Model Answer

AQA

Please write clearly in block capitals.

Centre number | | | | | | Candidate number | | | | |

Surname _____

Forename(s) _____

Candidate signature _____

Boundaries: BOTH 52 = A, 45 = B, 38 = C, 31 = D, 24 = E

AS CHEMISTRY

Paper 1: Inorganic and Physical Chemistry

Friday 27 May 2016 Morning Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:
- the Periodic Table/Data Sheet, provided as an insert (enclosed)
- a ruler with millimetre measurements
- a calculator, which you are expected to use where appropriate.

Instructions
- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **all** questions.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- All working must be shown.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

Information
- The maximum mark for this paper is 80.
- The Periodic Table/Data Sheet is provided as in insert.

Advice
- You are advised to spend about 65 minutes on **Section A** and 25 minutes on **Section B**.

Section A

Answer **all** questions in this section.

1 This question is about electron configuration.

0 1 . 1 Give the full electron configuration of an Al atom and of a Cr^{3+} ion.

[2 marks]

Al atom $1s^2\ 2s^2\ 2p^6\ 3s^2\ 3p^1$

Cr^{3+} ion $1s^2\ 2s^2\ 2p^6\ 3s^2\ 3p^6\ 3d^3$

0 1 . 2 Deduce the formula of the ion that has a charge of 2+ with the same electron configuration as krypton.

[1 mark]

Sr^{2+}

0 1 . 3 Deduce the formula of the compound that contains 2+ ions and 3− ions that both have the same electron configuration as argon.

[1 mark]

Ca_3P_2

Turn over for the next question

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE
ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED

2 This question is about Period 3 of the Periodic Table.

0 2 . 1 Deduce which of Na^+ and Mg^{2+} is the smaller ion.
Explain your answer.

[2 marks]

Smaller ion Mg^{2+}

Explanation Because Mg^{2+} has more protons as well as having similar shielding.

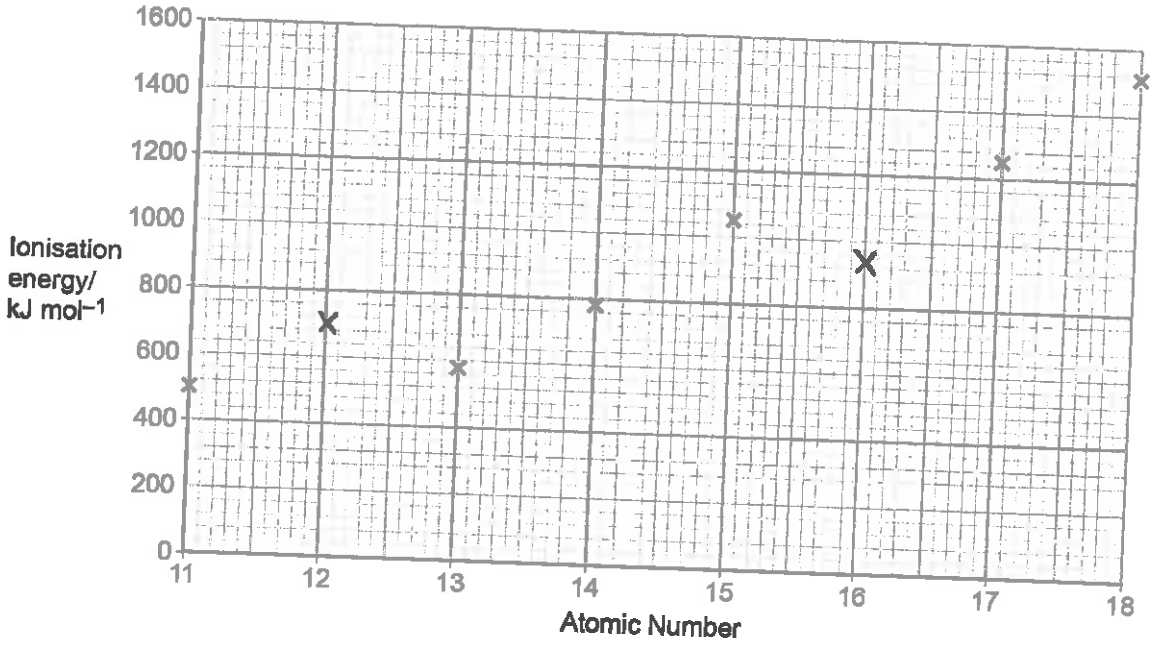
0 2 . 2 Write an equation to represent the process that occurs when the first ionisation energy for sodium is measured.

