

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

Tuesday 17 May 2022 – Morning

AS Level Chemistry A

H032/01 Breadth in chemistry

**Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes
plus your additional time allowance**

YOU MUST HAVE:
the Data Sheet for Chemistry A

YOU CAN USE:
a scientific or graphical calculator
an HB pencil

Please write clearly in black ink.

Centre number

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Candidate number

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First name(s) _____

Last name _____

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF



INSTRUCTIONS

Use black ink. You can use an HB pencil, but only for graphs and diagrams.

Write your answer to each question in the space provided. If you need extra space use the lined pages at the end of this booklet. The question numbers must be clearly shown.

Answer ALL the questions.

Where appropriate, your answer should be supported with working. Marks might be given for using a correct method, even if your answer is wrong.

INFORMATION

The total mark for this paper is 70.

The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].

ADVICE

Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

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SECTION A

You should spend a maximum of 25 minutes plus your additional time allowance on this section.

Answer ALL the questions.

Write your answer to each question in the box provided.

1 Which substance has a giant covalent lattice structure in its solid state? [1]

A potassium

B silicon

C sodium chloride

D water

Your answer

2 What is the meaning of the term electronegativity? [1]

- A The ability of an atom to attract the electrons in a covalent bond.**
- B The ability of an atom to gain an electron.**
- C The electrostatic attraction between a negative ion and a positive ion.**
- D The size of the charge on a negative ion.**

Your answer

3 Which compound is an alkali? [1]

- A CH_3COOH**
- B CH_3OH**
- C HNO_3**
- D NH_3**

Your answer

4 What is the number of paired orbitals in a sulfur atom? [1]

A 4

B 6

C 7

D 8

Your answer

5 Which element has the lowest melting point? [1]

A S

B P

C Cl

D Ar

Your answer

- 6 The first four ionisation energies of a Period 3 element X are shown in the table.

Ionisation energy / kJ mol^{-1}			
1st	2nd	3rd	4th
738	1451	7733	10 541

Element X is reacted with chlorine.

What is the formula of the chloride formed? [1]

- A XCl
- B XCl_2
- C XCl_3
- D XCl_4

Your answer

- 7 A sample of lead(II) sulfate ($M = 303.3 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$) is decomposed by heat, as shown in the equation below.



The reaction forms 2.40 g of $\text{O}_2(\text{g})$.

What is the mass of lead(II) sulfate that has been heated? Assume a 100% yield. [1]

A 22.7 g

B 30.3 g

C 45.5 g

D 60.7 g

Your answer

- 8 Which volume of 18.0 mol dm^{-3} hydrochloric acid should be diluted to 250.0 cm^3 to prepare a $0.450 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ solution of hydrochloric acid? [1]

A 4.50 cm^3

B 6.25 cm^3

C 10.0 cm^3

D 32.4 cm^3

Your answer

9 What is the number of IONS in 4.00 mol of magnesium chloride, MgCl_2 ? [1]

A 1.81×10^{24}

B 2.41×10^{24}

C 4.82×10^{24}

D 7.22×10^{24}

Your answer

10 What is the correct explanation for the trend in the boiling points of chlorine, bromine, and iodine down the group? [1]

A Bond enthalpy increases.

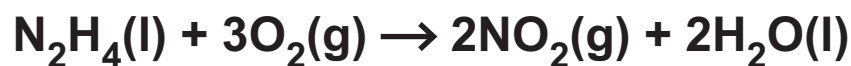
B Chemical reactivity decreases.

C Electronegativity decreases.

D London forces increase.

Your answer

- 11 Combustion of hydrazine, N_2H_4 , produces NO_2 and H_2O as in the equation below.



The table shows standard enthalpy changes of formation, $\Delta_f H^\ominus$.

Substance	$\Delta_f H^\ominus / \text{kJ mol}^{-1}$
$\text{N}_2\text{H}_4(\text{l})$	+50.6
$\text{O}_2(\text{g})$	0
$\text{NO}_2(\text{g})$	+33.2
$\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$	-285.8

What is the enthalpy change of combustion, in kJ mol^{-1} , for hydrazine, $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4(\text{l})$? [1]

- A -555.8
- B -303.2
- C +303.2
- D +555.8

Your answer

12 Which prediction can be made using le Chatelier's principle? [1]

- A The effect of a catalyst on the reaction rate.**
- B The effect of a catalyst on the equilibrium position.**
- C The effect of temperature on the reaction rate.**
- D The effect of concentration on the equilibrium position.**

Your answer

13 Four equilibrium reactions are set up.

The concentration of each gas in the equilibrium mixtures is 0.1 mol dm^{-3} .

