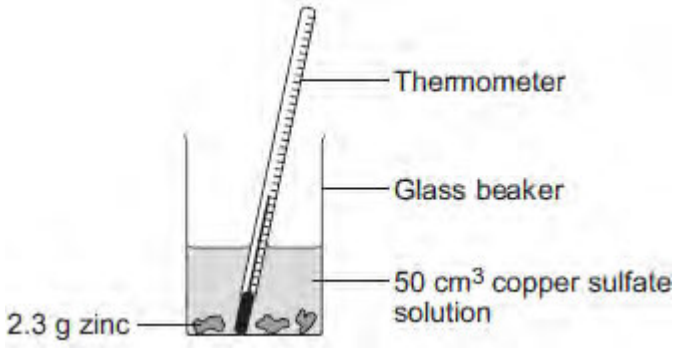
Q1. A student investigated the temperature change when zinc reacts with copper sulfate solution.

The student used a different concentration of copper sulfate solution for each experiment.

The student used the apparatus shown below.



The student:

- measured 50 cm^3 copper sulfate solution into a glass beaker
- measured the temperature of the copper sulfate solution
- added 2.3 g zinc
- measured the highest temperature
- repeated the experiment using copper sulfate solution with different concentrations.

The equation for the reaction is:

$Zn(s) + CuSO_4(aq) \longrightarrow Cu(s) + ZnSO_4(aq)$

zinc + copper sulfate solution $\longrightarrow$ copper + zinc sulfate solution

(a) The thermometer reading changes during the reaction.

Give **one** other change the student could **see** during the reaction.

.....

.....

(1)

(b) Suggest **one** improvement the student could make to the apparatus.

Give a reason why this improves the investigation.

Improvement .....

.....

Reason .....

.....

(2)

(c) **In this question you will be assessed on using good English, organising information clearly and using specialist terms where appropriate.**

The student's results are shown in the table.

Table

Experiment number	**Concentration of copper sulfate in moles per dm^3**	**Increase in temperature in °C**
1	0.1	5
2	0.2	10
3	0.3	12
4	0.4	20
5	0.5	25
6	0.6	30
7	0.7	35
8	0.8	35
9	0.9	35
10	1.0	35

Describe **and** explain the trends shown in the student's results.

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(6)
(Total 9 marks)

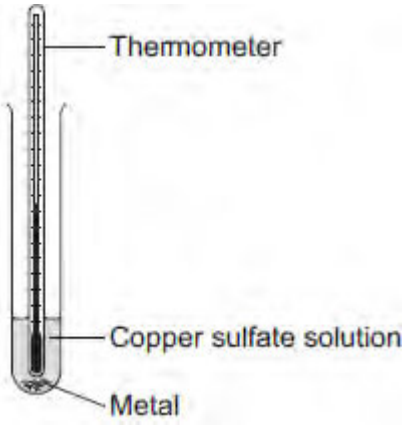
Q2.A student investigated displacement reactions of metals.

The student added different metals to copper sulfate solution and measured the temperature change.

The more reactive the metal is compared with copper, the bigger the temperature change.

The apparatus the student used is shown in **Figure 1**.

Figure 1



(a) State **three** variables that the student must control to make his investigation a fair test.

1 .....

2 .....

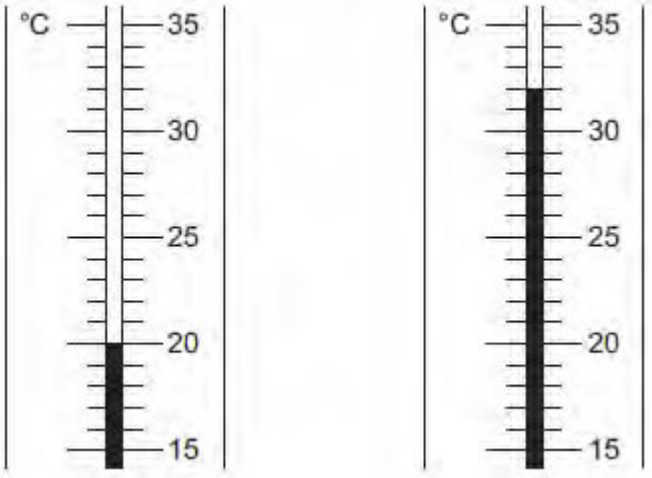
3 .....