[1 mark]

$Na(g) \longrightarrow Na^+(g) + e^-$

0 2 . 3 The first ionisation energies of some Period 3 elements are shown in **Figure 1**.

Figure 1



Complete **Figure 1** by plotting the approximate first ionisation energy values for magnesium and sulfur.

Explain why the first ionisation energy of sulfur is different from that of phosphorus.

[4 marks]

Sulfur is the first of the period 3 elements where a pair of electrons occupies an orbital. This pair of electrons in the 3p repel each other making it easier to remove than expected.

3 This question is about a white solid, $MHCO_3$, that dissolves in water and reacts with hydrochloric acid to give a salt.

$$MHCO_3 + HCl \rightarrow MCl + H_2O + CO_2$$

A student was asked to design an experiment to determine a value for the M_r of $MHCO_3$. The student dissolved 1464 mg of $MHCO_3$ in water and made the solution up to 250 cm^3.
25.0 cm^3 samples of the solution were titrated with 0.102 mol dm^{-3} hydrochloric acid. The results are shown in **Table 1**.

Table 1

	Rough	1	2	3
Initial burette reading / cm^3	0.00	10.00	19.50	29.25
Final burette reading / cm^3	10.00	19.50	29.25	38.90
Titre / cm^3	10.00	9.50	9.75 *	9.65 *

0 3 . 1 Calculate the mean titre and use this to determine the amount, in moles, of HCl that reacted with 25.0 cm^3 of the $MHCO_3$ solution.

[3 marks]

$\frac{9.65 + 9.75}{2} = 9.70 cm^3$

$C = \frac{m}{V}$ $C \times V = m$ $0.102 \times \left(\frac{9.70}{1000}\right) = 0.0009894$ moles

0 3 . 2 Calculate the amount, in moles, of $MHCO_3$ in 250 cm^3 of the solution.
Then calculate the experimental value for the M_r of $MHCO_3$.
Give your answer to the appropriate number of significant figures.

[3 marks]

$9.894 \times 10^{-4} \times 10 = 9.894 \times 10^{-3}$ moles

1:1 ratio ∴ 9.894×10^{-3} moles of $MHCO_3$

moles = $\frac{\text{mass}}{Mr}$ $\frac{\text{mass}}{\text{moles}} = Mr$ $\frac{(1464/1000)}{9.894 \times 10^{-3}} = 147.97$ so 148

0 3 . 3 The student identified use of the burette as the largest source of uncertainty in the experiment.

Using the same apparatus, suggest how the procedure could be improved to reduce the percentage uncertainty in using the burette.

Justify your suggested improvement.

[2 marks]

Suggestion A larger mass of $MHCO_3$

Justification So a larger volume of HCl would be needed.

0 3 . 4 Another student is required to make up 250 cm^3 of an aqueous solution that contains a known mass of $MHCO_3$. The student is provided with a sample bottle containing the $MHCO_3$.

Describe the method, including apparatus and practical details, that the student should use to prepare the solution.

[6 marks]

- weigh the sample bottle containing the $MHCO_3$.
- Transfer the solid to a beaker and the reweigh the bottle. Calculate the difference in mass.
- Dissolve the solid $MHCO_3$ in water and stir until completely dissolved.
- transfer the solution to a volumetric flask and make up to the 250cm^3 - ensuring you use washings from initial beaker and rinsing stirring rod to ensure total transfer.
- shake/invert flask to ensure mixing.

