



National
Qualifications
2015

X713/75/02

**Chemistry
Section 1—Questions**

THURSDAY, 28 MAY

9:00 AM – 11:00 AM

Instructions for the completion of Section 1 are given on *Page two* of your question and answer booklet X713/75/01.

Record your answers on the answer grid on *Page three* of your question and answer booklet.

Necessary data will be found in the Chemistry Data Booklet for National 5.

Before leaving the examination room you must give your question and answer booklet to the Invigilator; if you do not, you may lose all the marks for this paper.



SECTION 1

1. An atom has 26 protons, 26 electrons and 30 neutrons.

The atom has

- A atomic number 26, mass number 56
 - B atomic number 56, mass number 30
 - C atomic number 30, mass number 26
 - D atomic number 52, mass number 56.
2. The table shows the numbers of protons, electrons and neutrons in four particles, W, X, Y and Z.

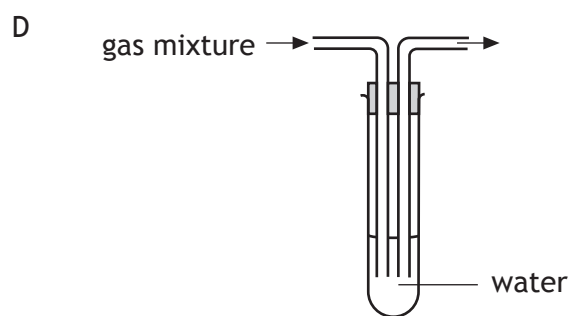
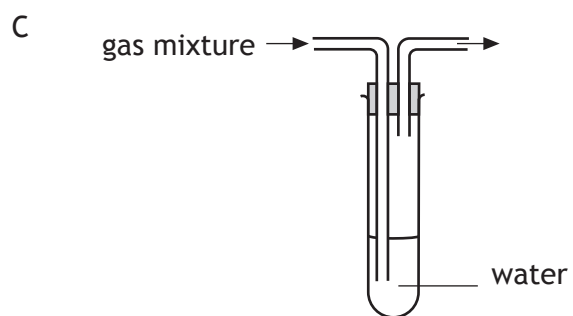
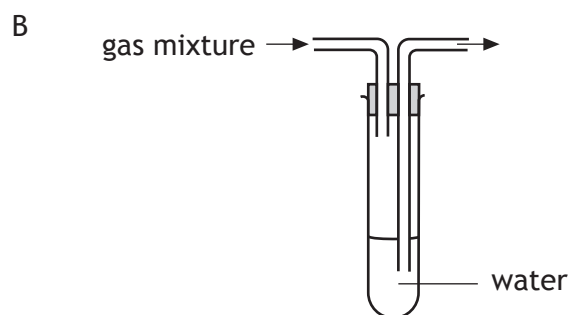
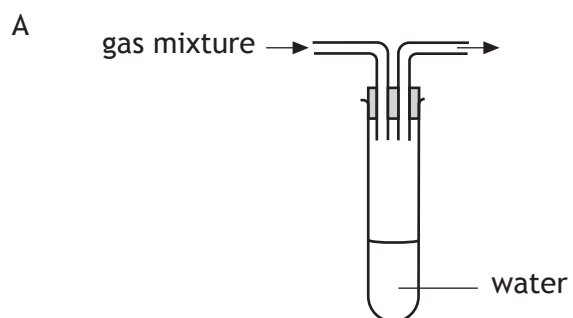
<i>Particle</i>	<i>Protons</i>	<i>Electrons</i>	<i>Neutrons</i>
W	17	17	18
X	11	11	12
Y	17	17	20
Z	18	18	18

Which pair of particles are isotopes?

- A W and X
 - B W and Y
 - C X and Y
 - D Y and Z
3. Which of the following particles contains a different number of electrons from the others?
You may wish to use the data booklet to help you.

- A Cl^-
- B S^{2-}
- C Ar
- D Na^+

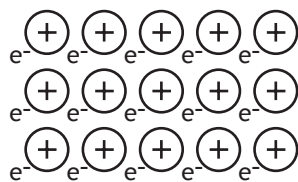
4. Which of the following diagrams shows the apparatus which would allow a soluble gas to be removed from a mixture of gases?



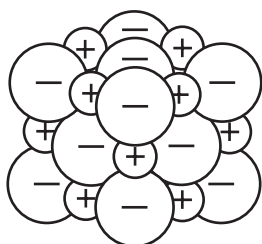
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5. Which of the following diagrams could be used to represent the structure of a covalent network?