(3)

(b) **Figure 2** shows the thermometer in one experiment before and after the student added a metal to the copper sulfate solution.

Figure 2

Before adding metal **After adding metal**



Use **Figure 2** to complete **Table 1**.

Table 1

Temperature before adding metal in °C	.....
Temperature after adding metal in °C	.....
Change in temperature in °C	.....

(3)

(c) The student repeated the experiment three times with each metal.

Table 2 shows the mean temperature change for each metal.

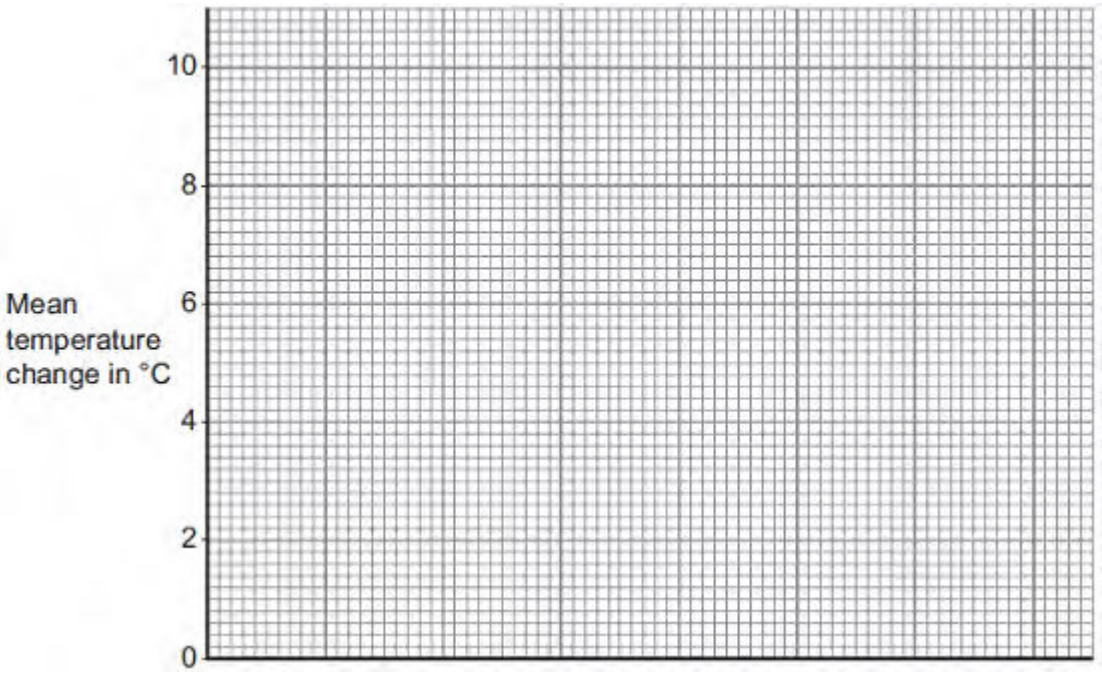
Table 2

Metal	**Mean temperature change in °C**
Cobalt	4.5
Gold	0.0
Magnesium	10.0
Nickel	3.0
Silver	0.0

Tin	1.5

(i) On **Figure 3**, draw a bar chart to show the results.

Figure 3



(3)

(ii) Why is a line graph **not** a suitable way of showing the results?

.....

.....

(1)

(iii) Use the results to work out which metal is the most reactive.

Give a reason for your answer.

Most reactive metal .....

Reason .....

.....

(2)

(iv) Explain why there was no temperature change when silver metal was added to the copper sulfate solution.

.....

.....

.....

.....

(2)

(v) It is **not** possible to put all six metals in order of reactivity using these results.

Suggest how you could change the experiment to be able to put all six metals into order of reactivity.

