

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Pearson BTEC
Level 3
Nationals
Certificate

Centre Number

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Learner Registration Number

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Applied Science

Unit 1: Principles and Applications of Science I

Chemistry

SECTION B: PERIODICITY AND PROPERTIES OF ELEMENTS

Friday 25 May 2018 – Morning

Time: 40 minutes

Paper Reference

31617H/1C

You must have:

A calculator

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and learner registration number.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
 - *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The exam is comprised of three papers worth 30 marks each.
Section A: Structures and functions of cells and tissues (Biology).
Section B: Periodicity and properties of elements (Chemistry).
Section C: Waves in communication (Physics).
- The total mark for this exam is 90.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
 - *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- The periodic table of elements can be found at the back of this paper.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

P61072A

©2018 Pearson Education Ltd.

1/1/1/1



P 6 1 0 7 2 A 0 1 1 2



Pearson

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

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box . If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box and then mark your new answer with a cross .

- 1 Hydrocarbons are molecules which are made of hydrogen and carbon only.

The bonding between atoms of hydrogen and carbon is covalent.

- (a) (i) State what is meant by the term **covalent bond**.

(2)

.....
.....
.....
.....

- (ii) Methane is a hydrocarbon and has the molecular formula CH₄.

Draw a dot-and-cross diagram for a molecule of methane.
Show outer electrons only.

(2)

- (b) The melting point of methane is –182 °C.

Explain, in terms of intermolecular forces, the melting point of methane.

(3)

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

(Total for Question 1 = 7 marks)



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

- 2 (a) A phosphorus atom contains 15 electrons.

Complete the electronic configuration for a phosphorus atom.

(2)

$1s^2 \ 2s^2 \ 2p^6 \dots \dots$

- (b) An oxygen atom contains 8 electrons.

Complete Figure 1 to show the arrangement of electrons in an oxygen atom.

(2)

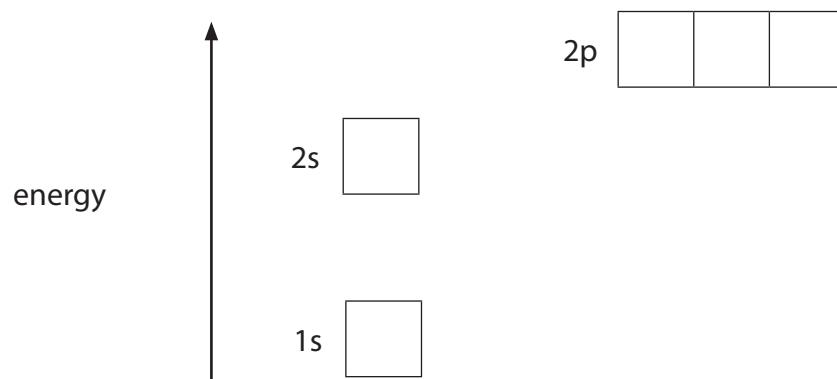


Figure 1

- (c) Which equation shows the first ionisation of potassium?

(1)

- A $K(g) \rightarrow K^-(g) + e^-$
- B $K^-(g) \rightarrow K^+(g) + e^-$
- C $K^+(g) \rightarrow K^-(g) + e^-$
- D $K(g) \rightarrow K^+(g) + e^-$



(d) Figure 2 shows the first six ionisation energies of an unknown element.

