AQA

Please write clearly in block capitals.

Centre number | | | | | | Candidate number | | | | |

Surname _____

Forename(s) _____

Candidate signature _____

I declare this is my own work.

AS CHEMISTRY

Paper 2 Organic and Physical Chemistry

Thursday 21 May 2020 Morning Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- the Periodic Table/Data Sheet, provided as an insert (enclosed)
- a ruler with millimetre measurements
- a scientific calculator, which you are expected to use where appropriate.

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **all** questions.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do **not** write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- If you need extra space for your answer(s), use the lined pages at the end of this book. Write the question number against your answer(s).
- All working must be shown.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

For Examiner's Use	
Question	Mark
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
Section B	
TOTAL	

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 80.

Advice

You are advised to spend about 65 minutes on **Section A** and 25 minutes on **Section B**.

Do not write outside the box

Section A

Answer **all** questions in this section.

0 1 This question is about 1-chloropropane.

0 1 . 1 Define the term standard enthalpy of formation.

[2 marks]

0 1 . 2 The equation for a reaction used to manufacture 1-chloropropane is

$$3\,CH_3CH_2CH_2OH(l) + PCl_3(l) \rightarrow 3\,CH_3CH_2CH_2Cl(l) + H_3PO_3(s)$$

The enthalpy change for this reaction, ΔH, is –114 kJ mol^{-1}

Table 1 contains some standard enthalpy of formation data.

Table 1

Substance	$PCl_3(l)$	$CH_3CH_2CH_2Cl(l)$	$H_3PO_3(s)$
$\Delta_f H^{\ominus}$ **/ kJ mol^{-1}**	–339	–130	–972

Calculate a value for the standard enthalpy of formation of propan-1-ol using the enthalpy change for the reaction and data from **Table 1**.

[3 marks]

Standard enthalpy of formation _____ kJ mol^{-1}

Do not write outside the box

0 1 . 3 1-chloropropane can also be produced by the reaction between propane and chlorine in the presence of ultraviolet light.

State why ultraviolet light is needed for this reaction to occur.

Give an equation for each propagation step in the formation of 1-chloropropane from propane.

[3 marks]

Why ultraviolet light is needed _____

_____

_____

Propagation step 1

_____

Propagation step 2

_____

0 1 . 4 The C–Cl bond in 1-chloropropane is polar because carbon and chlorine have different electronegativities.

Define the term electronegativity.

[1 mark]

_____

_____

_____

Question 1 continues on the next page

Do not write outside the box

0 1 . 5 Ammonia reacts with 1-chloropropane to form propylamine.

Name and outline the mechanism for this reaction.

[5 marks]

Name of mechanism _____

Outline of mechanism

14

Do not write outside the box

Turn over for the next question

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE
ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED

Do not write outside the box

0 2 A student investigates the effect of temperature on the rate of reaction between sodium thiosulfate solution and dilute hydrochloric acid.

$$Na_2S_2O_3(aq) + 2\,HCl(aq) \longrightarrow 2\,NaCl(aq) + SO_2(g) + S(s) + H_2O(l)$$

The student mixes the solutions together in a flask and places the flask on a piece of paper marked with a cross.

The student records the time for the cross to disappear. The cross disappears because the mixture becomes cloudy.

Table 2 shows the student's results.

Table 2

Temperature / °C	22	31	36	42	49	54
Time, t, for cross to disappear / s	87	48	36	26	44	12
$\frac{\mathbf{1}}{\mathbf{t}}$ **/ s^{-1}**	0.0115	0.0208	0.0278	0.0385	0.0227	

0 2 . 1 The student uses a stopwatch to measure the time. The stopwatch shows each time to the nearest 0.01 s

Suggest why the student records the times to the nearest second and not to the nearest 0.01 s

[1 mark]

0 2 . 2 The rate of reaction is proportional to $\frac{1}{t}$

Complete **Table 2**.

[1 mark]