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(2)
(Total 16 marks)

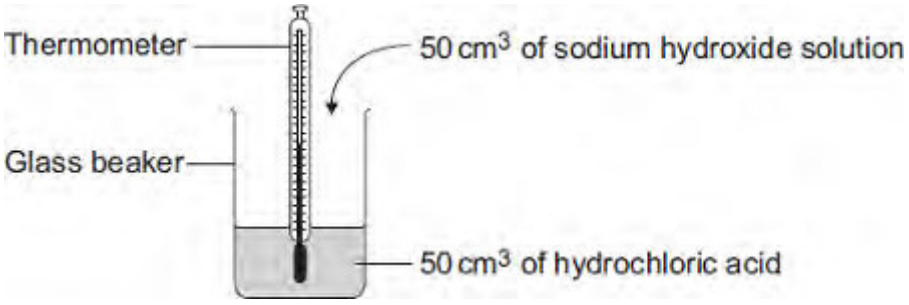
Q3. Read the information about energy changes and then answer the questions.

A student did an experiment to find the energy change when hydrochloric acid reacts with sodium hydroxide.

The equation which represents the reaction is:

$$HCl + NaOH \rightarrow NaCl + H_2O$$

The student used the apparatus shown in the diagram.



The student placed 50 cm^3 of hydrochloric acid in a glass beaker and measured the initial temperature.

The student then quickly added 50 cm^3 of sodium hydroxide solution and stirred the mixture with the thermometer. The highest temperature was recorded.

The student repeated the experiment, and calculated the temperature change each time.

	Experiment 1	**Experiment 2**	**Experiment 3**	**Experiment 4**
Initial temperature in °C	19.0	22.0	19.2	19.0
Highest temperature in °C	26.2	29.0	26.0	23.5
Temperature change in °C	7.2	7.0	6.8	4.5

(a) The biggest error in this experiment is heat loss.

Suggest how the apparatus could be modified to reduce heat loss.

.....

.....

(1)

(b) Suggest why it is important to mix the chemicals thoroughly.

.....

(1)

(c) Which **one** of these experiments was probably done on a different day to the others?

Give a reason for your answer.

.....

(1)

(d) Suggest why experiment **4** should **not** be used to calculate the average temperature change.

.....

.....

(1)

(e) Calculate the average temperature change from the first three experiments.

.....

Answer = ... °C

(1)

(f) Use the following equation to calculate the energy change for this reaction.

Energy change in joules = 100 × 4.2 × average temperature change

.....

Answer = ... J

(1)

(g) Which **one** of these energy level diagrams represents the energy change for this reaction?

Give a reason for your answer.

Diagram A

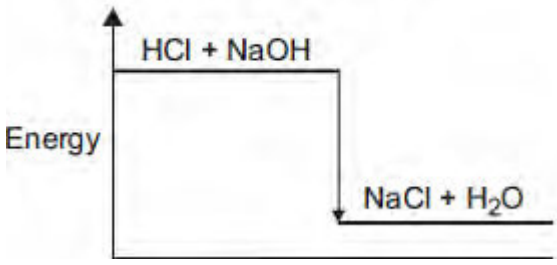
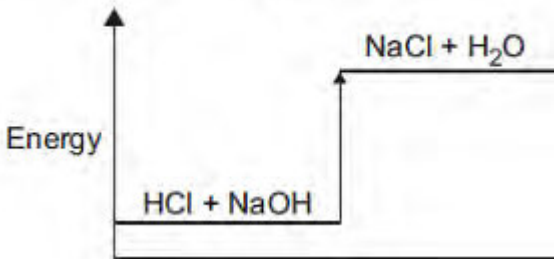


Diagram B



.....

.....

(1)
(Total 7 marks)

Q4. Read the information.

Alumina is a white solid. In 1800, scientists thought that alumina contained an undiscovered metal. We now call this metal aluminium. At that time, scientists could not extract the aluminium from alumina.

In 1825, Christian Oersted, a Danish scientist, did experiments with alumina.

Step 1 He reacted a mixture of hot alumina and carbon with chlorine to form aluminium chloride. The reaction is very endothermic.

Step 2 The aluminium chloride was reacted with potassium. He was left with potassium chloride and tiny particles of aluminium metal.

