

GCSE Chemistry B (Twenty First Century Science)

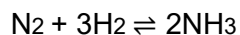
J258/03 Breadth in chemistry (Higher Tier)

Question Set 33

1

Ammonia is used to make synthetic fertilisers.

Ammonia is made by the Haber process.

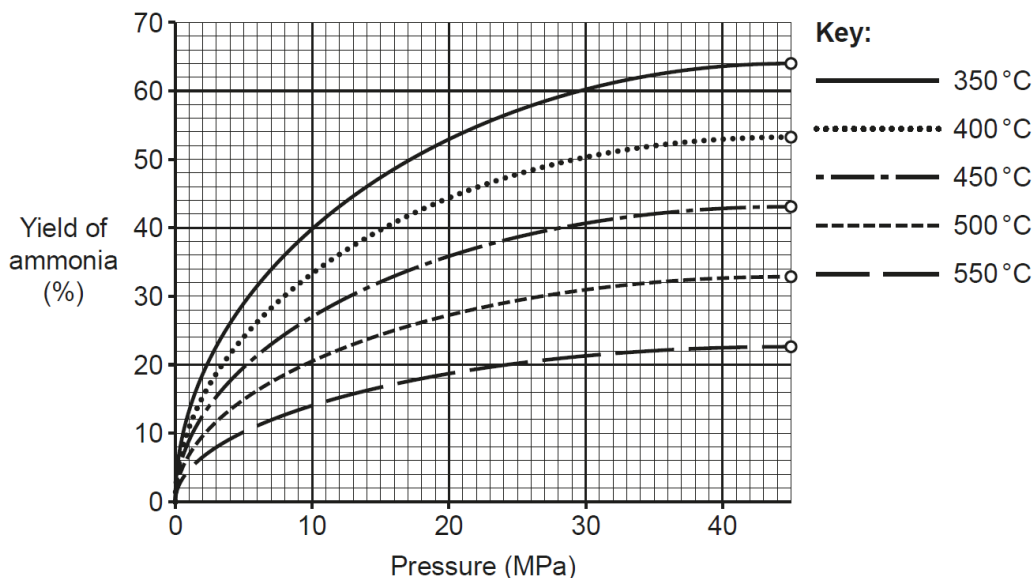


(a) The reaction in the Haber process reaches equilibrium.

Describe the rates of the forward and reverse reactions at equilibrium.

[1]

(b) The graph shows the effect of temperature and pressure on the yield of ammonia in the Haber process:



(i) State the **lowest** temperature and pressure necessary to get a yield of ammonia of 15%.

Temperature = °C

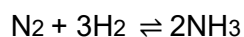
Pressure = MPa

[1]

(ii) Suggest **one** disadvantage of using a temperature of 350 °C rather than 450 °C in the Haber process.

[1]

(iii) A reactor starts with 12.0 tonnes of hydrogen and excess nitrogen.



How many **tonnes of ammonia** would be produced from 6×10^6 moles of hydrogen, H_2 ?

1 tonne = 1×10^6 g

Use the equation: number of moles = $\frac{\text{mass of substance}}{\text{relative formula mass (g)}}$

Mass of ammonia = tonnes

[3]

(c) Sarah makes ammonium sulfate from ammonia in a laboratory. This is her method:

- Add excess ammonia to dilute sulfuric acid in an evaporating basin.
- Boil the solution until it does not smell of ammonia.
- Cool the basin until crystals form in the solution.

The crystals that form in the solution are **impure**.

Describe what Sarah can do to get pure ammonium sulfate crystals.

[2]

(d) Ammonium sulfate can be mixed with other substances to make compound fertilisers.

Suggest why compound fertilisers are better for farmers than pure ammonium sulfate.

[1]

Total Marks for Question Set 33 : 9

Resource Materials

The Periodic Table of the Elements

(1)	(2)											(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(0)
1											13	14	15	16	17	18	
1 H hydrogen 1.0																	2 He helium 4.0
3 Li lithium 6.9	4 Be beryllium 9.0											5 B boron 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											13 Al aluminium 27.0	14 Si silicon 28.1	15 P phosphorus 31.0	16 S sulfur 32.1	17 Cl chlorine 35.5	18 Ar argon 39.9
19 K potassium 39.1	20 Ca calcium 40.1	21 Sc scandium 45.0	22 Ti titanium 47.9	23 V vanadium 50.9	24 Cr chromium 52.0	25 Mn manganese 54.9	26 Fe iron 55.8	27 Co cobalt 58.9	28 Ni nickel 58.7	29 Cu copper 63.5	30 Zn zinc 65.4	31 Ga gallium 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 rubidium 85.5	38 Sr strontium 87.6	39 Y yttrium 88.9	40 Zr zirconium 91.2	41 Nb niobium 92.9	42 Mo molybdenum 95.9	43 Tc technetium	44 Ru ruthenium 101.1	45 Rh rhodium 102.9	46 Pd palladium 106.4	47 Ag silver 107.9	48 Cd cadmium 112.4	49 In indium 114.8	50 Sn tin 118.7	51 Sb antimony 121.8	52 Te tellurium 127.6	53 I iodine 126.9	54 Xe xenon 131.3
55 Cs caesium 132.9	56 Ba barium 137.3	● 57–71 lanthanoids	72 Hf hafnium 178.5	73 Ta tantalum 180.9	74 W tungsten 183.8	75 Re rhenium 186.2	76 Os osmium 190.2	77 Ir iridium 192.2	78 Pt platinum 195.1	79 Au gold 197.0	80 Hg mercury 200.6	81 Tl thallium 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 radium	● 89–103 actinoids	104 Rf rutherfordium	105 Db dubnium	106 Sg seaborgium	107 Bh bohrium	108 Hs hassium	109 Mt meitnerium	110 Ds darmstadtium	111 Rg roentgenium	112 Cn copernicium		114 Fl flerovium		116 Lv livermorium		

Key
 atomic number
Symbol
 name
 relative atomic mass

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