

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Edexcel GCE

Chemistry

Advanced Subsidiary

Unit 1: The Core Principles of Chemistry

Friday 13 January 2012 – Afternoon

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Paper Reference

6CH01/01

Candidates may use 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 candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided – *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 80.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets – *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- Questions labelled with an **asterisk** (*) are ones where the quality of your written communication will be assessed – *you should take particular care with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression, on these questions.*
- A Periodic Table is printed on the back cover of this paper.

Advice

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

Turn over ►

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PEARSON

SECTION A

Answer ALL the questions in this section. You should aim to spend no more than 20 minutes on this section. For each question, select one answer from A to D and put a cross in the box . If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then mark your new answer with a cross .

1 A molecule is

- A a group of atoms bonded by ionic bonds.
- B a group of atoms bonded by covalent bonds.
- C a group of ions bonded by covalent bonds.
- D a group of atoms bonded by metallic bonds.

(Total for Question 1 = 1 mark)

2 The relative atomic mass is defined as

- A the mass of an atom of an element relative to $1/12$ the mass of a carbon-12 atom.
- B the mass of an atom of an element relative to the mass of a hydrogen atom.
- C the average mass of an element relative to $1/12$ the mass of a carbon atom.
- D the average mass of an atom of an element relative to $1/12$ the mass of a carbon-12 atom.

(Total for Question 2 = 1 mark)

Use this space for any rough working. Anything you write in this space will gain no credit.



3 The definition of the mole is

- A the amount of any substance which occupies a volume of 24 dm³ at room temperature and pressure.
- B the amount of any substance containing the same number of identical entities as there are in exactly 12 g of the carbon-12 isotope.
- C the number of atoms in exactly 12 g of the carbon-12 isotope.
- D the number of molecules in exactly 2 g of hydrogen at room temperature and pressure.

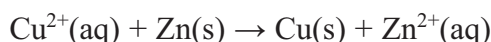
(Total for Question 3 = 1 mark)

4 The concentration of blood glucose is usually given in millimoles per dm³ or mmol dm⁻³. A reading of 5.0 mmol dm⁻³ is within the normal range. Glucose has a molar mass of 180 g mol⁻¹. What mass of glucose dissolved in 1 dm³ of blood would give this normal reading?

- A 0.090 g
- B 0.18 g
- C 0.90 g
- D 9.0 g

(Total for Question 4 = 1 mark)

5 In an experiment performed to measure the enthalpy change for the reaction



3.0 g of zinc powder (an excess) was added to 30.0 cm³ of copper(II) sulfate solution of concentration 1.00 mol dm⁻³. The temperature rise of the mixture was 47.6 K. Assuming that the heat capacity of the solution is 4.2 J K⁻¹ g⁻¹, the enthalpy change for the reaction is given by

- A $\Delta H = -(30 \times 4.2 \times 47.6) \div 0.03$
- B $\Delta H = -(33 \times 4.2 \times 47.6) \div 0.03$
- C $\Delta H = -(30 \times 4.2 \times 47.6) \times 0.03$
- D $\Delta H = -(33 \times 4.2 \times 47.6) \times 0.03$

(Total for Question 5 = 1 mark)

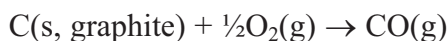


6 The enthalpy change of atomization of iodine is the value of ΔH for the process

- A $\text{I}_2(\text{s}) \rightarrow \text{I}_2(\text{g})$
- B $\text{I}_2(\text{s}) \rightarrow 2\text{I}(\text{g})$
- C $\text{I}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 2\text{I}(\text{g})$
- D $\frac{1}{2}\text{I}_2(\text{s}) \rightarrow \text{I}(\text{g})$

(Total for Question 6 = 1 mark)

7 The enthalpy change for the reaction



cannot be measured directly since some carbon dioxide is always formed in the reaction. It can be calculated using Hess's Law and the enthalpy changes of combustion of graphite and of carbon monoxide.