Other scientists were **not** able to obtain the same results using his experiment and his work was not accepted at that time.

In 1827, Friedrich Wöhler, a German chemist, made some changes to Oersted's experiment. He obtained a lump of aluminium. He tested the aluminium and recorded its properties.

(a) Suggest why scientists in 1800 could not extract aluminium from alumina.

.....

.....

(1)

(b) Oersted's experiment in 1825 was **not** thought to be reliable.

Explain why

.....

.....

(1)

(c) Why must the reaction in **Step 1** be heated to make it work?

.....

.....

(1)

(d) Complete the word equation for the reaction in **Step 2**.

aluminium chloride + potassium → ..... + ...

(1)

(e) Suggest how Wöhler was able to prove that he had made a new metal.

.....

.....

.....

.....

(2)
(Total 6 marks)

Q5. The symbol equation for the decomposition of hydrogen peroxide is:

$$2H_2O_2 \rightarrow 2H_2O + O_2$$

(a) This reaction is *exothermic*.

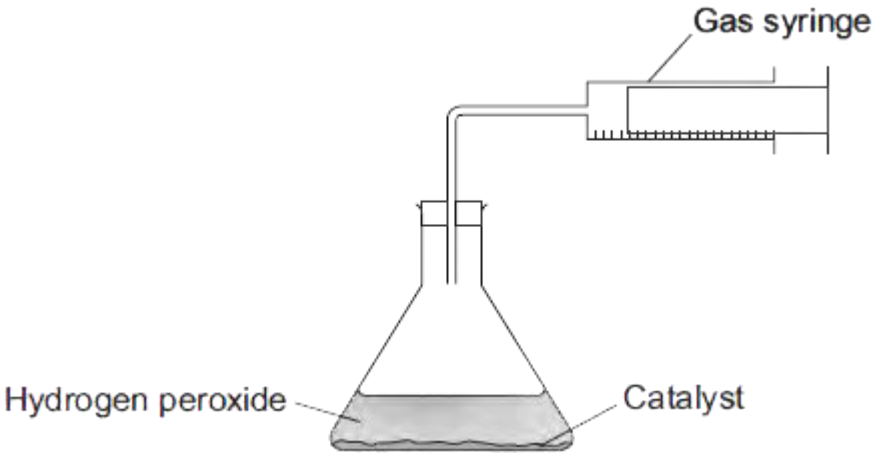
What is an *exothermic* reaction?

.....

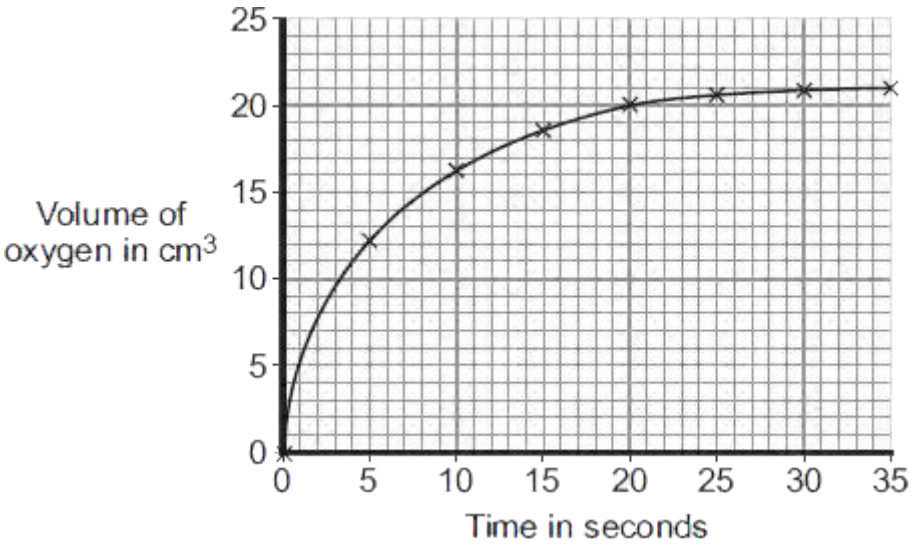
.....

