

Modified Enlarged 24pt
OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

Tuesday 16 May 2023 – 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.

SECTION A

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

Write your answer to each question in the box provided.

- 1 Which statement explains the trend in boiling points down the halogens group? [1]**
- A Covalent bonds become stronger.**
 - B Induced dipole–dipole interactions (London forces) become stronger.**
 - C Ionic bonds become stronger.**
 - D Permanent dipole–dipole interactions become stronger.**

Your answer

2 A hydrocarbon contains 85.71% carbon by mass.

What is the empirical formula of the hydrocarbon? [1]

A CH

B CH₂

C CH₄

D C₂H₄

Your answer

- 3 Hydrogen can be prepared industrially by the reaction of methane with steam. The equation is shown below.



What is the atom economy of hydrogen for this process? [1]

- A 3.8%
- B 4.3%
- C 15.4%
- D 17.4%

Your answer

4 How many p-orbitals are occupied by electrons in a sulfur atom? [1]

A 2

B 4

C 6

D 10

Your answer

5 Which substance has the lowest oxidation number for sulfur? [1]

A Na_2SO_4

B S_8

C SF_2

D SO_2

Your answer

- 6 Successive ionisation energies, in kJ mol^{-1} , of an element in Period 3 of the periodic table are shown below.

1st	578
2nd	1817
3rd	2745
4th	11578
5th	14831
6th	18378
7th	23296
8th	27460
9th	31862

What is the formula of the oxide of the Period 3 element? [1]



Your answer

7 How many oxygen atoms are in 120.2 g of SiO₂? [1]

A 3.01×10^{23}

B 1.20×10^{24}

C 2.41×10^{24}

D 3.61×10^{24}

Your answer

8 Magnesium nitrate, $\text{Mg}(\text{NO}_3)_2$, decomposes when heated:



0.00250 mol of $\text{Mg}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ is decomposed.

What is the volume of gas produced, measured at RTP? [1]

A 30 cm³

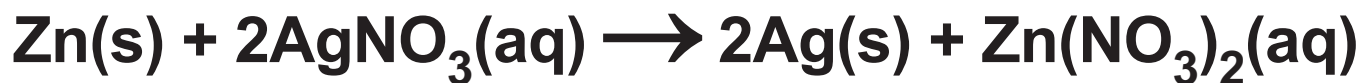
B 60 cm³

C 120 cm³

D 150 cm³

Your answer

- 9 Zinc reacts with aqueous silver nitrate, as shown in the equation:**



0.10 g of zinc is added to 15 cm³ of 0.25 mol dm⁻³ aqueous silver nitrate.

What is the mass of silver metal that would be formed? [1]

A 0.16 g

B 0.20 g

C 0.33 g

D 0.40 g

Your answer

10 15.00 cm^3 of 18.0 mol dm^{-3} concentrated hydrochloric acid is diluted with water to prepare 250 cm^3 of dilute hydrochloric acid.

What is the concentration, in mol dm^{-3} , of the dilute hydrochloric acid? [1]

A 0.0675

B 0.270

C 0.300

D 1.08

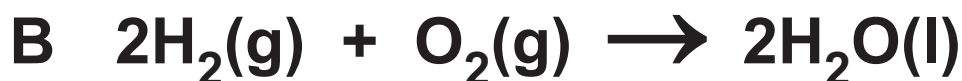
Your answer

11 The standard enthalpy change of formation of water is -286 kJ mol^{-1} .

Which statement or equation is correct? [1]



$\Delta H^\ominus = -143 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$



$\Delta H^\ominus = -286 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$

C The O–H bond enthalpy is -143 kJ mol^{-1} .

D The standard enthalpy change of combustion of hydrogen is -286 kJ mol^{-1} .

