

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

General Certificate of Education Advanced Subsidiary Level and Advanced Level

CANDIDATE NAME				
CENTRE NUMBER		CANDIDATE NUMBER		

CHEMISTRY 9701/21

Paper 2 Structured Questions AS Core

October/November 2012

1 hour 15 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

Additional Materials: Data Booklet

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer all questions.

You may lose marks if you do not show your working or if you do not use appropriate units.

A Data Booklet is provided.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

For Examiner's Use		
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
Total		

This document consists of 11 printed pages and 1 blank page.



- I Zinc is an essential trace element which is necessary for the healthy growth of animals and plants. Zinc deficiency in humans can be easily treated by using zinc salts as dietary supplements.
 - (a) One salt which is used as a dietary supplement is a hydrated zinc sulfate, ZnSO₄•xH₂O, which is a colourless crystalline solid.

Crystals of zinc sulfate may be prepared in a school or college laboratory by reacting dilute sulfuric acid with a suitable compound of zinc.

Give the formulae of **two** simple compounds of zinc that could **each** react with dilute sulfuric acid to produce zinc sulfate.

...... and [2]

(b) A simple experiment to determine the value of *x* in the formula ZnSO₄•*x*H₂O is to heat it carefully to drive off the water.

$$ZnSO_4 \cdot xH_2O(s) \rightarrow ZnSO_4(s) + xH_2O(g)$$

A student placed a sample of the hydrated zinc sulfate in a weighed boiling tube and reweighed it. He then heated the tube for a short time, cooled it and reweighed it when cool. This process was repeated four times. The final results are shown below.

mass of empty tube/g	mass of tube + hydrated salt/g	mass of tube + salt after fourth heating/g
74.25	77.97	76.34

(i)	Why was the boiling tube heated, cooled and reweighed four times?

(ii) Calculate the amount, in moles, of the anhydrous salt produced.

(iii) Calculate the amount, in moles, of water driven off by heating.

	(iv)	Use your results to (ii) and (iii) to calculate the value of x in ZnSO ₄ •xH ₂ O.	For Examiner's Use
		[7]	
(c)		many people, an intake of approximately 15 mg per day of zinc will be sufficient to vent deficiencies.	
	Zino	c ethanoate crystals, (CH ₃ CO ₂) ₂ Zn.2H ₂ O, may be used in this way.	
	(i)	What mass of pure crystalline zinc ethanoate ($M_r = 219.4$) will need to be taken to obtain a dose of 15 mg of zinc?	
	(ii)	If this dose is taken in solution as $5\mathrm{cm^3}$ of aqueous zinc ethanoate, what would be the concentration of the solution used? Give your answer in mol dm ⁻³ .	
		[4]	
		[Total: 13]	

2

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Use

		the Group VII elements chlorine, bromine and iodine forms a hydride.
(a)	(i)	Outline how the relative thermal stabilities of these hydrides change from $\mathrm{HC}\mathit{l}$ to $\mathrm{HI}.$
	(ii)	Explain the variation you have outlined in (i).
		[3]
		en iodide can be made by heating together hydrogen gas and iodine vapour. The is incomplete.
		$H_2(g) + I_2(g) \iff 2HI(g)$
(b)	Wri	te an expression for $K_{\!\scriptscriptstyle c}$ and state the units.
	K _c =	= units [2]
(c)	For	this equilibrium, the numerical value of the equilibrium constant $K_{\rm c}$ is 140 at 500 K and at 650 K.
(c)	For 59	this equilibrium, the numerical value of the equilibrium constant K_c is 140 at 500 K and
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(d) A mixture of 0.02 mol of hydrogen and 0.02 mol of iodine was placed in a 1 dm³ flask and allowed to come to equilibrium at 650 K.

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Calculate the amount, in moles, of each substance present in the equilibrium mixture at $650\,\mathrm{K}$.

