CHEMISTRY ATAR
UNITS 3 & 4

Name: _____

Teacher: _____

Student Number: In figures

In words _____

_____

Time allowed for this paper
Reading time before commencing work: ten minutes
Working time for paper: three hours

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MATERIALS REQUIRED/RECOMMENDED FOR THIS PAPER

To be provided by the supervisor:
This Question/Answer Booklet
Multiple-choice Answer Sheet
Chemistry Data Book

To be provided by the candidate:
Standard items: pens (blue/black preferred), pencils (including coloured), sharpener,
                     eraser, correction tape/fluid, ruler, highlighters

Special items: up to three non-programmable calculators approved for use in the
                     WACE examinations

IMPORTANT NOTE TO CANDIDATES
No other items may be taken into the examination room. It is **your** responsibility to ensure
that you do not have any unauthorised notes or other items of a non-personal nature in the
examination room. If you have any unauthorised material with you, hand it to the
supervisor **before** reading any further.

Structure of this paper

Section	Number of questions available	Number of questions to be answered	Suggested working time (minutes)	Marks available	Percentage of exam
Section One: Multiple-choice	25	25	50	/50	/25
Section Two: Short answer	9	9	60	/70	/35
Section Three: Extended answer	5	5	70	/80	/40
					/100

Instructions to candidates

1.   Answer the questions according to the following instructions.

        Section One: Answer all questions on the separate Multiple-choice Answer Sheet provided. For each questions shade the box to indicate your answer. Use only a blue or black pen to shade the boxes. If you make a mistake, place a cross through that square then shade your new answer. Do not erase or use correction fluid/tape. Marks will not be deducted for incorrect answers. No marks will be given if more than one answer is completed for any question.

   Sections Two and Three: Write your answers in this Question/Answer Booklet.

2.   When calculating numerical answers, show your working or reasoning clearly. Express numerical answers to the appropriate number of significant figures and include appropriate units where applicable.

3.   You must be careful to confine your responses to the specific questions asked and to follow any instructions that are specific to a particular question.

4.   Spare pages are included at the end of this booklet. They can be used for planning your responses and/or as additional space if required to continue an answer.
    • Planning: If you use the spare pages for planning, indicate this clearly at the top of the page.
    • Continuing an answer: If you need to use the space to continue an answer, indicate in the original answer space where the answer is continued, i.e. give the page number. Fill in the number of the question(s) that you are continuing to answer at the top of the page.

5.   The Chemistry Data Book is **not** handed in with your Question/Answer Booklet.

Section One: Multiple-choice   **25%   (50 marks)**

This section has **25** questions. Answer **all** questions on the separate Multiple-choice Answer Sheet provided. For each question, shade the box to indicate your answer. Use only a blue or black pen to shade the boxes. If you make a mistake, place a cross through that square then shade your new answer. Do not erase or use correction fluid/tape. Marks will not be deducted for incorrect answers. No marks will be given if more than one answer is completed for any question.

Suggested working time: 50 minutes.

1.   In a chemical reaction at constant temperature, the addition of a catalyst:

(a)   increases the concentration of the products at equilibrium.
(b)   increases the energy of the molecules so more can successfully collide.
(c)   lowers the amount of energy released in the overall reaction.
(d)   decreases the time required for equilibrium to be reached.

2.   The equation for the following reaction, which occurs in acidic solution, has been left unbalanced.
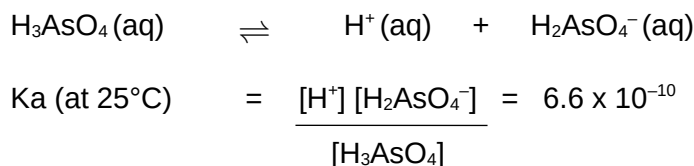
$$\_\ MnO_4^- + \_\ SO_3^{2-} + \_H^+ \rightarrow \_Mn^{2+} + \_H_2O + \_SO_4^{2-}$$
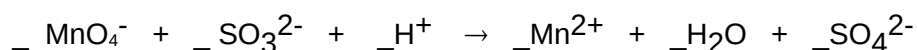
Coefficients for MnO_4^- and SO_3^{2-} which balance the equation are, respectively,

(a)   1 and 6.
(b)   2 and 5.
(c)   3 and 4.
(d)   5 and 2.

