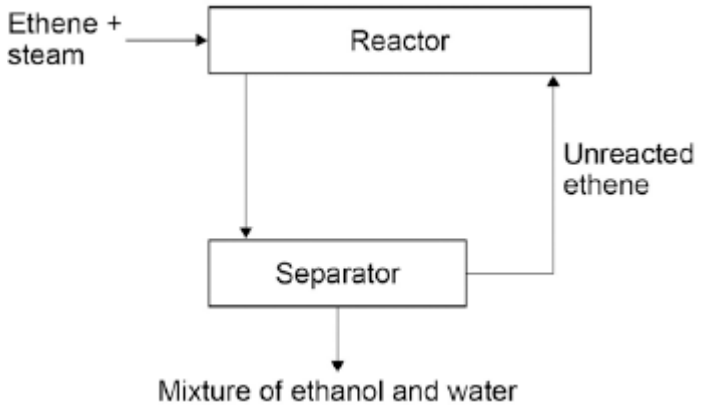
Q1. In industry ethanol is produced by the reaction of ethene and steam at 300°C and 60 atmospheres pressure using a catalyst.

The equation for the reaction is:

$$C_2H_4\ (g) + H_2O\ (g) \rightleftharpoons C_2H_5OH\ (g)$$

The figure below shows a flow diagram of the process.



(a) Why does the mixture from the separator contain ethanol and water?

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(1)

(b) The forward reaction is exothermic.

Use Le Chatelier's Principle to predict the effect of increasing temperature on the amount of ethanol produced at equilibrium.

Give a reason for your prediction.

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(2)

(c) Explain how increasing the pressure of the reactants will affect the amount of ethanol produced at equilibrium.

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(2)
(Total 5 marks)

Q2. Humberstone was a town in the desert of Northern Chile in South America. It was built for the people who worked in the nearby sodium nitrate mines.

The sodium nitrate was used as a fertiliser.

The sodium nitrate was exported by ship to countries all around the world.

Today the mines have closed and nobody lives in Humberstone.

One of the reasons for the mines closing was the invention of the Haber process.



By Sznegra (Own work) [CC-BY-SA-3.0], via Wikimedia Commons

(a) The Haber process is used to make ammonia (NH_3).

$N_2(g) + 3H_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2NH_3(g)$

The forward reaction is exothermic.

(i) Name the raw materials that are used to supply the nitrogen and hydrogen.

Nitrogen .....

Hydrogen .....

(2)

(ii) The Haber process uses a temperature of 450 °C.

Explain, as fully as you can, why a temperature of 450 °C is used rather than a much higher temperature or a much lower temperature.

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(3)

(iii) Ammonia can be converted to ammonium nitrate by adding an acid.

Name this acid.

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(1)

(b) Suggest and explain why the invention of the Haber process caused the closure of the Humberstone mines in Chile.

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(2)
(Total 8 marks)

Q3. The equation for a reaction to produce hydrogen is:

$$CO(g) + H_2O(g) \rightleftharpoons CO_2(g) + H_2(g)$$

(a) Explain why changing the pressure does **not** affect the yield of hydrogen at equilibrium.

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(1)

(b) Suggest why the best yield of hydrogen at equilibrium is obtained at **low** temperatures.

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(1)

(c) The temperature used in industry needs to be high enough for the reaction to take place quickly. Explain, in terms of particles, why the rate of reaction increases when the temperature is increased.

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(3)

(d) Scientists have developed catalysts which allow the reaction to take place quickly at lower temperatures. How could this be good for the manufacturer and for the environment?

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(2)
(Total 7 marks)

Q4. Methanol is a fuel that is used in some racing cars instead of petrol.

Methanol can be made from carbon monoxide and hydrogen. The equation for this reaction is shown below.

$$CO(g) + 2H_2(g) \rightleftharpoons CH_3OH(g)$$

The forward reaction is exothermic.

(a) A high pressure (between 50 and 100 atmospheres) is used in this process.

