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Chemistry Higher level Paper 2

Friday 14	May 202	1 (morning)
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2 hours 15 minutes

Instructions to candidates

- Write your session number in the boxes above.
- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- · Answer all questions.
- Answers must be written within the answer boxes provided.
- A calculator is required for this paper.
- A clean copy of the **chemistry data booklet** is required for this paper.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is [90 marks].

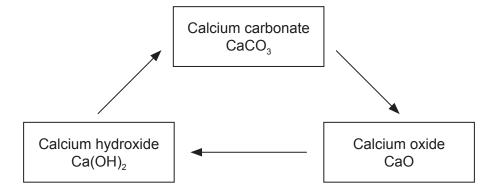


2221-6114

[2]

Answer all questions. Answers must be written within the answer boxes provided.

1. Limestone can be converted into a variety of useful commercial products through the lime cycle. Limestone contains high percentages of calcium carbonate, CaCO₃.



(a) Calcium carbonate is heated to produce calcium oxide, CaO.

$$CaCO_3(s) \rightarrow CaO(s) + CO_2(g)$$

Calculate the volume of carbon dioxide produced at STP when 555g of calcium carbonate decomposes. Use sections 2 and 6 of the data booklet.



(b) Thermodynamic data for the decomposition of calcium carbonate is given.

Substance	ΔH [⊕] _f / kJ mol ⁻¹	S [⊕] / JK ⁻¹ mol ⁻¹
CaCO ₃ (s)	-1207	93
CaO(s)	-635	40
CO ₂ (g)	-393.5	214

(i)	Calculate the enthalpy change of reaction, ΔH , in kJ, for the decomposition of calcium carbonate.	[2]
(ii)	Calculate the change in entropy, ΔS , in J K ⁻¹ , for the decomposition of calcium carbonate.	[1]
(iii)	Determine the temperature, in K, at which the decomposition of calcium carbonate becomes spontaneous, using b(i), b(ii) and section 1 of the data booklet.	
	(If you do not have answers for b(i) and b(ii), use $\Delta H = 190\mathrm{kJ}$ and $\Delta S = 180\mathrm{JK^{-1}}$, but these are not the correct answers.)	[2]

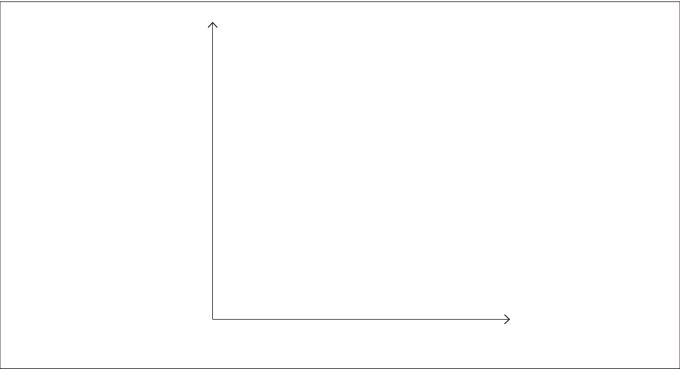


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[3]

(Question 1 continued)

(iv)	Sketch an energy profile for the decomposition of calcium carbonate based on
	your answer to b(i), labelling the axes and activation energy, $E_{\rm a}$.



(v) State how adding a catalyst to the reaction would impact the enthalpy change of reaction, ΔH , and the activation energy, $E_{\rm a}$. [1]

E _a :		
∟ a.		

- (c) The second step of the lime cycle produces calcium hydroxide, Ca(OH)₂.
 - (i) Write the equation for the reaction of $Ca(OH)_2(aq)$ with hydrochloric acid, HCl(aq). [1]



