

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

Advanced GCE

CHEMISTRY 2815/03

Environmental Chemistry

Wednesday

30 JANUARY 2002

Afternoon

50 minutes

Candidates answer on the question paper.
Additional materials:
Data Sheet for Chemistry
Scientific calculator

Candidate Name	C	entre	e Nı	umb	er	 Cano Nur	

TIME 50 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name in the space above.
- Write your Centre number and Candidate number in the boxes above.
- Answer all the questions.
- Write your answers in the spaces on the question paper.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- You will be awarded marks for the quality of written communication where this is indicated in the question.
- You may use a scientific calculator.
- You may use the Data Sheet for Chemistry.
- You are advised to show all the steps in any calculations.

FOR EXAMINER'S USE				
Question Number	Max.	Mark		
1	7			
2	12			
3	14			
4	12			
TOTAL	45			

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For Examiner' Use

Answer all questions.

Unde is to	er the EC Landfill Directive of 1999 the amount of biodegradable waste going to landfill be reduced by 50% by 2009.
(a)	Explain the meaning of the term biodegradable.
	[1]
(b) S	State two advantages of the decomposition of biodegradable waste.
	[2]
(c) (One advantage of waste incineration is the recovery of energy.
((i) How may the recovered energy be used?
	[2]
(i	ii) Explain the need for temperature control during the incineration of some wastes.
	[2]
	[Total: 7]

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For Examiner's Use

2	The solubility of oxygen in water is 2.58×10^{-4} mol dm ⁻³ at atmospheric pressure and 2 Under these conditions 1.00 mol of gas molecules occupies 24.0 dm ³ .			
	(a)		culate the volume of oxygen dissolved in 1.00 dm ³ of water at atmospheric pressure 298 K. Include units in your answer.	
			Answer [2]	
	(b)	Wha	at effect does increased pressure have on the solubility of oxygen in water?	
			[1]	
	(c)		ower station discharges warm water into a river. Describe and explain the possible cts of this on plant and animal life in the river.	
		••••		
			[4]	
	(d)	(i)	The carbon dioxide dissolved in river water is present partly as the hydrogencarbonate ion, HCO_3^- . Explain, with equations, how this ion can act both as an acid and as a base in its reactions with water.	
			[4]	
		(ii)	Write an equation for the thermal decomposition of calcium hydrogen carbonate, $Ca(HCO_3)_2$.	
			F±1	
			1	

[Total: 12] [Turn over

4

For Examiner

	/:\	What do you understood by the term recidence time?
)	(i)	What do you understand by the term residence time?
	(ii)	Suggest one reason for the relatively long residence time of $\rm N_2O$ in t atmosphere.
)	Sug	gest what is meant by the formula NO_x .
)	Nitr	ogen monoxide, NO, is formed from its elements in the cylinders of car engines.
,		$\frac{1}{2} \text{ N}_2(g) + \frac{1}{2} \text{ O}_2(g) \rightleftharpoons \text{NO}(g) \qquad \Delta H_f^{\Theta} = +90 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$
		$\frac{1}{2} N_2(g) + \frac{1}{2} O_2(g) \leftarrow NO(g)$ $\Delta H_f = +90 \text{ kJ mol}$
	(In	
		this question,1 mark is available for the quality of written communication.)
	••••	
		nis question, i mark is available for the quality of written communication.)

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For Examiner's Use

(d)		ogen monoxide is also produced by jet aircraft flying in the stratosphere. Write an ation for the reaction of nitrogen monoxide with ozone.
	••••	[1]
(e)	In th	ne stratosphere there are droplets of sulphuric acid.
	(i)	Explain how this sulphuric acid is made from sulphur dioxide.
		[2]
	(ii)	The stratospheric sulphur dioxide probably comes from volcanoes rather than from the burning of fossil fuels. Explain why the sulphur dioxide is unlikely to have come from the burning of fossil fuels.
		[1]
		[Total : 14]

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[Turn over

		6	
The diag	ams below show a unit lay	er of a 2:1 and	a 1:1 clay.
	tetrahedral sheet		tetrahedral sheet
unit layer	octahedral sheet	unit layer	octahedral sheet
	tetrahedral sheet		
	2:1 clay		1:1 clay
2:1 0	clay		
 1:1 (
1:1 0			

7

(b)	Exp	lain why soils containing the 2:1 clay crack easily when they dry out.
	•••••	[2]
(c)	(i)	Why are the surfaces of 2:1 clays negatively charged?
		[2]
	(ii)	State and explain two reasons why 2:1 clays, such as vermiculite, have a higher cation exchange capacity than 1:1 clays such as kaolinite.
		[4]

[Total : 12]