3.   The conjugate base of the acid HPO_3^{2-} is:

(a) $H_2PO_3^-$
(b) PO_3^{2-}
(c) H_3PO_3
(d) PO_3^{3-}

See next page

Questions 4 and 5 relate the following information:

Consider the following information for a 1.00 mol L^{-1} solution of arsenous acid, (H_3AsO_4):

$$H_3AsO_4\,(aq) \quad \rightleftharpoons \quad H^+\,(aq) \quad + \quad H_2AsO_4^-\,(aq)$$

$$Ka\,(at\ 25°C) \quad = \quad \frac{[H^+]\,[H_2AsO_4^-]}{[H_3AsO_4]} \quad = \quad 6.6 \times 10^{-10}$$

4.   At equilibrium at 25°C, which of the following species will be present in the greatest concentration?

(a) $H^+\,(aq)$
(b) $H_2AsO_4^-\,(aq)$
(c) $H_3AsO_4\,(aq)$
(d) $OH^-\,(aq)$

5.   Which of the following statements best describe the value of the equilibrium constant (K) for arsenous acid at 25o C?

(a)   Arsenous acid is a strong acid existing essentially as molecules.
(b)   Arsenous acid is a weak acid existing essentially as molecules.
(c)   Arsenous acid is a weak acid existing essentially as ionic species.
(d)   Arsenous acid is strong acid existing essentially as ionic species.

6.   The pH of a solution was measured with a pH meter during a titration, and was observed to decrease from 4.0 to 2.0. Which of the following statements about the hydrogen ion concentration in the solution is correct?

(a)   It doubled.
(b)   It decreased by half.
(c)   It increased by a factor of 100.
(d)   It decreased by a factor of 100.

7.   Which of the following compounds contains chromium in its +6 oxidation   state?

I $CrO_{(s)}$ II $K_2Cr_2O_{7(s)}$

III $CrCl_{3(s)}$ IV $BaCrO_{4(s)}$

V $CrO_{2(s)}$

(a)   II and IV only.
(b)   I and IV only.
(c)   II and III only.
(d)   II only.

See next page

8.   Which one of the following statements about the following reversible reaction is TRUE?

$$2SO_2 \text{ (g)} \quad + \quad O_2 \text{ (g)} \quad \rightleftharpoons \quad 2SO_3 \text{ (g)}$$
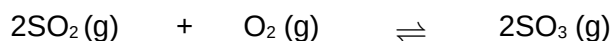
(a) $K = \dfrac{[SO_2]^2\,[O_2]}{[SO_3]^2}$

(b)   K is constant under all reaction conditions.
(c)   Sulfur trioxide is being formed when the reaction is at equilibrium.
(d)   A catalyst increases the yield of sulfur trioxide by increasing ΔH.

9.   In which of the following reactions at equilibrium and at constant temperature is there a shift to the "left" if the pressure of the closed system is increased?

(a) $2NO_2 \text{ (g)} \quad \rightleftharpoons \quad N_2O_4 \text{ (g)}$

(b) $N_2 \text{ (g)} \;+\; 3H_2 \text{ (g)} \quad \rightleftharpoons \quad 2NH_3 \text{ (g)}$

(c) $H_2O \text{ (g)} \;+\; C \text{ (s)} \quad \rightleftharpoons \quad H_2 \text{ (g)} \;+\; CO \text{ (g)}$

(d) $H_2 \text{ (g)} \;+\; F_2 \text{ (g)} \quad \rightleftharpoons \quad 2HF \text{ (g)}$

10.   Bromophenol blue is an acid-base indicator that has a colour change from yellow to blue between pH 3.0 and 4.6. A potassium hydroxide solution (in a conical flask), containing a few drops of bromophenol blue indicator, is titrated with an acetic (ethanoic) acid solution (from a burette).

Which one of the following statements about this titration is true?

(a)   The end point and the equivalence point occur at the same time.
(b)   The end point occurs after the equivalence point.
(c)   The end point occurs before the equivalence point.
(d)   The indicator will be yellow at the equivalence point of the titration.

11.   How many moles of electrons are required when the following half-equation is balanced using the smallest possible coefficients?

$$I_2 \text{ (s)} \quad + \quad H_2O \text{ (l)} \quad \rightleftharpoons \quad IO_3^- \text{ (aq)} \quad + \quad H^+ \text{ (aq)} \quad + \quad e^-$$

(a)   2
(b)   5
(c)   10
(d)   12

See next page

12. Consider the statements about the following reaction:

$$2H_2O_2\,(l) \longrightarrow 2H_2O\,(l) + O_2\,(g)$$
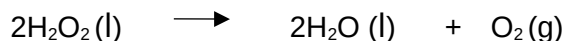
I H_2O_2 is reduced.
II H_2O_2 is oxidised.
III H_2O_2 acts as a reducing agent.
IV   This is not a redox reaction.

Which of the above statements is / are true?

(a)   IV only
(b)   II and III only
(c)   I only
(d)   I, II and III only

13. Properties of a primary standard for use in acid-base titrations include:

(a)   stability and high purity.
(b)   high purity and low solubility.
(c)   reactive with oxygen and low molar mass.
(d)   low molar mass and low solubility.

