

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

Pearson Edexcel
International
Advanced Level

Centre Number

Candidate Number

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Thursday 14 January 2021

Afternoon (1 hour 30 minutes)

Paper Reference **WCH12/01**

Chemistry

International Advanced Subsidiary / Advanced Level

**Unit 2: Energetics, Group Chemistry, Halogenoalkanes
and Alcohols**

You must have:

Scientific calculator, Data booklet, Ruler

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or **black** ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*
- Show all your working in calculations and include units where appropriate.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 80.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- In the question marked with an **asterisk (*)** marks will be awarded for your ability to structure your answer logically, showing how the points that you make are related or follow on from each other where appropriate.
- A Periodic Table is printed on the back cover of this paper.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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Pearson

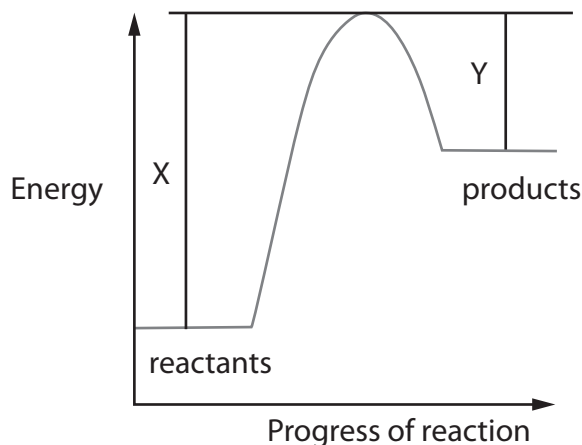
SECTION A

Answer ALL the questions in this section.

You should aim to spend no more than 20 minutes on this section.

For each question, select one answer from A to D and put a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

- 1 The energy profile for a reaction is shown.



What is the minimum energy needed for this reaction to occur?

- A X
 B Y
 C $X - Y$
 D $X + Y$

(Total for Question 1 = 1 mark)

- 2 Which of these isomers with the formula C_8H_{18} has the lowest boiling temperature?

- A $CH_3CH(CH_3)CH_2CH_2CH(CH_3)CH_3$
 B $CH_3CH(CH_3)CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_3$
 C $CH_3C(CH_3)_2CH_2CH(CH_3)CH_3$
 D $CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_3$

(Total for Question 2 = 1 mark)



3 Which of these pure compounds has hydrogen bonding in the liquid state?

- A 1,1,1-trichloroethane, CH_3CCl_3
- B trimethylamine, $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{N}$
- C hydrogen fluoride, HF
- D hydrogen sulfide, H_2S

(Total for Question 3 = 1 mark)

4 The hydrogen ion, H^+ , bonds to a water molecule forming an H_3O^+ ion.

For H_3O^+ , what shape and H-O-H bond angle are predicted by the electron-pair repulsion theory?

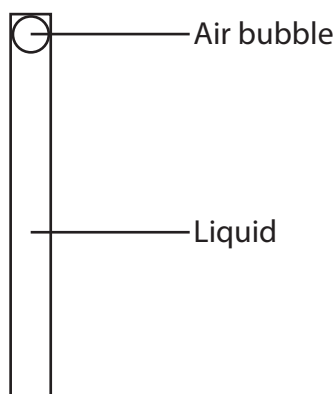
- A trigonal planar 120°
- B trigonal planar 117.5°
- C trigonal pyramidal 107°
- D trigonal pyramidal 104.5°

(Total for Question 4 = 1 mark)

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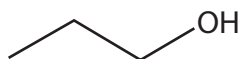
- 5 The viscosities of four liquid organic compounds are compared by placing the liquids in separate identical tubes, each with an air bubble at the top.



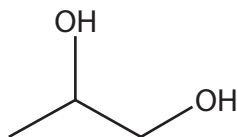
The tubes are inverted, and the times measured for the air bubble to travel the length of the tube.

For which compound does the air bubble take the longest time?