(1)

(b) A student measured the volume of oxygen produced by 50 cm^3 of hydrogen peroxide.



The graph shows the results.



(i) Use the graph to describe the changes in the rate of the reaction from 0 to 35 seconds.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(3)

(ii) What was the total volume of oxygen gas collected?

..... cm^3

(1)

(iii) The student had calculated that the hydrogen peroxide used should produce 25 cm^3 of oxygen.

Calculate the percentage yield of oxygen.

.....

.....

.....

Answer = ... %

(2)

(c) An increase in the temperature of the hydrogen peroxide increases the rate of the reaction.

Use your knowledge of particles to explain why.

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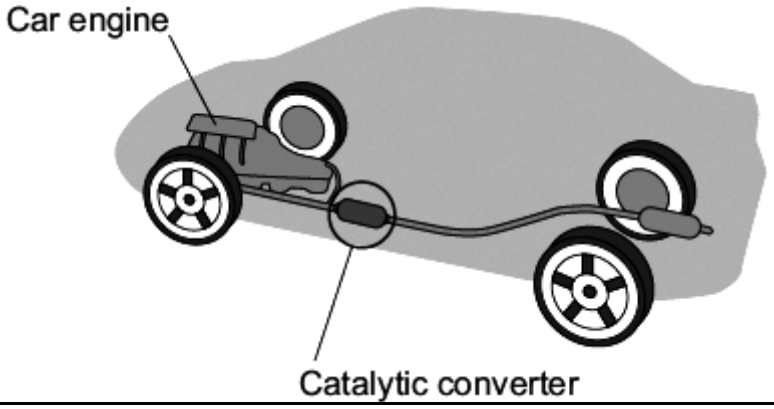
(3)
(Total 10 marks)

Q6. Read the information about car engines.

Burning petrol in air is an *exothermic* reaction. This reaction is used in car engines.

When petrol burns it produces harmful substances such as nitrogen oxides and carbon monoxide.

A catalytic converter stops these harmful substances being released into the air.



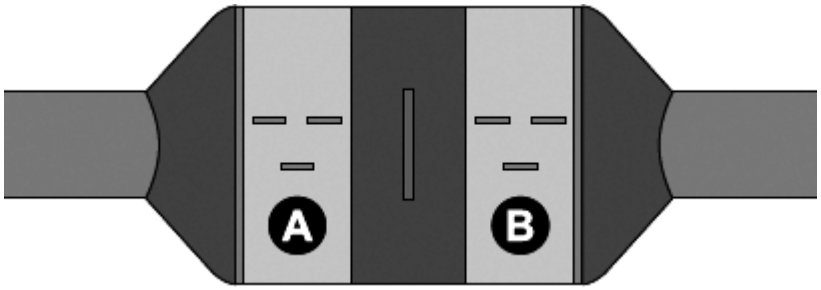
(a) The reaction is *exothermic*. What is the meaning of *exothermic*?

.....

.....

(1)

(b) The catalytic converter has two parts shown as **A** and **B** in the diagram.



Part **A** contains a catalyst made from platinum and rhodium.

Part **B** contains a catalyst made from platinum and palladium.

(i) Why are catalysts used in chemical reactions?

.....

.....

(1)

(ii) One reaction in part **A** is shown by this equation.

$2NO \rightarrow N_2 + O_2$

Suggest why this reaction helps the environment.

.....

.....

(1)

(iii) The equation for one of the reactions in part **B** is shown below.

Balance this equation.

..... CO + O_2 → ..... CO_2

(1)

(iv) The catalytic converter works for many years without replacing the catalyst.

Explain why the catalyst does not need to be replaced.

.....

.....

(1)

(v) Suggest why different catalysts are used in parts **A** and **B**.

.....

.....

(1)

(c) Modern catalytic converters contain nanosized particles of catalyst. Using nanosized particles reduces the cost of the catalytic converter.

Suggest and explain why the use of nanosized catalyst particles reduces the cost of the catalytic converter.

Your answer should include information about the size and surface area of the particles.

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(3)
(Total 9 marks)