More answer space is available on page 8

4 **Table 2** shows some data about the elements bromine and magnesium.

Table 2

Element	Melting point / K	Boiling point / K
Bromine	266	332
Magnesium	923	1383

0 4 . 1 In terms of structure and bonding explain why the boiling point of bromine is different from that of magnesium. Suggest why magnesium is a liquid over a much greater temperature range compared to bromine.

[5 marks]

Bromine is a simple covalent molecule so has weak intermolecular forces (vanderwaals) between its molecules - it therefore requires a low amount of energy to break these and has a low B.P.

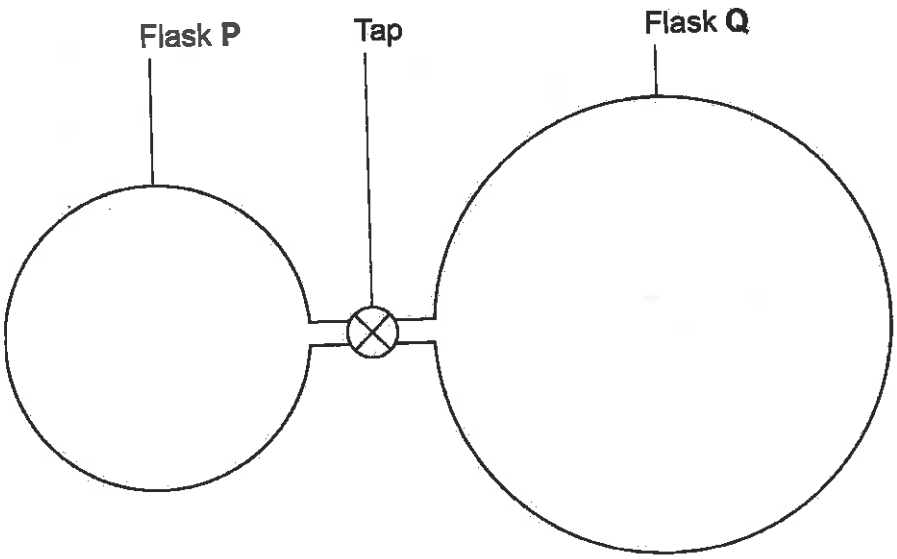
Magnesium is a metal and therefore has metallic bonding. This consists of positive metal ions and a sea of delocalised electrons. In order to break this a large amount of energy is required.

Mg has a much larger liquid range as the forces of attraction are much stronger.

5 **Figure 2** represents two glass flasks, **P** and **Q**, connected via a tap.

Flask **Q** (volume = 1.00×10^3 cm^3) is filled with ammonia (NH_3) at 102 kPa and 300 K. The tap is closed and there is a vacuum in flask **P**.
(Gas constant R = 8.31 $J\,K^{-1}\,mol^{-1}$)

Figure 2



0 5 . 1 Calculate the mass of ammonia in flask **Q**.
Give your answer to the appropriate number of significant figures.

[3 marks]

$PV = nRT$ $\quad \frac{PV}{RT} = n$ $\quad 102kpa \times 1000 = 102000Pa$

$1 \times 10^3 cm^3 \div 1{,}000{,}000 = 1 \times 10^{-3} m^3$

$n = \frac{102000 \times 1 \times 10^{-3}}{8.31 \times 300} = 0.0409$ moles

$0.0409 \times 17 = 0.696g$

0 5 . 2 When the tap is opened, ammonia passes into flask **P**. The temperature decreases by 5 °C. The final pressure in both flasks is 75.0 kPa.
Calculate the volume, in cm^3, of flask **P**.