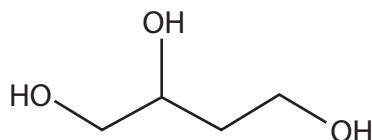
- A



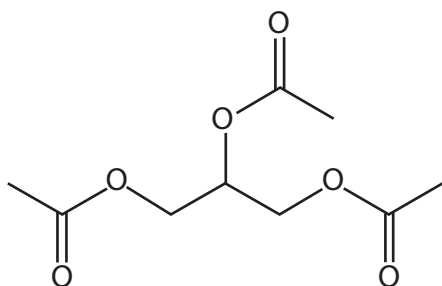
- B



- C



- D



(Total for Question 5 = 1 mark)



6 This question is about the reaction of potassium iodide with concentrated sulfuric acid.

(a) Which of these would **not** be seen?

(1)

- A misty fumes
- B black solid
- C yellow solid
- D dense white smoke

(b) One of the reaction products is the gas H_2S .

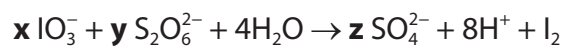
What is the **change** in oxidation number of sulfur as H_2S forms?

(1)

- A -8
- B -6
- C -2
- D +6

(Total for Question 6 = 2 marks)

7 Iodate(V) ions, IO_3^- , oxidise dithionate ions, $\text{S}_2\text{O}_6^{2-}$, according to the equation



What are the balancing numbers **x**, **y** and **z**?

	x	y	z
<input type="checkbox"/> A	2	1	2
<input type="checkbox"/> B	2	2	4
<input type="checkbox"/> C	2	5	5
<input type="checkbox"/> D	2	5	10

(Total for Question 7 = 1 mark)



8 Magnesium reacts with hydrochloric acid.



Which statement about this reaction is correct?

- A magnesium atoms act as oxidising agents
- B hydrogen molecules act as reducing agents
- C hydrogen ions act as oxidising agents
- D chloride ions act as oxidising agents

(Total for Question 8 = 1 mark)

9 Which of these compounds does **not** produce a colour in a flame test, and produces an alkaline gas when warmed with sodium hydroxide solution?

- A Ca(OH)_2
- B Mg(OH)_2
- C NH_4Cl
- D BeCl_2

(Total for Question 9 = 1 mark)

10 Which of these **increases** as Group 7 is descended?

- A oxidising ability of the molecular halogens
- B reducing ability of the halide ions
- C electrostatic attraction between the nucleus and outer shell of electrons
- D electronegativity of the halogen atoms

(Total for Question 10 = 1 mark)

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11 The table shows the amount of energy released per gram when some alkanes are burned in excess oxygen under standard conditions.

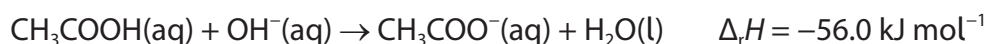
Alkane	Energy released / kJ g^{-1}
methane	55.6
ethane	52.0
propane	50.4
butane	49.6

Which alkane has a standard enthalpy change of combustion of $-2877 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$?

- A methane
- B ethane
- C propane
- D butane

(Total for Question 11 = 1 mark)

12 The enthalpy changes for two reactions are shown.



What is the enthalpy change for the dissociation of $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}(\text{aq})$ into $\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-(\text{aq})$ and $\text{H}^+(\text{aq})$ ions, in kJ mol^{-1} ?

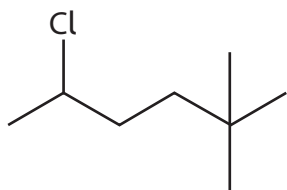
- A +113.2
- B +1.2
- C -1.2
- D -113.2

(Total for Question 12 = 1 mark)

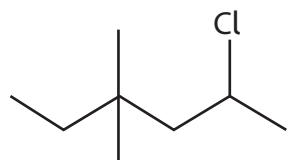


13 What is the skeletal formula of 2-chloro-4,4-dimethylhexane?

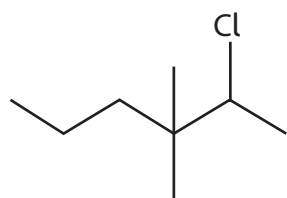
A



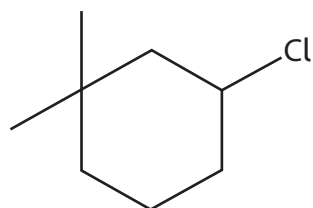
B



C



D



(Total for Question 13 = 1 mark)

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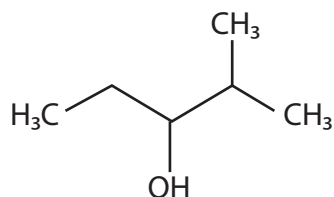


14 Some alcohols react with concentrated phosphoric(V) acid, H_3PO_4 , to form alkenes.

(a) What type of reaction occurs?