 $\label{eq:H2} \text{H}_{\text{2}}(\text{g}) \qquad + \qquad \text{I}_{\text{2}}(\text{g}) \qquad \Longleftrightarrow \qquad 2\text{HI}(\text{g})$ initial moles $0.02 \qquad 0.02 \qquad 0$

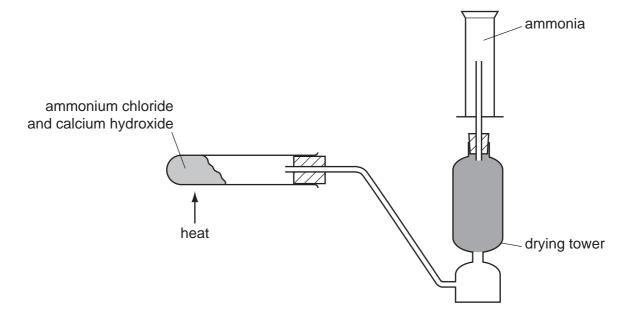
[4]

[Total: 13]

3	Ammonia is an important industrial chemical which is manufactured on a large scale by using
	the Haber process.

(a) (i)	Write a balanced equation, with state symbols, for the reaction occurring in the Haber process.
(ii)	Give three essential operating conditions that are used in the Haber process.
(iii)	State one large scale use of ammonia.
	[5]

(b) Ammonia may be prepared in a school or college laboratory by using the apparatus below.



The reaction involves the displacement of ammonia from one of its compounds.

(ii) Construct a balanced equation for the reaction between your two reagents.

(i)	Give the formulae of the two reactants that are heated together to produce ammonia.
	and

(iii)	Common drying agents include calcium oxide, concentrated sulfuric acid and phosphorus(V) oxide. Which one of these would be used in the drying tower in this experiment? Explain your answer.
	[5]

(c) Ammonia is a weak base which forms salts containing the ammonium ion.

Describe, with the aid of an equation, the formation and structure of the ammonium ion. You should use displayed formulae in your answer.

[3]

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[Total: 13]

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- **4** Many organic compounds, including alcohols, carbonyl compounds, carboxylic acids and esters, contain oxygen.
 - (a) The table below lists some oxygen-containing organic compounds and some common laboratory reagents.
 - (i) Complete the table as fully as you can.
 If you think no reaction occurs, write 'no reaction' in the box for the structural formula(e).

reaction organic compound		reagent	structural formula(e) of organic product(s)
А	(CH₃)₃COH	Cr ₂ O ₇ ²⁻ /H ⁺ heat under reflux	
В	CH₃CH₂CHO	Fehling's reagent warm	
С	HCO ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	NaOH(aq) warm	
D	CH ₂ =CHCHO	NaBH₄	
E	(CH₃)₃COH	NaBH₄	
F	CH ₃ CH ₂ COCH ₃	MnO₄⁻/H⁺ heat under reflux	

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(ii) During some of the reactions in (i) a colour change occurs.

Complete the table below for any such reactions, stating the letter of the reaction and what the colour change is.

reaction	colour at the beginning of the reaction	colour at the end of the reaction

[10]

(b) Some oxygen-containing compounds react with 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine.

$$O_2N$$
 O_2N
 O_2N
 O_2N
 O_2

2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine

(i) Draw the structural formula of the organic compound formed when HOCH₂CH₂CHO reacts with 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine reagent.

(ii)	Suggest the colour of the organic produ	ıct.

[2]

[Total: 12]

5

Compound X has the molecular formula C₄H₈O₂.

(a) (i) Treatment of X with sodium metal produces a colourless flammable gas.

What does this result tell you about the functional groups that could be present in X?

(ii) There is no reaction when X is treated with sodium hydrogencarbonate, NaHCO₃.

What does this result tell you about the functional groups that could be present in X?

(iii) When X is shaken with aqueous bromine the orange colour disappears.

What does this result tell you about the functional groups that could be present in X?

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- **(b)** The molecule of **X** has the following features.
 - The carbon chain is unbranched and the molecule is not cyclic.
 - No oxygen atom is attached to any carbon atom which is involved in π bonding.
 - No carbon atom has more than one oxygen atom joined to it.

There are five possible isomers of \mathbf{X} which fit these data. Four of these isomers exist as two pairs of stereoisomers.

(i) Draw displayed formulae of each of these two pairs.

pair 1	
pair 2	

(ii) These four isomers of **X** show two types of stereoisomerism.

pair 1	 	 	 	 	
pair 2	 	 	 	 	

State which type of isomerism each pair shows.

[6]

[Total: 9]

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