Your answer

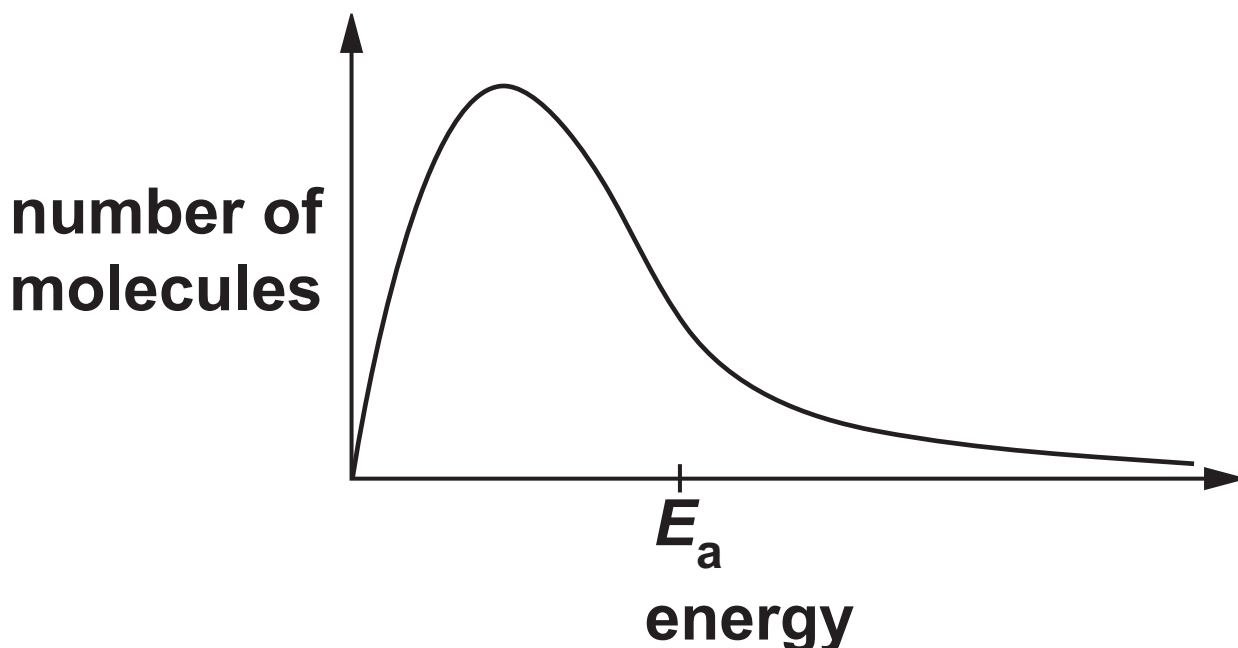
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12 Which statement about energy changes is correct? [1]

- A Combustion of an alkane is endothermic.**
- B In an exothermic reaction, more energy is needed to break bonds than is given out when bonds are made.**
- C The activation energy is a negative value.**
- D The enthalpy change for the condensation of a gas to a liquid is a negative value.**

Your answer

13 The Boltzmann distribution showing the activation energy, E_a , for an uncatalysed reaction is shown below.



What is the difference for the CATALYSED reaction? [1]