- A addition
- B elimination
- C hydrolysis
- D substitution

(b) The structure of 2-methylpentan-3-ol is shown.



This alcohol reacts with concentrated phosphoric(V) acid.

How many different alkenes can form?

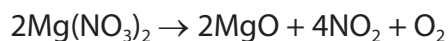
- A one
- B two
- C three
- D four

(Total for Question 14 = 2 marks)

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15 Magnesium nitrate decomposes on heating.



What is the total volume of gas formed at room temperature and pressure (r.t.p.) when 0.005 mol of magnesium nitrate decomposes completely?

[Molar volume of a gas at r.t.p. = $24\,000\text{ cm}^3\text{ mol}^{-1}$]

- A 600 cm^3
- B 300 cm^3
- C 240 cm^3
- D 120 cm^3

(Total for Question 15 = 1 mark)

16 How many moles are there in 15.1 cm^3 of liquid propan-1-ol?

[Density of propan-1-ol = 0.80 g cm^{-3} M_r of propan-1-ol = 60]

- A $(0.80 \times 15.1) \div 60$
- B $0.80 \div (60 \times 15.1)$
- C $60 \div (0.80 \times 15.1)$
- D $(60 \times 15.1) \div 0.80$

(Total for Question 16 = 1 mark)

17 The oxidation of propan-1-ol by acidified potassium dichromate(VI) forms propanoic acid with a yield of 36% by mass.

What mass of propan-1-ol is needed to form 37.0 g of propanoic acid in this reaction?

[M_r of propanoic acid = 74 M_r of propan-1-ol = 60]

- A 10.8 g
- B 36.0 g
- C 40.8 g
- D 83.3 g

(Total for Question 17 = 1 mark)



18 Barium chloride solution, $\text{BaCl}_2(\text{aq})$, reacts with gallium sulfate solution, $\text{Ga}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3(\text{aq})$ to form a precipitate of barium sulfate, $\text{BaSO}_4(\text{s})$.

What is the minimum volume of $0.100 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ barium chloride needed to precipitate **all** the sulfate ions in 200 cm^3 of 0.05 mol dm^{-3} gallium sulfate?

- A** 100 cm^3
- B** 200 cm^3
- C** 300 cm^3
- D** 400 cm^3

(Total for Question 18 = 1 mark)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS



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Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal dotted lines.



(b) The product of the reaction is a mixture of ethanol and water.

Explain why ethanol and water mix together fully.

You may find it helpful to draw a diagram.

(3)

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(c) Ethanol can be oxidised using a solution of acidified potassium dichromate(VI), $K_2Cr_2O_7(aq)$.

Ethanoic acid and another organic compound, **Y**, are both possible products.

(i) Draw the structure of **Y**.

(1)

(ii) State the conditions needed to maximise the yield of each product.

(2)

Conditions for maximum yield of **Y**

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Conditions for maximum yield of ethanoic acid

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(Total for Question 19 = 12 marks)



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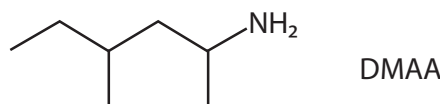
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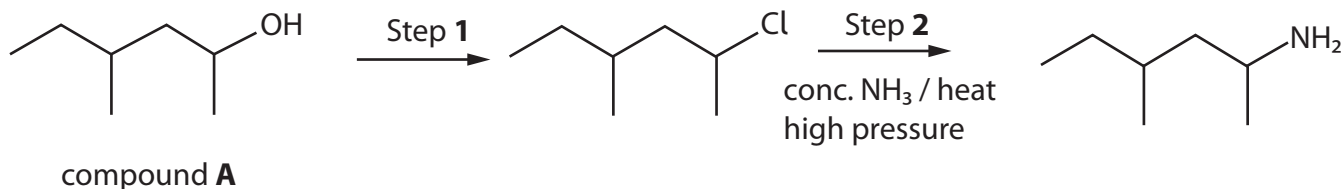


P 6 7 7 4 8 A 0 1 5 2 8

20 The compound DMAA was originally synthesised as a decongestant.



A suggested synthetic route for DMAA is shown.