The enthalpy change for the reaction of graphite with oxygen to give carbon monoxide is

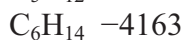
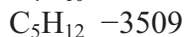
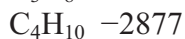
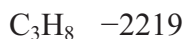
- A -677 kJ mol^{-1}
- B $+111 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$
- C -111 kJ mol^{-1}
- D $+677 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$

(Total for Question 7 = 1 mark)

Use this space for any rough working. Anything you write in this space will gain no credit.



8 The molar enthalpy change of combustion of some alkanes is given below in kJ mol^{-1} .

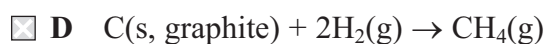
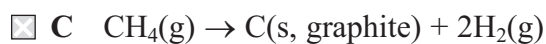
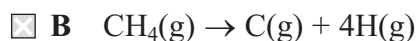


Another alkane was found to have an enthalpy change of combustion of $-6125 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$.
The alkane is



(Total for Question 8 = 1 mark)

9 If the mean C—H bond enthalpy is $+x$, which of the following represents a process with an enthalpy change of $+4x$?



(Total for Question 9 = 1 mark)

10 The first eight ionization energies of an element are (in kJ mol^{-1}):

789, 1577, 3232, 4356, 16091, 19785, 23787, 29253.

The element is in

A Group 1

B Group 2

C Group 3

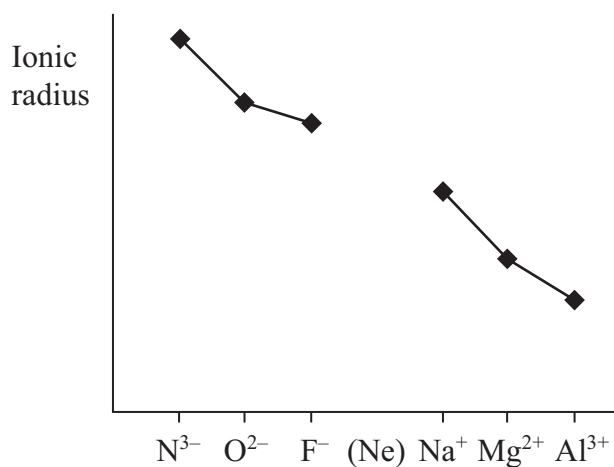
D Group 4

(Total for Question 10 = 1 mark)

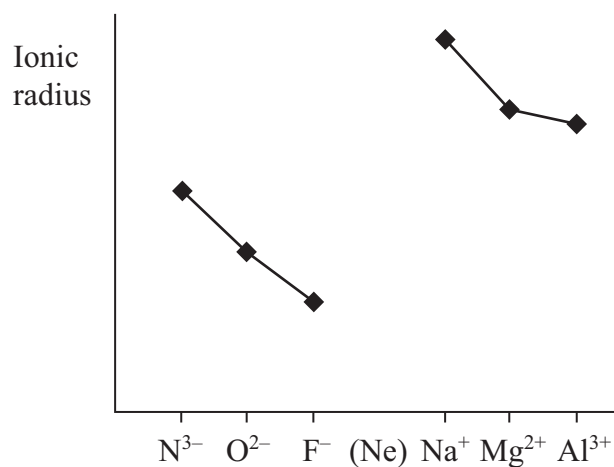


11 Which of the graphs shows (from left to right) the trend in the ionic radius of the isoelectronic ions N^{3-} , O^{2-} , F^- , Na^+ , Mg^{2+} , Al^{3+} ?