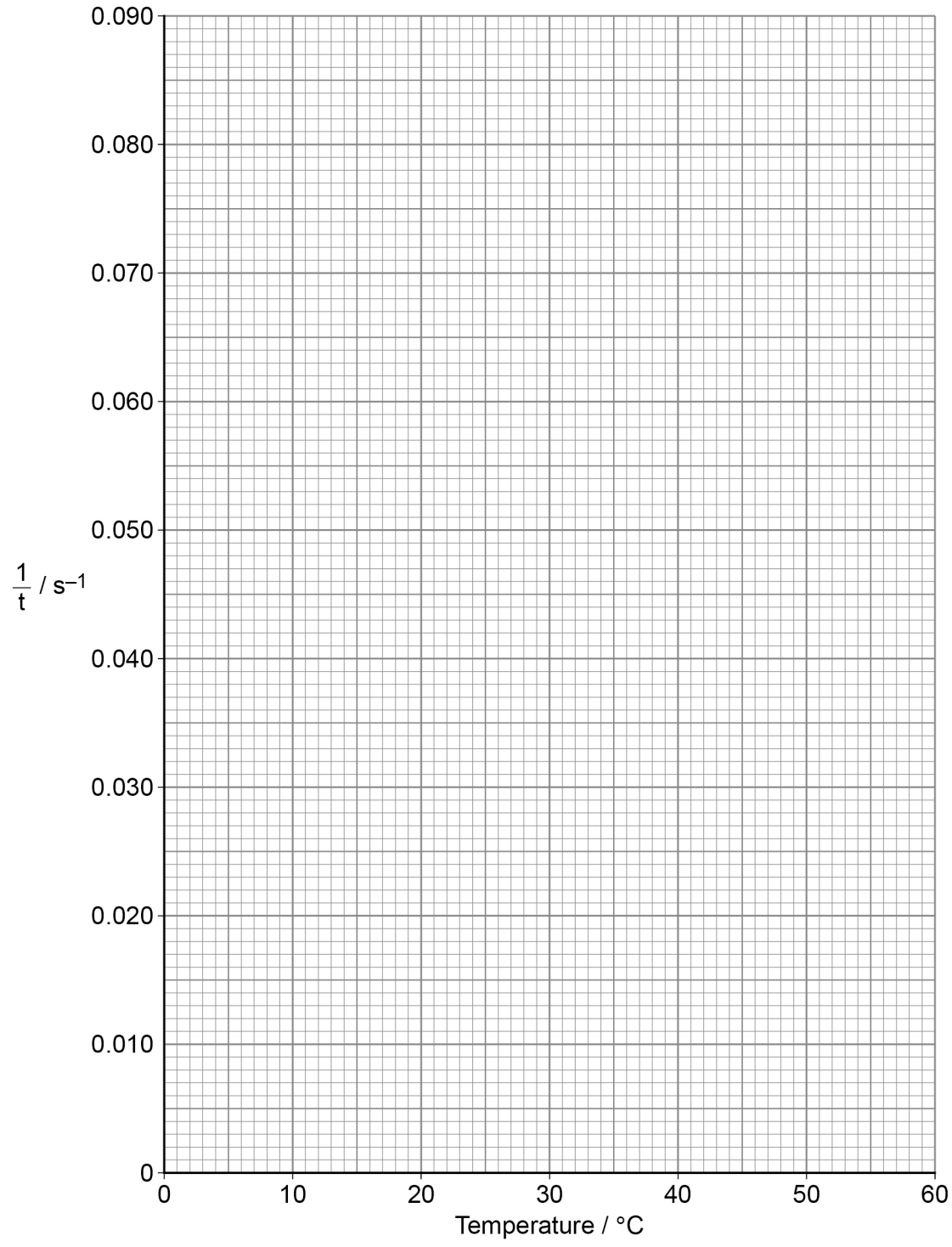
Do not write outside the box

0 2 . 3 Plot the values of $\frac{1}{t}$ against temperature on **Figure 1**.

Draw a line of best fit.

[2 marks]

Figure 1



Question 2 continues on the next page

Do not write outside the box

0 2 . 4 Use your line of best fit to estimate the time for the cross to disappear at 40 °C
Show your working.

[1 mark]

Time _____ s

0 2 . 5 Suggest, by considering the products of this reaction, why small amounts of reactants are used in this experiment.

[1 mark]

_____

_____

_____

0 2 . 6 The student could do the experiment at lower temperatures using an ice bath.

Suggest why the student chose **not** to carry out experiments at temperatures in the range 1–10 °C

[1 mark]

_____

_____

_____

7

Do not write outside the box

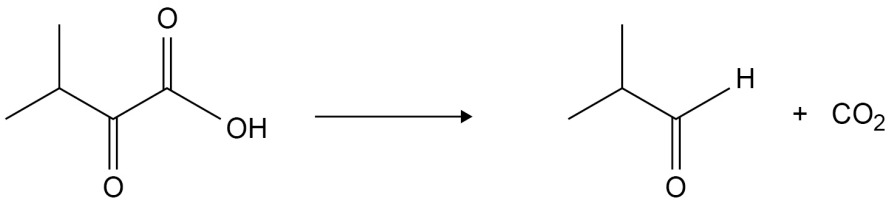
Turn over for the next question

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE
ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED

Do not write outside the box

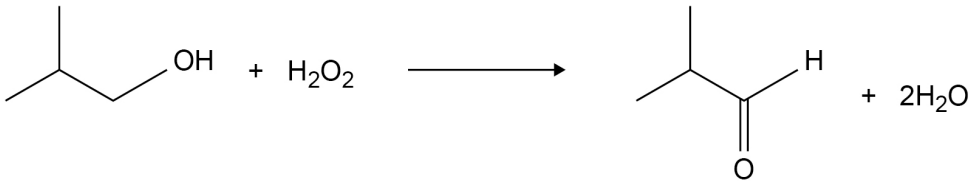
0 3 A student investigates two experimental methods of making methylpropanal. The equations for these two methods are shown.

Method 1



M_r = 116.0 M_r = 72.0

Method 2



M_r = 74.0 M_r = 72.0

In each method, the student uses 1.00 g of organic starting material.

The yield of methylpropanal obtained using each method and other data are included in **Table 3**.

Table 3

	Method 1	**Method 2**
Yield of methylpropanal / mg	552	778
Percentage yield		80.0%
Percentage atom economy	62.1%	

Calculate the percentage yield for Method 1.

Calculate the percentage atom economy for Method 2.

State the importance of percentage yield and percentage atom economy when choosing the method used to make a compound.

[6 marks]

Do not write outside the box

% yield _____

Importance of percentage yield _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

% atom economy _____

Importance of percentage atom economy _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

6

Turn over ►

Do not write outside the box

0 4 This question is about pentan-2-ol and pent-1-ene.

0 4 . 1 The boiling point of pentan-2-ol is 119 °C
The boiling point of pent-1-ene is 30 °C

Explain why pentan-2-ol has a higher boiling point than pent-1-ene.

[3 marks]

Do not write outside the box

0 4 . 2 Pent-1-ene is formed by the elimination of water from pentan-2-ol.

State the reagent and condition for this reaction.

Outline the mechanism for this reaction.

[5 marks]

Reagent _____

Condition _____

Outline of mechanism

8

Turn over for the next question

Do not write outside the box

0 5 Explain the differences between structural isomerism and stereoisomerism.
Use examples to show how compounds with the molecular formula C_4H_8 exhibit stereoisomerism and the three types of structural isomerism.

[6 marks]

Do not write outside the box

6

Turn over ►

Do not write outside the box

0 6 This question is about poly(chloroethene), commonly known as PVC.

0 6 . 1 Give an equation, showing structural formulas, for the conversion of chloroethene into poly(chloroethene).

[3 marks]

0 6 . 2 State what you would observe if bromine water was added to poly(chloroethene). Explain this observation.

[2 marks]

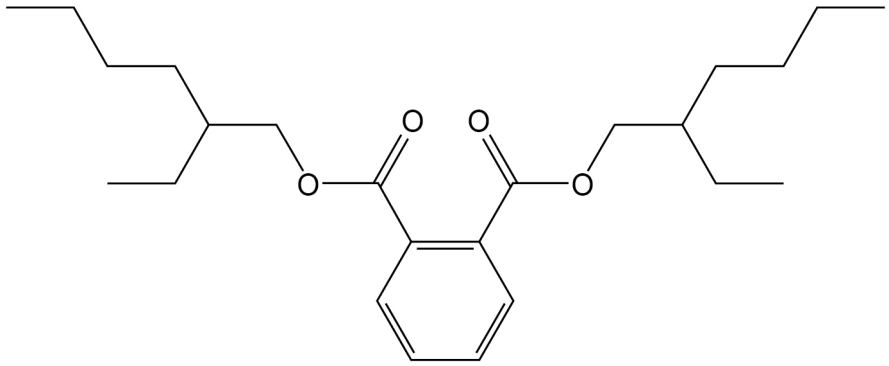
Observation _____

Explanation _____

_____

_____

0 6 . 3 Plasticisers are often added during the manufacture of PVC. The structure of the plasticiser DEHP is shown.



Deduce the molecular formula of DEHP and state why a plasticiser is added to PVC.

[2 marks]

Molecular formula _____

Why a plasticiser is added _____

_____

_____

7

Do not write outside the box

0 7 This question is about ethanedioic acid ($H_2C_2O_4$) which is a dicarboxylic acid.

0 7 . 1 Draw the skeletal formula of ethanedioic acid.

[1 mark]

0 7 . 2 Ethanedioic acid is formed by the oxidation of ethane-1,2-diol ($HOCH_2CH_2OH$).

State suitable reagent(s) and a condition for this reaction.