14. Which of the following situations is **NOT** an example of an oxidation-reduction reaction?

(a)   A car battery producing electricity for the car to start.
(b)   Rusting on a ship's hull near the waterline.
(c)   Mixing lead nitrate and sodium iodide solutions and getting a precipitate of lead iodide.
(d)   Combustion of sulfur to form SO_2.

15. Metal X and Z both displace hydrogen from dilute HCl. Metal Y is displaced from a solution of one of its salts by metal Z. Only metal X displaces hydrogen from water and solutions of salts of the other two metals.

The order of <u>decreasing</u> reducing strength of the metals is

(a)   YZX
(b)   ZYX
(c)   XYZ
(d)   XZY

See next page

16.   When heated, $CaCO_3$ (M_r = 100g.mol^{-1}) decomposes as shown below.

$$CaCO_{3(s)} \rightarrow CaO_{(s)} + CO_{2(g)}$$

When 20 g of impure $CaCO_3$ is heated, 0.15 moles of CO_2 are obtained. What is the percentage purity of the $CaCO_3$

(a)   15
(b)   55
(c)   75
(d)   100

17.   An atom of rubidium $Rb\dfrac{37}{85}$ is ionized to yield the Rb^+ ion.

In this ion, there are

(a)   85 electrons.
(b)   37 protons.
(c)   37 neutrons.
(d)   37 electrons.

18.   Hydrogen can be produced by the steam reforming of methane as in the following reaction:

CH_4 (g)   + H_2O (g) $\rightleftharpoons$ CO (g)   + $3H_2$ (g) $\Delta H > 0$

Which one of the following will increase the equilibrium yield of hydrogen?

(a)   Increasing the total pressure of the reaction system.
(b)   Decreasing the partial pressure of the water vapour.
(c)   Removing the carbon monoxide from the system as it is produced.
(d)   Decreasing the temperature of the system.

See next page

Questions 19, 20 and 21 relate the following information:

A student was asked to determine the concentration of a solution of ethanoic acid that had a concentration of approximately 0.400 mol L^{-1}. He pipetted 20.0 mL of a 0.500 mol L^{-1} solution of sodium hydroxide into a conical flask, and titrated the ethanoic acid against the standardised sodium hydroxide solution, using phenolphthalein as the indicator.

19.   What is the pH of the sodium hydroxide solution at the start of the titration?

   (a)   13.7
   (b)   7.00
   (c)   14.0
   (d)   12.7

20.   If the ethanoic acid was added until it was slightly in excess, which of the following pH graphs would show the variation of pH during the titration?

(a)   pH


(c)   pH

(b)   pH

(d)   pH
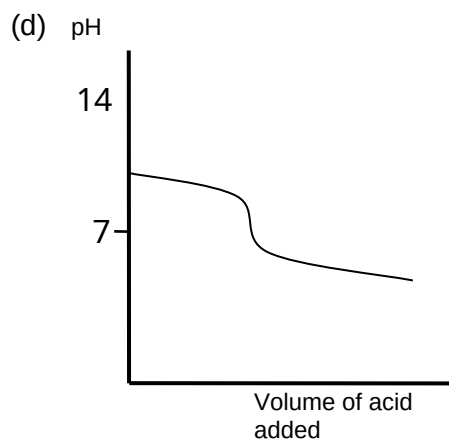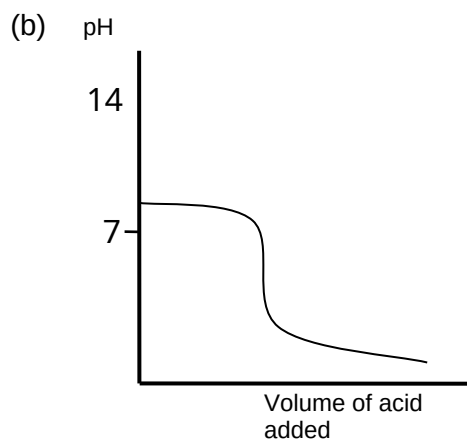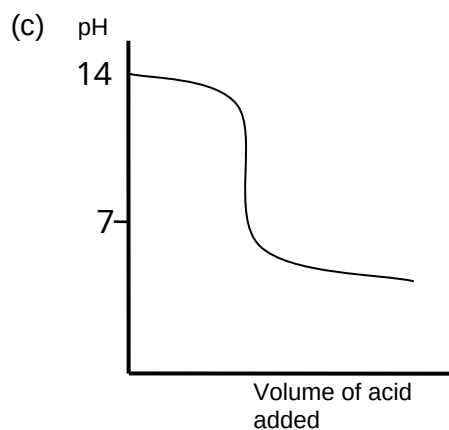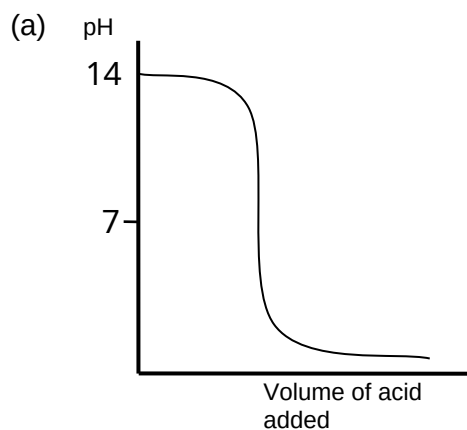
21.   What approximate volume of ethanoic acid would the student expect to have added at the end point of the titration?