(ii)	Determine the volume, in dm ³ , of 0.015 mol dm ⁻³ calcium hydroxide solution needed to neutralize 35.0 cm ³ of 0.025 mol dm ⁻³ HCl (aq).	[2]
(iii)	Saturated calcium hydroxide solution is used to test for carbon dioxide. Calculate the pH of a 2.33×10^{-2} mol dm ⁻³ solution of calcium hydroxide, a strong base.	[2]
(d) Cald	cium hydroxide reacts with carbon dioxide to reform calcium carbonate.	
	$Ca(OH)_2(aq) + CO_2(g) \rightarrow CaCO_3(s) + H_2O(l)$	
(i)	Determine the mass, in g, of $CaCO_3(s)$ produced by reacting 2.41 dm ³ of 2.33×10^{-2} mol dm ⁻³ of $Ca(OH)_2(aq)$ with 0.750 dm ³ of $CO_2(g)$ at STP.	[2]



Turn over

(ii) 2.85 g of CaCO₃ was collected in the experiment in d(i). Calculate the percentage yield of CaCO₃. (If you did not obtain an answer to d(i), use 4.00 g, but this is not the correct value.) [1]

(e)				ov osi		С	al	ci	u	m	C	ю	m	р	Οl	ur	nd	ir	n i	th	ie	li	im	ne	С	y	cle	е	Ca	an	r	ed	lu	ce	e	р	rc	b	le	m	С	aı	us	se	d	b	y	[1]
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- 2. The properties of elements can be predicted from their position in the periodic table.
 - (a) (i) Explain why Si has a smaller atomic radius than Al. [2]
 - (ii) Explain why the first ionization energy of sulfur is lower than that of phosphorus. [2]



(This question continues on page 9)

(b) (i) State the condensed electron configurations for Cr and Cr ³⁺ .	[2]
Cr:	
Cr ³⁺ :	
(ii) Describe metallic bonding and how it contributes to electrical conductivity.	[3]
(iii) Deduce, giving a reason, which complex ion $[Cr(CN)_6]^{3^-}$ or $[Cr(OH)_6]^{3^-}$ absorbs higher energy light. Use section 15 of the data booklet.	[1]
(iv) [Cr(OH) ₆] ³⁻ forms a green solution. Estimate a wavelength of light absorbed by this complex, using section 17 of the data booklet.	[1]

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Answers written on this page will not be marked.



(c) Deduce the Lewis (electron dot) structure and molecular geometry of sulfur tetrafluoride, SF_4 , and sulfur dichloride, SCl_2 .

[4]

Species	SF ₄	SCI ₂
Lewis structure		
Molecular geometry		

(d)	(Su	gg	es	st,	gi	vi	ng	j r	ea	as	or	าร	, t	he	e 1	re	la	ti۱	/e	٧	ol	at	ili	tie	s	O	5	SC	Cl ₂	а	nc	łk	H ₂ (Ο.											[3	[
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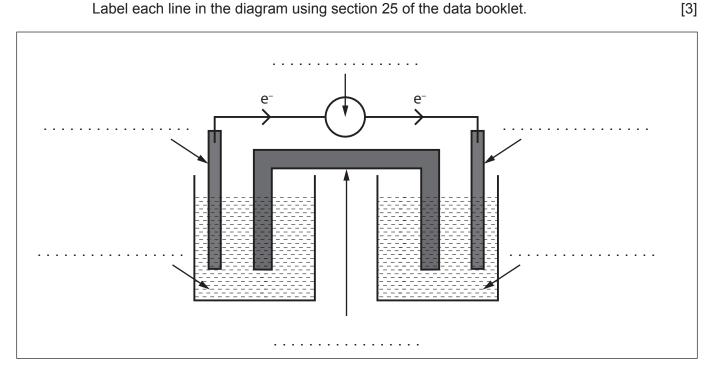


[1]

- 3. Oxidation and reduction reactions can have a variety of commercial uses.
 - A student decides to build a voltaic cell consisting of an aluminium electrode, Al(s), a tin electrode, Sn(s), and solutions of aluminium nitrate, Al(NO₃)₃(aq) and tin(II) nitrate, $Sn(NO_3)_2(aq)$.

Electron flow is represented on the diagram.

Label each line in the diagram using section 25 of the data booklet.



Write the equation for the expected overall chemical reaction in (a).

(c)	Calcula	ate the c	ell potentia	I using section	on 24 of the d	ata booklet.	[1]

(This question continues on the following page)

(b)



(d) Calculate the Gibbs free energy change, ΔG^{\ominus} , in kJ, for the cell, using section 1 of the data booklet.