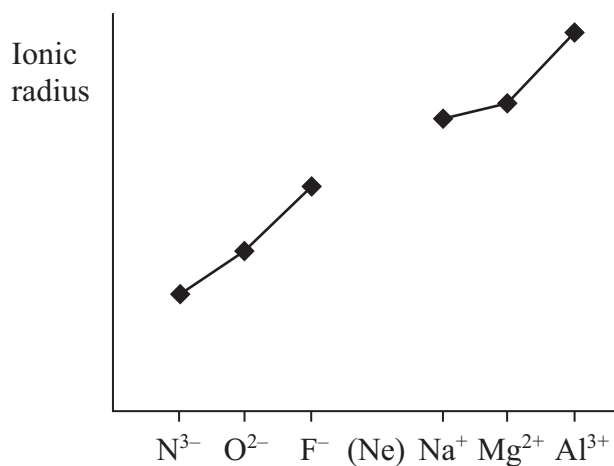
A



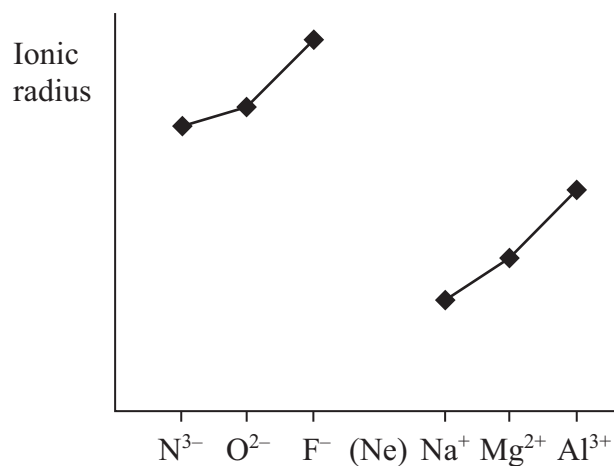
B



C



D



(Total for Question 11 = 1 mark)

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12 Oxygen can be prepared using several different reactions. Which of those given below has the highest atom economy by mass?

- A $\text{NaNO}_3 \rightarrow \text{NaNO}_2 + \frac{1}{2}\text{O}_2$
- B $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O} + \frac{1}{2}\text{O}_2$
- C $\text{Cl}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2\text{HCl} + \frac{1}{2}\text{O}_2$
- D $\text{PbO}_2 \rightarrow \text{PbO} + \frac{1}{2}\text{O}_2$

(Total for Question 12 = 1 mark)

13 The ionic radii in nm of some ions are given below.

Li^+	0.074	F^-	0.133
Ca^{2+}	0.100	Cl^-	0.180
		O^{2-}	0.140
		S^{2-}	0.185

(a) Which of the following compounds has the most exothermic lattice energy? They all have the same crystal structure.

(1)

- A LiF
- B LiCl
- C CaO
- D CaS

(b) Which of the following compounds will show the greatest difference between the experimental (Born-Haber) lattice energy and that calculated from a purely ionic model?

(1)

- A LiF
- B Li_2O
- C CaO
- D CaS

(Total for Question 13 = 2 marks)

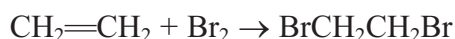


14 Which of the following is the correct order for the processes used to obtain petrol from petroleum (crude oil)?

- A Petroleum → fractional distillation → reforming → cracking → petrol.
- B Petroleum → reforming → fractional distillation → cracking → petrol.
- C Petroleum → cracking → reforming → fractional distillation → petrol.
- D Petroleum → fractional distillation → cracking → reforming → petrol.

(Total for Question 14 = 1 mark)

15 In the reaction between ethene and bromine, the bromine molecule acts as an electrophile.

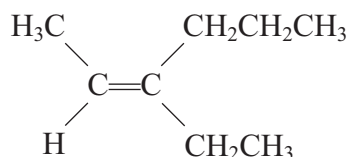


Which of the following statements is true?

- A Ethene acts as a nucleophile because it is polar.
- B Ethene acts as a nucleophile because it can donate a pair of electrons to bromine.
- C Ethene is not a nucleophile in this reaction.
- D Ethene acts as a nucleophile because it donates a single electron to bromine.