   (a)   20 mL
   (b)   30 mL
   (c)   25 mL
   (d)   35 mL

See next page

22.   A chemist mixes 5 mL of bromine water, $Br_{2(aq)}$, with 5 mL of a dilute solution of potassium chloride in a test tube. 10 mL of chloromethane is added, and then the mixture is shaken. After allowing the mixture to separate, two layers are observed: a layer of water on top of an organic layer of chloromethane.

Which one of the following statements is FALSE about this reaction?
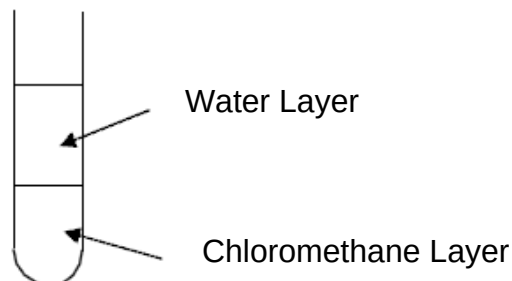
(a)   The top layer is observed to be almost colourless.
(b)   There is no reaction between bromine water and potassium chloride.
(c)   This experiment shows bromine is a stronger oxidant than chlorine.
(d)   The bottom layer is observed to be dark brown.

23.   The titration of solutions S and T was carried out using the apparatus in the diagram.
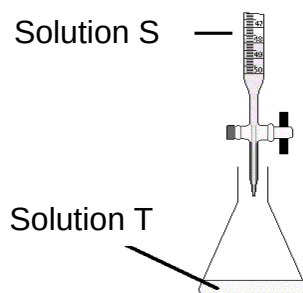
Which one of the following should be done before titrating?

	Conical flask washed with	Burette washed with
(a)	Solution T	Solution S
(b)	Distilled Water	Distilled Water
(c)	Distilled Water	Solution S
(d)	Solution S	Solution T

24.   Which of the following regarding electrochemical cells is INCORRECT?

(a)   Electrons will flow from the anode to the cathode.
(b)   Cations will flow through the salt bridge towards the cathode.
(c)   Electrons will flow from the site of oxidation to the site of reduction
(d)   The charge on the anode is positive.

See next page

25. Consider the buffer solution represented by the chemical reaction below:

$$H_2PO_4^- \text{ (aq)} + H_2O \text{ (l)} \rightleftharpoons HPO_4^{2-} \text{ (aq)} + H_3O^+ \text{(aq)}$$
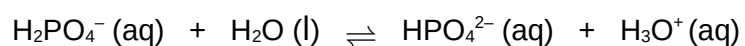
Which of the following would be **true** after the addition of a small volume of 2.0 mol L^{-1} sodium hydroxide solution to the buffer solution?

(a)   The forward reaction rate would be unaffected.
(b)   The concentration of $H_2PO_4^-$ (aq) present in the system would increase.
(c)   The pH of the system would decrease.
(d)   The equilibrium would shift to the right.

End of Section One

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Section Two: Short answer   **35%   (70 marks)**

This section has **11** questions. Answer **all** questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

When calculating numerical answers, show your working or reasoning clearly. Express numerical answers to the appropriate number of significant figures and include appropriate units where applicable.

Spare pages are included at the end of this booklet. They can be used for planning your responses and/or as additional space if required to continue an answer.
- Planning: If you use the spare pages for planning, indicate this clearly at the top of the page.
- Continuing an answer: If you need to use the space to continue an answer, indicate in the original answer space where the answer is continued, i.e. give the page number. Fill in the number of the question(s) that you are continuing to answer at the top of the page.

Suggested working time: 60 minutes.

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Question 26   **(4 marks)**

Write observations for any reactions that occur in the following procedures. In each case describe in full what you would observe, including any:

- colours
- odours
- precipitates (give the colour)
- gases evolved (give the colour or describe as colourless).

If no change is observed, you should state this.

(<u>Note</u>: No chemical equations necessary).