Which equilibrium has a numerical K_c value of 0.01? [1]

- A $\text{CH}_4(\text{g}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g}) \rightleftharpoons \text{CO}_2(\text{g}) + 4\text{H}_2(\text{g})$**
- B $\text{N}_2(\text{g}) + 3\text{H}_2(\text{g}) \rightleftharpoons 2\text{NH}_3(\text{g})$**
- C $\text{H}_2(\text{g}) + \text{I}_2(\text{g}) \rightleftharpoons 2\text{HI}(\text{g})$**
- D $2\text{NO}_2(\text{g}) \rightleftharpoons \text{N}_2\text{O}_4(\text{g})$**

Your answer

14 What is the number of σ -bonds in the molecule below? [1]



A 1

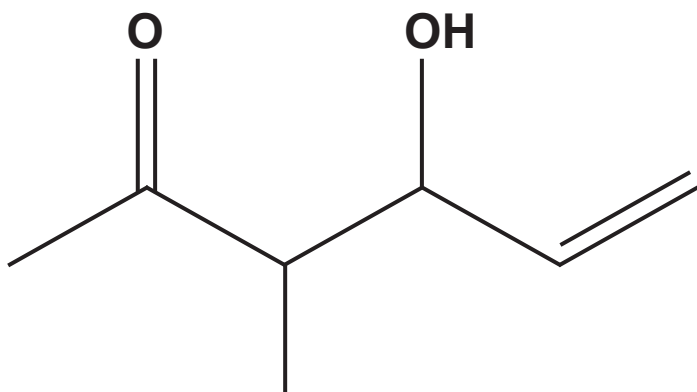
B 3

C 7

D 9

Your answer

15 What is the number of hydrogen atoms in ONE molecule of the compound below? [1]



A 8

B 10

C 12

D 14

Your answer

16 Complete combustion of an alkane forms 30 cm^3 of carbon dioxide and 40 cm^3 of water vapour, under the same conditions of temperature and pressure.

Which alkane has undergone complete combustion? [1]

A butane

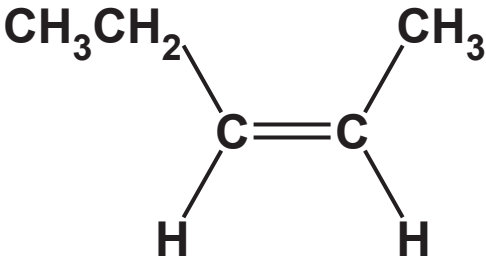
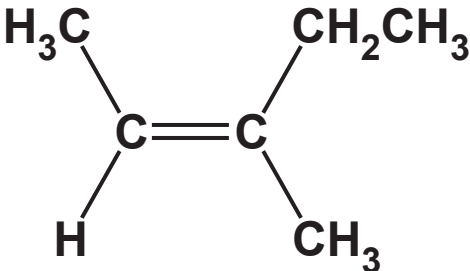
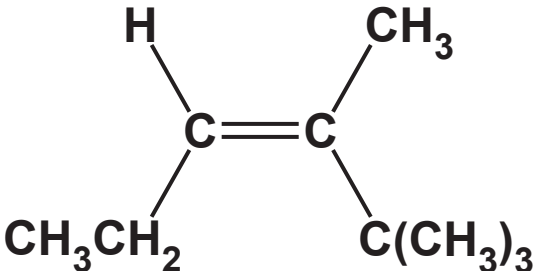
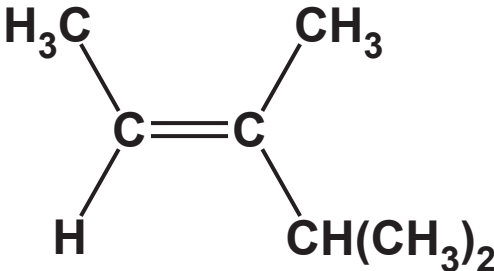
B ethane