Explain why the highest equilibrium yield of methanol is obtained at high pressure.

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(1)

(b) The temperature used in this process is about 250 °C.

It has been stated that, 'the use of this temperature is a compromise between the equilibrium yield of product and the rate of reaction'.

Explain this statement.

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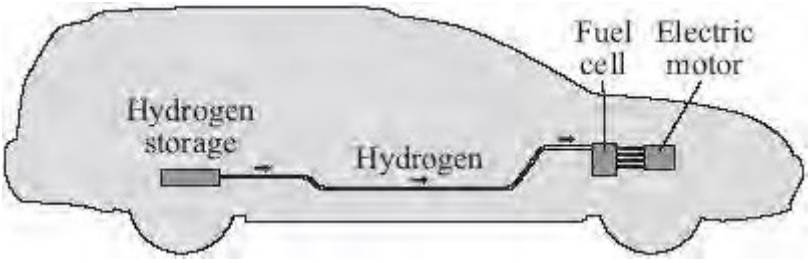
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(3)
(Total 4 marks)

Q5. Read the article and then answer the questions that follow.

Hydrogen fuel for cars?



Hydrogen is an excellent fuel. It can be made by the electrolysis of potassium hydroxide solution.

Hydrogen gas can be stored under pressure in a cylinder but a leak of the gas could cause an explosion.

It has been found that lithium nitride can absorb and then release large volumes of hydrogen. A chemical reaction takes place between the hydrogen and the lithium nitride. The hydrogen is held in the resulting compounds by chemical bonds.

The problem is that the rate at which hydrogen is absorbed and then released from normal sized particles of lithium nitride is slow.

Recently scientists have made 'nanosized' particles of lithium nitride. These particles absorb hydrogen in the same way as normal sized lithium nitride particles. The 'nanosized' particles have the advantage that they absorb and release the hydrogen much faster when needed in the fuel cell.

It is hoped that 'nanosized' particles of lithium nitride may provide a safe method of storing hydrogen in the future.

(a) Hydrogen is produced at the negative electrode during the electrolysis of potassium hydroxide solution.

(i) Why are hydrogen ions attracted to the negative electrode?

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(1)

(ii) Potassium ions are also attracted to the negative electrode.

Explain why hydrogen gas is formed but not potassium.

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(1)

(b) Lithium nitride is made by reacting lithium with nitrogen.

Balance the equation for this reaction.

..... $Li + N_2 \rightarrow$ ..... Li_3N

(1)

(c) (i) The equation for the reaction of lithium nitride with hydrogen is:

$$Li_3N + 2H_2 \rightleftharpoons LiNH_2 + 2LiH$$

What feature of this reaction allows the hydrogen to be released?

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(1)

(ii) Hydrogen stored in a fuel tank filled with lithium nitride would be safer in an accident than a cylinder full of hydrogen.

Suggest and explain why.

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(2)

(d) Lithium nitride is an ionic compound which contains lithium ions (Li^+) and nitride ions (N^{3-}).

(i) The formation of a lithium ion from a lithium atom is an oxidation reaction.

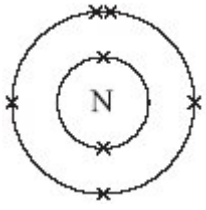
Explain why.

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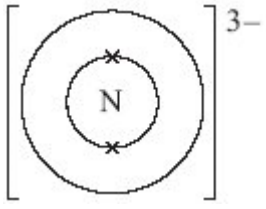
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(1)

(ii) The diagram shows the electronic structure of a nitrogen atom.



Complete the diagram below to show the electronic structure of a nitride ion (N^{3-}).



(1)
(Total 8 marks)

Q6. The reaction of methane with steam is used in industry to make hydrogen.

(a) One of the reactions in this process is represented by this equation.

CH_4 (g) + H_2O ⇌ CO (g) + $3H_2$ (g)

The forward reaction is endothermic.

