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S6 Mock Examination (2021-2022) Chemistry Paper 2 (1 hour)

Date: 24 th January 2022	Name :	
Time: 11:30a.m 12:30p.m.	Class:	No. :

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. Read carefully the instructions. Write your name, class and class number in the spaces provided.
- 2. This paper consists of **THREE** sections, Section A, Section B and Section C. Attempt **ALL** questions in any **TWO** sections.
- 3. Write your answers in the Answer Book provided. Start each question (not part of a question) on a new page.
- 4. A Periodic Table is printed on the back of this Question Book. Atomic numbers and relative atomic masses of elements can be obtained from the Periodic Table.

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Section A Industrial Chemistry

Answer **ALL** parts of the question.

- 1. (a) Answer the following short questions:
 - (i) Write TWO equations for the synthesis of methanol from natural gas.

(2 marks)

(ii) Explain why the operating pressure of Haber process is about 200 atm instead of 1000 atm.

(2 marks)

(iii) The activation energy for the formation of HI(g) from $H_2(g)$ and $I_2(g)$ is +160 kJ mol⁻¹ under certain conditions.

$$H_2(g) + I_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2HI(g)$$
 $\Delta H = -9 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$

What is the activation energy for the decomposition of HI under the same conditions?

(1 mark)

(b) Consider the reaction between peroxodisulphate ions and iodide ions:

$$2I^{-}(aq) + S_2O_8^{2-}(aq) \rightarrow I_2(aq) + 2SO_4^{2-}(aq)$$

Without any catalyst, the reaction proceeds very slowly. The reaction can be speeded up by adding a small amount of $Fe^{2+}(aq)$ ions or $Fe^{3+}(aq)$ ions as catalysts.

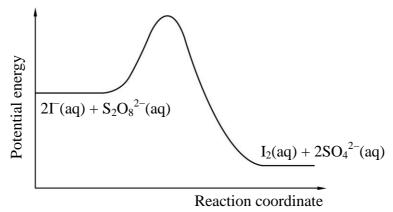
(i) Explain why the reaction between peroxodisulphate ions and iodide ions proceeds very slowly without any catalyst.

(1 mark)

(ii) Write TWO chemical equations to show how Fe³⁺(aq) ions function as catalysts in the reaction.

(2 marks)

(iii) The diagram below shows the energy profile of the uncatalysed reaction between peroxodisulphate ions and iodide ions.



Sketch the energy profile for the reaction catalysed by Fe³⁺(aq) ions.

(2 marks)

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1. (c) Ester N undergoes alkaline hydrolysis according to the following equation.

(i) Suggest a method that can be used to study the progress of the reaction.

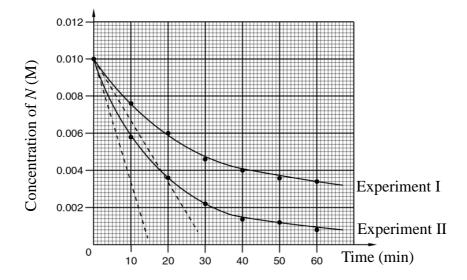
(1 mark)

(ii) The kinetics of the hydrolysis of 0.01 M ester N is studied under two different hydroxide ion concentrations at a certain temperature.

Experiment I: $[OH^-] = 0.5 \text{ M}$

Experiment II: $[OH^-] = 1.0 \text{ M}$

The following graph shows how the concentration of N varied with time in the two experiments.



- (1) Using the graph above, determine the initial rates of reactions in Experiments I and II.
- (2) Using your results in (1), deduce the order of reaction with respect to OH⁻.
- (3) Given that the order of reaction with respect to N is 1. Write a rate equation for the alkaline hydrolysis of N.
- (4) Calculate the rate constant for this reaction at that temperature.

(6 marks)

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1. (d) Aluminium hydroxide is a common active ingredient in antacids. To synthesize aluminium hydroxide, two different pathways can be utilized.

Pathway I:

$$Al_2O_3 + 2NaOH + 3H_2O \rightarrow 2NaAl(OH)_4$$

$$2NaAl(OH)_4 + H_2SO_4 \rightarrow 2Al(OH)_3 + Na_2SO_4 + 2H_2O$$

Pathway II:

$$2Al + 3H2SO4 \rightarrow Al2(SO4)3 + 3H2$$

$$Al_2(SO_4)_3 + 6NaOH \rightarrow 2Al(OH)_3 + 3Na_2SO_4$$

(i) By calculating the atom economy of each pathway, deduce which pathway is greener.