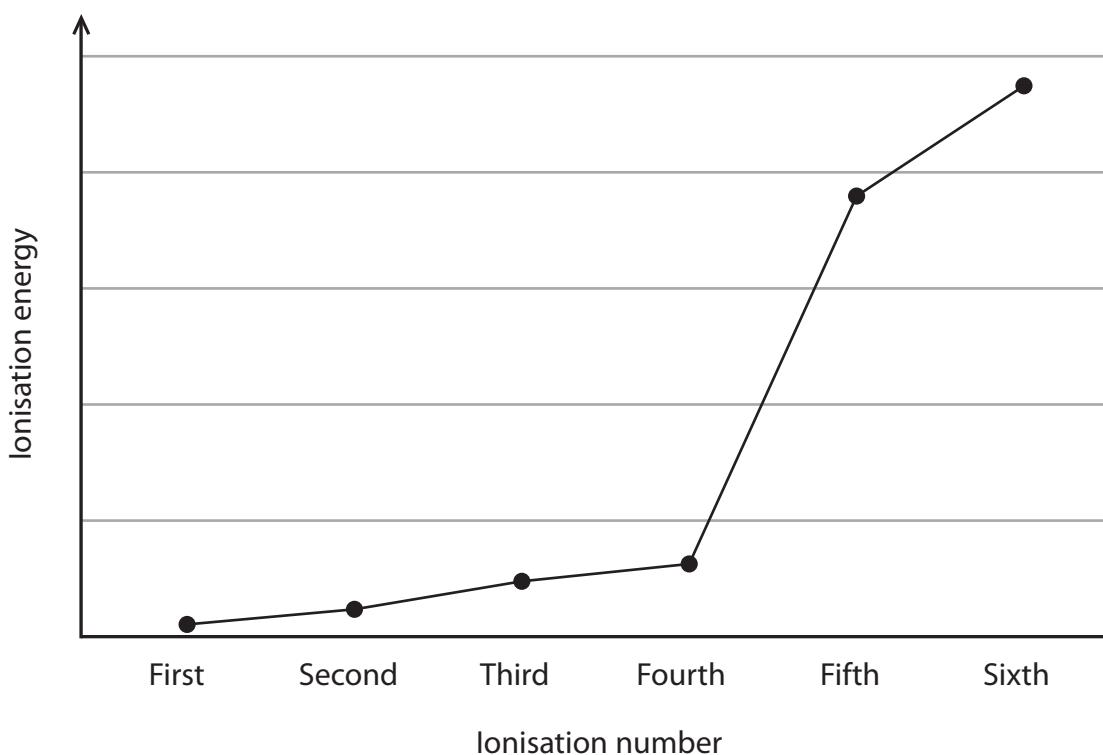


Figure 2

Identify the group number in which this element can be found.

(1)

- A 1
- B 2
- C 4
- D 6

(Total for Question 2 = 6 marks)



3 Calcium is a metal.

Word equations for two reactions of calcium are shown.



- (a) Complete the word equation for the reaction of calcium with sulfuric acid.

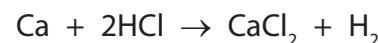
(2)



- (b) Write the balanced equation for the reaction of calcium, Ca, with oxygen.

(2)

- (c) The equation for the reaction of dilute hydrochloric acid with calcium is



Calculate the maximum mass of calcium chloride produced by reacting 8.02 grams of calcium with excess hydrochloric acid.

relative atomic mass: Ca = 40.1

relative formula mass: CaCl_2 = 111.1

Show your working.

(3)

Maximum mass = g

(Total for Question 3 = 7 marks)



4 Manganese, Mn, is a metal.

It has a metallic structure.

(a) Explain why metals are malleable.

(2)

.....
.....
.....

(b) KMnO_4 is a useful compound of manganese.

Calculate the relative formula mass for KMnO_4 .

(2)

relative formula mass =



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

(c) Manganese and zinc are both metals in the d block of the periodic table.

Table 1 shows some information about manganese and zinc.

metal	short electronic configuration	common oxidation states
manganese	[Ar] 3d ⁵ 4s ²	+2, +4, +7
zinc	[Ar] 3d ¹⁰ 4s ²	+2

Table 1

Discuss why manganese is classified as a transition metal, but zinc is not.

(6)



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

(Total for Question 4 = 10 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 30 MARKS



The Periodic Table of Elements

* Lanthanide series

* Lanthanide series

Elements with atomic numbers 112-116 have been reported but not fully authenticated

Ce cerium 58	140 Pr praseodymium 59	141 Nd neodymium 60	144 Pm promethium 61	[147] Sm samarium 62	150 Eu europium 63	152 Gd gadolinium 64	157 Tb terbium 65	159 Dy dysprosium 66	163 Ho holmium 67	165 Er erbium 68	167 Tm thulium 69	169 Yb ytterbium 70	173 Lu lutetium 71
Th thorium 90	[231] Pa protactinium 91	238 U uranium 92	[237] Np neptunium 93	[242] Pu plutonium 94	[243] Am americium 95	[247] Cm curium 96	[245] Bk berkelium 97	[251] Cf californium 98	[254] Es einsteinium 99	[253] Fm fermium 100	[256] Md mercuryium 101	[254] No nobelium 102	[257] Lr lawrencium 103



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

BLANK PAGE



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

BLANK PAGE



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

BLANK PAGE

Every effort has been made to contact copyright holders to obtain their permission for the use of copyright material. Pearson Education Ltd. will, if notified, be happy to rectify any errors or omissions and include any such rectifications in future editions.