State the conditions of temperature and pressure that would give the maximum yield of hydrogen.

Explain your answers.

(i) Temperature

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(2)

(ii) Pressure

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(2)

(iii) Which one of the following metals is most likely to be a catalyst for this process? Draw a ring around your answer.

aluminium **lead** **magnesium** **nickel** **sodium**

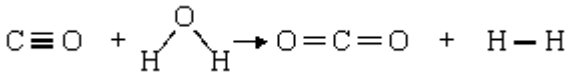
Give a reason for your choice.

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(1)

(b) A second stage in this process is represented by this equation.



(i) Use the bond energies given in the table to help you to calculate the nett energy transfer (energy change) for this reaction.

Bond	Bond energy in kJ/mol
C ? O	1077
C = O	805
H – H	436
O – H	464

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Nett energy transfer = ... kJ/mol

(3)

(ii) State whether this reaction is exothermic or endothermic. .....

Explain, by reference to your calculation, how you know.

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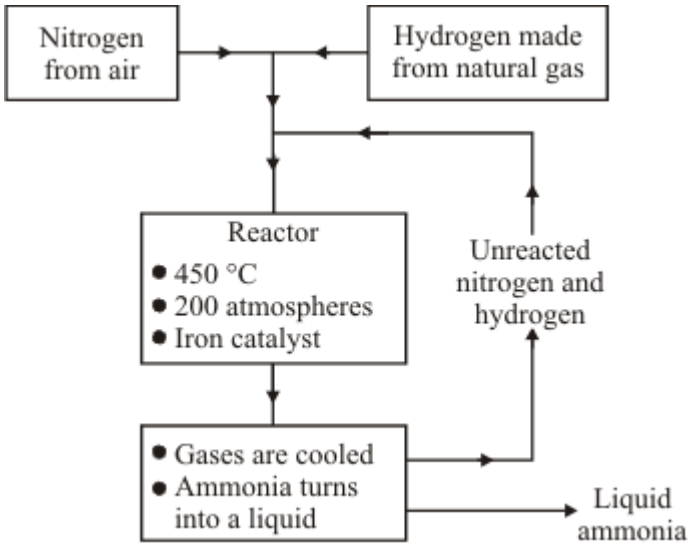
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(2)
(Total 10 marks)

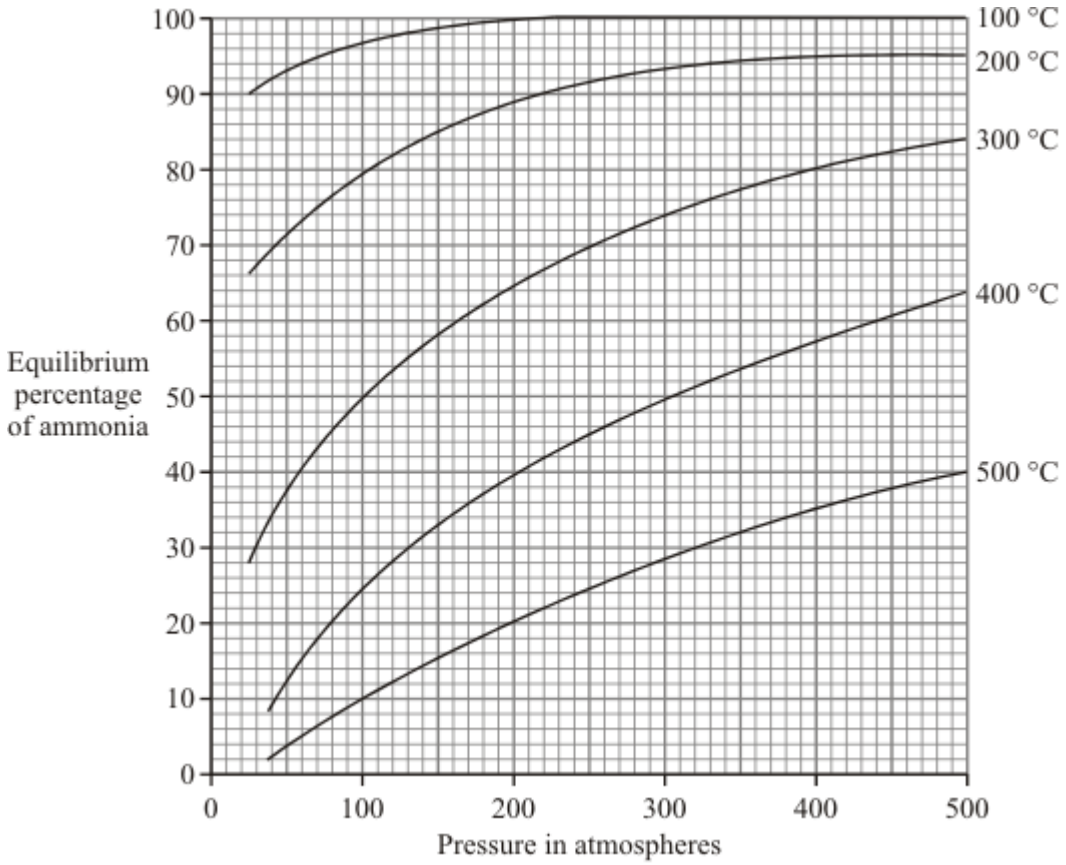
Q7. Ammonia is made from nitrogen and hydrogen in the Haber process.

