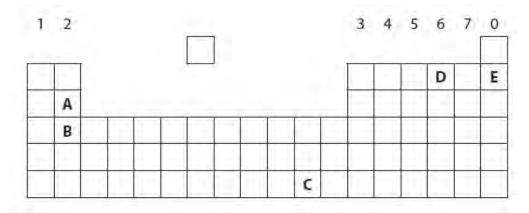
1		gnesium and calcium are in group 2 of the periodic table. They are less reactive in the metals in group 1.	
	(a)	Calcium reacts with water to form calcium hydroxide, Ca(OH) ₂ , and hydrogen, H ₂ .	
		$Ca(s) + 2H_2O(I) \rightarrow Ca(OH)_2(s) + H_2(g)$	
		Describe what would be seen when a piece of calcium is dropped into a	
		container of water.	(2)
	(b)	Magnesium reacts very slowly with cold water but it reacts faster with steam, $\rm H_2O$, and forms magnesium oxide, MgO, and hydrogen.	
		Write the balanced equation for the reaction between magnesium and steam.	(2)
	(c)	The electronic configurations of magnesium and calcium are	
		magnesium 2.8.2 calcium 2.8.8.2	
		When magnesium and calcium react with water they form positive ions.	
		Suggest an explanation, in terms of their electronic configurations, why calcium is more reactive than magnesium.	
		more reactive than magnesium.	(2)
•••••			

(d)	A sample of calcium bromide contains 0.2g calcium	m and 0.8 g bromine by mass.	
	Calculate the empirical formula of calcium bromid	e.	
	(relative atomic masses: Ca = 40, Br = 80)		(0)
			(3)
		and the last of the second	
		empirical formula =	
		(Total for Question 1 = 9 ma	rks)

2	The mediations of five allowed	A D	C D	بمام مینم الا	المراجعات مان	ما ما مع منام مناسم
2	The positions of five elements,	A.B.	. C. D	and E , are snov	wn in the b	eriodic table.

These letters are not the atomic symbols of these elements.



- (a) Use only elements **A**, **B**, **C**, **D** and **E** to answer (i) and (ii).
 - (i) Give the letters of **all** the elements that are metallic.

(1)

(ii) Give the letters of the **two** elements that have the most similar chemical properties.

(1)

(b) An atom of element **B** contains more protons than an atom of element **A**.

State how many more protons there are in an atom of element **B** than in an atom of element **A**.

(1)

		(Total for Question 2 = 9 ma	rks)
			(4)
Ex	plair	n why this element is suitable for this use.	(2)
(d) Th	e ele	ement below E in the periodic table is used to fill filament light bulbs.	
		relative atomic mass =	
	Cal	Iculate the relative atomic mass of element E .	(3)
, ,	All	the other atoms in this sample have a mass number of 20.	
(ii)	109	% of the atoms in a sample of element E have a mass number of 22.	
\times	D	32	
\boxtimes	C		
\boxtimes		12	
\times	Α	10	(1)
	Pu	t a cross (⊠) in the box next to your answer.	(4)
(i)	Но	w many electrons does this atom contain?	
(c) An	ato	m of element E has atomic number 10 and mass number 22.	

3	The elements in group 3 of the periodic table are boron, aluminium, gallium, indium							
	and thallium.							
	(a) Eleme	ents can be classified as metals or non-metals.						
	•	n, using its position in the periodic table, whether indium is a metal or a						
	non-n	netal.	(2)					
	(b) Each :	aluminium atom has 13 electrons.						
	State	the electronic configuration of an aluminium atom.	(1)					
	. ,	has an atomic number of 5.						
	There	are two isotopes of boron, boron-10 and boron-11.						
	(i) Co	omplete the sentence by putting a cross (in the box next to your answer.						
	Ev	ery boron atom contains	(1)					
	⊠ A	five protons	(1)					
	В	five neutrons						
		eleven electrons						
	□ D	eleven neutrons						

(Total for Question 3 =	= 7 marks)
,	(1)
Give the reason why the relative atomic mass is closer to 11 than 10.	
(iii) A sample of boron contains the two isotopes, boron-10 and boron-11. The relative atomic mass of boron is 10.8	
(ii) Explain what is meant by the term isotopes .	(2)

4	(a)	Atoms	contain	protons,	neutrons	and	electrons.
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Complete the table to show the relative mass and relative charge of each particle and its position in an atom.

(3)

	relative mass	relative charge	position in atom
proton		+1	
neutron	1		in nucleus
electron			

				•						0.0
	elect	ron								
(b)	Comp	lete the sente	ence by put	ting a	cross (⊠) in 1	the box	next to	your answer.	
	An ato	om of an elen	nent alway :	s conta	ins					(4)
	A	more proto	ns than neı	ıtrons						(1)
	В	equal numb			d neut	rons				
	C	more electr	ons than pr	otons						
	D	equal numb	pers of prot	ons and	d elect	trons				
(c)	The sy	mbols for so	me atoms a	re give	n in th	ne box				
			Ca	Cl	K	N	Ne	0		
	From	the box, choo	ose the sym	bol of						
	(i) an	atom in grou	up 2 of the	periodi	c tablo	9				(1)
	(ii) an	atom that re	adily forms	an ion	with	a charg	ge of 2–			(1)

(d) The formula of aluminium nitrate is Al(NO ₃) ₃	
(i) State the total number of atoms in the formula $AI(NO_3)_3$	(1)
(ii) What is the most likely formula of aluminium nitride?Put a cross (⋈) in the box next to your answer.	(1)
\triangle A AI(NO ₃) ₂	(1)
■ B AINO ₃	
□ C AINO ₂	
D AIN	

(Total for Question 4 = 8 marks)

5 (a) The table shows the number of electrons, neutrons and protons in particles P, Q, R, S, T and V.

moutielo	number of							
particle	electrons	neutrons	protons					
Р	1	0	1					
Q	3	4	3					
R	8	8	8					
S	13	14	13					
Т	18	16	16					
V	18	20	20					

(i)	Which particle is a negatively charged ion?

Put a cross (\boxtimes) in the box next to your answer.

(1)

- **B** S
- □ V
- (ii) Which particles are atoms of metals?

Put a cross (☒) in the box next to your answer.

(1)

- A P and R
- B Q and R
- C Q and S
- **D** Q, S and V

(b) Ea	ch element has an atomic number.		
(i)	State what is meant by atomic number .	(1)	
(ii)	The atomic number of boron is 5. Boron exists as two isotopes boron-10 and boron-11.		
	Use this information to explain why boron-10 and boron-11 are isotopes.	(2)	
(c) (i)	Explain what is meant by the term relative atomic mass.	(2)	
(ii)	A sample of boron contains 19.7% of boron-10. 80.3% of boron-11.		
	Use this information to calculate the relative atomic mass of boron.	(3)	