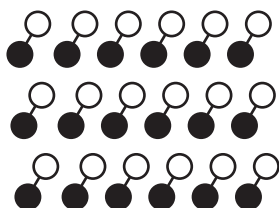
A



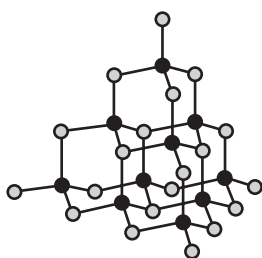
B



C



D



6. What is the charge on the chromium ion in CrCl_3 ?

A 1+

B 1-

C 3+

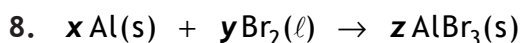
D 3-

7. The table contains information about calcium and calcium chloride.

	<i>Melting point</i> (°C)	<i>Density</i> (g cm ⁻³)
Calcium	842	1.54
Calcium chloride	772	2.15

When molten calcium chloride is electrolysed at 800 °C the calcium appears as a

- A solid at the bottom of the molten calcium chloride
- B liquid at the bottom of the molten calcium chloride
- C solid on the surface of the molten calcium chloride
- D liquid on the surface of the molten calcium chloride.



This equation will be balanced when

- A $x = 1$, $y = 2$ and $z = 1$
- B $x = 2$, $y = 3$ and $z = 2$
- C $x = 3$, $y = 2$ and $z = 3$
- D $x = 4$, $y = 3$ and $z = 4$.

9. 0.2 mol of a gas has a mass of 12.8 g.

Which of the following could be the molecular formula for the gas?

- A SO₂
- B CO
- C CO₂
- D NH₃

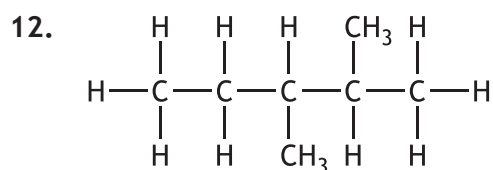
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10. Which of the following oxides, when shaken with water, would leave the pH unchanged?
You may wish to use the data booklet to help you.

- A Carbon dioxide
- B Copper oxide
- C Sodium oxide
- D Sulfur dioxide

11. Which compound would **not** neutralise hydrochloric acid?

- A Sodium carbonate
- B Sodium chloride
- C Sodium hydroxide
- D Sodium oxide



The name of the above compound is

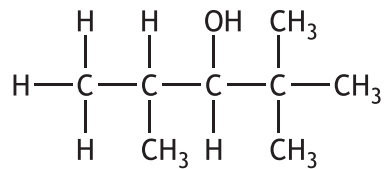
- A 2,3-dimethylpropane
- B 3,4-dimethylpropane
- C 2,3-dimethylpentane
- D 3,4-dimethylpentane.

13. The shortened structural formula for an organic compound is

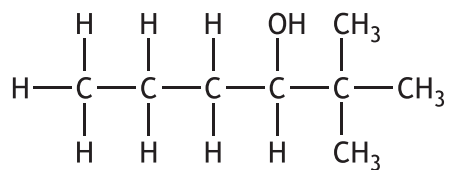


Which of the following is another way of representing this structure?

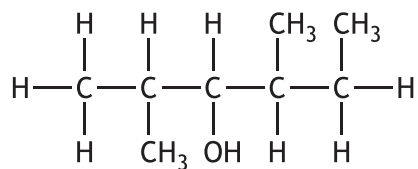
A



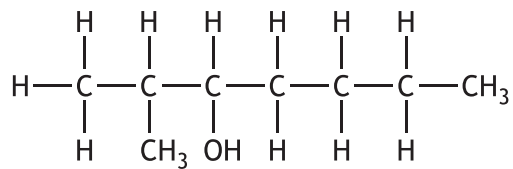
B



C

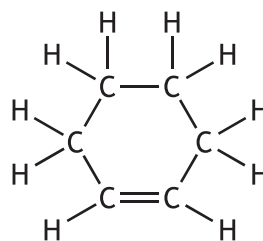
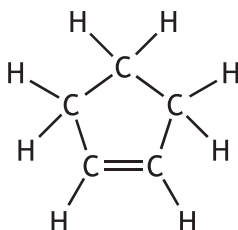
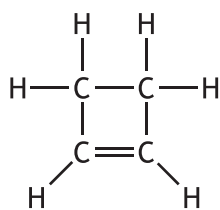


D



[Turn over

14. Three members of the cycloalkene homologous series are



Which of the following is the general formula for this homologous series?