[3 marks]

$PV = nRT$ $V = \frac{nRT}{P}$ $300 - 5 = 295K$

$75kpa = 75000Pa$

$V = \frac{0.0409 \times 8.31 \times 295}{75000}$ $V = 1.34 \times 10^{-3} m^3$

$1.34 \times 10^{-3} - 1 \times 10^{-3} = 3.4 \times 10^{-4} m^3$

$3.4 \times 10^{-4} \times 1000000 = 340 cm^3$

Turn over for the next question

6

0 6 . 1 Explain how ions are accelerated, detected and have their abundance determined in a time of flight (TOF) mass spectrometer.

[3 marks]

Ions are accelerated by the electric field. Ions hit the detector gain an electron and in doing so a current forms. The size of the current is directly proportional to the abundance of that specific ion.

0 6 . 2 Calculate the mass, in kg, of a single $^{52}Cr^{+}$ ion.
Assume that the mass of a $^{52}Cr^{+}$ ion is the same as that of a ^{52}Cr atom.

(The Avogadro constant L = 6.022×10^{23} mol^{-1})

[1 mark]

$\frac{52}{1000} = 0.052kg$ (per mole) $\quad \frac{0.052}{6.022 \times 10^{23}} = 8.64 \times 10^{-26}$

0 6 . 3 In a TOF mass spectrometer the kinetic energy (KE) of a $^{52}Cr^{+}$ ion was 1.269×10^{-13} J

Calculate the velocity of the ion using the equation.

$$KE = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

(m = mass/kg and v = velocity/ms^{-1})

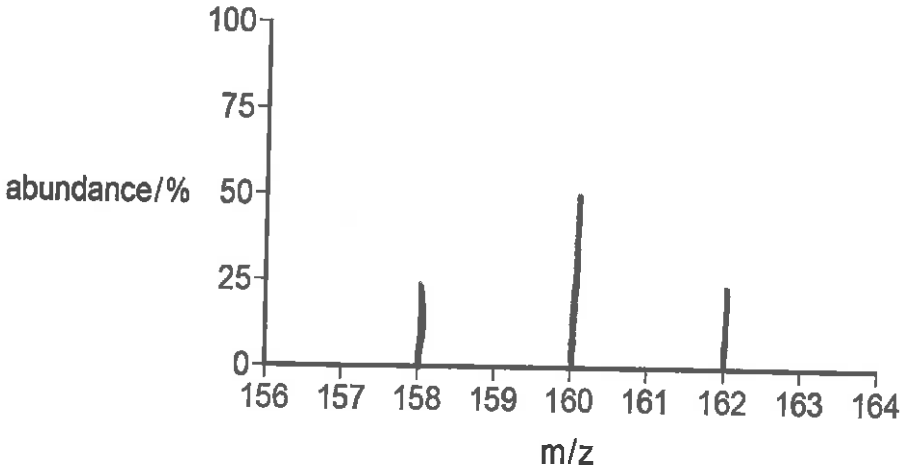
[2 marks]

$\sqrt{\frac{KE}{0.5 \times m}} = v \quad \sqrt{\frac{1.269 \times 10^{-13}}{0.5 \times 8.64 \times 10^{-26}}} = 1.71 \times 10^{6} m/s$

0 6 . 4 Bromine has two isotopes, ^{79}Br and ^{81}Br, in approximately equal abundance. In a TOF mass spectrometer bromine forms ions with formula $[Br_2]^+$

Sketch the pattern of peaks you would expect to see in the mass spectrum of a sample of bromine.

[2 marks]



0 6 . 5 A sample of xenon has A_r = 131.31. The sample consists of four isotopes. The abundances of three of the isotopes are shown in **Table 3**. The data for one of the isotopes, ^{m}Xe, is missing.

Table 3

Isotope	^{129}Xe	^{131}Xe	^{132}Xe	^{m}Xe
% abundance	28.0	25.0	27.0	To be calculated

Use the data to calculate the abundance of isotope ^{m}Xe and calculate m, the mass number of ^{m}Xe. Show your working.