(Total for Question 15 = 1 mark)

16 Name the alkene shown below.



- A Z-4-ethylhex-4-ene
- B E-3-ethylhex-2-ene
- C Z-3-ethylhex-2-ene
- D E-3-propylpent-2-ene

(Total for Question 16 = 1 mark)



17 If propene, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$, is reacted with aqueous acidified potassium manganate(VII) the organic product is

- A $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$
- B $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_3$
- C $\text{HOCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$
- D $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$

(Total for Question 17 = 1 mark)

18 How many compounds have the formula C_5H_{12} ?

- A 1
- B 2
- C 3
- D 4

(Total for Question 18 = 1 mark)

19 An organic compound reacts with chlorine in the presence of ultraviolet light. The relative molecular mass of the product has increased by 34.5 compared with the original compound. What is the reaction mechanism?

- A Free radical substitution
- B Electrophilic substitution
- C Nucleophilic substitution
- D Free radical addition

(Total for Question 19 = 1 mark)

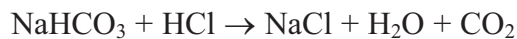
TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS



SECTION B

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

- 20 (a) An impure sample of sodium hydrogencarbonate, NaHCO_3 , of mass 0.227 g, was reacted with an excess of hydrochloric acid. The volume of carbon dioxide evolved was measured at room temperature and pressure and found to be 58.4 cm^3 .



The molar volume of any gas at the temperature and pressure of the experiment is $24 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1}$. The molar mass of sodium hydrogencarbonate is 84 g mol^{-1} .

- (i) Calculate the number of moles of carbon dioxide given off. (1)

- (ii) Calculate the mass of sodium hydrogencarbonate present in the impure sample. (2)

- (iii) Calculate the percentage purity of the sodium hydrogencarbonate. Give your answer to two significant figures. (2)



(b) (i) The total error in reading the gas syringe is $\pm 0.4 \text{ cm}^3$. Calculate the percentage error in measuring the gas volume of 58.4 cm^3 .

(1)

(ii) Suggest why the carbon dioxide should not be collected over water in this experiment.

(1)

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(Total for Question 20 = 7 marks)



21 (a) On strong heating, calcium carbonate decomposes to calcium oxide and carbon dioxide:



Owing to the conditions under which the reaction occurs, it is not possible to measure the enthalpy change directly.

An indirect method employs the enthalpy changes when calcium carbonate and calcium oxide are neutralized with hydrochloric acid.

(i) Write the equation for the reaction of calcium carbonate with hydrochloric acid. State symbols are **not** required.

$[\Delta H_1$ is the enthalpy change for this reaction]

(1)

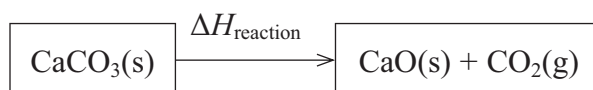
..... ΔH_1

(ii) The reaction of calcium oxide with hydrochloric acid is



Use the equations in parts (i) and (ii) to complete the Hess's Law cycle below to show how you could calculate the enthalpy change for the decomposition of calcium carbonate, $\Delta H_{\text{reaction}}$. Label the arrows in your cycle.

(3)



(iii) Complete the expression for $\Delta H_{\text{reaction}}$ in terms of ΔH_1 and ΔH_2 . (1)

$$\Delta H_{\text{reaction}} =$$

(b) Suggest **two** reasons why the value obtained by carrying out these two experiments and using the equation gives a value different to the data booklet value for the decomposition reaction of calcium carbonate. (2)

1

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2

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(Total for Question 21 = 7 marks)



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22 (a) State how the following processes are achieved in a mass spectrometer.

(i) Ionization of the sample.

(1)

(ii) Acceleration of the ions.

(1)

(iii) Deflection of the ions.

(1)

(b) State how you could find the molecular mass of a substance from its mass spectrum.