(Formula masses:
$$H_2O = 18.0$$
, $Al = 27.0$, $NaOH = 40.0$, $Al(OH)_3 = 78.0$, $H_2SO_4 = 98.1$, $Al_2O_3 = 102.0$)

(2 marks)

(ii) Explain whether Al₂O₃ or Al is a greener feedstock for synthesizing aluminium hydroxide.

(1 mark)

END OF SECTION A

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Section B Materials Chemistry

Answer **ALL** parts of the question.

- 2. (a) Answer the following short questions:
 - (i) Chitin can dissolve in sodium hydroxide solution. Explain this phenomenon.

(2 marks)

(ii) Consider the following compound which exhibits liquid crystalline behaviour.

$$\begin{array}{c|c} & & & \\ & & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ \end{array}$$

State TWO structural features of the above compound that make it exhibit liquid crystalline behaviour.

(2 marks)

(iii) Suggest one use of silver nanoparticles in daily life.

(1 mark)

(b) Urea-methanal is a polymer commonly used in making electric sockets. The following diagram shows a part of the structure of urea-methanal:

(i) Write the structural formulae of the monomers of urea-methanal.

(2 marks)

(ii) Explain whether urea-methanal is an addition polymer or a condensation polymer.

(iii) Suggest why the polymerization of urea-methanal can be regarded as a green process.

(1 mark)

(iv) With reference to the structure of urea-methanal, explain why urea-methanal can be used in making electric sockets.

(2 marks)

(v) Suggest a moulding method for making electric sockets.

(1 mark)

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2. (c) Iron exists in two forms. It has a body-centred cubic structure below 900°C, but it has a cubic close-packed structure between 900°C and 1400°C.

(i) Draw the unit cell for the body-centred cubic structure of iron.

(1 mark)

(ii) State the number of iron atoms in a unit cell of the body-centred cubic structure.

(1 mark)

(iii) Given that the density of iron is $7.92~g~cm^{-3}$ and the volume of the unit cell is $2.34\times10^{-23}~cm^3$. Calculate the value of Avogadro number (L).

(2 marks)

(iv) Compare the packing efficiency of atoms in body-centred cubic structure and cubic close-packed structure.

(1 mark)

- (v) Steel is an alloy of iron and carbon. It is stronger than pure iron.
 - (1) What is the meaning of the term 'alloy'?
 - (2) With reference to the structure of steel, explain why steel is stronger than pure iron.

(3 marks)

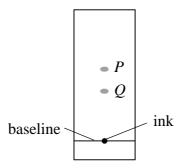
END OF SECTION B

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Section C Analytical Chemistry

Answer **ALL** parts of the question.

- 3. (a) Answer the following short questions:
 - (i) The dyes in a sample of ink are separated by paper chromatography. The bottom end of the filter paper is dipped into hexane. Two spots (P and Q) can be seen in the chromatogram as shown below.



- (1) Identify the stationary phase in the chromatography.
- (2) Which spot (P or Q) is less polar? Explain briefly.

(2 marks)

(ii) Suggest a chemical test to show how the following two compounds can be distinguished.

(2 marks)

(iii) State the expected observation when a piece of moist blue litmus paper is put into a test tube containing chlorine.

(1 mark)

- (b) Sulphite ion (SO₃²) is a preservative used in wine. To determine the sulphite ion content in a sample of white wine, a student performed a titrimetric analysis. The procedure is as follows.
 - Step 1: Excess dilute NaI(aq) and dilute $H_2SO_4(aq)$ are added to 5.0 cm³ of 0.005 M $NaIO_3(aq)$. The mixture is then diluted to 250.0 cm³ using distilled water. Then a standard iodine solution is freshly prepared.
 - Step 2: 25.0 cm³ portions of white wine sample are titrated against the standard iodine solution. The mean titre is 5.05 cm³.
 - (i) The reaction in step 1 can be represented by the following equation:

$$IO_3^-(aq) + 5I^-(aq) + 6H^+(aq) \rightarrow 3I_2(aq) + 3H_2O(1)$$

Calculate the concentration of $I_2(aq)$ in the standard iodine solution.

(2 marks)

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3. (b) (ii) When performed the titration in step 2, the student found that the end point of the titration cannot be determined clearly. Suggest a method so that the end point can be detected more accurately.