[4 marks]

100 - (28 + 25 + 27) = 20%

$\frac{(129 \times 28) + (131 \times 25) + (132 \times 27) + (m \times 20)}{100} = 131.31$

if m = 0 then = 104.51 so

131.31 − 104.51 = 26.8

$m \times \left(\frac{20}{100}\right) = 26.8 \quad \therefore \quad m = \frac{26.8}{(20/100)}$

m = 134

7 Ammonia reacts with aluminium chloride as shown by the equation:

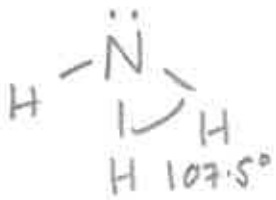
$$NH_3 + AlCl_3 \rightarrow H_3NAlCl_3$$

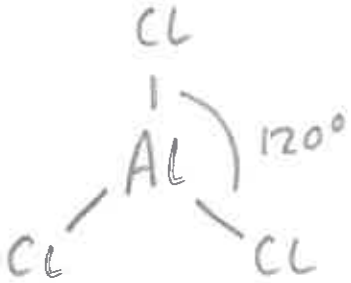
0 7 . 1 Draw diagrams to illustrate the shapes of NH_3 molecules and of $AlCl_3$ molecules.

Include in your diagrams any lone pairs of electrons that influence the shape.

Indicate the values of the bond angles.

[3 marks]





0 7 . 2 Name the type of bond formed between N and Al in H_3NAlCl_3 and explain how this bond is formed.

[2 marks]

Type of bond Dative Covalent

Explanation the Nitrogen atom has donated its pair of electrons to the Aluminium.

0 7 . 3 Explain how the value of the Cl-Al-Cl bond angle in $AlCl_3$ changes, if at **all**, on formation of the compound H_3NAlCl_3

[2 marks]

The Aluminium atom now has four pairs of electrons surrounding it. Shape changes from trigonal planar to tetrahedral so bond angle decreases.

Turn over for the next question

8 A student oxidised a solution of hydrochloric acid with a few drops of sodium chlorate(I) solution. The reaction mixture effervesced and turned pale green. The gas formed bleached universal indicator paper.

0 8 . 1 Write a half-equation for the oxidation of chloride ions.

[1 mark]

$2Cl^- \rightarrow Cl_2 + 2e^-$

0 8 . 2 Write a half-equation for the reduction of chlorate(I) ions to chlorine in acidic conditions.

[1 mark]

$2ClO^- + 4H^+ + 2e^- \rightarrow Cl_2 + 2H_2O$

0 8 . 3 Write an overall equation for the redox reaction of chlorate(I) ions with hydrochloric acid.

[1 mark]

$ClO^- + Cl^- + 2H^+ \rightarrow Cl_2 + H_2O$

0 8 . 4 A solution of sodium chlorate(I) was added to a colourless solution of potassium iodide.
Suggest what is observed.

Explain the reaction that leads to this observation.

[3 marks]

Turns brown. This would be due to Iodine, as the I^- is oxidised.

9

0 9 . 1 A student was given a powder made from a mixture of anhydrous barium chloride and anhydrous magnesium chloride. The student dissolved 1.056 g of the powder in water in a conical flask and added an excess of sulfuric acid. A white precipitate formed and was filtered off, washed and dried. The mass of this solid was 0.764 g.

Identify the white precipitate and calculate the percentage, by mass, of magnesium chloride in the powder.

[4 marks]

White ppt = $BaSO_4$

nr of $BaSO_4$ → $\frac{0.764}{233.4} = 3.27 \times 10^{-3}$ moles of $BaSO_4$

$BaCl_2 = 208.3$ so 3.27×10^{-3} moles $\times 208.3 = 0.68g$ of $BaCl_2$

$\therefore 1.056 - 0.6818 = 0.3742g$ of $MgCl_2$

$\frac{0.3742}{1.056} \times 100 = 35.4\%$

Turn over for the next question

Section B

Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided

Only **one** answer per question is allowed.
For each answer completely fill in the circle alongside the appropriate answer.