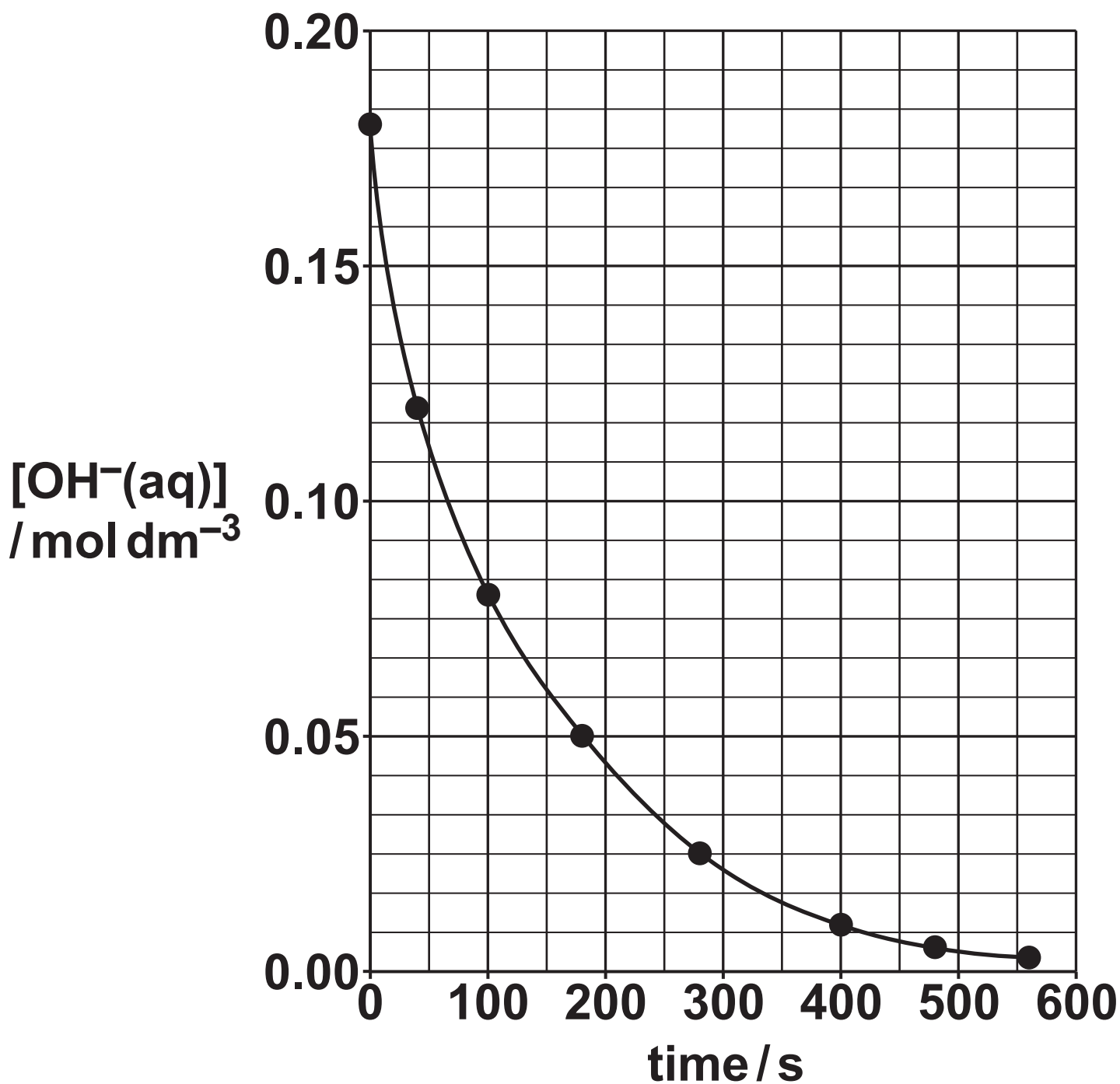
- A The activation energy shifts to the left.**
- B The activation energy shifts to the right.**
- C The curve flattens.**
- D The curve shifts to the right.**

Your answer

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14 A student measures how the OH^- concentration changes over time for a reaction.

The student plots the graph below.