15. Metallic bonding is a force of attraction between

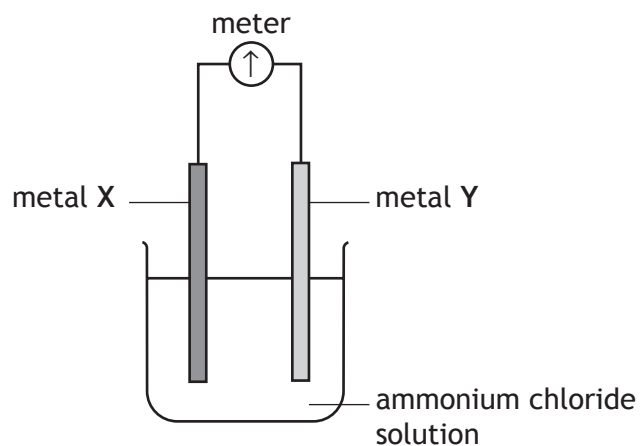
A negative ions and positive ions

B a shared pair of electrons and two nuclei

C positive ions and delocalised electrons

D negative ions and delocalised electrons.

16. Which pair of metals, when connected in a cell, would give the highest voltage and a flow of electrons from X to Y?

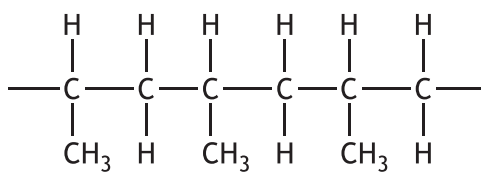


You may wish to use the data booklet to help you.

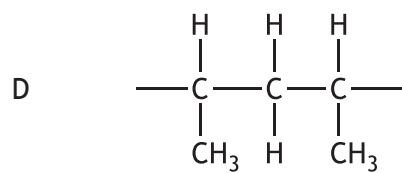
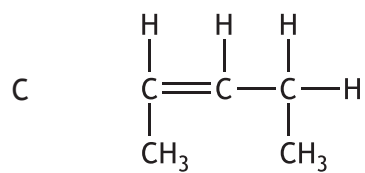
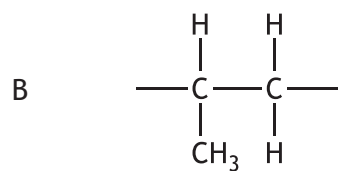
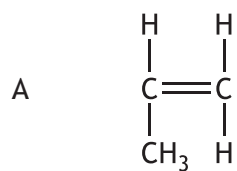
	<i>Metal X</i>	<i>Metal Y</i>
A	zinc	tin
B	tin	zinc
C	copper	magnesium
D	magnesium	copper

[Turn over

17. Part of the structure of a polymer is drawn below.



The monomer used to make this polymer is



18. Sodium sulfate solution reacts with barium chloride solution.



The spectator ions present in this reaction are

- A Na^+ and Cl^-
 - B Na^+ and SO_4^{2-}
 - C Ba^{2+} and Cl^-
 - D Ba^{2+} and SO_4^{2-} .
19. Which of the following solutions would produce a precipitate when mixed together?
You may wish to use the data booklet to help you.
- A Ammonium chloride and potassium nitrate
 - B Zinc nitrate and magnesium sulfate
 - C Calcium nitrate and nickel chloride
 - D Sodium iodide and silver nitrate

[Turn over for Question 20 on *Page twelve*

20. The table shows the colours of some ionic compounds in solution.

<i>Compound</i>	<i>Colour</i>
copper sulfate	blue
copper chromate	green
potassium chloride	colourless
potassium chromate	yellow

The colour of the chromate ion is

- A blue
- B green
- C colourless
- D yellow.

**[END OF SECTION 1. NOW ATTEMPT THE QUESTIONS IN SECTION 2
OF YOUR QUESTION AND ANSWER BOOKLET]**



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National
Qualifications
2015

Mark

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X713/75/01**Chemistry
Section 1—Answer Grid
And Section 2**

THURSDAY, 28 MAY

9:00 AM – 11:00 AM



* X 7 1 3 7 5 0 1 *

Fill in these boxes and read what is printed below.

Full name of centre

--

Town

--

Forename(s)

--

Surname

--

Number of seat

--

Date of birth

Day

--	--

Month

--	--

Year

--	--

Scottish candidate number

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Total marks — 80**SECTION 1 — 20 marks**

Attempt ALL questions.

Instructions for the completion of Section 1 are given on *Page two*.**SECTION 2 — 60 marks**

Attempt ALL questions.

Necessary Data will be found in the Chemistry Data Booklet for National 5.

Write your answers clearly in the spaces provided in this booklet. Additional space for answers and rough work is provided at the end of this booklet. If you use this space you must clearly identify the question number you are attempting. Any rough work must be written in this booklet. You should score through your rough work when you have written your final copy.

Use **blue** or **black** ink.

Before leaving the examination room you must give this booklet to the Invigilator;
if you do not, you may lose all the marks for this paper.



