

GCSE Chemistry B (Twenty First Century Science) J258/01 Breadth in Chemistry (Foundation Tier)

Question Set 13

Fizzy water can be found naturally.

1

The water is fizzy because it contains dissolved carbon dioxide gas. The carbon dioxide comes from the decomposition of rocks that contain carbonate compounds.

One compound found in rocks is magnesium carbonate.

Ali investigates the decomposition of magnesium carbonate by heating a small amount in a testtube. This is the equation for the reaction.

 $MgCO_3(s) \rightarrow MgO(s) + CO_2(g)$

(a) Ali weighs the test tube before and after heating.

The mass of the test tube after heating is less.

Ali says that this means the law of conservation of mass is not correct.

Explain why Ali is wrong.

(b) Calculate the atom economy for the production of carbon dioxide in this reaction.

Use the formula: atom economy = $\frac{\text{mass of atoms in desired product} \times 100 \%}{\text{total mass of atoms in reactants}}$

Give your answer to 1 decimal place.

Atom economy =%

[2]

(c) In theory, 42.0 g of MgCO₃ loses 22.0 g of carbon dioxide when it completely decomposes.

Ali heats 4.2g of MgCO₃.

- (i) Calculate the mass of carbon dioxide lost when 4.2g of MgCO₃ completely decomposes.
- Mass =......g [1] (ii) In Ali's experiment, the mass of carbon dioxide lost is 1.8g. Calculate the percentage yield of carbon dioxide in Ali's experiment.

 Percentage yield =.....% [1]

 (d)
 Magnesium oxide, MgO, is an ionic compound.

 Draw a 'dot and cross' diagram for the ions in magnesium oxide.

 Show the outer electron shells only.

[2]

Total Marks for Question Set 13: 10

Resource Materials

Question Set No: 13

(1)	(2)											(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(0)
1 H hydrogen 1.0	2	_	Key atomic number Symbol name relative atomic mass								13	14	15	16	17	18 2 He helium 4.0	
3 Li tithium 6.9	4 Be beryllium 9.0											5 B boton 10.8	6 C carbon 12.0	7 N nitrogen 14.0	8 O oxygen 16.0	9 F fluorine 19.0	10 Ne neon 20.2
11 Na ^{sodium} 23.0	12 Mg magnesium 24.3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13 Al aluminium 27.0	14 Si silicon 28.1	15 P phosphorus 31.0	16 S sulter 32.1	17 Cl chlorine 35.5	18 Ar argon 39.9
19 K potassium 39.1	20 Ca cakcium 40.1	21 Sc scandium 45.0	22 Ti titanium 47.9	23 V venadium 50.9	24 Cr chromium 52.0	25 Mn manganese 54.9	26 Fe ion 55.8	27 Co cobalt 58.9	28 Ni nickel 58.7	29 Cu 63.5	30 Zn zinc 65.4	31 Ga gallum 69.7	32 Ge germanium 72.6	33 As arsenic 74.9	34 Se selenium 79.0	35 Br bromine 79.9	36 Kr krypton 83.8
37 Rb rutidium 85.5	38 Sr strontium 87.6	39 Y yttium 88.9	40 Zr zirconium 91.2	41 Nb ^{nioblum} 92.9	42 Mo molybdenum 95.9	43 Tc technetium	44 Ru ruthenium 101.1	45 Rh rhodium 102.9	46 Pd patadum 106.4	47 Ag silver 107.9	48 Cd cadmium 112.4	49 In ^{indum} 114.8	50 Sn 118.7	51 Sb antimony 121.8	52 Te witurium 127.6	53 I iodine 126.9	54 Xe ^{xencen} 131.3
55 Cs caesium 132.9	56 Ba ^{barlum} 137.3	57–71 Ianthanoids	72 Hf hafnium 178.5	73 Ta tantalum 180.9	74 W tungsten 183.8	75 Re menium 186.2	76 Os osmium 190.2	77 Ir iidum 192.2	78 Pt platinum 195.1	79 Au ^{gold} 197.0	80 Hg mercury 200.6	81 T <i>I</i> thallum 204.4	82 Pb lead 207.2	83 Bi bismuth 209.0	84 Po polonium	85 At astatine	86 Rn radon
87 Fr francium	88 Ra redum	89—103 actinoids	104 Rf ruthenfordium	105 Db dubnium	106 Sg seaborgium	107 Bh bohrium	108 Hs hessium	109 Mt meitnerium	110 Ds dammetactium	111 Rg roentgenium	112 Cn copernicium		114 F <i>l</i> flerovium		116 Lv Ivermorium		



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