What is the rate of reaction, in $\text{mol dm}^{-3} \text{s}^{-1}$, at 200 s? [1]

A 2.2×10^{-4}

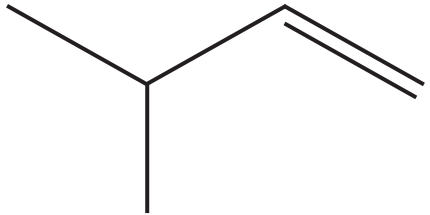
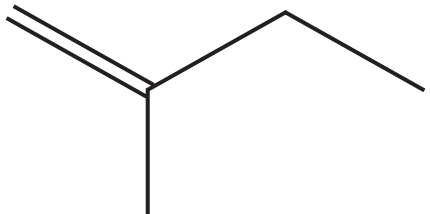
B 2.8×10^{-4}

C 1.8×10^{-3}

D 4.4×10^{-2}

Your answer

15 Which formula does NOT represent 3-methylbut-1-ene? [1]

A	$\text{CH}_3\text{CHCH}_3\text{CHCH}_2$
B	$\text{CH}_2\text{CHCH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$
C	
D	

Your answer

16 How many structural isomers have the molecular formula C_4H_9Cl ? [1]

A 2

B 3

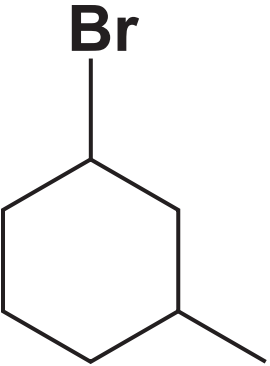
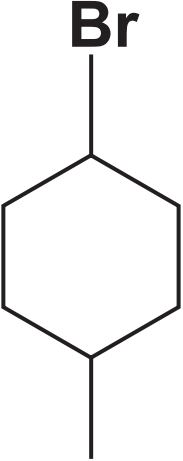
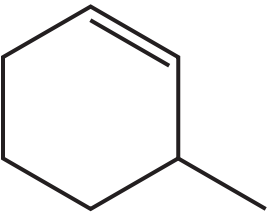
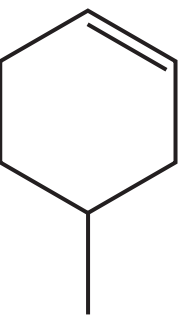
C 4

D 5

Your answer

17 3-Methylcyclohexanol is reacted with NaBr and H_2SO_4 .

What is the organic product? [1]

A		B	
C		D	

Your answer

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18 A student has planned the two-stage synthesis shown below.



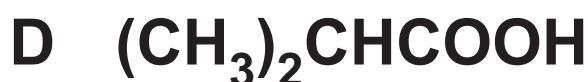
Which compound shown on the opposite page could be the intermediate for this synthesis? [1]