(a)   Some hydrochloric acid solution is mixed with solid sodium carbonate.   (2 marks)

_____

_____

_____

(b)   Some solid copper (II) hydroxide is mixed with a dilute nitric acid solution.   (2 marks)

_____

_____

_____

Question 27   **(6 Marks)**

The uptake of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere by the oceans is leading to gradual acidification of the oceans (i.e. the oceans are becoming more acidic). When carbon dioxide dissolves, it reacts with water to form carbonic acid, which in turn forms hydrogen carbonate and then carbonate ions.

(a)   Write balanced chemical equations showing carbon dioxide reacting with water to form carbonic acid, and then the two successive ionisation reactions that carbonic acid undergo in water.   (3 marks)

(i)   _____

(ii)   _____

(iii)   _____

One of the most significant consequences of ocean acidification is the effect that it has on shellfish and other marine life that produce calcium carbonate and relies on it as a major component of the exoskeleton or other supporting structure. If the water is sufficiently acidic, the carbonate structures may not form completely. Ocean acidification is thought to lead to a reduction in the availability of carbonate ions. Further reaction of the dissolved carbon dioxide occurs as shown below.

$$CO_2\,(g) \quad + \quad CO_3^{2-}\,(aq) \quad + \quad H_2O\,(l) \quad \rightleftharpoons \quad 2\,HCO_3^-\,(aq)$$
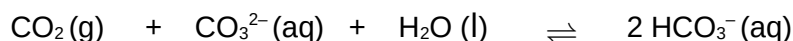
(b)   Identify a conjugate acid-base pair in this reaction, and explain why it is classified as a Brønsted – Lowry acid-base reaction.

                                                                                          (3 marks)

_____

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_____

Question 28 **(6 Marks)**

The Brønsted – Lowry theory can be used to account for the acidic and basic properties of a much wider array of substances whose properties cannot be easily explained using earlier theories.

Complete the following table by stating the pH, and give a supporting balanced chemical equation to explain the pH for each of the substances listed.

(6 marks)

Substance	pH (acidic, basic or neutral)	Equation
$Mg(CH_3COO)_2$ (aq)		
NH_4Cl (aq)		
$NaHSO_4$ (aq)		

Question 29 **(4 Marks)**

The following chemical equation represents an unbalanced redox reaction.

$$H_2TeO_4^-{}_{(aq)} + C_2O_4^{2-}{}_{(aq)} \rightarrow TeO_{2(s)} + CO_{2(g)}$$
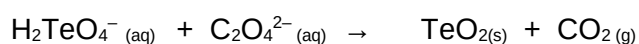
In the appropriate spaces below, write the two separate half-equations and the overall balanced redox equation.

(4 marks)

Oxidation:

_____

Reduction:

_____

Overall Redox:

_____

See next page

Question 30   **(6 Marks)**

Bromine water, which is a dilute aqueous solution of bromine in water, is slightly acidic because of its reaction with water, represented by the following equation:

$$Br_{2\ (aq)}\ +\ H_2O_{(l)}\ \rightleftharpoons\ HBrO_{(aq)}\ +\ H^+_{(aq)}\ +\ Br^-_{(aq)}$$
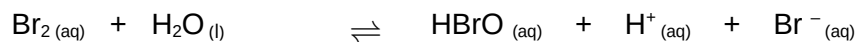
In aqueous solution, bromine, $Br_{2(aq)}$ is brown.

Hypobromous acid, $HBrO_{(aq)}$, and bromide ions, $Br^-_{(aq)}$ are both colourless.

State and explain the colour changes that would be observed, if the following changes are made to the system at equilibrium.

(a)   Addition of NaOH (aq).

                                                                                                                   (3 marks)

        Colour:

        _____

        Explanation:

        _____

        _____

        _____

(b)   Addition of excess HCl (aq).   (3 marks)

        Colour:

        _____

        Explanation:

        _____

        _____

        _____

See next page

Question 31   **(5 marks)**

Calculate the pH of the resultant solution, if 25.0 mL of 2.00 mol L^{-1} sodium hydroxide and 52.0 mL of 1.00 mol L^{-1} hydrochloric acid are mixed together.   (5 marks)

_____

_____

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_____

_____

_____

_____

Question 32 **(9 Marks)**

The manufacture of ammonia on an industrial scale is carried out using the Haber process, which relies on the reversible reaction of nitrogen and hydrogen in the presence of an iron catalyst, as shown in the following equation:

$$N_2(g) \ + \ 3\,H_2(g) \ \rightleftharpoons \ 2\,NH_3(g) \qquad\qquad \Delta H = \text{-92 kJ mol}^{-1}$$
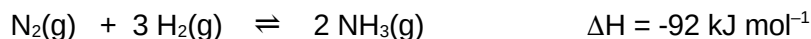
The conditions for the reaction in industry must be chosen carefully, taking into consideration not only the yield, but also the rate of the reaction. Commonly, a temperature of around 500°C is used, and the reaction operated at a pressure of around 20,000 kPa. Since ammonia has a much higher boiling point than the other gases, it can easily be removed from the equilibrium mixture by condensation.