[2]

[2]

- **4.** Organic chemistry can be used to synthesize a variety of products.
 - (a) Several compounds can be synthesized from but-2-ene. Draw the structure of the final product for each of the following chemical reactions.

 $H_{3}C-CH=CH-CH_{3}$ H_{2} H_{2} H_{2}

(b) Determine the change in enthalpy, ΔH , for the combustion of but-2-ene, using section 11 of the data booklet.

[3]

$$\mathsf{CH_3CH} \!=\! \mathsf{CHCH_3}(\mathsf{g}) + \mathsf{6O_2}(\mathsf{g}) \to \mathsf{4CO_2}(\mathsf{g}) + \mathsf{4H_2O}(\mathsf{g})$$



(c) State the hybridization of the carbon I and II atoms in but-2-ene.

[1]

$$H_3C$$
— CH = CH — CH_3

Carbon	I	II
Hybridization		

(d)	Draw diagrams to show h	now sigma (c	σ) and pi (π)	bonds are formed between atoms.	[2]

Sigma (σ):	
Pi (π):	



(e) Sketch the mechanism for the reaction of 2-methylbut-2-ene with hydrogen bromide using curly arrows.

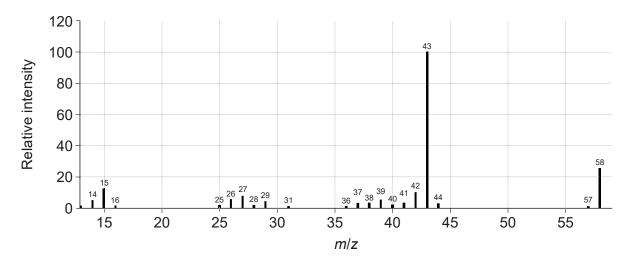
[3]

(f) Explain why the major organic product is 2-bromo-2-methylbutane and not 2-bromo-3-methylbutane.

[2]

- (g) Combustion analysis of an unknown organic compound indicated that it contained only carbon, hydrogen and oxygen.
 - (i) Deduce two features of this molecule that can be obtained from the mass spectrum. Use section 28 of the data booklet.

[2]

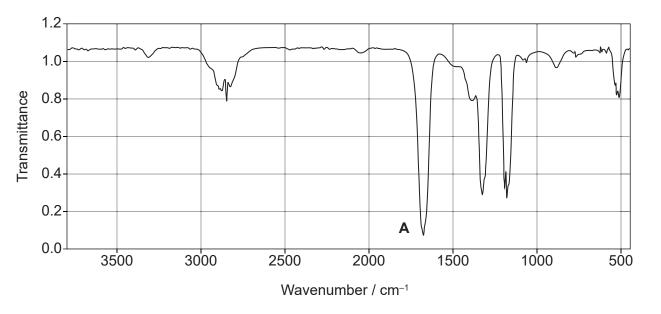


m	/z	5	8:																																			
m	Z	4	3:																																			



(ii) Identify the bond responsible for the absorption at **A** in the infrared spectrum. Use section 26 of the data booklet.

[1]



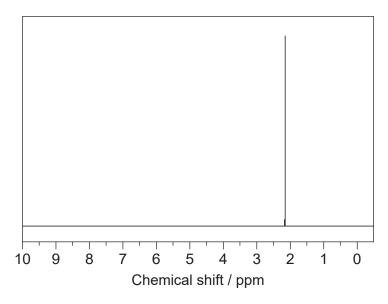


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(iii) Deduce the identity of the unknown compound using the previous information, the ¹H NMR spectrum and section 27 of the data booklet.

[2]

¹H NMR spectrum



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١١٥ر	npoun	ı: 	
h)	(i)	Draw the stereoisomers of butan-2-ol usin	g wedge-dash type representations.



