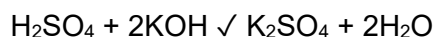


1(a). In a neutralisation reaction dilute sulfuric acid, H_2SO_4 , reacts with potassium hydroxide solution, KOH .



Calculate the mass of potassium sulfate, K_2SO_4 , that could be made from 6.54 g of dilute sulfuric acid, H_2SO_4 .

Give your answer to **3** significant figures.

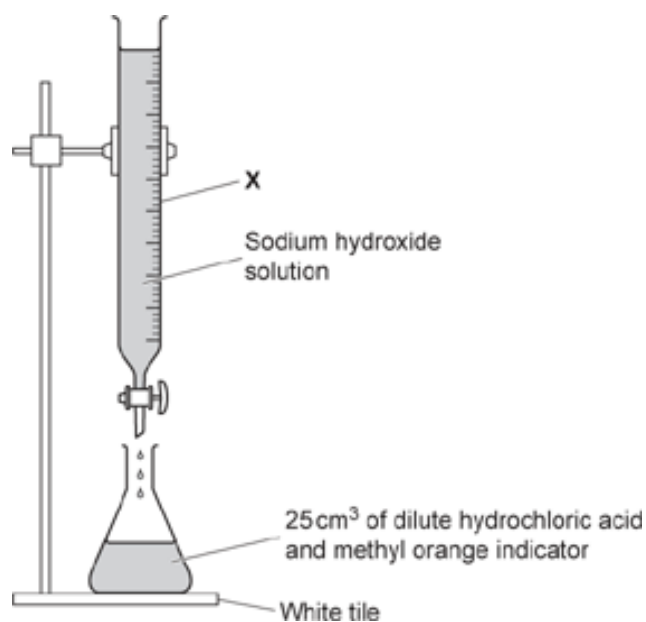
Relative atomic mass (A_r): $\text{H} = 1.0$ $\text{K} = 39.1$ $\text{O} = 16.0$ $\text{S} = 32.1$

Mass of potassium sulfate = g **[4]**

(b). A student investigates the neutralisation reaction between sodium hydroxide solution and dilute hydrochloric acid.

They do a titration experiment.

The diagram shows the apparatus they use.



What is the name of the piece of equipment labelled **X**?

..... **[1]**

(c). The student places the conical flask on a white tile.

Explain why.

..... **[1]**

(d). The student adds the alkali to the acid drop by drop near the endpoint of the titration.

Explain why.

[1]

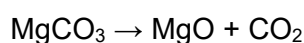
(e). The neutralisation reaction between sodium hydroxide solution, NaOH, and dilute hydrochloric acid, HCl, makes a salt and water.

Write the **balanced symbol** equation for the reaction.

[2]

2. Magnesium carbonate, MgCO_3 , decomposes to make magnesium oxide, MgO .

Carbon dioxide is a waste product.



Relative formula mass (M_r): $\text{MgO} = 40.3$ $\text{CO}_2 = 44.0$

What is the atom economy of the reaction?

$$\text{atom economy} = \frac{M_r \text{ of desired product}}{\text{total } M_r \text{ mass of all products}} \times 100$$

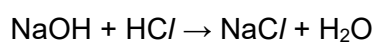
Use the equation:

- A 47.8%
- B 52.2%
- C 91.6%
- D 109.0%

Your answer

[1]

3. This is the equation for a reaction.



i. What type of reaction is this?

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Polymerisation

☐

Neutralisation

☐

Reversible

☐

Thermal decomposition

☐

[1]

- ii. Water is a waste product in this reaction.

Calculate the **atom economy** for the reaction.

Relative atomic mass (A_r): H = 1.0 O = 16.0 Na = 23.0 Cl = 35.5

Atom economy = % **[3]**

4. Iron reacts with dilute sulfuric acid, H_2SO_4 .

Iron sulfate, FeSO_4 , and hydrogen gas, H_2 , are made.

- i. Write the **balanced symbol** equation for this reaction.

..... **[1]**

- ii. A student reacts 2.8 g of iron with dilute sulfuric acid.

The student makes 5.4 g of iron sulfate.

They predicted that they should have made 7.6 g of iron sulfate.

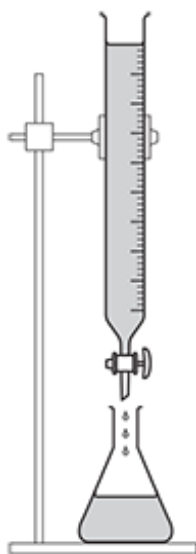
Calculate their **percentage yield**.

Give your answer to **1** decimal place.

Percentage yield of iron sulfate = % **[3]**

5. A student plans a titration experiment.

The diagram shows some of the apparatus they use.



The student writes their method.

- A** Add a few drops of methyl orange indicator.
- B** Fill the burette with dilute hydrochloric acid. Record the initial reading on the burette.
- C** Empty the sodium hydroxide solution from the pipette into a conical flask.
- D** Stop adding the dilute hydrochloric acid when the indicator just changes colour.
- E** Repeat these steps until you have two concordant results.
- F** Use a pipette filler to fill a glass pipette with 25.0 cm^3 of sodium hydroxide solution.
- G** Add the dilute hydrochloric acid to the sodium hydroxide solution while swirling the conical flask.

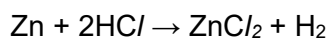
The steps in the method are **not** in the correct order.

Write the letters in the boxes to show the correct order of the steps. The first and last steps have been filled in for you.

B						E
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[4]

6. In an experiment, a teacher reacts 0.1 g of zinc with excess hydrochloric acid.

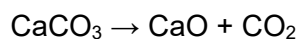


Calculate the **mass** of hydrogen gas made.

Relative atomic mass (A_r): H = 1.0 Zn = 65.4

Mass of hydrogen gas = g **[3]**

7. Calcium carbonate, CaCO_3 , thermally decomposes to make calcium oxide, CaO , and carbon dioxide.



5.0 g of calcium carbonate makes 2.8 g of calcium oxide.

How much carbon dioxide is made?

- A** 2.2 g
- B** 2.8 g
- C** 4.4 g
- D** 7.8 g

Your answer

[1]

END OF QUESTION PAPER