(a) (i) Give the systematic name of compound **A**.

(1)

(ii) Identify, by name or formula, a suitable reagent for Step 1.

(1)

(iii) Give the mechanism for the reaction in Step 2.
Include curly arrows, and any relevant dipoles and lone pairs.

(4)

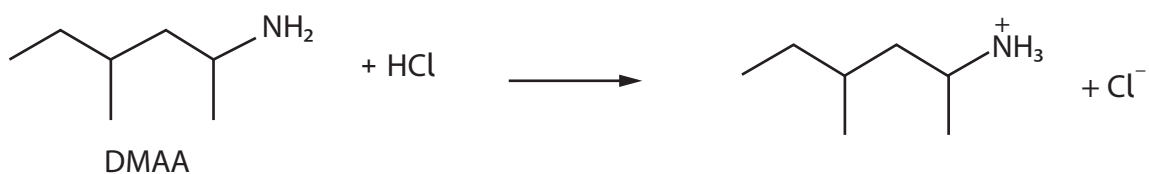
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(b) DMAA is only slightly soluble in water but dissolves readily in hydrochloric acid to form an aqueous solution.



(i) Explain the type of bonding that occurs between the nitrogen atom and the hydrogen ion, when the positive ion forms.

(3)

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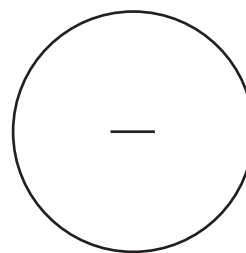
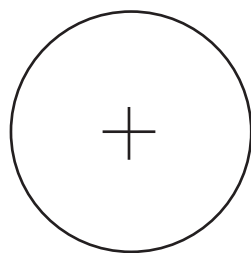
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(ii) Complete the diagrams to show how the ions formed in the reaction between DMAA and hydrochloric acid interact with water molecules.

(3)



(Total for Question 20 = 12 marks)



21 This question is about ethanoic acid and some related salts.

- (a) A test to confirm the presence of an aqueous acid is adding a small amount of solid sodium carbonate to the solution.

Describe **two** observations you would **see** in this test.

(2)

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- (b) Sodium ethanoate is a component of reusable hand warmers.

In use, a supersaturated solution of sodium ethanoate recrystallises to form solid hydrated sodium ethanoate, releasing energy.



A hand warmer has a mass of 63.2 g and forms 20.1 g of hydrated sodium ethanoate on recrystallisation.

Calculate the maximum temperature reached by the hand warmer if its initial temperature is 5.0°C.

[Specific heat capacity of the hand warmer = 3.0 J °C⁻¹ g⁻¹]