* X 7 1 3 7 5 0 1 0 1 *

The questions for Section 1 are contained in the question paper X713/75/02.
Read these and record your answers on the answer grid on *Page three* opposite.
Use **blue** or **black** ink. Do NOT use gel pens or pencil.

1. The answer to each question is **either** A, B, C or D. Decide what your answer is, then fill in the appropriate bubble (see sample question below).
2. There is **only one correct** answer to each question.
3. Any rough work must be written in the additional space for answers and rough work at the end of this booklet.

Sample Question

To show that the ink in a ball-pen consists of a mixture of dyes, the method of separation would be

- A fractional distillation
- B chromatography
- C fractional crystallisation
- D filtration.

The correct answer is **B**—chromatography. The answer **B** bubble has been clearly filled in (see below).

A	B	C	D
☐	☒	☐	☐

Changing an answer

If you decide to change your answer, cancel your first answer by putting a cross through it (see below) and fill in the answer you want. The answer below has been changed to **D**.

A	B	C	D
☐	☒	☐	☒

If you then decide to change back to an answer you have already scored out, put a tick (✓) to the **right** of the answer you want, as shown below:

A	B	C	D
☐	☒	☐	☒

or

A	B	C	D
☐	☒	☐	☐



* X 7 1 3 7 5 0 1 0 2 *

SECTION 1 — Answer Grid



	A	B	C	D
1	☐	☐	☐	☐
2	☐	☐	☐	☐
3	☐	☐	☐	☐
4	☐	☐	☐	☐
5	☐	☐	☐	☐
6	☐	☐	☐	☐
7	☐	☐	☐	☐
8	☐	☐	☐	☐
9	☐	☐	☐	☐
10	☐	☐	☐	☐
11	☐	☐	☐	☐
12	☐	☐	☐	☐
13	☐	☐	☐	☐
14	☐	☐	☐	☐
15	☐	☐	☐	☐
16	☐	☐	☐	☐
17	☐	☐	☐	☐
18	☐	☐	☐	☐
19	☐	☐	☐	☐
20	☐	☐	☐	☐



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* X 7 1 3 7 5 0 1 0 4 *

[Turn over for Question 1 on *Page six*

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* X 7 1 3 7 5 0 1 0 5 *

SECTION 2—60 marks
Attempt ALL questions

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1. Ethyne is the first member of the alkyne family.
It can be produced by the reaction of calcium carbide with water.
The equation for this reaction is



- (a) The table shows the results obtained in an experiment carried out to measure the volume of ethyne gas produced.

<i>Time (s)</i>	0	30	60	90	120	150	180	210
<i>Volume of ethyne (cm³)</i>	0	60	96	120	140	148	152	152

Calculate the average rate of reaction between 60 and 90 seconds.
Your answer must include the appropriate unit.

3

Show your working clearly.



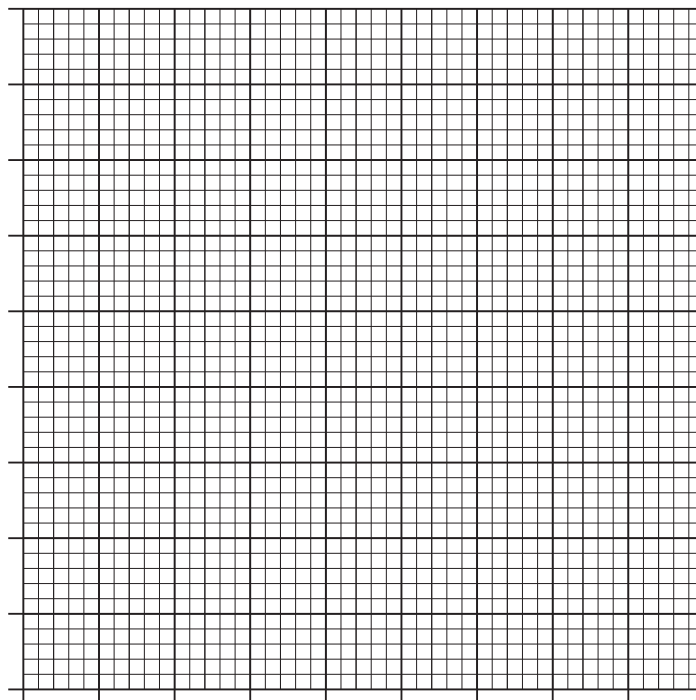
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1. (continued)

(b) Draw a line graph of the results.

Use appropriate scales to fill most of the graph paper.

(Additional graph paper, if required, will be found on *Page twenty-seven.*)



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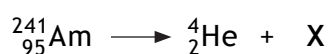
3

[Turn over



2. Americium-241, a radioisotope used in smoke detectors, has a half-life of 432 years.

- (a) The equation for the decay of americium-241 is



Name element X.

