Centre No.					Pape	er Refer	ence			Surname	Initial(s)
Candidate No.			6	2	4	1	/	0	1	Signature	

Paper Reference(s)

6241/01
Edexcel GCE
Chemistry
Advanced Subsidiary

Unit Test 1

Thursday 18 January 2007 – Morning

Time: 1 hour

Materials required for examination	Items included with question paper
Nil	Nil

You may use a calculator.

Instructions to Candidates

In the boxes above, write your centre number, candidate number, your surname, initial(s) and signature.

Answer ALL the questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided in this question paper. Show all the steps in any calculations and state the units.

Information for Candidates

The total mark for this paper is 60. The marks for individual questions and parts of questions are shown in round brackets: e.g. (2). There are 16 pages in this question paper. All blank pages are indicated

A Periodic Table is printed on the back cover of this question paper.

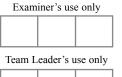
Advice to Candidates

You are reminded of the importance of clear English and careful presentation in your answers.

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Question Number	Leave Blank
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
5 6	
Total	

Turn over



Answer ALL the questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

1. (a) Complete the table below which is about isotopes and an ion of magnesium.

		Numbers of	
	Protons	Neutrons	Electrons
$^{24}_{12}\mathrm{Mg}$	12	12	
$^{26}_{12}\mathrm{Mg}$	12		12
$^{24}_{12}{ m Mg}^{2+}$	12	12	

(3)

(b) Complete the electronic configurations of magnesium and chlorine atoms.

	1s	2s	2p	3s	3p
Mg	↓ ↑	↓ ↑			
					(1)

	1s	2s	2p	3s	3p
Cl	↓ ↑	↓ ↑			

(1)

(c) Write the equation, including state symbols, for the reaction of magnesium with chlorine.

(2)

(d) The mass spectrum of a sample of chlorine molecules shows three molecular peaks. These are formed from the molecules shown below.

Molecule	Percentage abundance
³⁵ Cl- ³⁵ Cl	56.25
³⁵ Cl- ³⁷ Cl	37.50
³⁷ Cl- ³⁷ Cl	6.25

Calculate the relative molecular mass of chlorine in this sample.

(2)

(e) Calculate the volume of 4.73 g of chlorine gas at $100 \,^{\circ}$ C. [The molar volume of a gas at $100 \,^{\circ}$ C = $30.6 \, \text{dm}^3 \, \text{mol}^{-1}$]

(2)

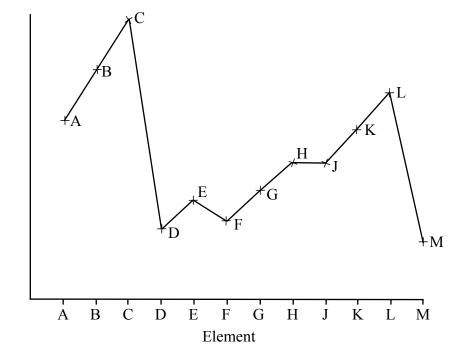
Type	of bond that exists in ng the outer shell elec	magnesium chloric		(3)	
(g) State the type diagram show	of bond that exists in	magnesium chloric		(3)	
(g) State the type diagram show	of bond that exists in	magnesium chloric		(3)	
diagram show	of bond that exists in ng the outer shell elec	magnesium chlorid		(3)	
diagram show	ng the outer shell elec	trons.	de. Draw a dot ar	nd cross	
Dot and cross	diagram				
				(3)	_
			(Total 17	marks)	

(1)	atomic number
(-)	
	(1)
(ii)	mass number
	(1)

(b) First ionisation energies of the elements show periodicity. The graph below shows the first ionisation energy of twelve successive elements in the Periodic Table in order of increasing **atomic number**.

The letters are **not** the symbols for the elements.

First Ionisation Energy



(i) Give the letters of the two elements in Group 0 (the noble gases).

Explain your answer in terms of ionisation energy.