(1)

(c) Living things take up the radioactive isotope carbon-14 from the atmosphere.

In recent years a particular linen cloth was shown, using mass spectrometry, to have been made from flax grown in the early 14th century. Suggest how mass spectrometry can be used to estimate the age of the cloth.

(2)

(Total for Question 22 = 6 marks)



*23 The melting temperatures of the elements of Period 3 are given in the table below. Use these values to answer the questions that follow.

Element	Na	Mg	Al	Si	P (white)	S (monoclinic)	Cl	Ar
Melting temperature / K	371	922	933	1683	317	392	172	84

(a) Explain why the melting temperature of sodium is very much less than that of magnesium.

(3)

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(b) Explain why the melting temperature of silicon is very much greater than that of white phosphorus.

(3)

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(c) Explain why the melting temperature of argon is the lowest of all the elements of Period 3.

(1)

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(d) Explain why magnesium is a good conductor of electricity whereas sulfur is a non-conductor.

(2)

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(Total for Question 23 = 9 marks)



24 (a) Briefly describe an experiment, with a diagram of the apparatus you would use, which shows that there are oppositely charged ions in copper(II) chromate(VI), CuCrO_4 . Describe what you would expect to see.

Formula of ion	Colour
$\text{Cu}^{2+}(\text{aq})$	blue
$\text{CrO}_4^{2-}(\text{aq})$	yellow

(4)

Diagram

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(b) The ions in an ionic lattice are held together by an **overall** force of attraction.

(i) Describe the forces of attraction in an ionic lattice.

(1)

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(ii) Suggest **two** forces of repulsion which exist in an ionic lattice.

(2)

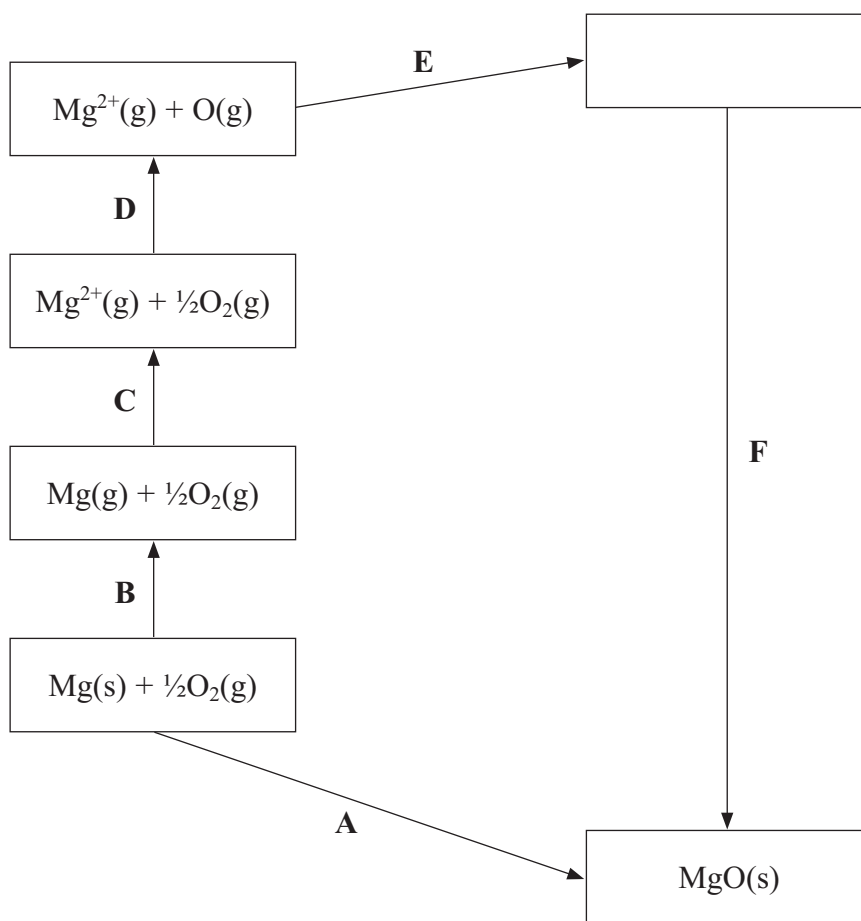
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(c) Part of the Born-Haber cycle for magnesium oxide, MgO, is shown below.