1

- (b) Name the **type** of radiation emitted by the americium-241 radioisotope.

1

- (c) Another radioisotope of americium exists which has an atomic mass of 242.

Americium-242 has a half-life of 16 hours.

- (i) A sample of americium-242 has a mass of 8 g.

Calculate the mass, in grams, of americium-242 that would be left after 48 hours.

2

Show your working clearly.

- (ii) Suggest why americium-241, and not americium-242, is the radioisotope used in smoke detectors.

1



3. Butter contains different triglyceride molecules.

(a) A triglyceride molecule is made when the alcohol glycerol reacts with carboxylic acids.

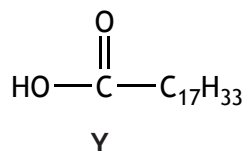
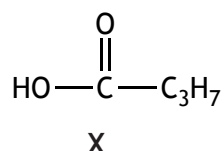
(i) Name the functional group present in glycerol.

1

(ii) Name the family to which triglycerides belong.

1

(b) When butter goes off, a triglyceride molecule is broken down, producing compounds X and Y.



(i) Name compound X.

1

(ii) Describe the chemical test, including the result, to show that compound Y is unsaturated.

1



* X 7 1 3 7 5 0 1 0 9 *

- (a) Draw a diagram, showing all outer electrons, to represent a molecule of hydrogen sulfide, H_2S .

1

- Circle the correct words to complete the sentence.

Acid rain contains more $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{hydrogen} \\ \text{hydroxide} \end{array} \right\}$ ions than $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{hydrogen} \\ \text{hydroxide} \end{array} \right\}$ ions.

1

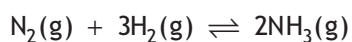
- Explain why calcium oxide is able to reduce the volume of sulfur dioxide gas released.

2



* X 7 1 3 7 5 0 1 1 0 *

5. A researcher investigated the conditions for producing ammonia.



- (a) Name the catalyst used in the production of ammonia.

1

- (b) In her first experiment she measured how the percentage yield of ammonia varied with pressure at a constant temperature of 500 °C.

<i>Pressure</i> (atmospheres)	100	200	300	400	500
<i>Percentage yield (%)</i>	10	18	26	32	40

Predict the percentage yield of ammonia at 700 atmospheres.

1

- (c) In a second experiment the researcher kept the pressure constant, at 200 atmospheres, and changed the temperature as shown.

<i>Temperature (°C)</i>	200	300	400	500
<i>Percentage yield (%)</i>	89	67	39	18

Describe how the percentage yield varies with temperature.

1

- (d) Using the information in both tables, suggest the combination of temperature and pressure that would produce the highest percentage yield of ammonia.

1



* X 7 1 3 7 5 0 1 1 1 *

6. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

Clean coal technology comes a step closer

It is claimed a process called Coal-Direct Chemical Looping (CDCL) is able to release energy from coal while capturing 99% of the carbon dioxide emitted. CDCL works by extracting the energy from coal using a reaction other than combustion.

A mixture of powdered coal and beads of iron(III) oxide is heated inside a metal cylinder. Carbon in the coal and oxygen from the beads react to form carbon dioxide which can be captured for recycling or stored.

This reaction gives off heat energy that could be used to heat water in order to drive electricity-producing steam turbines.

Adapted from *Focus: Science and Technology*, April 2013

- (a) The CDCL process produced 300 tonnes of carbon dioxide.

Calculate the mass, in tonnes, of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere.

1

- (b) Write the ionic formula for the iron compound used in CDCL.

1

- (c) State the term used to describe all chemical reactions that release heat energy.

1



* X 7 1 3 7 5 0 1 1 2 *

7. A student was asked to carry out an experiment to determine the concentration of a copper(II) sulfate solution.

Part of the work card used is shown.

Determination of the Concentration of Copper(II) Sulfate Solution

1. Weigh an empty crucible
2. Add 100 cm³ copper(II) sulfate solution
3. Evaporate the solution to dryness
4. Weigh the crucible containing dry copper(II) sulfate

- (a) Suggest how the student could have evaporated the solution to dryness. 1

- (b) The student found that the 100 cm³ solution contained 3.19 g of copper(II) sulfate, CuSO₄.

Calculate the concentration of the solution in mol l⁻¹.

