

# GCSE CHEMISTRY

Chemistry Test 1: Atomic structure and the periodic table and  
Bonding, structure and the properties of matter (Higher)

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Total number of marks: 34

0 3

This question is about silver iodide.

Silver iodide is produced in the reaction between silver nitrate solution and sodium iodide solution.

The equation for the reaction is:



0 3 . 1

A student investigated the law of conservation of mass.

This is the method used.

1. Pour silver nitrate solution into a beaker labelled **A**.
2. Pour sodium iodide solution into a beaker labelled **B**.
3. Measure the masses of both beakers and their contents.
4. Pour the solution from beaker **B** into beaker **A**.
5. Measure the masses of both beakers and their contents again.

**Table 3** shows the student's results.

**Table 3**

|                              | Mass before mixing in g | Mass after mixing in g |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Beaker <b>A</b> and contents | 78.26                   | 108.22                 |
| Beaker <b>B</b> and contents | 78.50                   | 48.54                  |

Explain how the results demonstrate the law of conservation of mass.

You should use data from **Table 3** in your answer.

**[2 marks]**

0 3 . 2 Suggest how the student could separate the insoluble silver iodide from the mixture at the end of the reaction.

[1 mark]

The student purified the separated silver iodide.

This is the method used.

1. Rinse the silver iodide with distilled water.
2. Warm the silver iodide.

0 3 . 3 Suggest **one** impurity that was removed by rinsing with water.

[1 mark]

0 3 . 4 Suggest why the student warmed the silver iodide.

[1 mark]

- 0 3 . 5** Calculate the percentage atom economy for the production of silver iodide in this reaction.

The equation for the reaction is:



Give your answer to 3 significant figures.

Relative formula masses ( $M_r$ ):  $\text{AgNO}_3 = 170$   $\text{NaI} = 150$   $\text{AgI} = 235$   $\text{NaNO}_3 = 85$

**[4 marks]**

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Percentage atom economy (3 significant figures) = \_\_\_\_\_ %

- 0 3 . 6** Give **one** reason why reactions with a high atom economy are used in industry.

**[1 mark]**

0 4 This question is about atomic structure.

0 4 . 1 Atoms contain subatomic particles.

**Table 2** shows properties of two subatomic particles.

Complete **Table 2**.

[2 marks]

**Table 2**

| Name of particle | Relative mass | Relative charge |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| neutron          |               |                 |
|                  |               | +1              |

An element **X** has two isotopes.

The isotopes have different mass numbers.

0 4 . 2 Define mass number.

[1 mark]

0 4 . 3 Why is the mass number different in the two isotopes?

[1 mark]

0 4 . 4 The model of the atom changed as new evidence was discovered.

The plum pudding model suggested that the atom was a ball of positive charge with electrons embedded in it.

Evidence from the alpha particle scattering experiment led to a change in the model of the atom from the plum pudding model.

Explain how.

[4 marks]

0 6

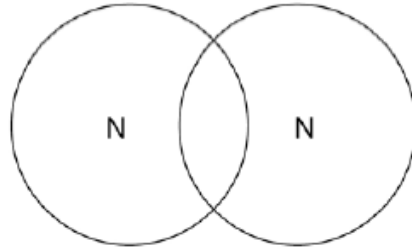
This question is about structure and bonding.

0 6 . 1

Complete the dot and cross diagram to show the covalent bonding in a nitrogen molecule,  $N_2$

Show only the electrons in the outer shell.

[2 marks]



0 6 . 2

Explain why nitrogen is a gas at room temperature.

Answer in terms of nitrogen's structure.

[3 marks]

Graphite and fullerenes are forms of carbon.

0 6 . 3

Graphite is soft and is a good conductor of electricity.

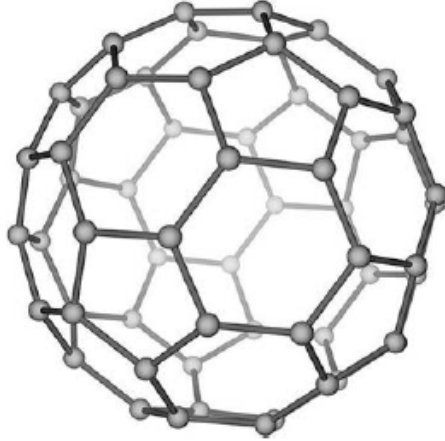
Explain why graphite has these properties.

Answer in terms of structure and bonding.

[4 marks]

0 6 . 4 **Figure 5** shows a model of a Buckminsterfullerene molecule.

**Figure 5**



A lubricant is a substance that allows materials to move over each other easily.

Suggest why Buckminsterfullerene is a good lubricant.

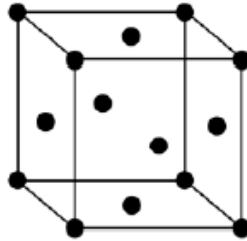
Use **Figure 5**.

**[2 marks]**

Silver can form cubic nanocrystals.

**Figure 6** represents a silver nanocrystal.

**Figure 6**



**0 6 . 5** A silver nanocrystal is a cube of side 20 nm

Calculate the surface area to volume ratio of the nanocrystal.

**[3 marks]**

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Surface area to volume ratio = \_\_\_\_\_

**0 6 . 6** Silver nanoparticles are sometimes used in socks to prevent foot odour.

Suggest why it is cheaper to use nanoparticles of silver rather than coarse particles of silver.

**[2 marks]**