Your answer

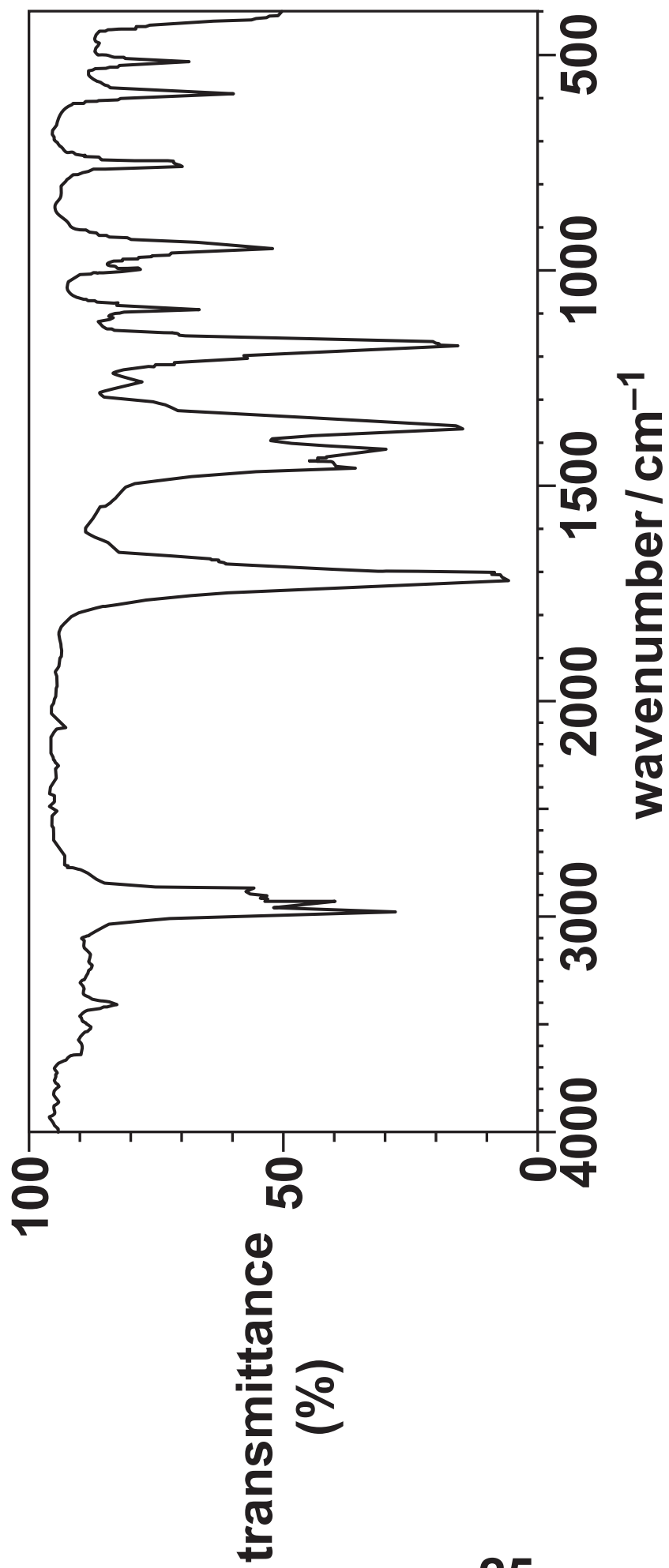
A	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{H} \quad \text{H} \\ \quad \\ \text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{H} \\ \quad \\ \text{CH}_3 \text{H} \end{array} $
B	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{Br} \quad \text{H} \\ \quad \\ \text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{H} \\ \quad \\ \text{CH}_3 \text{H} \end{array} $
C	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{OH} \quad \text{H} \\ \quad \\ \text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{H} \\ \quad \\ \text{CH}_3 \text{H} \end{array} $
D	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{Br} \quad \text{Br} \\ \quad \\ \text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{H} \\ \quad \\ \text{CH}_3 \text{H} \end{array} $

19 An organic compound produces the infrared spectrum opposite.

Which compound could have produced this IR spectrum? [1]



Your answer



20 Pentan-2-ol and pentan-3-ol are structural isomers with the molecular formula $C_5H_{12}O$ and $M_r = 88$.

The isomers can be distinguished from the fragment ions in their mass spectra.

Which fragment ion would you expect to be present in only ONE of these isomers? [1]

A $m/z = 29$

B $m/z = 45$

C $m/z = 59$

D $m/z = 73$

Your answer

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SECTION B

21 This question is about NF_3 and BF_3 molecules.

(a) NF_3 and BF_3 contain covalent bonds.

(i) What is meant by a COVALENT BOND?

_____ [1]

(ii) Draw 'dot-and-cross' diagrams for NF_3 and BF_3 .

Show outer electrons only. [2]



(b) Molecules of NF_3 and BF_3 have different shapes and bond angles.

(i) Predict the different shapes of, and bond angles in, NF_3 and BF_3 molecules. [2]

	Bond angle	Name of shape
NF_3		
BF_3		

(ii) Explain why NF_3 and BF_3 molecules have different shapes and bond angles.

[2]

22 This question is about reactions involving acids.

(a) Hydrochloric acid and nitric acid are classified as strong acids.

What is meant by a STRONG acid?

_____ [1]

(b) Write equations for the reactions below. State symbols are NOT required.

(i) The reaction of copper(II) oxide with dilute hydrochloric acid.