- (i) Complete the empty box with the appropriate formulae and state symbols. (2)
- (ii) Identify the enthalpy changes represented by the letters A and C. (2)

A

C

- (iii) Give the expression for the enthalpy change F in terms of the other enthalpy changes A to E. (1)

F =



(d) The lattice composed of the ions Mg^{2+} and O^{2-} is stronger than a lattice composed of the ions Mg^+ and O^- .

(i) Explain, in terms of the charges on the ions and the size of the cations, why this is so.

(2)

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(ii) Suggest how the lattice energy of $\text{Mg}^{2+}\text{O}^{2-}$ would differ from that of Mg^+O^- .

(1)

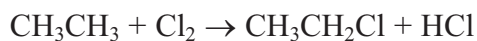
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(Total for Question 24 = 15 marks)



25 Chloroethane can be made from ethane and chlorine in the gas phase in the presence of ultraviolet light. The equation for the reaction is



(a) Complete the mechanism for the reaction. Two of the steps have been given for you.

(4)

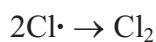
Initiation: $\text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{Cl}\cdot$

Propagation (two steps)

(i)

(ii)

Termination (three steps)



(iii)

(iv)

(b) This reaction gives a poor yield of chloroethane. Give the structural formula and name of another organic product, not included in your mechanism for part (a), which could be produced in the reaction.

(2)

Formula

Name



(c) Chlorine gas is extremely toxic and is therefore a significant hazard. The preparation must be performed so as to minimise the risk to the experimenter.

(i) Explain the difference between **hazard** and **risk**.

(2)

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(ii) Give one precaution that you would use in this experiment to minimise the risk, other than the use of a laboratory coat and safety goggles.

(1)

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(Total for Question 25 = 9 marks)



26 (a) The alkenes have the general formula C_nH_{2n} . However, a compound with this general formula is not necessarily an alkene. Suggest why this is so.

(1)

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(b) Give the equation, using skeletal formulae, for the reaction of propene with each of the following.

(i) Hydrogen:

(1)

(ii) Hydrogen bromide to form the major product:

(2)

(c) Give the mechanism for the reaction of propene with hydrogen bromide, HBr, to form the major product.

(3)

(Total for Question 26 = 7 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 60 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 80 MARKS



