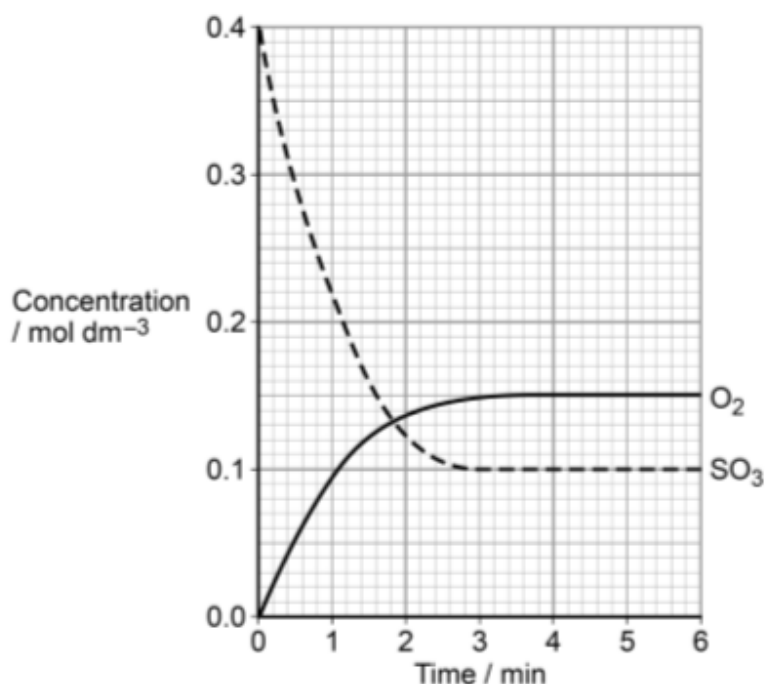
This question is about equilibrium.

Sulfur trioxide decomposes to form sulfur dioxide and oxygen at temperature T_1 according to the equilibrium shown.



The graph in **Figure 4** shows the concentrations of sulfur trioxide and of oxygen over a period of 6 minutes at temperature T_1

Figure 4



0 5

1

State the time, to the nearest minute, when equilibrium is first established.
Explain your answer.

[2 marks]

Time _____ minutes

Explanation _____

0 5

2

Sketch on the graph in **Figure 4** how the concentration of sulfur dioxide changes over these 6 minutes at temperature T_1

[2 marks]

0 5 . 3 The temperature of the mixture was changed to T_2 and the mixture left to establish a new equilibrium.
In the new equilibrium mixture the concentration of sulfur trioxide was found to be 0.07 mol dm^{-3}

Deduce which of T_1 and T_2 is the higher temperature.
Explain your deduction.

[2 marks]

Higher temperature _____

Explanation _____

0 5 This question is about Group 2 elements and their compounds.

0 5 . 1 Explain why the melting point of magnesium is higher than the melting point of sodium.

[2 marks]

0 5 . 2 Give an equation to show how magnesium is used as the reducing agent in the extraction of titanium.

Explain, in terms of oxidation states, why magnesium is the reducing agent.

[2 marks]

Equation

Explanation _____

0 5 . 3 State what is observed when dilute aqueous sodium hydroxide is added to separate solutions of magnesium chloride and barium chloride.

[2 marks]

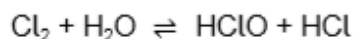
Observation with magnesium chloride _____

Observation with barium chloride _____

0 7

Chlorine is used to decrease the numbers of microorganisms in water.

When chlorine is added to water, there is a redox reaction, as shown by the equation



0 7 . 1

Deduce the oxidation state of chlorine in HClO and the oxidation state of chlorine in HCl

[1 mark]

Oxidation state of chlorine in HClO _____

Oxidation state of chlorine in HCl _____

0 7 . 2

Give two half-equations to show the oxidation and reduction processes that occur in this redox reaction.

[2 marks]

Oxidation half-equation _____

Reduction half-equation _____

0 1

This question is about atomic structure.

0 1 . 1

There is a general trend for an increase in ionisation energy across Period 3. Give **one** example of an element that deviates from this trend.

Explain why this deviation occurs.

[3 marks]

