

Friday 13 January 2012 – Afternoon

AS GCE CHEMISTRY A

F321 Atoms, Bonds and Groups

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

OCR supplied materials:

- *Data Sheet for Chemistry A* (inserted)

Other materials required:

- Scientific calculator

Duration: 1 hour



Candidate forename		Candidate surname	
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Centre number						Candidate number				
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MODIFIED LANGUAGE

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- The Insert will be found in the centre of this document.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes above. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink. HB pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided. Additional paper may be used if necessary but you must clearly show your candidate number, centre number and question number(s).
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
-  Where you see this icon you will be awarded marks for the quality of written communication in your answer.
This means for example you should:
 - ensure that text is legible and that spelling, punctuation and grammar are accurate so that meaning is clear;
 - organise information clearly and coherently, using specialist vocabulary when appropriate.
- You may use a scientific calculator.
- A copy of the *Data Sheet for Chemistry A* is provided as an insert with this question paper.
- You are advised to show all the steps in any calculations.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **60**.
- This document consists of **12** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Answer **all** the questions.

1 This question is about iodine and its compounds.

(a) Iodine has a stable isotope with a relative isotopic mass of 127.

In 1986 there was an explosion at a nuclear power station in Chernobyl. A radioactive isotope of iodine, with a relative isotopic mass of 131, was released into the atmosphere.

(i) Define the term *relative isotopic mass*.

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.....

.....

..... [2]

(ii) Complete the table to show the number of sub-atomic particles in an atom of iodine-127 and in an atom of iodine-131.

	protons	neutrons	electrons
iodine-127			53
iodine-131			53

[1]

(b) In the human body, iodide ions, I^- , are necessary for the thyroid gland to function correctly. Some countries add potassium iodide, KI, to table salt as a source of iodide ions.

The Guideline Daily Amount, GDA, of iodide ions is $70.0 \mu\text{g}$ ($1 \mu\text{g} = 1 \times 10^{-6} \text{g}$).

(i) Calculate the mass of KI, in μg , that would be needed to supply the GDA of iodide ions.

Give your answer to **three** significant figures.

answer = μg [2]

(ii) Apart from reasons of cost, suggest why some countries do **not** add KI to table salt.

.....
..... [1]

(c) When chlorine gas is bubbled through aqueous potassium iodide, a reaction takes place.

(i) Write the ionic equation for this reaction.

..... [1]

(ii) At room temperature, chlorine is a gas and iodine is a solid. When heated together, chlorine reacts with iodine to form iodine monochloride, ICl .

ICl has a higher boiling point than Cl_2 .

Explain, in terms of the intermolecular forces present, why ICl has a higher boiling point than Cl_2 .



In your answer, you should use appropriate technical terms spelled correctly.

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..... [2]

[Total: 9]

- 2 Calcium chloride, CaCl_2 , can be made by different reactions.

A student prepared hydrated calcium chloride by carrying out the following experiment.

Step 1 The student added an excess of a solid calcium compound, **X**, to dilute hydrochloric acid. The mixture fizzed as the solid reacted.

Step 2 The student filtered the mixture to give an aqueous solution of CaCl_2 .

Step 3 On evaporation, colourless crystals of hydrated calcium chloride were formed.

- (a) Describe a chemical test which the student could have carried out to prove that the filtrate contains aqueous chloride ions.

.....
 [2]

- (b) A friend of the student suggested that solid **X** was calcium oxide.

State **one** reason why the student's friend was **incorrect** and suggest what solid **X** might be.

reason:

.....

solid **X**: [2]

- (c) Hydrated calcium chloride has a molar mass of 219.1 g mol^{-1} .

- (i) What is meant by the term *hydrated* calcium chloride?

.....

 [1]

- (ii) Determine the formula of the **hydrated** calcium chloride.

You **must** show your working.

formula = [2]

(d) Calcium chloride can also be formed by directly reacting calcium with chlorine gas.

Draw a 'dot-and-cross' diagram to show the bonding in calcium chloride.

Show outer electrons only.

[2]

(e) The student decided to prepare barium bromide, BaBr_2 , by directly reacting barium with bromine gas.

The student was unsure whether this preparation would be more reactive or less reactive than the preparation of CaCl_2 in (d).

Explain why the student was unsure of the relative reactivity of the two preparations.

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..... [2]

[Total: 11]

3 The modern Periodic Table is arranged into blocks of elements based on their electron configuration.

(a) We now know that electrons are in shells; shells have sub-shells and sub-shells have orbitals.

(i) Explain what is meant by the term *orbital*.

.....
.....
.....
..... [1]

(ii) Complete the electron configuration below, in terms of sub-shells, for an atom of sulfur.

1s² [1]

(iii) How many full orbitals are in an atom of sulfur?

..... [1]

(b) One mole of sulfur atoms has a mass of 32.1 g.

What is meant by *one mole of substance*?

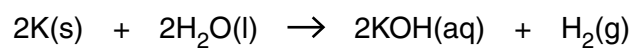
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..... [1]

(c) Ionisation energies provide evidence for the order of elements in the modern Periodic Table.

Define the term *first ionisation energy*.

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.....
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..... [3]

(c) Potassium metal reacts with water.



0.2346 g of potassium is reacted with excess water.

Calculate the volume of gas formed.

The gas volume is measured in cm^3 at room temperature and pressure.

answer = cm^3 [3]

[Total: 11]

5 Ammonia, NH_3 , and hydrazine, N_2H_4 , are both bases.

(a) Ammonium sulfate, $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$, can be prepared by reacting ammonia with sulfuric acid, H_2SO_4 .

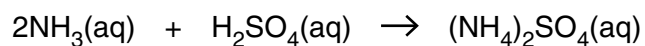
(i) Why can ammonium sulfate be described as a salt?

.....
..... [1]

(ii) A student was given 400 cm^3 of aqueous ammonia solution, $\text{NH}_3(\text{aq})$. The student had to determine how many moles of NH_3 had been dissolved to prepare the solution.

The student titrated 25.0 cm^3 of $\text{NH}_3(\text{aq})$ and found that it reacted exactly with 32.5 cm^3 of 0.100 mol dm^{-3} sulfuric acid.

The equation for this reaction is shown below.



Calculate the amount, in moles, of NH_3 in the original 400 cm^3 solution.

answer = mol [3]

- (b) The hydrazine molecule, $\text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{NH}_2$, is covalent.

Predict the H–N–H bond angle in a hydrazine molecule.

Explain your answer.

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..... [4]

- (c) Like ammonia, hydrazine is a base that reacts with water to form negative and positive ions.

(i) Write the formula of the negative ion that is formed when hydrazine reacts with water.

..... [1]

(ii) Suggest the formula of a positive ion which might form when hydrazine reacts with water.

..... [1]

TURN OVER FOR QUESTION 5(d)

(d) Hydrazine, N_2H_4 , has found a use as rocket fuel.

The overall equation for the production of hydrazine is shown below.



(i) Using oxidation numbers, explain why the above equation represents a redox reaction.

.....

 [3]

(ii) What is the name for NaClO ?

..... [1]

(iii) The overall reaction takes place in two stages.

- In the first stage NH_2Cl is produced.
- In the second stage N_2H_4 is produced.

Some of the hydrazine reacts with NH_2Cl to form ammonium chloride and a colourless gas with a relative molecular mass of 28.0.

Construct the equation for this reaction.

..... [2]

[Total: 16]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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