The Periodic Table of Elements

	1	2											3	4	5	6	7	0 (8)							
			(1)	(2)											(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)					
			<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1.0</td> <td>H</td> <td>hydrogen</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>																		1.0	H	hydrogen	1	
1.0	H	hydrogen	1																						
			<table border="1"> <tr> <td>relative atomic mass</td> <td>atomic symbol</td> <td>name</td> <td>atomic (proton) number</td> </tr> </table>																		relative atomic mass	atomic symbol	name	atomic (proton) number	
relative atomic mass	atomic symbol	name	atomic (proton) number																						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)							
6.9	Li	Be	9.0	Li	Be	9.0	Li	Be	9.0	Li	Be	9.0	Li	Be	9.0	Li	Be	9.0	He						
lithium	beryllium	lithium	beryllium	lithium	beryllium	lithium	beryllium	lithium	beryllium	lithium	beryllium	lithium	beryllium	lithium	beryllium	lithium	beryllium	lithium	beryllium	helium					
3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	2					
23.0	Na	Mg	24.3	Na	Mg	24.3	Na	Mg	24.3	Na	Mg	24.3	Na	Mg	24.3	Na	Mg	24.3	Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar	
sodium	magnesium	sodium	magnesium	sodium	magnesium	sodium	magnesium	sodium	magnesium	sodium	magnesium	sodium	magnesium	sodium	magnesium	sodium	magnesium	sodium	magnesium	aluminium	silicon	phosphorus	sulfur	chlorine	argon
11	12	11	12	11	12	11	12	11	12	11	12	11	12	11	12	11	12	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
39.1	K	Ca	40.1	K	Ca	40.1	K	Ca	40.1	K	Ca	40.1	K	Ca	40.1	K	Ca	40.1	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr	
potassium	calcium	potassium	calcium	potassium	calcium	potassium	calcium	potassium	calcium	potassium	calcium	potassium	calcium	potassium	calcium	potassium	calcium	potassium	calcium	gallium	germanium	arsenic	selenium	bromine	krypton
19	20	19	20	19	20	19	20	19	20	19	20	19	20	19	20	19	20	19	20	31	32	33	34	35	36
85.5	Rb	Sr	87.6	Rb	Sr	87.6	Rb	Sr	87.6	Rb	Sr	87.6	Rb	Sr	87.6	Rb	Sr	87.6	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe	
rubidium	strontium	rubidium	strontium	rubidium	strontium	rubidium	strontium	rubidium	strontium	rubidium	strontium	rubidium	strontium	rubidium	strontium	rubidium	strontium	rubidium	strontium	indium	tin	antimony	tellurium	iodine	xenon
37	38	37	38	37	38	37	38	37	38	37	38	37	38	37	38	37	38	37	49	50	51	52	53	54	
132.9	Cs	Ba	137.3	Cs	Ba	137.3	Cs	Ba	137.3	Cs	Ba	137.3	Cs	Ba	137.3	Cs	Ba	137.3	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn	
caesium	barium	caesium	barium	caesium	barium	caesium	barium	caesium	barium	caesium	barium	caesium	barium	caesium	barium	caesium	barium	caesium	barium	thallium	lead	bismuth	polonium	astatine	radon
55	56	55	56	55	56	55	56	55	56	55	56	55	56	55	56	55	56	55	81	82	83	84	85	86	
[223]	Fr	Ra	[226]	Fr	Ra	[226]	Fr	Ra	[226]	Fr	Ra	[226]	Fr	Ra	[226]	Fr	Ra	[226]	Po	Bi	Po	At	Rn		
francium	radium	francium	radium	francium	radium	francium	radium	francium	radium	francium	radium	francium	radium	francium	radium	francium	radium	francium	radium	thallium	lead	bismuth	polonium	astatine	radon
87	88	87	88	87	88	87	88	87	88	87	88	87	88	87	88	87	88	87	80	81	82	83	84	85	86
[227]	Ac*	[227]	[227]	[227]	[227]	[227]	[227]	[227]	[227]	[227]	[227]	[227]	[227]	[227]	[227]	[227]	[227]	[227]	Hg	Au	Pt	Ir	Os	Hs	
actinium	actinium	actinium	actinium	actinium	actinium	actinium	actinium	actinium	actinium	actinium	actinium	actinium	actinium	actinium	actinium	actinium	actinium	actinium	mercury	gold	platinum	iridium	osmium	hassium	
89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	110	110	110	110	110	110	
[272]	Rg	[272]	[272]	[272]	[272]	[272]	[272]	[272]	[272]	[272]	[272]	[272]	[272]	[272]	[272]	[272]	[272]	[272]	Ds	Ds	Ds	Ds	Ds	Ds	
roentgenium	roentgenium	roentgenium	roentgenium	roentgenium	roentgenium	roentgenium	roentgenium	roentgenium	roentgenium	roentgenium	roentgenium	roentgenium	roentgenium	roentgenium	roentgenium	roentgenium	roentgenium	roentgenium	damstadtium	roentgenium	roentgenium	roentgenium	roentgenium	roentgenium	
111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	110	110	110	110	110	110	

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

* Lanthanide series
* Actinide series