(1 mark)

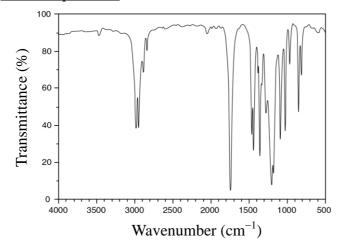
- (iii) (1) Write a chemical equation for the reaction between sulphite ions and iodine.
 - (2) Calculate the sulphite ion content (in mg dm⁻³) in the white wine sample. (Relative atomic masses: O = 16.0, S = 32.1)

(4 marks)

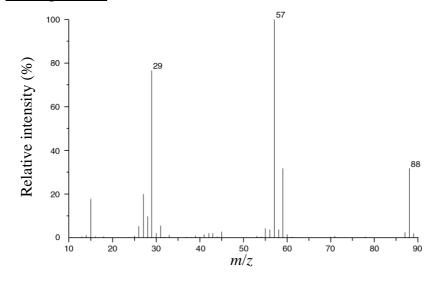
- (c) Compound Z is a carbon compound. Analysis of Z shows the following results:
 - (1) It gives a neutral solution when dissolved in water.
 - (2) It has a pleasant fruity smell.
 - (3) It contains 54.6% carbon, 9.1% hydrogen and 36.3% oxygen by mass.

The infrared spectrum and mass spectrum of *Z* are shown below:

Infrared spectrum:



Mass spectrum:



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3. (c) (i) Deduce the molecular formula of Z.

(Relative atomic masses: H = 1.0, C = 12.0, O = 16.0)

(2 marks)

(ii) With reference to its infrared spectrum and other given information, suggest a functional group present in Z.

(4 marks)

(iii) Suggest one chemical species corresponding to each of the peaks at m/z = 29 and 3. m/z = 57.

(2 marks)

Characteristic Infrared Absorption Wavenumber Ranges (Stretching modes)

Bond	Compound type	Wavenumber range / cm ⁻¹
C=C	Alkenes	1610 to 1680
C=O	Aldehydes, ketones, carboxylic acids and derivatives	1680 to 1800
C≡C	Alkynes	2070 to 2250
C≡N	Nitriles	2200 to 2280
О–Н	Acids (hydrogen-bonded)	2500 to 3300
С–Н	Alkanes, alkenes and arenes	2840 to 3095
О–Н	Alcohols (hydrogen-bonded)	3230 to 3670
N-H	Amines	3350 to 3500

END OF SECTION C

END OF PAPER

PERIODIC TABLE 周期表

	0	2	He	4.0	10	Ne	20.2	18	Ar	40.0	36	Kr	83.8	54	Xe	131.3	98	Rn	(222)			
				VII	6			17					6.62				85	At	(210)			
				VI	8	0	16.0	16	S	32.1	34	Se	0.62	52	Te	127.6	84	Po	(209)			
				>	7	Z	14.0	15	Ь	31.0	33	As	74.9	51	$\mathbf{S}\mathbf{p}$	121.8	82	Bi	209.0			
				IV	9	C	12.0	14	Si	28.1	32	g	72.6	50	Sn	118.7	82	Pb	207.2			
				Ш	5	В	10.8	13	Al	27.0	31							I	204.4			
											30	Zn	65.4	48	P C	112.4	80	Hg	200.6			
								mimi					63.5					Αn	197.0			
								原子質量			28	ï	58.7	46	Pd	106.4	78	Pt	195.1			
子序								s相對			27	ပိ	58.9	45	Rh	102.9	77	1	192.2			
atomic number 原子序								relative atomic mass 相對原子質量			26	Fe	55.8	44	Ru	101.1	92	o	190.2			
mic num								ative ato			25	Mn	54.9	43	Tc	(86)	75	Re	186.2			
ato	\					/	/	rel			24	Ċ	52.0	42	Mo	6.56	74	*	183.9			
	\	<u>*</u>	Н	1.0							23	>	50.9	41	q	92.9	73	Та	180.9	105	Db	(262)
				-	•						22	Ξ	47.9	40	\mathbf{Zr}	91.2	72	Hf	178.5	104	Rf	(261)
											21	Sc	45.0	39	Y	88.9	57 *	La	138.9	** 68	Ac	(227)
K				П	4	Be	0.6	12	Mg	24.3	20	Ca	40.1	38	Sr	87.6	99	Ba	137.3	88	Ra	(226)
GNO				Ι	3	ï	6.9	11	Na	23.0	19	X	39.1	37	Rb	85.5	55	C	132.9	87	F	(223)
				1																		

*	58	59	09	61	62	63	64	65	99	29	89	69	70	71
	C	Pr	PN	Pm	Sm	En	РS	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Λp	Lu
	140.1	140.9	144.2	(145)	150.4	152.0	157.3	158.9	162.5	164.9	167.3	168.9	173.0	175.0
*	06	91	92	93	94	95	96	26	86	66	100	100	102	103
	Th	Pa	Ω	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Ct	Es	Fm	Md	No	Ľ
	232.0	(231)	238.0	(237)	(244)	(243)	(247)	(247)	(251)	(252)	(257)	(258)	(259)	(260)