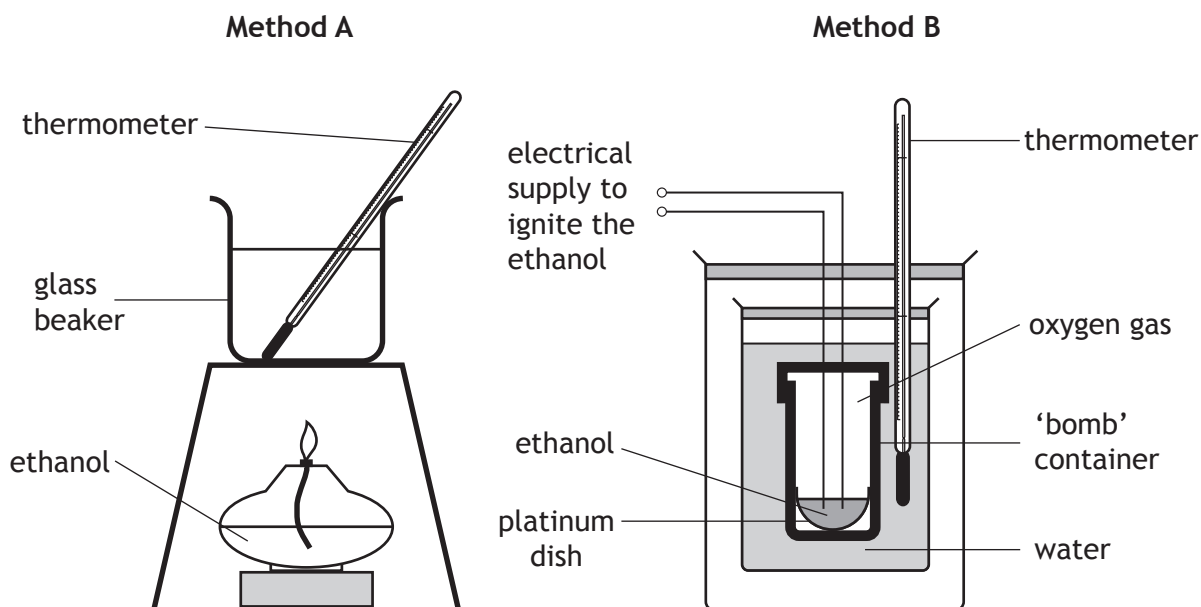
2

Show your working clearly.

[Turn over



8. A student calculated the energy absorbed by water when ethanol is burned using two different methods.



The student recorded the following data.

	<i>Method</i>	
	A	B
Mass of ethanol burned (g)	0.5	0.5
Mass of water heated (g)	100	100
Initial temperature of water (°C)	24	24
Final temperature of water (°C)	32	58

- (a) The final temperature of water in method **B** is higher than in method **A**. Suggest why there is a difference in the energy absorbed by the water.

1

8. (continued)

- (b) Calculate the energy, in kJ, absorbed by the water in method B.
You may wish to use the data booklet to help you.
Show your working clearly.

MARKS

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3

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* X 7 1 3 7 5 0 1 1 5 *

9. Aluminium can be extracted from naturally occurring metal compounds such as bauxite.

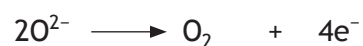
(a) State the term used to describe naturally occurring metal compounds such as bauxite.

1

(b) Bauxite is refined to produce aluminium oxide.

Electrolysis of molten aluminium oxide produces aluminium and oxygen gas.

The ion-electron equations taking place during the electrolysis of aluminium oxide are



(i) Write the redox equation for the overall reaction.

1

(ii) State why ionic compounds, like aluminium oxide, conduct electricity when molten.

1



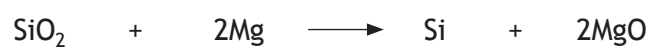
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MARKS

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9. (continued)

- (c) Bauxite contains impurities such as silicon dioxide.
Silicon can be extracted from silicon dioxide as shown.



Identify the reducing agent in this reaction.

1

[Turn over



* X 7 1 3 7 5 0 1 1 7 *

10. A group of students were given strips of aluminium, iron, tin and zinc.

Using your knowledge of chemistry, suggest how the students could identify each of the four metals.

MARKS

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* X 7 1 3 7 5 0 1 1 8 *

11. Electrons can be removed from all atoms.

The energy required to do this is called the ionisation energy.

The first ionisation energy for an element is defined as the energy required to remove one mole of electrons from one mole of atoms, in the gaseous state.

The equation for the first ionisation energy of chlorine is



(a) State the electron arrangement for the $\text{Cl}^{\text{+}}$ ion.

1

You may wish to use the data booklet to help you.

(b) Write the equation for the first ionisation energy of magnesium.

1

(c) Information on the first ionisation energy of some elements is given in the table.