(a) In the space provided below, draw a fully labelled enthalpy level diagram for the Haber process, showing **ΔH**, **E_A**, **catalysed** and **uncatalysed** reaction pathways, and **axes with correct units** stated.

(5 marks)

A sealed vessel containing an equilibrium mixture of nitrogen, hydrogen and ammonia was subjected to the following changes in conditions:

- At a time, t_1, the temperature of the vessel was increased
- At a time, eqm_1, the system had returned to equilibrium
- At a time, t_2, all ammonia was removed from the system
- At a time, eqm_2, the system had again returned to equilibrium

(b) Complete the following graph, to show what happens to the concentrations of nitrogen and ammonia as the above changes are made.

(4 marks)
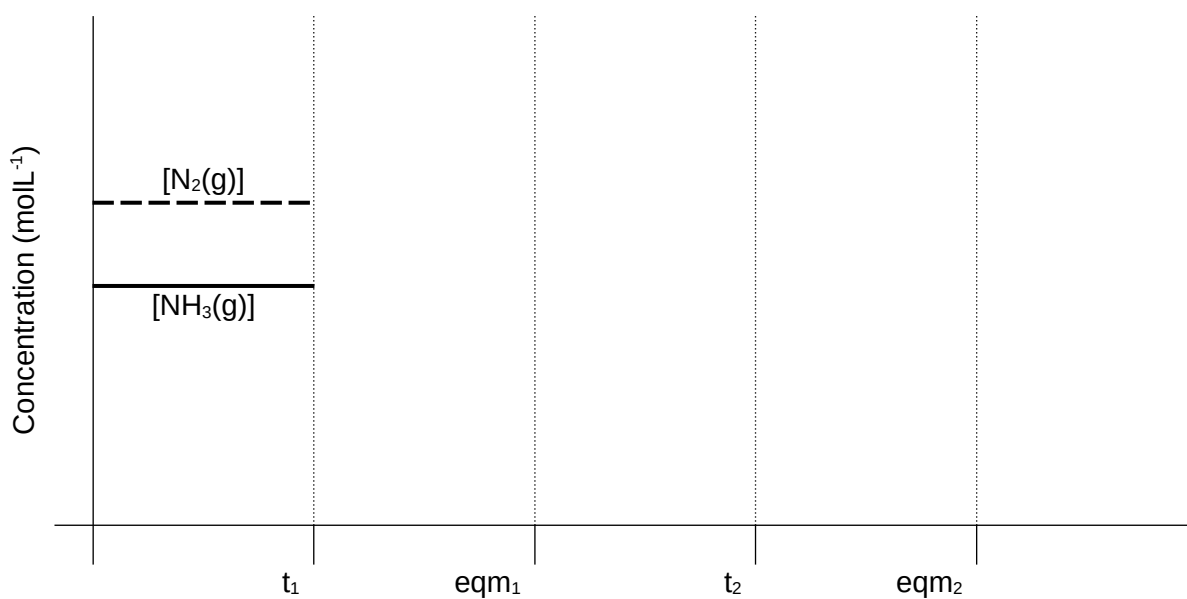
Question 33 **(10 Marks)**

Aluminium salts are acidic due to the presence of the hexaaqualuminate ion, $[Al(H_2O)_6]^{3+}$ which is formed when a soluble aluminium salt is dissolved in water. This ion undergoes hydrolysis as follows:

$$[Al(H_2O)_6]^{3+} (aq) \ + \ H_2O \ (l) \ \rightleftharpoons \ [Al(OH)(H_2O)_5]^{2+} (aq) \ + \ H_3O^+ (aq)$$

(a)   Write the equilibrium constant (K) expression for this reaction.   (1 mark)

(b)   A solution of aluminium nitrate has a pH of 5.6.

   (i)   Using the above equilibrium reaction, explain how the pH of the solution would change, if more crystals of hydrated aluminium nitrate were dissolved into the solution.

(3 marks)

   (ii)   When a small volume of dilute sodium hydroxide was added to a sample of the original solution, the pH initially increased from 5.6 to 6.0, and then decreased back to 5.8. Explain these observations.

(3 marks)

See next page

(c)   It was found that when the aluminium nitrate solution was warmed, the pH of the solution decreased. From this information, deduce whether the <u>forward</u> reaction in the above equilibrium is endothermic or exothermic. Explain your reasoning.