_____ [1]

(ii) The reaction of ammonium carbonate with dilute nitric acid.

_____ [2]

(c) A student carries out an investigation to identify an unknown Group 1 metal M.

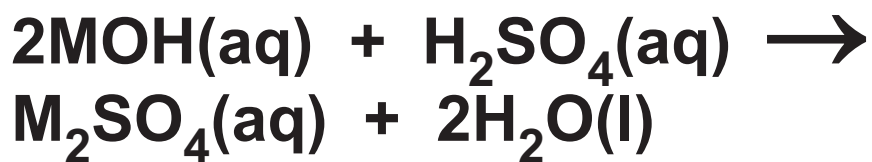
The student reacts 2.62 g of the Group 1 metal, M, with water. A solution of the alkali, MOH(aq), is formed.

The student makes this solution of MOH(aq) up to 250.0 cm³ with water.

The student pipettes 25.0 cm³ of this MOH(aq) solution into a conical flask.

The student titrates this 25.0 cm³ volume of MOH(aq) with 0.165 mol dm⁻³ H₂SO₄(aq).

The equation is shown below.



- (i) Name the type of flask that the student should use to make up the 250.0 cm^3 solution of $\text{MOH}(\text{aq})$. [1]

_____ flask

- (ii) The student takes burette readings to the nearest 0.05 cm^3 .

The student's readings are shown in the table.

The rough titre has been omitted.

Complete the table below. [1]

Final reading / cm^3	20.25	40.85	25.85
Initial reading / cm^3	0.00	20.25	5.50
Titre / cm^3			

- (iii) Calculate the mean titre of H_2SO_4 , to the nearest 0.05 cm^3 , that the student should use to analyse the results.

mean titre = _____ cm^3 [1]

- (iv) Calculate the amount, in mol, of MOH in 25.0 cm^3 of solution and determine the identity of the Group 1 metal M.

metal M = _____ [4]

23 This question is about enthalpy changes.

(a) In a petrol engine, alkanes undergo combustion.

(i) Heptane is one of the alkanes in petrol.

Write the equation for the complete combustion of heptane.

State symbols are NOT required.

_____ [2]

(ii) In a petrol engine, polluting gases such as CO and NO are formed. These are mostly removed before being emitted from the exhaust.

The equation for the removal of CO and NO is shown below.



$$\Delta H = -746 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

Complete the enthalpy profile diagram in FIG. 23.1 for this reaction. [2]