<i>Element</i>	<i>First ionisation energy (kJ mol⁻¹)</i>
lithium	526
fluorine	1690
sodium	502
chlorine	1260
potassium	425
bromine	1150

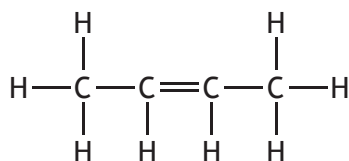
Describe the trend in the first ionisation energy going down a group in the Periodic Table.

1

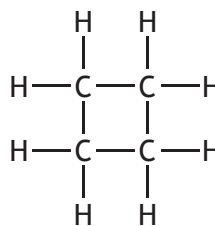


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12. The structural formulae of two hydrocarbons are shown.



A



B

(a) Name hydrocarbon **A**.

1

(b) Hydrocarbons **A** and **B** can be described as isomers.

State what is meant by the term isomer.

1

MARKS

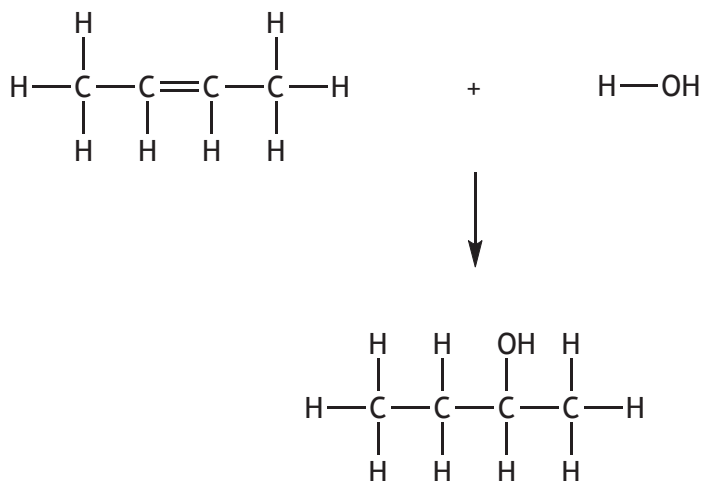
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12. (continued)

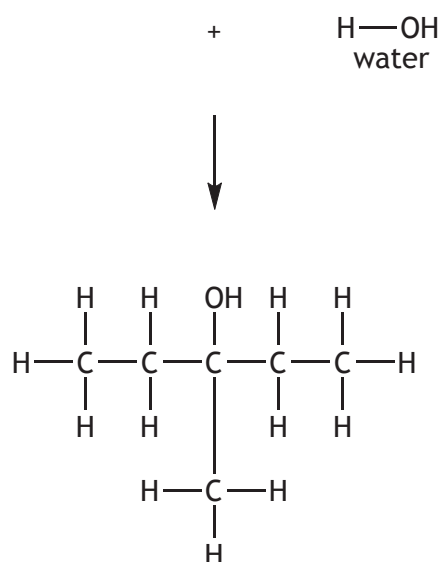
- (c) Hydrocarbon A can undergo an addition reaction with water to form butan-2-ol as shown.



A similar reaction can be used to produce 3-methylpentan-3-ol.

Draw a structural formula for the hydrocarbon used to form this molecule.

1

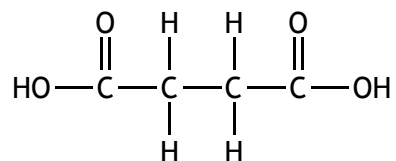


3-methylpentan-3-ol



* X 7 1 3 7 5 0 1 2 1 *

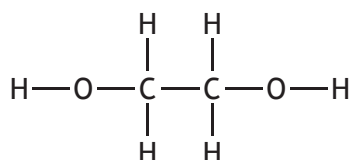
13. Succinic acid is a natural antibiotic.
The structure of succinic acid is shown.



- (a) Name the functional group present in succinic acid.

1

- (b) Succinic acid can form a polymer with ethane-1,2-diol.
The structure of ethane-1,2-diol is shown.



- (i) Name the type of polymerisation which would take place between succinic acid and ethane-1,2-diol.

1

- (ii) Draw the repeating unit of the polymer formed between succinic acid and ethane-1,2-diol.

1



* X 7 1 3 7 5 0 1 2 2 *

14. Titanium is the tenth most commonly occurring element in the Earth's crust.

- (a) The first step in the extraction of titanium from impure titanium oxide involves the conversion of titanium oxide into titanium(IV) chloride.



- (i) Identify X.

1

- (ii) Titanium(IV) chloride is a liquid at room temperature and does not conduct electricity.

Suggest the type of bonding that is present in titanium(IV) chloride.

1

- (b) The next step involves separating pure titanium(IV) chloride from other liquid impurities that are also produced during the first step.

Suggest a name for this process.

1

- (c) The equation for the final step in the extraction of titanium is



The sodium chloride produced can be electrolysed.