(3 marks)

_____

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See next page

Question 34 **(8 Marks)**

Ethanoic acid is a weak, **monoprotic** acid. In an experiment carried out by some students, a solution of approximately 0.2 mol L^{-1} ethanoic acid (CH_3COOH) is titrated with a standard solution of 0.200 mol L^{-1} sodium hydroxide in order to determine the accurate concentration of the acid. 30.00 mL of the sodium hydroxide solution was pipetted into a conical flask, and the ethanoic acid added from the burette.

(a)   Write a balanced molecular equation, including state symbols, for the reaction occurring.

(2 marks)

(b)   On the axis below, sketch a graph showing how the pH would be expected to change during the titration, until an excess of the acid was added.

(3 marks)

Volume of CH₃COOH Added (mL)
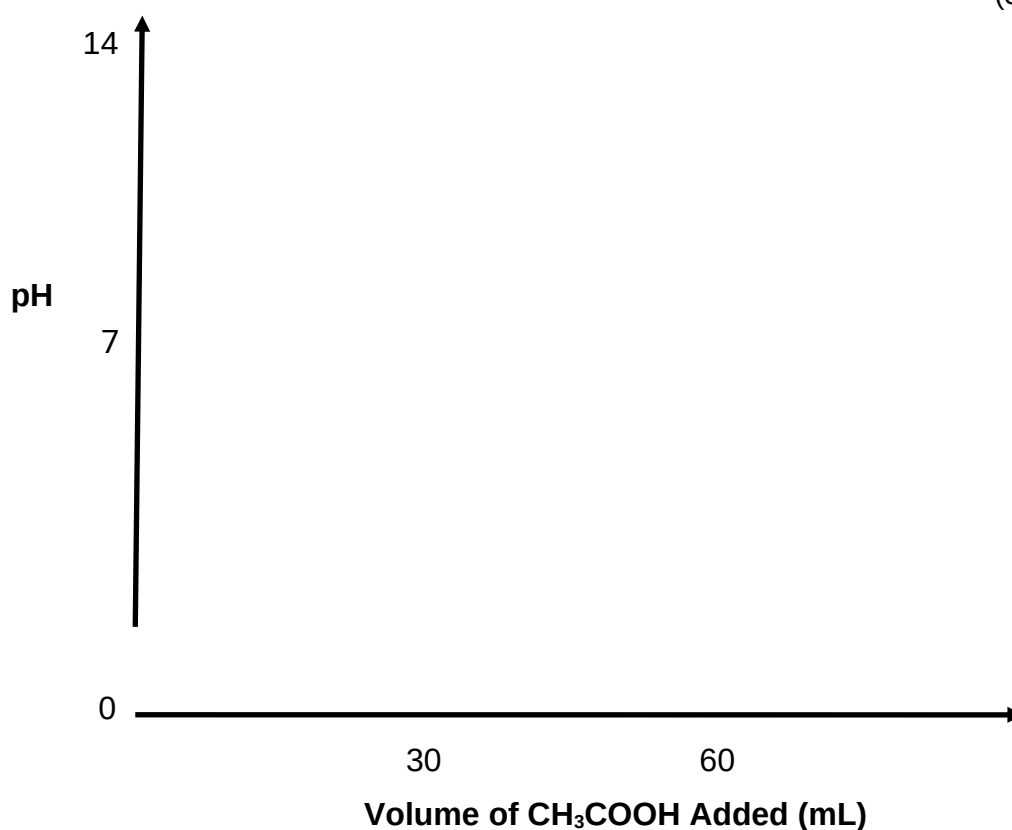
(c)   On the graph above, label the equivalence point for this reaction.   (1 mark)

(d)   What should the pipette be rinsed with, immediately prior to use?   (1 mark)

(e)   From the list below, circle the correct indicator, that would be suitable for use in this

particular titration.   (1 mark)

See next page

Methyl orange   **Phenolphthalein**   **Bromothymol blue**
(pH 3.1 – 4.4)   (pH 8.3 – 10.0)   (pH 6.0 – 7.6)