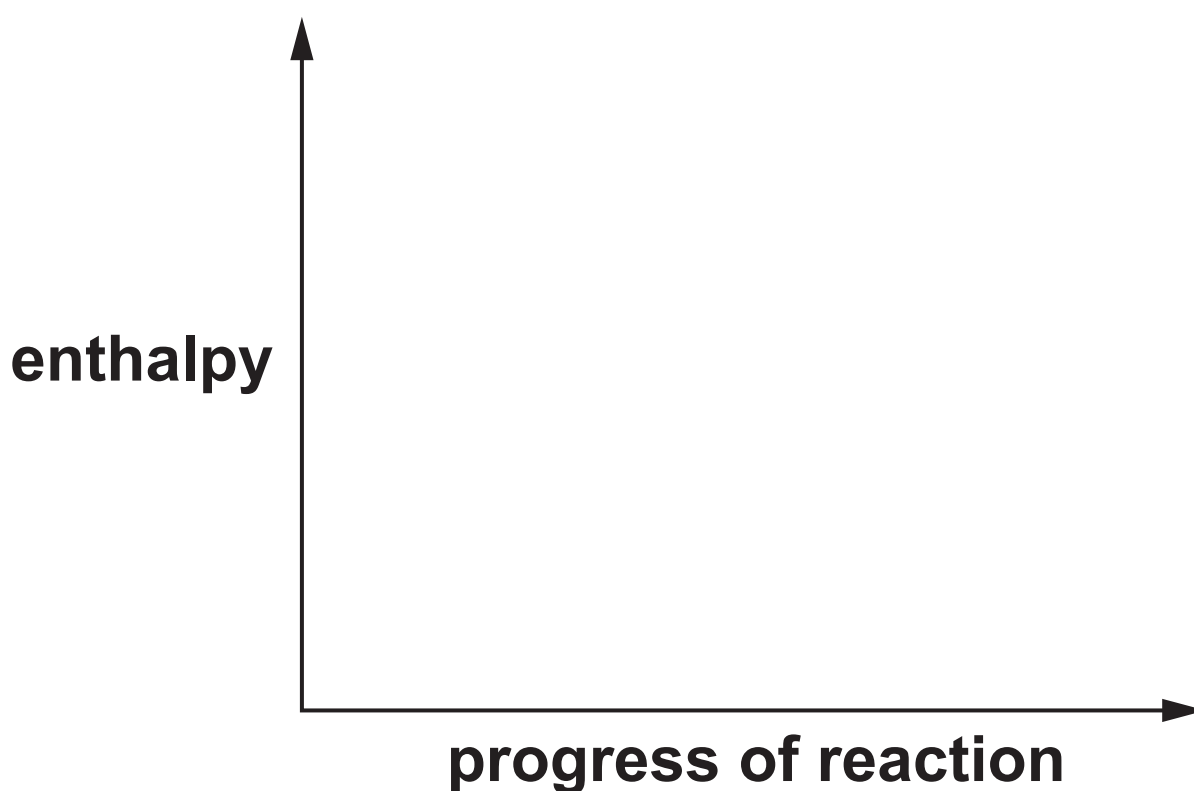
On your diagram:

Label the enthalpy change of reaction, ΔH .

Include the formulae of the reactants and products.

Label the activation energy, E_a .

FIG. 23.1



(iii) CO and NO are removed by use of a catalyst.

Explain the role of the catalyst.

Refer to your enthalpy profile diagram in FIG. 23.1 in your answer.

[2]

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(b) Iron(III) oxide reacts with carbon monoxide as shown:



$$\Delta H = -25 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

Standard enthalpy changes of formation, $\Delta_f H^\ominus$, are given in the table.

Substance	$\Delta_f H^\ominus / \text{kJ mol}^{-1}$
$\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3(\text{s})$	-824
$\text{CO}(\text{g})$	-111

(i) State the conditions of temperature and pressure for standard enthalpy changes.

Temperature _____

Pressure _____ **[1]**

(ii) Calculate the standard enthalpy change of formation for $\text{CO}_2(\text{g})$.

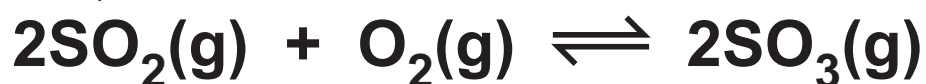
$$\Delta_{\text{f}}H^{\ominus}(\text{CO}_2(\text{g})) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ kJ mol}^{-1} \text{ [3]}$$

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24 The reaction between sulfur dioxide, $\text{SO}_2(\text{g})$ and oxygen, $\text{O}_2(\text{g})$, to form sulfur trioxide, $\text{SO}_3(\text{g})$, is a key step in the industrial manufacture of sulfuric acid.

This is a reversible reaction, shown in EQUILIBRIUM 24.1:

EQUILIBRIUM 24.1



$$\Delta H = -197 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

(a) Why is EQUILIBRIUM 24.1 a homogeneous equilibrium?

[1]

(b) Le Chatelier's principle can be used to predict how different conditions affect the equilibrium position in EQUILIBRIUM 24.1.

Explain how changing pressure, temperature and using a catalyst affect the equilibrium yield of SO_3 . [5]

In your answer, use le Chatelier's principle and other chemical concepts, where appropriate.