C heptane

D propane

Your answer

17 Which alkene is an *E* stereoisomer? [1]

A	
B	
C	
D	

Your answer

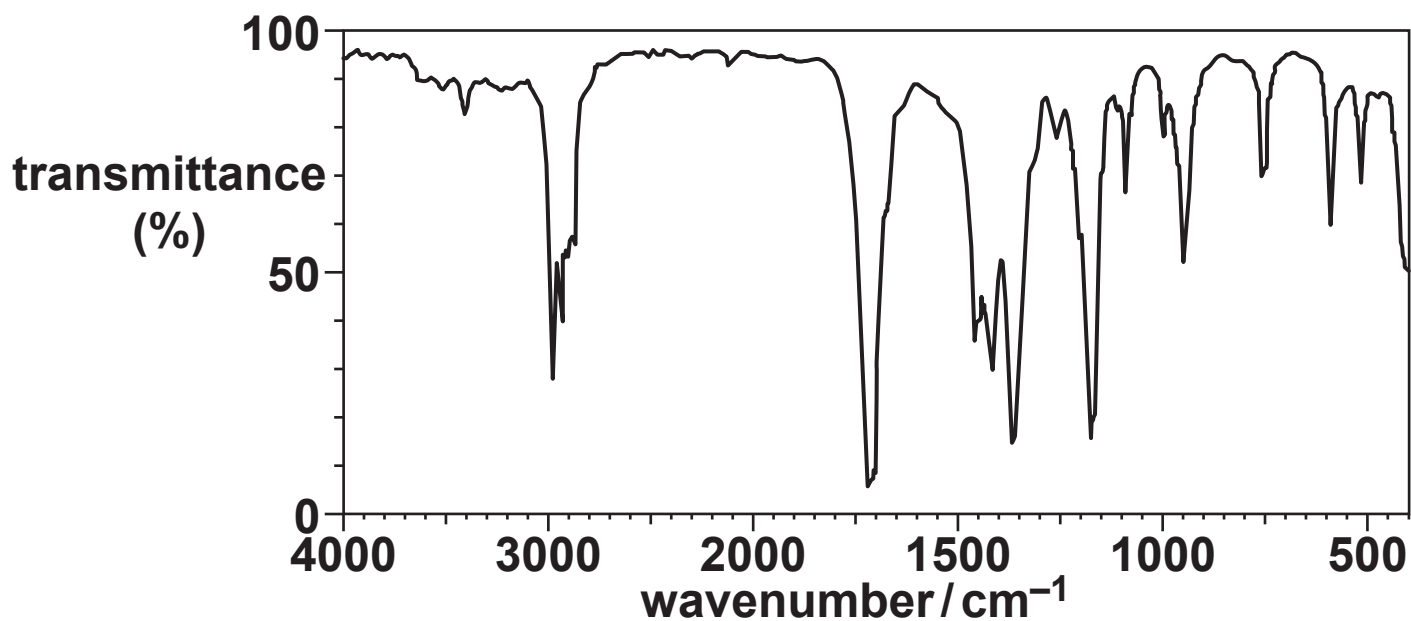
18 When heated with NaOH(aq), 1-chlorobutane is hydrolysed at a slower rate than 1-bromobutane.

Which statement explains the different rates? [1]

- A The C–Br bond enthalpy is greater than the C–Cl bond enthalpy.**
- B The C–Br bond enthalpy is less than the C–Cl bond enthalpy.**
- C The C–Br bond is less polar than the C–Cl bond.**
- D The C–Br bond is more polar than the C–Cl bond.**

Your answer

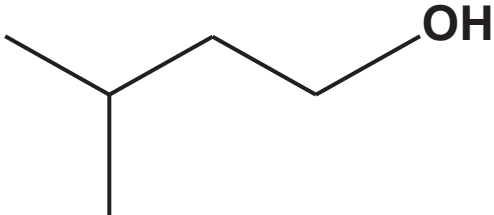
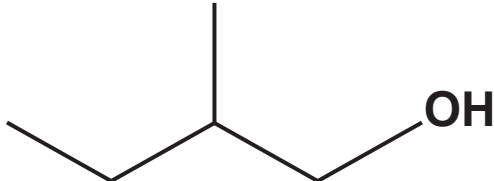
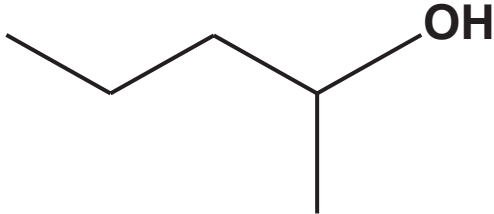
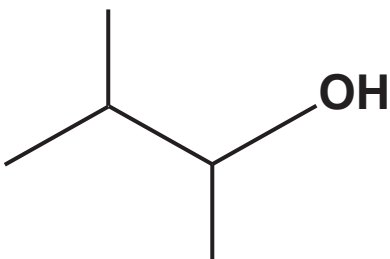
19 Which organic compound could have produced the infrared spectrum below? [1]



