



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

A Level Chemistry A

H432/01 Periodic table, elements and physical chemistry

Tuesday 13 June 2017 – Afternoon

Time allowed: 2 hours 15 minutes



You must have:

- the Data Sheet for Chemistry A (sent with general stationery)

You may use:

- a scientific or graphical calculator



First name										
Last name										
Centre number						Candidate number				

INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink. You may use an HB pencil for graphs and diagrams.
- Complete the boxes above with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided. If additional space is required, use the lined page(s) at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.
- Do **not** write in the barcodes.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is **100**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].
- Quality of extended responses will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).
- This document consists of **28** pages.

2
SECTION A

You should spend a maximum of 20 minutes on this section.

Write your answer to each question in the box provided.

Answer **all** the questions.

- 1 Which atom is **not** an isotope of iodine?

	Number of neutrons	Mass number
A	72	125
B	74	127
C	75	128
D	77	129

Your answer

[1]

- 2 What is the bonding between the ligands and the metal ion in $[\text{Fe}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+}$?

- A** Metallic
- B** Ionic
- C** Hydrogen
- D** Dative covalent

Your answer

[1]

- 3 What is the oxidation number of Mn in K_2MnO_4 ?

- A** +4
- B** +5
- C** +6
- D** +7

Your answer

[1]

3

4 Which calcium compound contains the **greatest** percentage by mass of calcium?

- A calcium carbonate
- B calcium nitrate
- C calcium hydroxide
- D calcium sulfate

Your answer

[1]

5 0.0200 mol of calcium oxide is reacted completely with $2.00 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \text{ HCl}$.

What is the volume, in cm^3 , of $2.00 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \text{ HCl}$ required for this reaction?

- A 15
- B 20
- C 30
- D 60

Your answer

[1]

6 How many electrons are removed from $2.02 \times 10^{-2} \text{ g}$ of Ne(g) atoms to form $\text{Ne}^+(\text{g})$ ions?

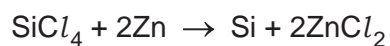
- A 3.36×10^{-26}
- B 1.66×10^{-27}
- C 6.02×10^{20}
- D 1.22×10^{22}

Your answer

[1]

4

- 7 Silicon can be made by heating silicon tetrachloride, SiCl_4 , with zinc.



8.50 g of SiCl_4 is reacted with an excess of zinc. The percentage yield of silicon is 90%.

What is the mass of silicon made?

- A 1.26 g
- B 1.31 g
- C 1.40 g
- D 1.55 g

Your answer

[1]

- 8 Four pairs of solutions are mixed.

Which pair of solutions forms a white precipitate?

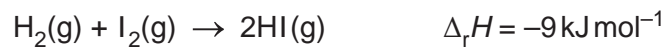
- A $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}(\text{aq})$ and $\text{NaOH}(\text{aq})$
- B $\text{KBr}(\text{aq})$ and $\text{AgNO}_3(\text{aq})$
- C $\text{FeCl}_3(\text{aq})$ and $\text{NH}_3(\text{aq})$
- D $\text{Cr}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3(\text{aq})$ and $\text{BaCl}_2(\text{aq})$

Your answer

[1]

5

9 Enthalpy values are provided below.



Bond	Bond enthalpy / kJ mol^{-1}
H–H	+436
I–I	+151

What is the bond enthalpy, in kJ mol^{-1} , of the H–I bond?

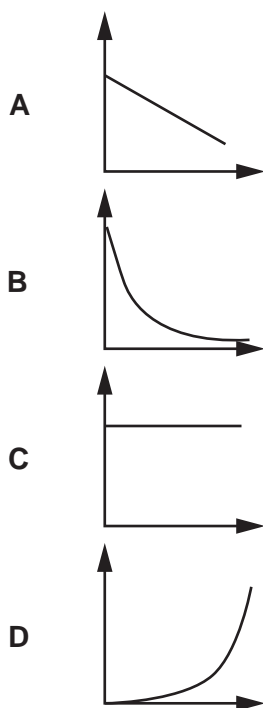
- A –596
- B –298
- C +298
- D +596

Your answer

[1]

10 A reaction is zero order with respect to a reactant A.

Which concentration–time graph for reactant A is the correct shape?



Your answer

[1]

6

- 11 Aqueous Cr^{3+} ions are reacted with an excess of aqueous sodium hydroxide.

Which product is formed?