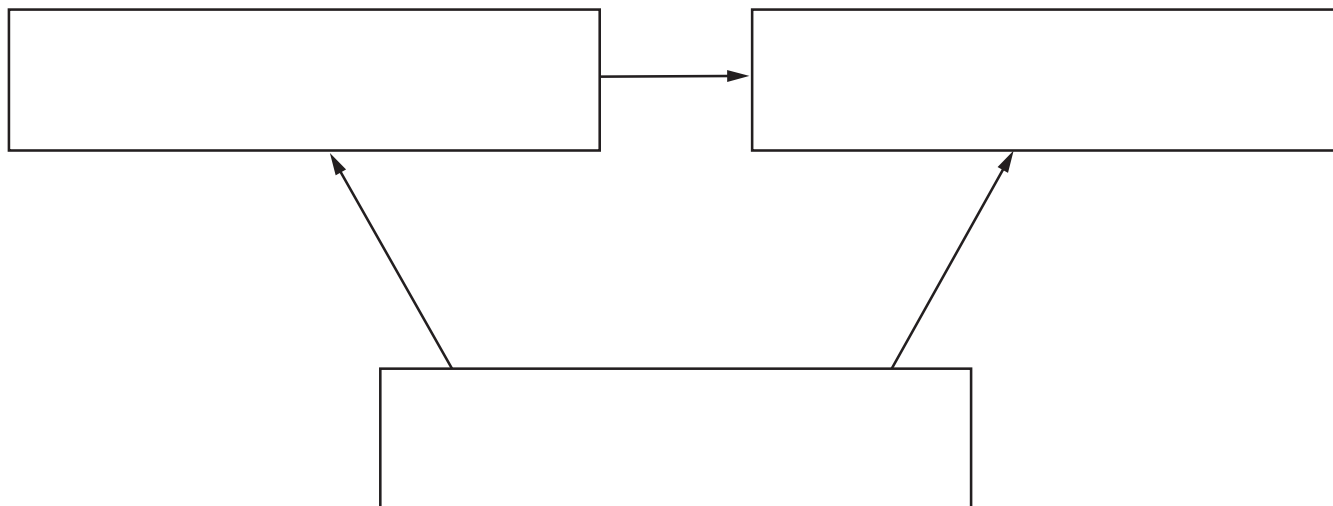
(5)



(c) Ammonium ethanoate, $\text{CH}_3\text{COONH}_4(\text{s})$, is used to control the pH of foods. It can be formed by the reaction of pure ethanoic acid, $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}(\text{l})$, with ammonium carbonate, $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3(\text{s})$.

Calculate the standard enthalpy change for this reaction by completing the Hess cycle and using the data shown.

(5)



Compound	Enthalpy change of formation / kJ mol^{-1}
$\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}(\text{l})$	-484.5
$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3(\text{s})$	-939.9
$\text{CH}_3\text{COONH}_4(\text{s})$	-586.3
$\text{CO}_2(\text{g})$	-393.5
$\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$	-285.8



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(d) Ammonium carbonate, $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3$, is an ingredient in cleaning solutions for camera lenses.

These are aqueous solutions which contain no more than 1.8 g of ammonium carbonate in 100 cm^3 of solution.

Calculate the maximum concentration, in mol dm^{-3} , of ammonium carbonate in such a solution.

(2)

(Total for Question 21 = 14 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 38 MARKS



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SECTION C

Answer ALL the questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

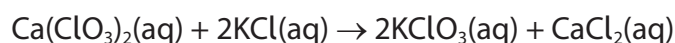
22 Potassium chlorate(V), KClO_3 , is a crystalline solid used in fireworks.

It is produced by the Liebig Process in two stages.

Stage 1 Chlorine gas is passed through hot calcium hydroxide solution forming calcium chlorate(V), $\text{Ca}(\text{ClO}_3)_2$.



Stage 2 Potassium chloride solution is then added to form potassium chlorate(V).



The solution is heated to reduce its volume and then allowed to crystallise.

The crystals are filtered off.

The remaining filtrate is evaporated further to obtain more crystals.

(a) (i) Write the **overall** equation for the Liebig Process.

State symbols are not required.

(1)

(ii) Calculate the **overall** atom economy by mass for the production of potassium chlorate(V), KClO_3 , using your equation in (a)(i).

(3)

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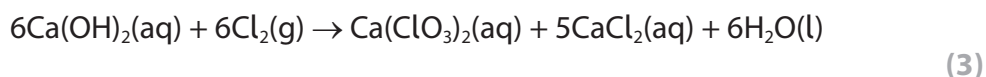


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(b) Explain the type of reaction that takes place in Stage 1 of the Liebig Process, using oxidation numbers.



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(c) The crystals of potassium chlorate(V) formed also contain some halide ion impurities.

(i) Describe a chemical test on a solution of these crystals to **confirm** that the impurities present are chloride ions rather than bromide ions. Include the expected results.

(3)

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- (ii) 1.52 g of impure potassium chlorate(V), formed in the Liebig Process, was heated until the mass of solid remaining was constant at 1.02 g.

The reaction that occurred was



The impurities present did not decompose on heating.

Calculate the percentage purity of the sample.

Give your answer to an appropriate number of significant figures.