[2 marks]

Reagent(s) _____

_____

Condition _____

_____

Question 7 continues on the next page

Do not write outside the box

0 7 . 3 Ethanedioic acid reacts with an excess of sodium hydroxide to form sodium ethanedioate.

$$H_2C_2O_4\,(aq) + 2\,NaOH\,(aq) \rightarrow Na_2C_2O_4\,(aq) + 2\,H_2O\,(l)$$

A student mixes 10.0 cm^3 of 0.400 mol dm^{-3} ethanedioic acid with 50.0 cm^3 of 0.200 mol dm^{-3} sodium hydroxide.

Show that the sodium hydroxide is in excess.

Calculate the mass, in mg, of sodium ethanedioate that can be formed in this reaction.

[5 marks]

Mass of sodium ethanedioate _____ mg

8

Do not write outside the box

0 8 Hydrogen gas can be made by reacting ethanol with steam in the presence of a catalyst.

$$C_2H_5OH(g) + H_2O(g) \rightleftharpoons 2\,CO(g) + 4\,H_2(g)$$

0 8 . 1 Give an expression for K_c for this equilibrium.

State its units.

[2 marks]

K_c

Units of K_c _____

0 8 . 2 **Table 4** shows the amount of each substance in an equilibrium mixture in a container of volume 750 cm^3

Table 4

Substance	$C_2H_5OH(g)$	$H_2O(g)$	$CO(g)$	$H_2(g)$
Amount of substance / mol	0.0750	0.156	0.110	0.220

Calculate K_c

[3 marks]

K_c _____

Question 8 continues on the next page

Do not write outside the box

0 8 . 3 The pressure of the equilibrium mixture was increased by reducing the volume of the container at constant temperature.

Predict the effect of increasing the pressure on the equilibrium yield of hydrogen. Explain your answer.

Predict the effect of increasing the pressure on the value of K_c

[4 marks]

Effect on equilibrium yield of hydrogen _____

Explanation _____

Effect on value of K_c _____

9

Do not write outside the box

Section B

Answer **all** questions in this section.

Only **one** answer per question is allowed.
For each answer completely fill in the circle alongside the appropriate answer.

CORRECT METHOD  WRONG METHODS 

If you want to change your answer you must cross out your original answer as shown. 

If you wish to return to an answer previously crossed out, ring the answer you now wish to select as shown. 

You may do your working in the blank space around each question but this will not be marked. Do **not** use additional sheets for this working.

0 9 Which statement is correct about thermal cracking?

[1 mark]

A A pressure between 100 and 200 kPa is used. ⬭

B Aromatic hydrocarbons are the major products. ⬭

C C–C bonds are broken. ⬭

D Zeolite catalysts are used. ⬭

1 0 Which statement is **not** correct about ozone?

[1 mark]

A It absorbs harmful ultraviolet radiation in the upper atmosphere. ⬭

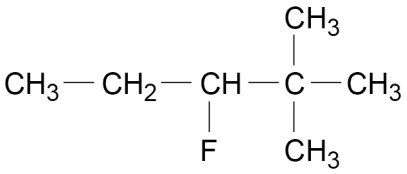
B It decomposes to form oxygen. ⬭

C Its decomposition is catalysed by chlorine molecules. ⬭

D Ozone holes are regions of the upper atmosphere where there is a reduced concentration of ozone. ⬭

Do not write outside the box

1 1 What is the IUPAC name for this compound?



[1 mark]

A 2-dimethyl-3-fluoropentane ⬭

B 2,2-dimethyl-3-fluoropentane ⬭

C 3-fluoro-2,2-dimethylpentane ⬭

D 3-fluoro-2-dimethylpentane ⬭

1 2 What is the IUPAC name of the major product of the reaction between 2-ethylbut-1-ene and hydrogen bromide?

[1 mark]

A 1-bromo-2-ethylbutane ⬭

B 2-bromo-2-ethylbutane ⬭

C 2-bromo-2-methylpentane ⬭

D 3-bromo-3-methylpentane ⬭

1 3 Which can be used to distinguish between these two compounds?

$(CH_3)_2CHCH_2CHO$ and $(CH_3)_3CCHO$

[1 mark]

A Acidified potassium dichromate(VI) ⬭

B Fingerprint region of infrared spectrum ⬭

C M_r value in high resolution mass spectrometry ⬭

D Tollens' reagent ⬭

Do not write outside the box

1 4 An excess of methane reacts with chlorine in the presence of ultraviolet radiation.

What are the main products of this reaction?

[1 mark]

A CCl_4 and H_2 ⬭

B CCl_4 and HCl ⬭

C CH_3Cl and H_2 ⬭

D CH_3Cl and HCl ⬭

1 5 In which reaction does the inorganic reagent act initially as an electrophile?