$N_2(g) + 3H_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2NH_3(g)$ (+ heat)

Flow Chart for the Haber Process



Effect of temperature and pressure on the amount of ammonia at equilibrium



(a) Use the information given above and your knowledge of the Haber process and reversible reactions to help you to answer this question.

State which conditions of temperature and pressure would give the highest percentage of ammonia at equilibrium. Explain why.

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(4)

(b) The Haber process uses a temperature of 450 °C and a pressure of 200 atmospheres.

Explain why these conditions are chosen.

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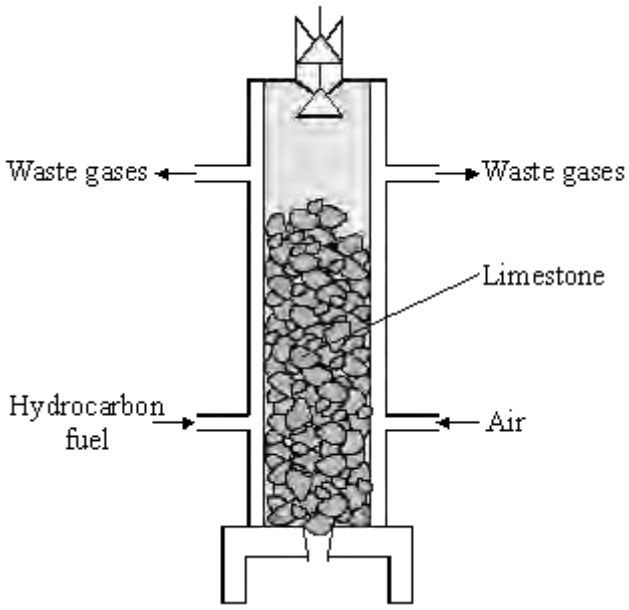
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(3)
(Total 7 marks)

Q8. Limestone is a useful mineral. Every day, large amounts of limestone are heated in limekilns to produce lime. Lime is used in the manufacture of iron, cement and glass and for neutralising acidic soils.



$$CaCO_3 \rightleftharpoons CaO + CO_2$$

(i) The decomposition of limestone is a *reversible* reaction. Explain what this means.

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(2)

(ii) Calculate the mass of lime, CaO, that would be produced from 250 tonnes of limestone, $CaCO_3$.

Relative atomic masses: C 12; O 16; Ca 40.

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Mass of lime = ... tonnes

(3)

(Total 5 marks)