(5)

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(d) In fireworks, potassium chlorate(V) decomposes. This thermal decomposition takes place in two stages with a solid catalyst.



(i) Give the systematic name of KClO_4 .

(1)

(ii) A student investigated the role of the catalyst in this reaction.

Procedure

Step 1 Heat a sample of KClO_3 , in a test tube, with a known mass of insoluble catalyst until the mass remains constant.

Step 2 Mix the contents of the test tube with water.

Step 3 Filter the mixture and rinse with deionised water.

Step 4 Dry the remaining solid.

Step 5 Measure the mass of the dry solid.

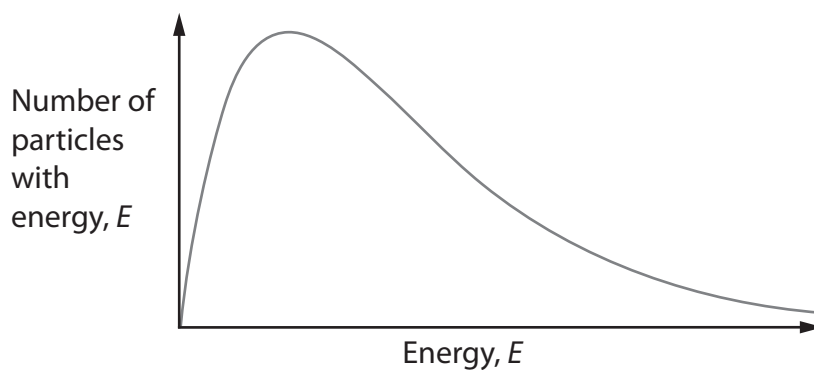
Explain how each of the steps in this procedure is needed to show that the catalyst is **not** used up in this reaction.

(4)



(e) Explain, using the diagram, how a catalyst speeds up a chemical reaction.

(2)



(Total for Question 22 = 22 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 22 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 80 MARKS

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The Periodic Table of Elements

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 0 (8) (18)

1.0	H	hydrogen	1
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Key

relative atomic mass
atomic symbol
name
atomic (proton) number

(1) (2)

6.9	Li	lithium	3
9.0	Be	beryllium	4
23.0	Na	sodium	11
24.3	Mg	magnesium	12

(13)

10.8	B	boron	5
12.0	C	carbon	6
27.0	Al	aluminium	13
28.1	Si	silicon	14

(14)

12.0	C	carbon	6
14.0	N	nitrogen	7
16.0	O	oxygen	8
32.1	S	sulfur	16

(15)

14.0	N	nitrogen	7
31.0	P	phosphorus	15
32.1	S	sulfur	16
35.5	Cl	chlorine	17

(16)

16.0	O	oxygen	8
19.0	F	fluorine	9
35.5	Cl	chlorine	17
79.9	Br	bromine	35

(17)

19.0	F	fluorine	9
20.2	Ne	neon	10
39.9	Ar	argon	18
83.8	Kr	krypton	36

(18)

4.0	He	helium	2
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(12)

65.4	Zn	zinc	30
69.7	Ga	gallium	31
72.6	Ge	germanium	32
74.9	As	arsenic	33

(11)

63.5	Cu	copper	29
65.4	Zn	zinc	30
107.9	Ag	silver	47
112.4	Cd	cadmium	48

(10)

58.7	Ni	nickel	28
58.9	Co	cobalt	27
106.4	Pd	palladium	46
107.9	Ag	silver	47

(9)

58.9	Co	cobalt	27
102.9	Rh	rhodium	45
192.2	Ir	iridium	77
197.0	Au	gold	79

(8)

55.8	Fe	iron	26
101.1	Ru	ruthenium	44
190.2	Os	osmium	76
197.0	Au	gold	79

(7)

54.9	Mn	manganese	25
[98]	Tc	technetium	43
186.2	Re	rhenium	75
192.2	Ir	iridium	77

(6)

52.0	Cr	chromium	24
95.9	Mo	molybdenum	42
183.8	W	tungsten	74
192.2	Ir	iridium	77

(5)

50.9	V	vanadium	23
92.9	Nb	niobium	41
180.9	Ta	tantalum	73
262	Db	dubnium	105

(4)