Element _____

Explanation _____

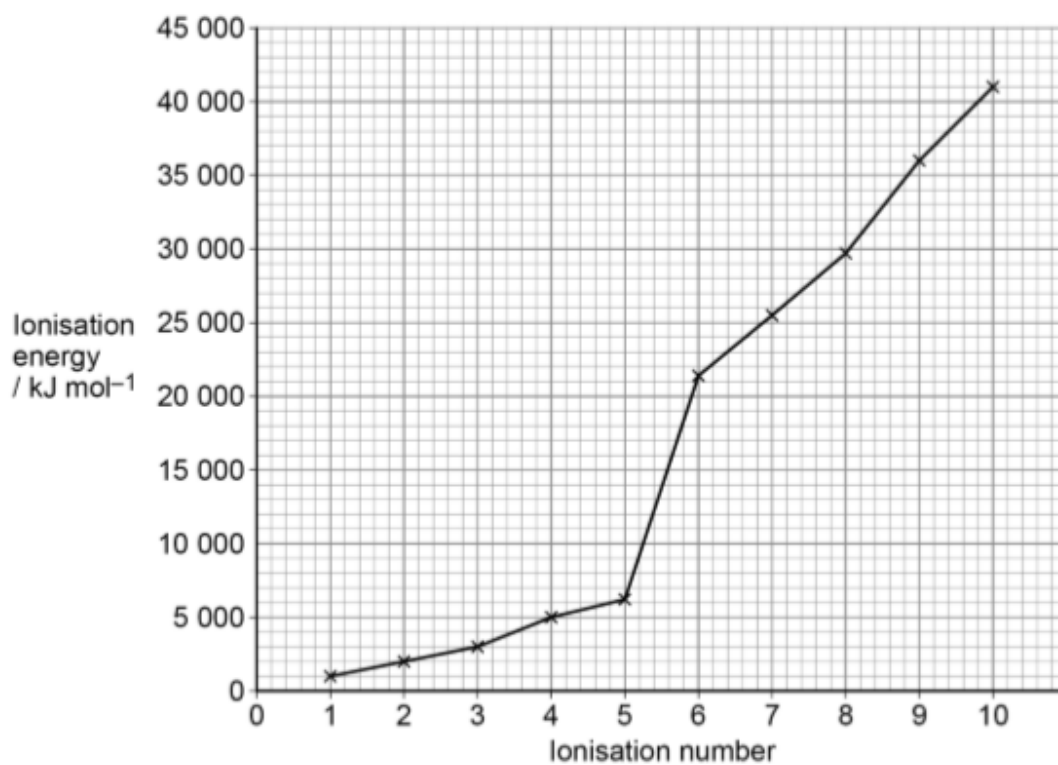
0 1 . 2

Give an equation, including state symbols, to represent the process that occurs when the **third** ionisation energy of sodium is measured.

[1 mark]

0 1 . 3 Figure 1 shows the successive ionisation energies of a Period 3 element, X.

Figure 1



Identify element X.
Explain your choice.

[3 marks]

Element _____

Explanation _____

07.2

Solid sodium iodide reacts with concentrated sulfuric acid to form iodine and sulfur in a redox reaction.

Give a half-equation to show the conversion of iodide ions to iodine.

Give a half-equation to show the conversion of sulfuric acid to sulfur.

Give an overall equation for this redox reaction.

Identify one other sulfur-containing reduction product formed when solid sodium iodide reacts with concentrated sulfuric acid.

[4 marks]

Half-equation for the conversion of iodide ions to iodine

Half-equation for the conversion of sulfuric acid to sulfur

Overall equation

Other sulfur-containing reduction product

A student completes an experiment to determine the percentage by mass of sodium chloride in a mixture of sodium chloride and sodium iodide.

The student uses this method.

- 600 mg of the mixture are dissolved in water to form a solution.
- An excess of aqueous silver nitrate is added to the solution. This forms a precipitate containing silver chloride and silver iodide.
- Excess dilute ammonia solution is then added to the precipitate. The silver chloride dissolves.
- The silver iodide is filtered off from the solution, and is then washed and dried.

The mass of the silver iodide obtained is 315 mg

0 7 . 3 Silver nitrate is added to the solution.

Suggest why an excess is used.

[1 mark]

0 7 . 4 Calculate the amount, in moles, of silver iodide obtained.

$$M_r(\text{AgI}) = 234.8$$

[1 mark]

Amount of silver iodide _____ mol

0 7 . 5 Calculate, using your answer to Question **07.4**, the mass, in grams, of sodium iodide in the mixture.

$$M_r(\text{NaI}) = 149.9$$

[1 mark]

Mass of sodium iodide _____ g

0 7 . 6 Calculate, using your answer to Question **07.5**, the percentage by mass of sodium chloride in the mixture.

[2 marks]

Percentage of sodium chloride _____

0 9

Which sample, measured at room temperature and pressure, contains the greatest number of the stated particles?

[1 mark]

A 1 g of hydrogen molecules

B 1 g of helium atoms

C 1 dm³ of hydrogen molecules

D 1 dm³ of helium atoms

1 0

5.0 g of an oxide of molybdenum contain 4.0 g of molybdenum.

What is the empirical formula of this oxide?

[1 mark]

A MoO₂

B Mo₄O₅

C Mo₂O₃

D Mo₃O₂

1 6

Which property would you expect the element radium, Ra, to possess?

[1 mark]

A It forms a soluble sulfate.

B It does not react with water.

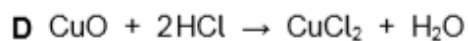
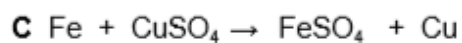
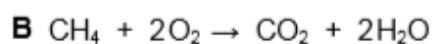
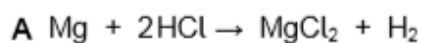
C It is a good conductor of electricity.

D It forms a covalent fluoride.

1 5

Which equation does **not** represent a redox reaction?

[1 mark]



1 3

NO_2^- ions can be reduced in acidic solution to NO
How many electrons are gained when each NO_2^- ion is reduced?

[1 mark]

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

1 1

How many protons are there in 6.0 g of nitrogen gas?

Avogadro constant, $L = 6.022 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$

[1 mark]

A 1.3×10^{23}

B 9.0×10^{23}

C 1.8×10^{24}

D 3.6×10^{24}