[illegible]

(c) A mixture of $\text{SO}_2(\text{g})$ and $\text{O}_2(\text{g})$ is allowed to reach equilibrium at a constant temperature.

The equilibrium concentrations are shown in the table.

Substance	Equilibrium concentration /mol dm^{-3}
$\text{SO}_2(\text{g})$	3.0×10^{-3}
$\text{O}_2(\text{g})$	3.5×10^{-3}
$\text{SO}_3(\text{g})$	5.0×10^{-2}

(i) Write the expression for K_c and calculate the numerical value for K_c in EQUILIBRIUM 24.1 at this constant temperature.

**Give your answer to an
APPROPRIATE number of
significant figures and in
STANDARD FORM.**

$$K_c = \text{_____} \text{ dm}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1} \text{ [2]}$$

(ii) In the industrial production of SO_3 , an excess of $\text{O}_2(\text{g})$ is used rather than a 2:1 proportion of $\text{SO}_2(\text{g})$ to $\text{O}_2(\text{g})$ which would match the stoichiometry in EQUILIBRIUM 24.1.

Suggest, in terms of equilibrium, why an excess of $\text{O}_2(\text{g})$ is used industrially.

[1]

25 This question is about hydrocarbons.

**(a) The boiling points of
2 hydrocarbons are shown below.**

Hydrocarbon	Boiling point/°C
butane	0
pentane	36

**Explain the difference in the boiling
points of butane and pentane.**

[2]

(b) Butane reacts with bromine by radical substitution to form a mixture of organic products.

The reaction needs UV radiation for the initiation stage.

Write equations for the propagation stage that follows to form 2-bromobutane.

Use skeletal formulae and 'dots' (•) to show the position of any radicals. [2]

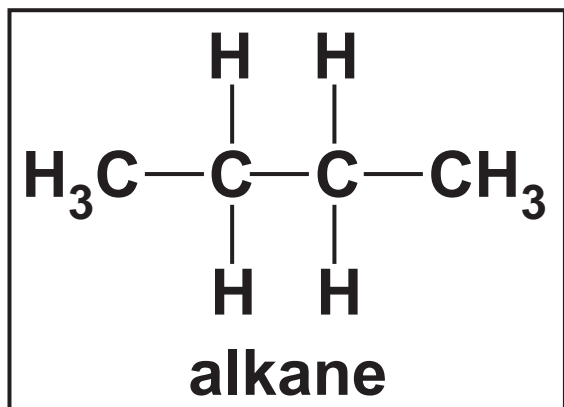
Propagation



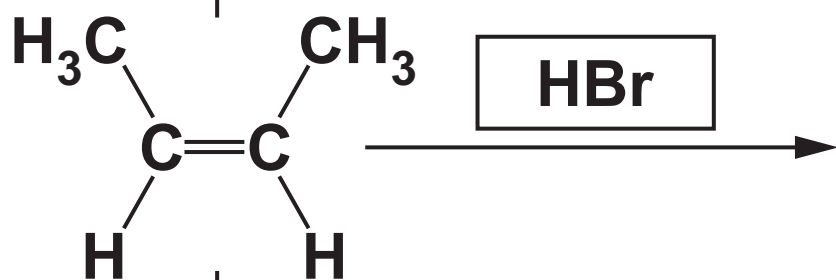
(c) Alkenes are used in organic synthesis.

Three reactions of an alkene are shown in the flowchart on the opposite page.

Complete the flowchart to show the missing reagents, catalysts and the structures of organic products. [4]



↑
 Reagent _____
 Catalyst _____



↓
 Reagent _____
 Catalyst _____



26 This question is about the oxidation of two alcohols that are structural isomers of C_3H_8O .

Compare the oxidation of these two structural isomers using different reaction conditions. [5]

**For each reaction include:
the reaction conditions
the functional group of any organic product
a balanced equation.**

In your equations, use [O] to represent the oxidising agent and show any organic compounds as structures.

[illegible]

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).

[illegible]



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