- A $\text{Cr}(\text{OH})_6^{3-}$
B $\text{Cr}(\text{OH})_3$
C $[\text{Cr}(\text{OH})_4(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]^-$
D $[\text{Cr}(\text{OH})_4]^{3-}$

Your answer

[1]

- 12 **HA** and **HB** are two strong monobasic acids.
 25.0 cm^3 of 6.0 mol dm^{-3} **HA** is mixed with 45.0 cm^3 of 3.0 mol dm^{-3} **HB**.

What is the $\text{H}^+(\text{aq})$ concentration, in mol dm^{-3} , in the resulting solution?

- A 1.9
B 2.1
C 4.1
D 4.5

Your answer

[1]

- 13 A mixture of N_2 and O_2 gases has a total pressure of 1.42 atm.
The mole fraction of N_2 is 0.700.

What is the partial pressure, in atm, of O_2 in the mixture?

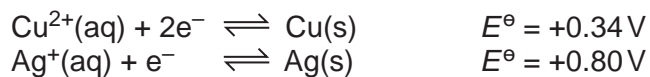
- A 0.211
B 0.426
C 0.493
D 0.994

Your answer

[1]

7

14 A cell is constructed from the two redox systems below.



Which statement(s) is/are correct for the cell?

- 1 The cell potential is 1.14 V.
- 2 The reaction at the copper electrode is $\text{Cu}(\text{s}) \rightarrow \text{Cu}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^{-}$.
- 3 The silver electrode increases in mass.

- A 1, 2 and 3
 B Only 1 and 2
 C Only 2 and 3
 D Only 1

Your answer

[1]

15 Which electron configuration(s) is/are correct?

- 1 Cr atom: $1\text{s}^22\text{s}^22\text{p}^63\text{s}^23\text{p}^63\text{d}^54\text{s}^1$
- 2 Cu atom: $1\text{s}^22\text{s}^22\text{p}^63\text{s}^23\text{p}^63\text{d}^{10}4\text{s}^1$
- 3 Fe^{2+} ion: $1\text{s}^22\text{s}^22\text{p}^63\text{s}^23\text{p}^63\text{d}^54\text{s}^1$

- A 1, 2 and 3
 B Only 1 and 2
 C Only 2 and 3
 D Only 1

Your answer

[1]

8

SECTION B

Answer **all** the questions.

16 This question is about ions and compounds containing hydrogen.

(a) Lithium aluminium hydride, LiAlH_4 , contains the AlH_4^- ion.

Draw a 'dot-and-cross' diagram to show the bonding in an AlH_4^- ion.

Show outer electrons only.

[1]

(b) Nitrogen forms NH_4^+ and NH_2^- ions.

Predict the name of the shape of, and H–N–H bond angle in, NH_4^+ and NH_2^- .

Ion	Name of shape	H–N–H bond angle
NH_4^+
NH_2^-

[2]

(c) Nitrogen, phosphorus and arsenic are in Group 15 (5) of the periodic table.

The boiling points of their hydrides are shown below.

Element	Hydride	Boiling point/°C
N	NH ₃	-33
P	PH ₃	-88
As	AsH ₃	-55

(i) Explain why the boiling point of PH₃ is lower than the boiling point of NH₃.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

(ii) Explain why the boiling point of PH₃ is lower than the boiling point of AsH₃.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

(d) Two changes are described below.

For each change,

- write an equation, including state symbols,
- state and explain how the entropy changes.

(i) The reaction of aqueous barium nitrate with aqueous sodium sulfate.

Full equation with state symbols

.....

Explanation of entropy change

.....

.....

..... [2]

(ii) The change that accompanies the standard enthalpy change of atomisation of iodine.

Equation with state symbols

.....

Explanation of entropy change

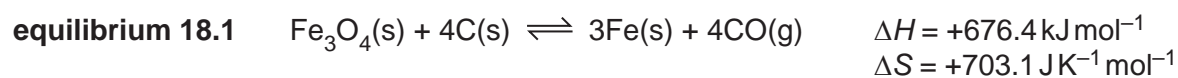
.....

.....

..... [2]

13

- (b) Iron can be extracted from its ore Fe_3O_4 using carbon.
Several equilibria are involved including **equilibrium 18.1**, shown below.



- (i) Why is **equilibrium 18.1** a *heterogeneous* equilibrium?

.....
 [1]

- (ii) Write the expression for K_p for **equilibrium 18.1**.

[1]

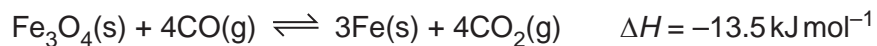
- (iii) The forward reaction in **equilibrium 18.1** is only feasible at high temperatures.