- A $\text{CH}_3\text{COCH}_2\text{CH}_3$
- B $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CHOHCH}_3$
- C $\text{CH}_3\text{COCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$
- D $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{COOH}$

Your answer

20 Which alcohol is likely to have fragment ions at $m/z = 15$, 29 AND 43 in its mass spectrum? [1]

A	
B	
C	
D	

Your answer

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SECTION B

Answer ALL the questions.

21 The alkene, $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{CCH}=\text{CH}_2$, is used to make some perfumes.

(a) (i) What is the systematic name for $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{CCH}=\text{CH}_2$?

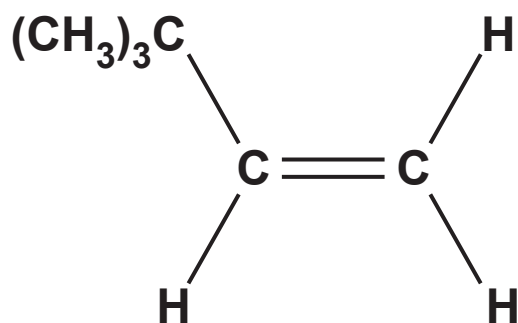
_____ [1]

(ii) $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{CCH}=\text{CH}_2$ decolourises bromine.

Outline the reaction mechanism for the reaction of $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{CCH}=\text{CH}_2$ and bromine.

The structure of $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{CCH}=\text{CH}_2$ has been provided.

Include curly arrows and relevant dipoles, the structure of the product and the name of the mechanism.



name of mechanism _____ [5]

(b) The alkene $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{CCH}=\text{CH}_2$ can be polymerised to form a polymer.

(i) Draw ONE repeat unit for this polymer.
Use the space below. [1]

(ii) State ONE advantage and ONE disadvantage of using combustion as a method for the disposal of a polymer after it has exceeded its useful life.