47.9	Ti	titanium	22
91.2	Zr	zirconium	40
178.5	Hf	hafnium	72
261	Rf	rutherfordium	104

(3)

45.0	Sc	scandium	21
88.9	Y	yttrium	39
138.9	La*	lanthanum	57
227	Ac*	actinium	89

(1)

6.9	Li	lithium	3
9.0	Be	beryllium	4
23.0	Na	sodium	11
24.3	Mg	magnesium	12
39.1	K	potassium	19
85.5	Rb	rubidium	37
132.9	Cs	caesium	55
[223]	Fr	francium	87

(2)

40.1	Ca	calcium	20
87.6	Sr	strontium	38
137.3	Ba	barium	56
[226]	Ra	radium	88
45.0	Sc	scandium	21
88.9	Y	yttrium	39
91.2	Zr	zirconium	40
95.9	Mo	molybdenum	42
99.0	Se	selenium	34
106.4	Pd	palladium	46
107.9	Ag	silver	47
112.4	Cd	cadmium	48
114.8	In	indium	49
118.7	Sn	tin	50
121.8	Sb	antimony	51
127.6	Te	tellurium	52
126.9	I	iodine	53
207.2	Pb	lead	82
209.0	Po	polonium	84
209.0	Bi	bismuth	83
204.4	Tl	thallium	81
200.6	Hg	mercury	80
197.0	Au	gold	79
195.1	Pt	platinum	78
192.2	Ir	iridium	77
190.2	Os	osmium	76
186.2	Re	rhenium	75
183.8	W	tungsten	74
180.9	Ta	tantalum	73
178.5	Hf	hafnium	72
172	Rf	rutherfordium	104
170	Uu	ununseptium	117
168	Uu	ununhexium	116
167	Uu	ununpentium	115
166	Uu	ununquadium	114
165	Uu	ununtrium	113
164	Uu	ununbium	112
163	Uu	ununnilium	111
162	Uu	ununnonium	110
161	Uu	ununoctium	109
160	Uu	ununseptium	108
159	Uu	ununhexium	107
158	Uu	ununpentium	106
157	Uu	ununquadium	105
156	Uu	ununtrium	104
155	Uu	ununbium	103
154	Uu	ununnilium	102
153	Uu	ununnonium	101
152	Uu	ununoctium	100
151	Uu	ununseptium	99
150	Uu	ununhexium	98
149	Uu	ununpentium	97
148	Uu	ununquadium	96
147	Uu	ununtrium	95
146	Uu	ununbium	94
145	Uu	ununnilium	93
144	Uu	ununnonium	92
143	Uu	ununoctium	91
142	Uu	ununseptium	90
141	Uu	ununhexium	89
140	Uu	ununpentium	88

(1)

140	Ce	cerium	58
141	Pr	praseodymium	59
144	Nd	neodymium	60
150	Sm	samarium	62
152	Eu	europium	63
157	Gd	gadolinium	64
159	Tb	terbium	65
163	Dy	dysprosium	66
165	Ho	holmium	67
167	Er	erbium	68
169	Tm	thulium	69
173	Yb	ytterbium	70
175	Lu	lutetium	71

(2)

232	Th	thorium	90
[231]	Pa	protactinium	91
238	U	uranium	92
[237]	Np	neptunium	93
[242]	Pu	plutonium	94
[243]	Am	americium	95
[247]	Cm	curium	96
[245]	Bk	berkelium	97
[251]	Cf	californium	98
[254]	Es	einsteinium	99
[253]	Fm	fermium	100
[256]	Md	mendeleevium	101
[254]	No	nobelium	102
[257]	Lr	lawrencium	103

(3)

[223]	Fr	francium	87
[226]	Ra	radium	88
[227]	Ac*	actinium	89
[261]	Rf	rutherfordium	104
[262]	Db	dubnium	105
[266]	Sg	seaborgium	106
[264]	Bh	bohrium	107
[277]	Hs	hassium	108
[271]	Ds	darmstadtium	110
[272]	Rg	roentgenium	111

Elements with atomic numbers 112-116 have been reported but not fully authenticated

* Lanthanide series

* Actinide series

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