- Show that the forward reaction is **not** feasible at 25 °C.
- Calculate the minimum temperature, in K, for the forward reaction to be feasible.

minimum temperature = K [3]

14

(iv) Another equilibrium involved in the extraction of iron from Fe_3O_4 is shown below.



Enthalpy changes of formation, $\Delta_f H$, for $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4(\text{s})$ and $\text{CO}_2(\text{g})$ are shown in the table.

Compound	$\Delta_f H / \text{kJ mol}^{-1}$
$\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4(\text{s})$	-1118.5
$\text{CO}_2(\text{g})$	-393.5

Calculate the enthalpy change of formation, $\Delta_f H$, for $\text{CO}(\text{g})$.

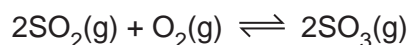
$\Delta_f H$, for $\text{CO}(\text{g}) = \dots\dots\dots \text{kJ mol}^{-1}$ [3]

15
BLANK PAGE

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE

19

- (b) A chemist investigates the equilibrium reaction between sulfur dioxide, oxygen, and sulfur trioxide, shown below.



- The chemist mixes together SO_2 and O_2 with a catalyst.
- The chemist compresses the gas mixture to a volume of 400 cm^3 .
- The mixture is heated to a constant temperature and is allowed to reach equilibrium without changing the total gas volume.

The equilibrium mixture contains 0.0540 mol SO_2 and 0.0270 mol O_2 .

At the temperature used, the numerical value for K_c is $3.045 \times 10^4\text{ dm}^3\text{ mol}^{-1}$.

- (i) Write the expression for K_c and the units of K_c for this equilibrium.

[2]

- (ii) Determine the amount, in mol, of SO_3 in the equilibrium mixture at this temperature.

Give your final answer to an **appropriate** number of significant figures.

Show all your working.

equilibrium amount of $\text{SO}_3 = \dots\dots\dots\text{ mol}$ [4]

20

- 21 This question is about the properties and reactions of ethanoic acid, CH_3COOH . Ethanoic acid is a weak acid with an acid dissociation constant, K_a , of $1.75 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ at 25°C .

- (a) A student uses a pH meter to measure the pH of a solution of CH_3COOH at 25°C . The measured pH is 2.440.

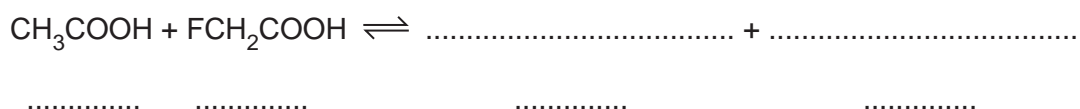
Calculate the concentration of ethanoic acid in the solution.

Give your answer to **three** significant figures.

concentration = mol dm^{-3} [3]

- (b) Ethanoic acid is added to another weak acid, fluoroethanoic acid, FCH_2COOH ($K_a = 2.19 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$). An equilibrium is set up containing two acid-base pairs.

Complete the equilibrium and label the conjugate acid-base pairs as **A1**, **B1** and **A2**, **B2**.



[2]

21

- (c) The student plans to prepare a buffer solution that has a pH of 4.50. The buffer solution will contain ethanoic acid, CH_3COOH , and sodium ethanoate, CH_3COONa .

The student plans to add 9.08 g CH_3COONa to 250 cm^3 of 0.800 mol dm^{-3} CH_3COOH . The student assumes that the volume of the solution does not change.

- (i) Show by calculation whether, or not, the student's experimental method would produce the required pH.

Show **all** your working.

[5]

- (ii) When the student prepares the buffer solution, the volume of solution increases slightly.

Suggest whether the pH of the buffer solution would be the same, greater than, or less than your calculated value in (c)(i).

Explain your reasoning.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

22

22 This question is about redox, electrode potentials and feasibility.

Table 22.1 shows standard electrode potentials for four redox systems. You need to use this information to answer the questions below.

Redox system	Equation	E°/V
1	$\text{Zn}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Zn}(\text{s})$	-0.76
2	$\text{SO}_4^{2-}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{H}^+(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{SO}_3^{2-}(\text{aq}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$	+0.17
3	$\text{Fe}^{3+}(\text{aq}) + \text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Fe}^{2+}(\text{aq})$	+0.77
4	$\text{MnO}_4^-(\text{aq}) + 8\text{H}^+(\text{aq}) + 5\text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Mn}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$	+1.51

Table 22.1

(a) A standard cell is set up in the laboratory based on redox systems **1** and **3** and the standard cell potential is measured.

(i) Draw a labelled diagram to show how this cell could be set up to measure its standard cell potential.

Include details of the apparatus, solutions and the standard conditions required to measure this standard cell potential.

