## Questions are for both separate science and combined science students unless indicated in the question

(a) (i)	Complete	e the table of in	formation abou	it two isotopes o	of potassium.	(3)
		Atomic number	Mass number	Number of protons	Number of neutrons	
		19	39			
				19	22	
			$^{6}Li = 7.4\%$			
		nformation to c r answer to one	alculate the rel	ative atomic ma	ss of lithium.	(2)
			alculate the rel	ative atomic ma	ss of lithium. mic mass of lith	
	Give you	r answer to one	calculate the related decimal place.	ative atomic ma	mic mass of lith	ium =

(c) A few drops of phenolphthalein are added to the liquid in the trough at the end of the reaction. A colour change occurs.	
(i) State the final colour of the liquid in the trough.	(1)
 (ii) Give the formula of the ion formed during the reaction that causes this colour	change. (1)
(d) The electronic configurations of lithium and potassium are	
Li 2,1 K 2,8,1	
Explain why potassium is more reactive than lithium. (separate only)	(2)
 (Total for Question 1 = 11 m	arks)

2	remove the carbon dioxide astronauts breathe out.
	The equations for the reactions with carbon dioxide are
	$2LiOH + CO_2 \rightarrow Li_2CO_3 + H_2O$
	$2Li_2O_2 + 2CO_2 \rightarrow 2Li_2CO_3 + O_2$
	(a) Explain, with reference to these equations, two advantages of using lithium peroxide, rather than lithium hydroxide, to remove carbon dioxide from the air in a spacecraft.  (2)

(b)	(i)	Calculate the mass of lithium hydroxide needed to react with 100 g of carbon dioxide.
		$[M_r \text{ of LiOH} = 24]$
		(3)
		mass of lithium hydroxide =g
	(ii)	Calculate the volume of carbon dioxide, at room temperature and pressure, removed by 100 g of lithium peroxide.
		$[M_{\rm r} \text{ of Li}_2 O_2 = 46]$
		Assume that one mole of gas has a volume of 24 000 cm <sup>3</sup> at rtp. (separate only)
		(3)
		volume of carbon dioxide =cm <sup>3</sup>
		(Total for Question 2= 8 marks)

3	A teacher added some of the Group 1 elements to separate samples of water.	
	(a) State two observations that could be made when a small piece of sodium is added to a large trough containing water.	
		(2)
1		
_		
2		
	(b) In another experiment she added a small piece of a different Group 1 element and noticed that the reaction was less vigorous.	
	Which element did she add in this experiment?	4.53
		(1)
	(c) In another experiment she added a small piece of potassium to a large trough containing water. This time she observed a lilac flame.	
	(i) Identify the gas that burned.	
		(1)
	(ii) Give the formula of the ion that caused the flame to be lilac.	(4)
		(1)


(d) When the Group 1 elements react with water, each of their atoms loses an electron from its outer shell. For sodium and potassium, these processes can be represented

4 A small piece of potassium is added to water.					
The list below shows some statements.					
Only four of these statements describe what happens when potassium reacts with water.					
Place a cross (⋈) in the box next to each of the <b>four</b> correct statements.					
potassium oxide solution is formed	×				
fizzing occurs	$\boxtimes$				
potassium sinks to the bottom of the water					
potassium moves around					
potassium melts					
bubbles of oxygen gas are produced					
a lilac flame is seen					
potassium reacts to form an acidic solution					
	(Total for Question 4 = 4 marks)				