Letters and	
Explanation	
	(2)

(ii) Give the letter of the **Group 3** element.

Explain your answer in terms of ionisation energy.

Explanation

(2)

(2)	(iii	f) Explain why there is an increase in the first ionisation energy of the element from F to H shown on the graph on the previous page.	nts b
(2) Q			I
(Total 8 marks)			

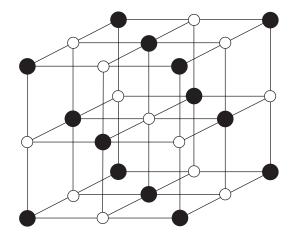
Complete and balance an equation for each of the following reactions. Do not in state symbols.	clude
(i) Na + O ₂ \rightarrow	(1)
(ii) Ba + $H_2O \rightarrow \dots$	(1)
(iii) NaCl + $H_2SO_4 \rightarrow \dots$	(1)
) State the flame colours produced by compounds of:	
(i) barium	(1)
(ii) lithium	(1)
Explain how compounds of elements in Groups 1 and 2 produce colours in the f test.	
test.	
test.	(3)

(3)

	Explain, in terms of orbital overlap, how these two types of bond are formed. You
	may use diagrams to help your explanation.
	σ bond
	π bond
:	π bond
:	π bond
:	π bond
	π bond

4. (a) (i) A diagram of the structure of solid sodium chloride is shown below.

Label the diagram to identify the particles present in solid sodium chloride.



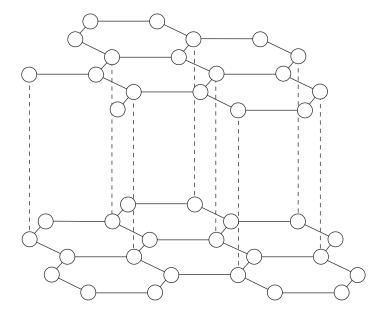
(1)

(ii) Explain why sodium chloride has a high melting temperature.

(2)

(b) A diagram of the structure of solid graphite is shown below.

On the diagram name and label the types of bonding that exist in solid graphite.



(2)

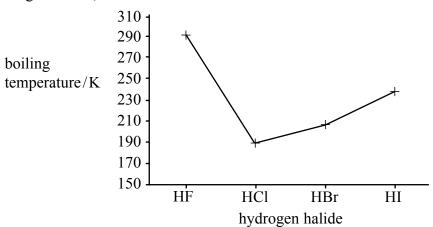
(c) A diagram of the structure of solid diamond is shown below.

On the diagram name and label the type of bond that exists in solid diamond.

(1)

(d) The dor	esities of dian	nond and graphite are			Le
(d) The den	sities of utali	nond and graphite are	T	1	
			Density / g cm ⁻³		
		Diamond	3.53		
		Graphite	2.25		
			<u> </u>		
Suggest graphite		rmation from (b) and	d (c), why diamo	nd is more dense than	
grupme	•				
•••••	•••••				
•••••	•••••				
•••••	•••••			(2)	Q4
				(Total 8 marks)	
				(Total o marks)	

5. The graph shows the boiling temperatures of the hydrogen halides, hydrogen fluoride, HF, to hydrogen iodide, HI.



(a) Complete the table to identify the **strongest** intermolecular forces present in the **liquid** form of each hydrogen halide.

Hydrogen halide	Strongest intermolecular force
HF	
HCl	
HBr	
HI	

(2)

(b) Explain why HF has a higher boiling temperature than the other hydrogen halides and why there is an increase from HCl to HI.