[1 mark]

A bromoethane with ethanolic potassium hydroxide ⬭

B chloroethane with aqueous sodium hydroxide ⬭

C ethane with chlorine ⬭

D ethene with concentrated sulfuric acid ⬭

1 6 What is the empirical formula of a hydrocarbon that contains 90% carbon by mass?

[1 mark]

A C_2H_3 ⬭

B C_3H_2 ⬭

C C_3H_4 ⬭

D C_4H_3 ⬭

Do not write outside the box

1 7 Which compound has the lowest relative molecular mass?

[1 mark]

A ethanoic acid ⬭

B 1-fluoropropane ⬭

C propanenitrile ⬭

D propylamine ⬭

1 8 Which statement is correct about the production and use of ethanol as a biofuel?

[1 mark]

A Biofuel ethanol is produced by the fermentation of glucose in the presence of yeast and air. ⬭

B Biofuel ethanol is purified by fractional distillation. ⬭

C No carbon dioxide is released when biofuel ethanol is burned. ⬭

D Biofuel ethanol burns with a cleaner flame than ethanol made by hydration of ethene. ⬭

1 9 What is the minimum volume of 0.0500 mol dm^{-3} aqueous bromine needed to react completely with 0.0200 g of buta-1,3-diene?

(M_r of buta-1,3-diene = 54.0)

[1 mark]

A 7.40 cm^3 ⬭

B 14.8 cm^3 ⬭

C 29.6 cm^3 ⬭

D 67.5 cm^3 ⬭

Do not write outside the box

2 0 Which statement about the molecules in a sample of a gas is correct?

[1 mark]

A At a given temperature they all move at the same speed. ⬭

B At a given temperature their average kinetic energy is constant. ⬭

C As temperature increases, there are more molecules with the most probable energy. ⬭

D As temperature decreases, there are fewer molecules with the mean energy. ⬭

2 1 Some enthalpy change data are shown.

$$C(s) + 2\,H_2(g) \rightarrow CH_4(g) \qquad \Delta H = -75 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$
$$H_2(g) \rightarrow 2\,H(g) \qquad \Delta H = +436 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

What is the enthalpy change, in kJ mol^{-1}, for the following reaction?

$$CH_4(g) \rightarrow C(s) + 4\,H(g)$$

[1 mark]

A –947 ⬭

B –361 ⬭

C +361 ⬭

D +947 ⬭

Turn over for the next question

Do not write outside the box

2 2 The temperature changed from 21.8 °C to 19.2 °C during a calorimetry experiment.

The uncertainty of each reading of the thermometer is ±0.1 °C

What is the percentage uncertainty in the temperature change?

[1 mark]

A 0.5% ⬭

B 1.0% ⬭

C 3.8% ⬭

D 7.7% ⬭

2 3 An experiment is done to determine the enthalpy of combustion of a fuel using a calorimeter containing water.

b = mass of fuel burned / g
w = mass of water heated / g
ΔT = temperature rise of water / K
M_r = relative molecular mass of fuel
c = specific heat capacity of water / J K^{-1} g^{-1}

Which expression gives the enthalpy of combustion (in J mol^{-1}), assuming there is no heat loss?

[1 mark]

A $-\dfrac{c\,w\,\Delta T\,M_r}{b}$ ⬭

B $-\dfrac{c\,b\,\Delta T M_r}{w}$ ⬭

C $-\dfrac{c\,b\,w\,M_r}{\Delta T}$ ⬭

D $-\dfrac{c\,b\,w\,\Delta T}{M_r}$ ⬭

15

END OF QUESTIONS

Do not write outside the box

There are no questions printed on this page

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE
ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED

Do not write outside the box

Question number	**Additional page, if required.** **Write the question numbers in the left-hand margin.**

Do not write outside the box

Question number	**Additional page, if required.** **Write the question numbers in the left-hand margin.**

Do not write outside the box

Question number	**Additional page, if required.** **Write the question numbers in the left-hand margin.**

Do not write outside the box

Question number	**Additional page, if required.** **Write the question numbers in the left-hand margin.**

Do not write outside the box

There are no questions printed on this page

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE
ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED

Copyright information

For confidentiality purposes, all acknowledgements of third-party copyright material are published in a separate booklet. This booklet is published after each live examination series and is available for free download from www.aqa.org.uk.

Permission to reproduce all copyright material has been applied for. In some cases, efforts to contact copyright-holders may have been unsuccessful and AQA will be happy to rectify any omissions of acknowledgements. If you have any queries please contact the Copyright Team.

Copyright © 2020 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.