CORRECT METHOD ● WRONG METHODS ⊗ ⊙ ≋ √

If you want to change your answer you must cross out your original answer as shown. ⊠

If you wish to return to an answer previously crossed out, ring the answer you now wish to select as shown. ⊗

You may do your working out in the blank spaces around the questions but this will not be marked. Do **not** use additional sheets for this working.

1 0 Which element is in the d-block of the Periodic Table?

[1 mark]

A Selenium ○

B Antimony ○

C Tantalum ●

D Lead ○

1 1 Which species contains an element with an oxidation state of +4?

[1 mark]

A NO_2^+ ○

B ClO_3^- ○

C H_2SO_3 ●

D PCl_5 ○

1 2 There are 392 mol of pure gold in a bar measuring 10 cm by 10 cm by 40 cm. What is the density of gold in kg dm^{-3}?

[1 mark]

A 193 ○

B 19.3 ●

C 1.93 ○

D 0.193 ○

$d = \frac{mass}{vol}$

$10 \times 10 \times 40 = 4000 cm^3$

$392 \times 197 = 77224 g$

$\frac{77224}{4000} =$

1 3 Ions of two isotopes of iron are

$^{53}Fe^{2+}$ $^{56}Fe^{2+}$

Which statement is correct?

[1 mark]

A The ions of both the isotopes have the electronic configuration $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^6$ ○

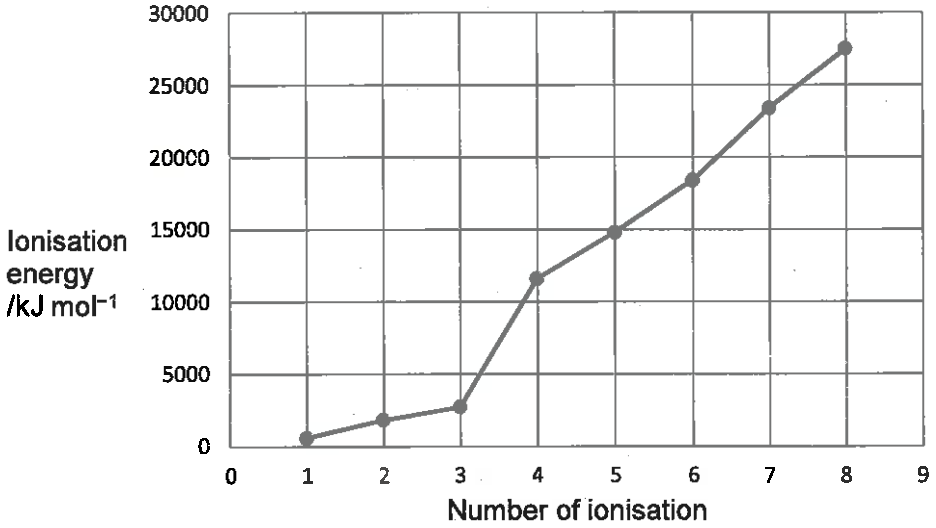
B The ions of both the isotopes contains 26 neutrons ○

C $^{53}Fe^{2+}$ has fewer protons than $^{56}Fe^{2+}$ ○

D After acceleration to the same kinetic energy $^{56}Fe^{2+}$ will move more slowly than $^{53}Fe^{2+}$ ●

1 4 The successive ionisation energies for element X are shown in **Figure 3**.

Figure 3



Which element is X?

[1 mark]

A Nitrogen ○

B Phosphorus ○

C Aluminium ●

D Boron ○

1 5 Which of these decreases down Group 2?