Standard conditions

.....

..... [4]

(ii) Predict the standard cell potential of this cell.

standard cell potential = V [1]

23

(b) In **Table 22.1**, what is the strongest reducing agent and the strongest oxidising agent?

Strongest reducing agent

Strongest oxidising agent

[2]

(c) Electrode potentials can be used to predict the feasibility of reactions.

Construct an overall equation for the predicted reaction between the species in redox systems **2** and **4**.

..... [2]

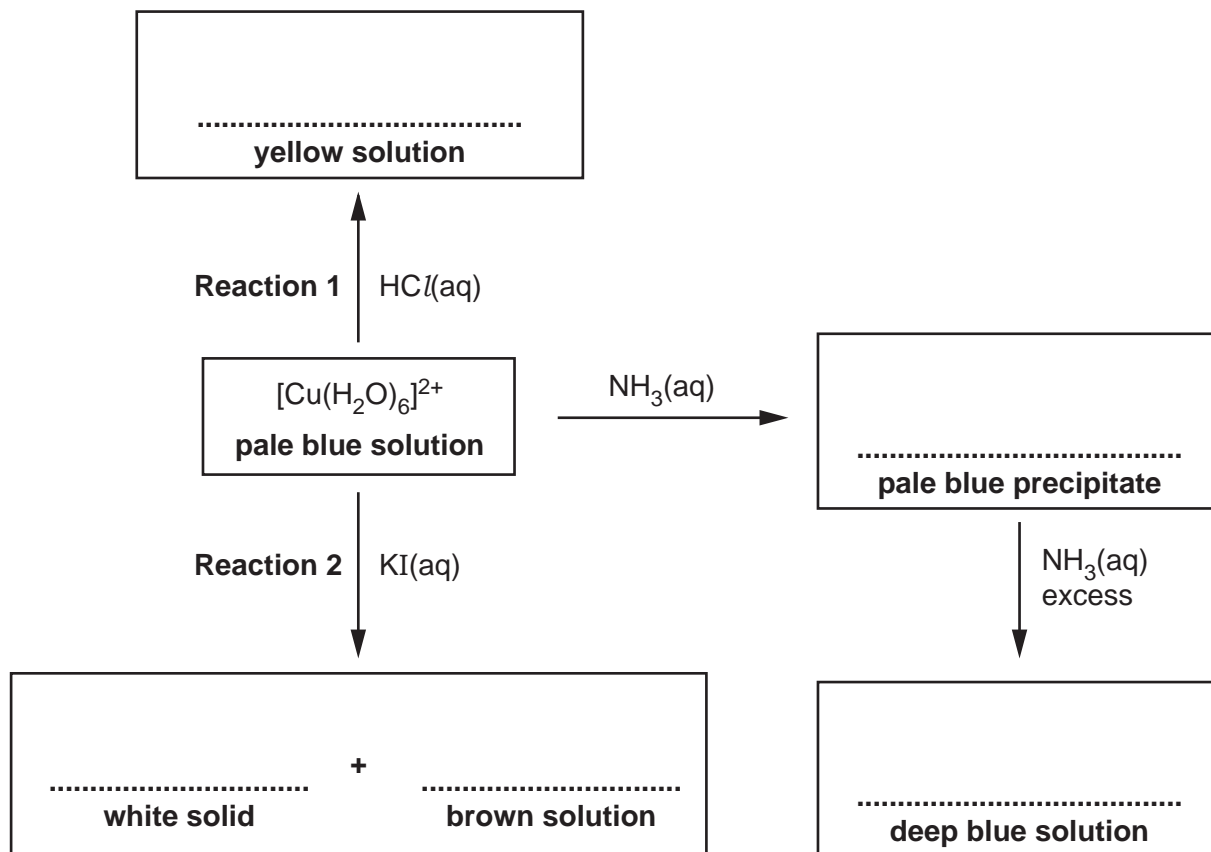
24
BLANK PAGE

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE

23 This question is about reactions of ions and compounds of transition elements.

(a) The flowchart shows reactions of the complex ion $[\text{Cu}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+}$.

(i) In the boxes, write down the formulae of the species responsible for the observations.



[5]

(ii) Name the type of reaction for **Reaction 1** and **Reaction 2**.

Reaction 1

Reaction 2

[2]

ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE

If additional space is required, you should use the following lined page(s). The question number(s) must be clearly shown in the margin(s).

A large area of lined paper for writing. It consists of a vertical solid line on the left side, creating a margin. To the right of this line, there are numerous horizontal dotted lines spaced evenly down the page, providing a guide for writing.