Advantage _____

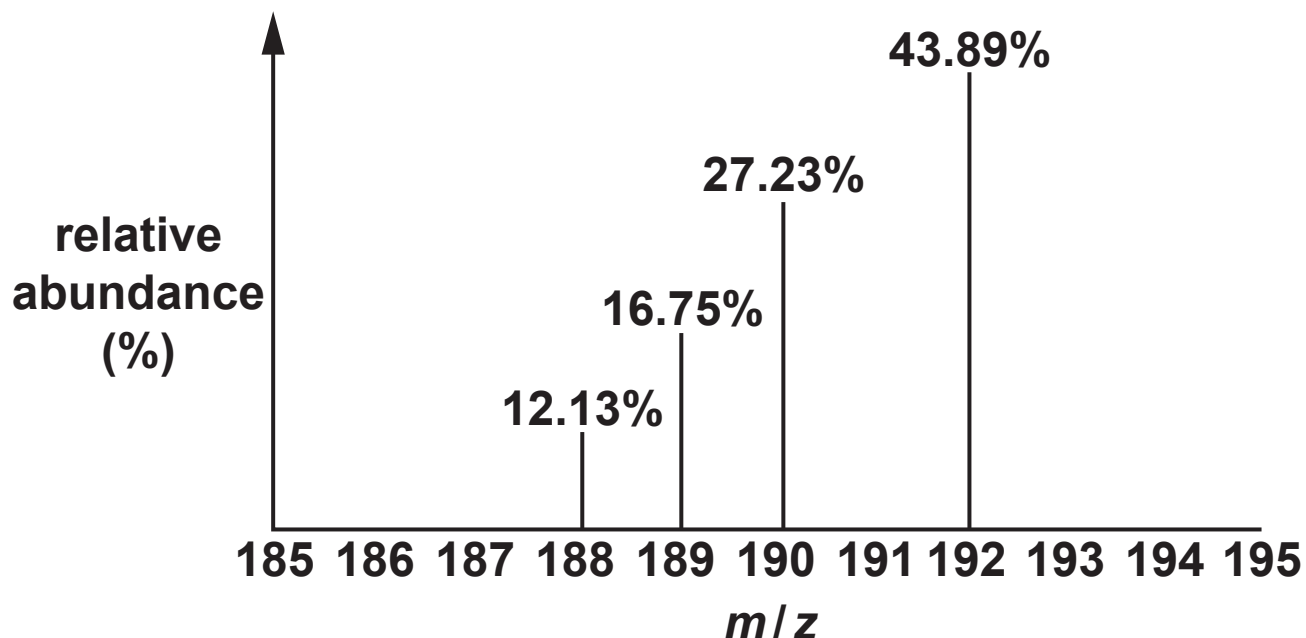
Disadvantage _____

[1]

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22 This question is about atomic structure and formulae.

- (a) The relative atomic mass of a sample of osmium can be determined from its mass spectrum, shown below.**



Calculate the relative atomic mass of osmium in the sample.

Give your answer to TWO decimal places.

relative atomic mass = _____ [2]

- (b) Complete the table for an atom and an ion of TWO different elements. [2]**

Element	Mass number	Protons	Neutrons	Electron configuration	Charge
		28	34		0
	33			$1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6$	3-

(c) Substance A is a hydrated salt with the following percentage composition by mass:

Zn, 21.99%; H, 4.04%; N, 9.41%; O, 64.56%.

**Determine the empirical formula of A.
Write the formula of A showing the water of crystallisation. [3]**

empirical formula: _____

formula showing water of crystallisation:

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23 This question is about different types of bonding.

(a) Ionic compounds have ionic bonding and exist in a giant ionic lattice structure.

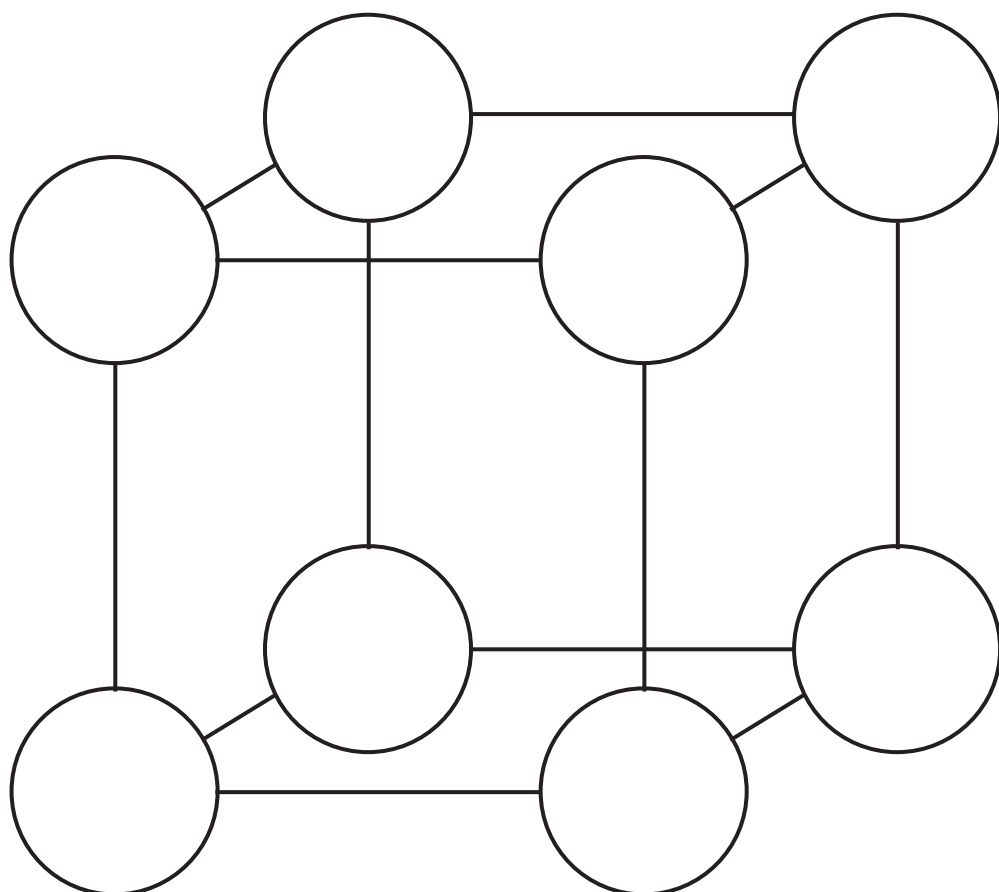
(i) What is meant by IONIC BONDING?