[1 mark]

A First ionisation energy ●

B Atomic radius ○

C Number of protons ○

D Reactivity with water ○

Refer to the unbalanced equation below when answering questions **16** and **17**.

$$K_2Cr_2O_7 + 3H_2C_2O_4 + \_H_2SO_4 \rightarrow Cr_2(SO_4)_3 + \_H_2O + 6CO_2 + K_2SO_4$$

16 In the balanced equation the mole ratio for sulfuric acid to water is

[1 mark]

Just balance sulfur first then oxygen.

A 1 : 4 ○

B 1 : 2 ○

C 4 : 7 ●

D 4 : 9 ○

$C^{+3} \rightarrow C^{+4} + e^-$

reducing agent

17 What is the reducing agent in this reaction?

[1 mark]

A H^+ ○

B $C_2O_4^{2-}$ ●

C K^+ ○

D $Cr_2O_7^{2-}$ ○

1 8 Which substance exists as a macromolecule?

[1 mark]

A Cu

B SiO_2 ← Like Diamond

C P_4O_{10}

D MgO

1 9 A pale brown mixture of NO_2 and N_2O_4 is allowed to reach equilibrium in a sealed gas syringe according to the following equation.

$$2NO_2(g) \rightleftharpoons N_2O_4(g)$$

When the plunger is pushed further into the syringe the pressure increases and the mixture becomes paler in colour.

When the syringe is placed in a hot oven the mixture becomes darker in colour.

Which of the following statements is correct?

[1 mark]

A NO_2 is brown and the forward reaction is exothermic.

B NO_2 is brown and the forward reaction is endothermic.

C NO_2 is colourless and the forward reaction is exothermic.

D NO_2 is colourless and the forward reaction is endothermic.

2 0 Which molecule has the largest dipole?

[1 mark]

A ClF_3

B BF_3

C SF_6

D CF_4

All Symmetrical

2 1 In a molecule of a hydrocarbon, the fraction by mass of carbon is $\frac{9}{11}$

What is the empirical formula of the hydrocarbon?

[1 mark]

A CH

B CH_3

C C_3H_8 = 44

D C_5H_{12}

C H
0.81 0.18
9/11 2/11
0.81/12 0.18/1
= 0.0675 0.18
0.0675 0.0675
×3 1 2.6 × 3
C_3H_8

2 2 131.3 38

30 cm^3 of xenon are mixed with 20 cm^3 of fluorine. The gases react according to the following equation. Assume that the temperature and pressure remain constant.

$$Xe(g) + F_2(g) \rightarrow XeF_2(g)$$

What is the final volume of gas after the reaction is complete?

[1 mark]

A 50 cm^3 ○

B 40 cm^3 ○

C 30 cm^3 ●

D 20 cm^3 ○

$\frac{30}{1000} = \frac{0.03\,dm^3}{24} = 1.25\times10^{-3}$ moles $\quad \frac{20}{1000} = \frac{0.02\,dm^3}{24} = 0.00083$

∴ 0.00083 of XeF_2 formed

and

$1.25\times10^{-3} - 0.00083 = 0.000416$ Xe left over

total moles $0.00083 + 0.000416 = 0.001246 \times 24 = 0.02992 \times 1000 = 29.92$

2 3 Which of the following solutions would react exactly with a solution containing 0.0500 mol sulfuric acid?

[1 mark]

A 50.0 cm^3 of 1.00 mol dm^{-3} KOH ○

B 100.0 cm^3 of 2.00 mol dm^{-3} KOH ○

C 100.0 cm^3 of 2.00 mol dm^{-3} $Ba(OH)_2$ ○

D 50.0 cm^3 of 1.00 mol dm^{-3} $Ba(OH)_2$ ●

$C = \frac{n}{V}$ $\quad 1 \times \left(\frac{50}{1000}\right) = 0.05$ moles

$Ba(OH)_2 \rightarrow Ba^{2+} + 2OH^-$

$H_2SO_4 \rightarrow 2H^+ + SO_4^{2-}$

∴ BOTH Have 0.1 moles of H^+ and OH^- ions