		(ii)	Outline how two enantiomers can be distinguished using a polarimeter.	[2]
5.	Etha	nol ar	nd methanoic acid are important industrial products.	
	(a)	Etha	nol is used as a fuel.	
		(i)	Write the chemical equation for the complete combustion of ethanol.	[1]
		(ii)	Deduce the change in enthalpy, ΔH , in kJ, when 56.00 g of ethanol is burned. Use section 13 in the data booklet.	[2]
	(b)	orga	lation of ethanol with potassium dichromate, $K_2Cr_2O_7$, can form two different nic products. Determine the names of the organic products and the methods used olate them.	[2]

(This question continues on the following page)



Turn over

(c)	Write the equation and name the organic product when ethanol reacts with
	methanoic acid.

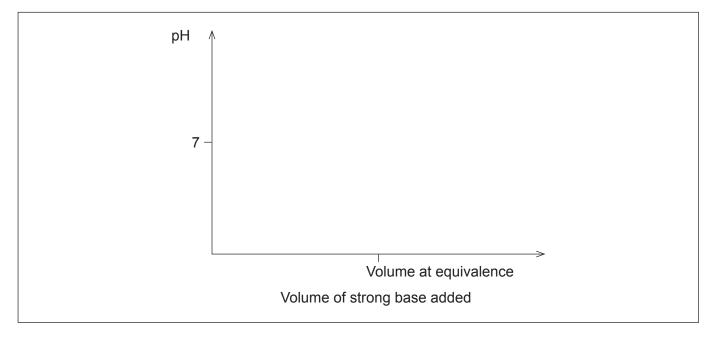
[2]

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(d) (i) Sketch the titration curve of methanoic acid with sodium hydroxide, showing how you would determine methanoic acid pK_a .

[2]

[1]



(ii)	Identify an indicator that could be used for the titration in 5(d)(i), using section 22
	of the data hooklet



(e)	Determine the concentration of methanoic acid in a solution of pH = 4.12. Use section 21 of the data booklet.	[2]
(f)	Identify if aqueous solutions of the following salts are acidic, basic, or neutral.	[2]
	Identify if aqueous solutions of the following salts are acidic, basic, or neutral.	[2]
		[2]
Sod	ium methanoate:	[2]
Sod		[2]
Sod	ium methanoate:	[2]
Sod	ium methanoate: monium chloride:	[2]



[2]

6. Bromate and bromide ions react in acidic aqueous solution.

$$BrO_3^-(aq) + 5Br^-(aq) + 6H^+(aq) \rightarrow 3Br_2(l) + 3H_2O(l)$$

The following rate data was collected.

Experiment	[BrO ₃ ⁻] / mol dm ⁻³	[Br ⁻] / mol dm ⁻³	[H ⁺] / mol dm ⁻³	Initial rate / mol dm ⁻³ s ⁻¹
1	0.10	0.10	0.10	8.0×10^{-4}
2	0.20	0.10	0.10	1.6×10^{-3}
3	0.20	0.20	0.10	3.2×10^{-3}
4	0.10	0.10	0.20	3.2×10^{-3}

Order of reaction with respect to BrO₃⁻:

Order of reaction with respect to Br⁻:

Order of reaction with respect to H⁺:

Rate expression:

(b)		D	ete	ern	nin	ie '	the	e v	/al	ue	e a	ınc	dι	ın	it (of	th	ne	ra	ate	e c	or	nst	ar	nt	us	in	g t	the	e ra	ate	e e	хр	re	ss	ior	ı iı	n ((a)				[2
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Consider the following equilibrium reaction

$$2SO_2(g) + O_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2SO_3(g)$$

	(a)	State the equilibrium constant expression, $K_{\rm c}$, for the reaction above.	[1]
	(b)	State and explain how the equilibrium would be affected by increasing the volume of the reaction container at a constant temperature.	[3]
1			

(c) $SO_2(g)$, $O_2(g)$ and $SO_3(g)$ are mixed and allowed to reach equilibrium at $600\,^{\circ}$ C.

	SO ₂	O ₂	SO ₃
Initial concentration / mol dm ⁻³	2.00	1.50	3.00
Equilibrium concentration / mol dm ⁻³	1.50		

Determine the value of K_c at 600 °C.	[2]



References:

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