[1]

(ii) Magnesium reacts with sulfur to form a compound which has a giant ionic lattice structure.

The diagram shows ions as circles in part of the lattice.

Complete the diagram by showing the symbols of the ions, including charges. [2]



(b) 'Oxyanions' are ions containing oxygen combined with atoms of other elements.

Roman numerals are used to show the oxidation state of the element in the oxyanion.

Complete the table below for three oxyanions.

One row has been completed as an example. [2]

Name of oxyanion	Ionic charge	Formula of oxyanion
	1–	BrO_2^-
Sulfate(VI)	2–	SO_4^{2-}
Phosphate(V)	3–	

- (c) Describe the structure and bonding and electrical conductivity of calcium in the solid state. You may wish to include a labelled diagram in your answer.**

[4]

24 This question is about halogens and practical tests.

- (a) Chlorine gas reacts with dilute sodium hydroxide, NaOH(aq).**

This is a disproportionation reaction. One of the products has the formula NaClO.

- (i) What is meant by the term DISPROPORTIONATION?**

_____ **[1]**

- (ii) Construct the equation for the reaction of chlorine with dilute sodium hydroxide.**

Use your equation to explain that disproportionation has taken place.

Equation _____

Explanation _____

_____ **[3]**

(b) A student is supplied with aqueous solutions of ionic compounds B and C.

Compound B is a chloride, bromide or iodide of a Group 1 element.

Compound C is a chloride, bromide or iodide of a Group 2 element.

The molar masses of B and C are both in the range 100–115 g mol⁻¹.

Use this information and test-tube tests to show how the student could identify the halide present in B and C and the formulae of B and C.

Explain your reasoning.

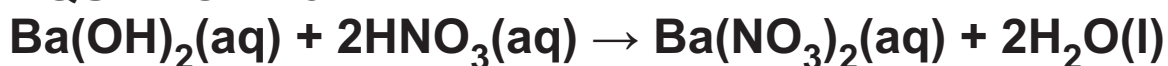
In your answer, include observations, colours and equations. [5]

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25 This question is about enthalpy changes and reaction rates.

- (a) Aqueous barium hydroxide, $\text{Ba(OH)}_2(\text{aq})$, reacts with dilute nitric acid, $\text{HNO}_3(\text{aq})$, as in EQUATION 25.1.**

EQUATION 25.1



A student carries out an experiment to determine the enthalpy change of this reaction, $\Delta_r H$.

The student measures out:

25.0 cm^3 of 2.00 mol dm^{-3} $\text{Ba(OH)}_2(\text{aq})$ and 50.0 cm^3 of 2.00 mol dm^{-3} $\text{HNO}_3(\text{aq})$.

The temperature of each solution is the same.

The student mixes both solutions in a polystyrene cup, stirs the mixture and records the maximum temperature.

TEMPERATURE READINGS

Initial temperature	= 20.5°C
Maximum temperature	= 39.0°C

- (i) Calculate $\Delta_r H$, in kJ mol^{-1} , for the reaction shown in EQUATION 25.1.

Give your answer to 3 significant figures.

Assume that the density and specific heat capacity, c , of the solutions are the same as for water.

$\Delta_r H =$ _____ kJ mol^{-1} [4]

- (ii) The student looked back at EQUATION 25.1 and noticed that the reaction was a neutralisation.
The student concluded that $\Delta_r H$ is the enthalpy change of neutralisation.

Explain why the student's conclusion is **INCORRECT** and determine the correct value for the enthalpy change of neutralisation.