•••••	 	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
•••••	 	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
•••••	 	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

(Total 5 marks)

Q5

6.	(a)	Write ionic half-equations for the following changes. Do not include state symbols.
		(i) Chlorate(I) ions, ClO ⁻ , in a solution containing hydrogen ions, H ⁺ , reduced to chlorine molecules and water.
		(1)
		(ii) Chloride ions, Cl ⁻ , oxidised to chlorine molecules.
		(1)
	(b)	Combine (a)(i) and (ii) to show the reaction between chlorate(I) and chloride ions in acidic solution to produce chlorine.
		(1)
	(c)	(i) Write an ionic equation to show how chlorine liberates bromine from sea water.
		(1)
		(ii) What is the role of chlorine in reaction (c)(i)?
		(1)

	Leave blank
(d) Boron trichloride, BCl ₃ , reacts with water as follows	
$BCl_3 + 3H_2O \rightarrow H_3BO_3 + 3HCl$	
Calculate the mass of water that would be needed to react with 12.3 g of BCl ₃ .	
(3)	
(e) Explain why the solution produced in (d) is acidic.	
(1)	Q6
(Total 9 marks)	
TOTAL FOR PAPER: 60 MARKS	
END	
	1

0	$\begin{array}{c} {}^{4} \\ {}^{He} \\ {}^{10} \\ {}^{20} \\ {}^{Neon} \\ {}^{10} \\ {}^{40} \\ {}^{Ar} \\ {}^{Argon} \end{array}$	18 84 Kr Krypton 36 131 Xe Xe Xenon 54	Radon 86	
r	Pluorine 19 9 9 35.5 CI Chlorine	m l	At Astatine 85	Lutetium 71 (257) Lawrencium 103
9	16 O Oxygen 8 8 S Sulphur Sulphur	Se Selenium 34 128 Telurium 52	Po Polonium 84	$\begin{array}{c} Yb \\ Yb \\ Ytterbium \\ 70 \\ Nobelium \\ 102 \\ \end{array}$
w	Nitrogen 7 7 7 7 11 Phosphorus	AS Arsenic 33 122 Sb Antimony 51	Bismuth	169 Thulium 69 (256) Md dendelevium 101
4		Germanium 32 119 Sh	Pb Lead	167 Erbium 68 68 (253) Fm Fermium
m	B Boron 5 77 Al		204 TI Thallium 81	Holmium 67 (254) Einsteinium 99
	<u> </u>	55.4 Zn Zinc 30 112 Cd Cd Cadmium 48	Hg Mercury 80	159
		63.5 Cu Copper 29 108 Ag Silver 47	Au Gold 79	159 Terbium 65 (245) Berkelium 97
ㅂ		Nickel 28 106 Pd Palladium 46	Pt Platinum 78	Gd Gadolinium 64 Curium 96
TABL]		ц Е	192 Iridium 77	Europium 63 Am Americium 95
RIODIC	Key Molar mass g mol ⁻¹ Symbol Name Atomic number	S6 Fe Iron 26 101 Ruthenium 44	OS Osmium 76	Smarium 62 Putonium 94
E PERIODIC TABLE Group	Molar n Sy N A	_ sse _ m	Re Rhenium 75	(147) 150 Pm Sm 62 62 (237) Putonium Putonium Putonium 94 Putonium 95 94 Putonium 95 94 Putonium 95 94 Putonium 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 9
THE		E _ Wint	184 W Tungsten 74	Nd Neodymium 60 Uranium 92
		£ _ E	Tantalum 73	$\begin{array}{c c} P_T \\ P_T \\ P_{39} \\ \hline \\ P_{39} \\ P_{31} \\ P_{31} \\ P_{41} \\ P_{42} \\ P_{43} \\ P_{44} \\ P_{45} \\ P_{45$
		Titanium 22 21 91 Zirconium 40	Hf Hashium 72	Certium s8 Thorium P00
		Scandium Scandium 11 89 Y Yttrium 39	La anthanum 57 227 Actinium 89	
7	$\begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ \mathbf{Be} \\ \mathbf{Beryllium} \\ 4 \\ \mathbf{Mg} \\ \mathbf{Mgneeium} \end{bmatrix}$	12	137 Ba Barium 56 226 Ra Radium 88	
_	5. g _ g	11 39 K Potassium (9) 19 85 R Rubidium S 37	CS Caesium 55 223 Fr Francium 87	
	Period 1	4 w	9 /	
	4			