Suggest how this could make the extraction of titanium from titanium oxide more economical.

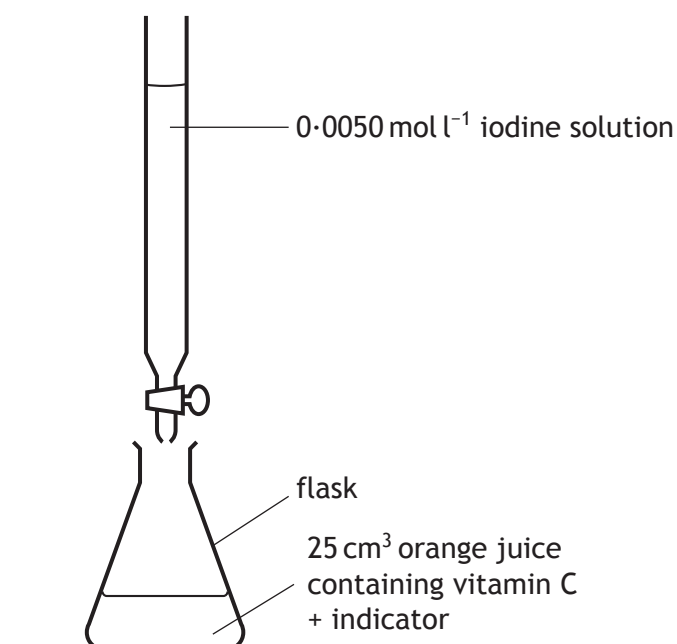
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* X 7 1 3 7 5 0 1 2 3 *

15. Vitamin C is found in fruits and vegetables.

Using iodine solution, a student carried out titrations to determine the concentration of vitamin C in orange juice.



The results of the titration are given in the table.

<i>Titration</i>	<i>Initial burette reading (cm³)</i>	<i>Final burette reading (cm³)</i>	<i>Titre (cm³)</i>
1	1.2	18.0	16.8
2	18.0	33.9	15.9
3	0.5	16.6	16.1

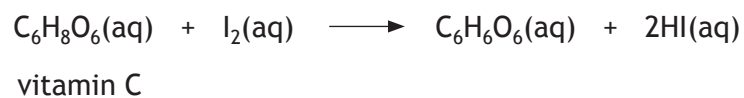
- (a) Calculate the average volume, in cm³, that should be used in calculating the concentration of vitamin C.

1



15. (continued)

(b) The equation for the reaction is



Calculate the concentration, in mol l^{-1} , of vitamin C in the orange juice. 3
Show your working clearly.

[Turn over for Question 16 on *Page twenty-six*]



* X 7 1 3 7 5 0 1 2 5 *

16. A student is given three different compounds each containing carbon.
Using your knowledge of chemistry, describe how the student could identify the compounds.

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[END OF QUESTION PAPER]



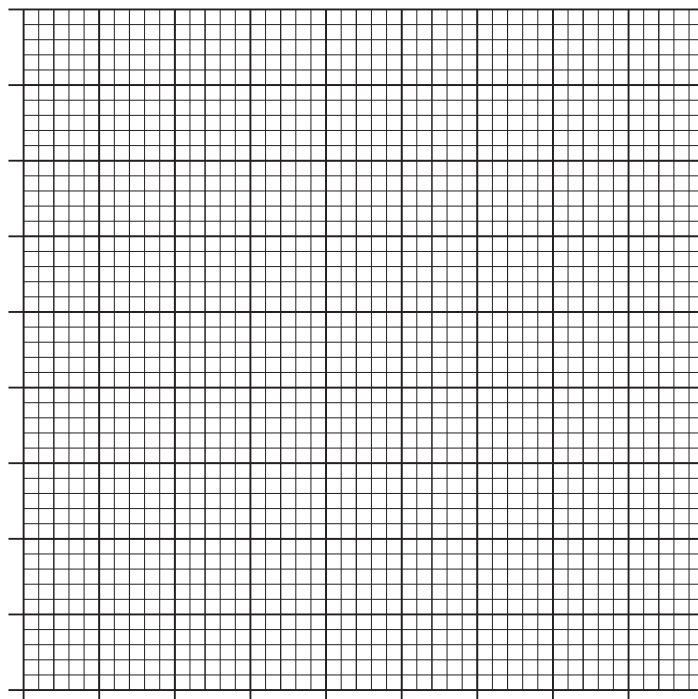
* X 7 1 3 7 5 0 1 2 6 *

ADDITIONAL SPACE FOR ANSWERS

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Question 1(b)



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Question 6 – Text is adapted from original article by **Russell Deeks** published in BBC Focus Magazine © Immediate Media Company Bristol Ltd.



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