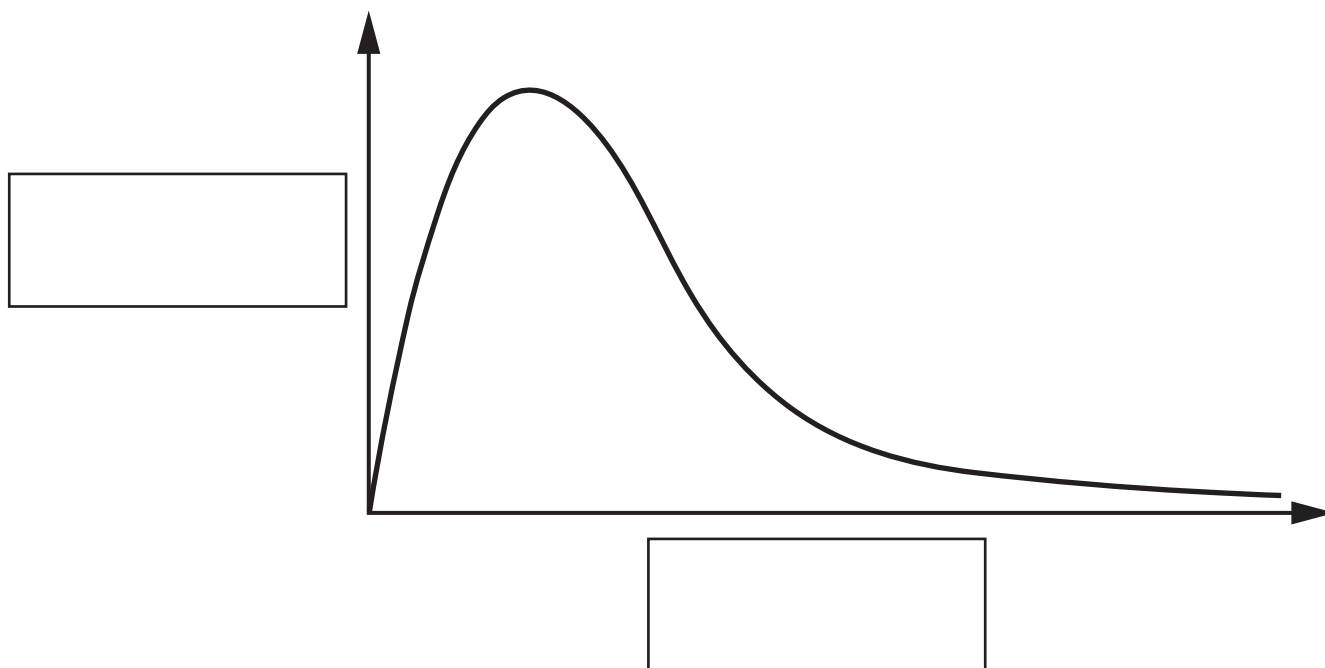
enthalpy change of neutralisation =

_____ kJ mol^{-1} [2]

- (b) The Boltzmann distribution model can be used by chemists to explain how the rate of a reaction is affected by temperature.

FIG. 25.1 shows the Boltzmann distribution for a gas at room temperature.

FIG. 25.1



Label the axes on FIG. 25.1 and add a second curve to show the Boltzmann distribution of the gas at a higher temperature.

Explain why the Boltzmann distribution shows that the rate of a reaction is affected by temperature.

[3]

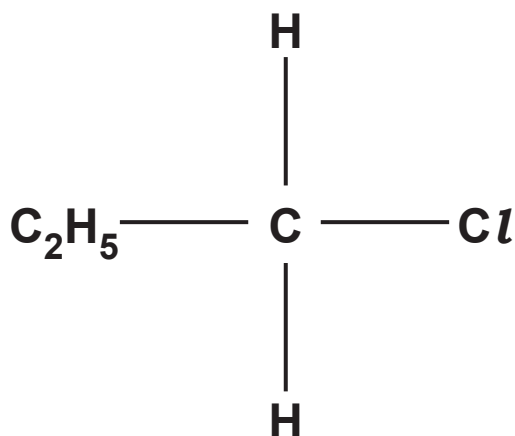
26 This question is about haloalkanes.

(a) 1-Chloropropane, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$, can be hydrolysed with aqueous sodium hydroxide, NaOH .

Outline the mechanism for this reaction.

The structure of 1-chloropropane has been provided.

Show curly arrows, relevant dipoles and product(s). [3]



- (b) A bromoalkane D is a liquid at room temperature and pressure but can easily be vaporised.

When vaporised, 0.330 g of D produces 74.0 cm³ of gas at 1.01×10^5 Pa and 100 °C.

Determine the molar mass and molecular formula of bromoalkane D. [5]

molar mass = _____ g mol⁻¹

molecular formula = _____

END OF QUESTION PAPER

ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE

If additional space is required, you should use the following lined page(s). The question number(s) must be clearly shown in the margin(s).



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