Question 35 **(6 Marks)**

Below is a representation of an electrochemical cell, which involves the reaction of hydrogen and chlorine gases:
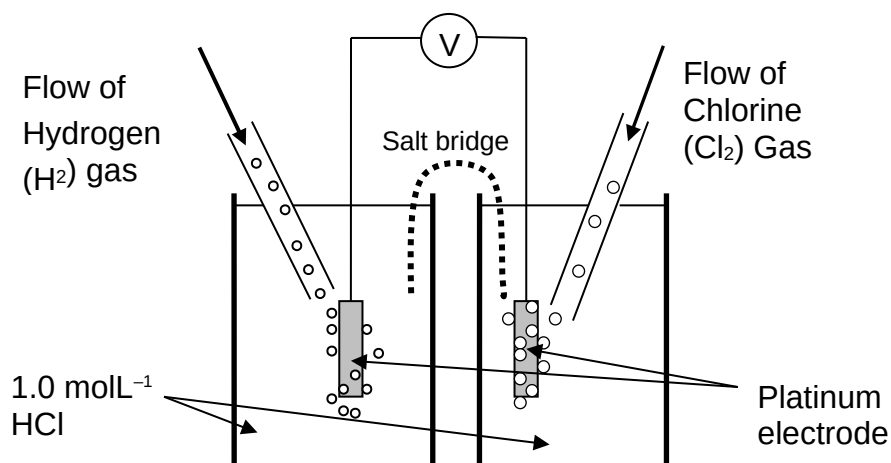
(a) Give the half equation for the reactions occurring at the anode and at the cathode, and then write an overall balanced redox equation for the reaction occurring in the cell.

(3 marks)

Cathode half-equation:
Anode half-equation:
Overall equation:

(b) Using the standard reduction potential values from the data sheet, calculate the maximum theoretical voltage (e.m.f.) that could be produced by this cell.

(1 mark)

(c) Show the direction of the flow of electrons in the external circuit by means of an **arrow**, "(⟶)" in the diagram above.

(1 mark)

See next page

(d)   Suggest a reason why platinum is used for the electrodes.   (1 mark)

_____

_____

Question 36   **(6 Marks)**

Use the Standard Reduction Potentials from your Data Booklet to answer the following questions. In each case, write all relevant half-equations with their respective E^o values. (If the reaction is likely to occur, write an overall balanced redox equation with the resultant cell voltage). Then you must state clearly if the reaction is <u>likely or unlikely to occur</u> as described.

(a)   A piece of aluminium metal is placed in a 1.00 mol L^{-1} nickel nitrate solution.

                                                                            (3 marks)

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_____

_____

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(b)   Silver metal is added to a 1.00 mol L^{-1} sulfuric acid solution.

                                                                            (3 marks)

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End of Section Two

See next page

Section Three: Extended answer   **40%   (80 marks)**

This section contains **five (5)** questions. You must answer **all** questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided below.

Where questions require an explanation and/or description, marks are awarded for the relevant chemical content and also for coherence and clarity of expression. Lists or dot points are unlikely to gain full marks.

Final answers to calculations should be expressed to the appropriate number of significant figures.

Spare pages are included at the end of this booklet. They can be used for planning your responses and/or as additional space if required to continue an answer.
- Planning: If you use the spare pages for planning, indicate this clearly at the top of the page.
- Continuing an answer: If you need to use the space to continue an answer, indicate in the original answer space where the answer is continued, i.e. give the page number. Fill in the number of the question(s) that you are continuing to answer at the top of the page.

Suggested working time: 70 minutes.

Question 37   **(16 marks)**

Rising carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere are believed to play an important role in the life of organisms known as calcifiers, a group that includes many forms of coral and crustaceans. These organisms use a precipitation reaction between calcium ions and carbonate ions present in sea-water to form shells and skeletons.

Measurements have detected a fall of around 0.1 in the pH of the oceans since the beginning of the industrial revolution at the end of the 18th century. Scientists believe this acidification can be attributed to an increase in the partial pressure of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere over the same period.

(a)   Use appropriate chemical equations, to explain why a rise in the partial pressure of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere has caused a decrease in the pH of the oceans.   (3 marks)

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See next page

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A student wished to investigate the composition of prawn shells. In order to do this, the student carried out a series of reactions to convert all the carbonate in the shells, (present as $CaCO_3$), to a soluble form, (i.e. CO_3^{2-}).
The steps that the student carried out were as follows:

- The shells of 10 prawns were ground to a fine powder using a mortar and pestle.
- 2.17 g of the powder was placed in a beaker, where it was chemically treated to convert all the carbonate into a soluble form.
- The resulting mixture was then filtered to remove any insoluble substances and the filtrate transferred to a 250 mL volumetric flask and made up to the mark with distilled water.
- 20.0 mL aliquots of the solution in the volumetric flask were titrated against a standardised solution of nitric acid with a concentration of 0.0502 mol L^{-1}.
- All burette readings were taken from the **top of the meniscus**.
- The average titre of nitric acid used was 35.05 mL.

(b)   Write a balanced ionic equation for the titration reaction.   (2 marks)

_____

(c)   Calculate the number of moles of nitric acid titrated from the burette.   (1 mark)

_____

_____

_____

(d)   Calculate the number of moles of carbonate in the 20.0 mL aliquots.   (2 marks)

_____

_____

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See next page

(e)   Calculate the number of moles of carbonate in the original 2.17 g of powdered prawn shells, and thus calculate the percentage by mass of calcium carbonate in the sample of prawn shells. (You may assume that the moles of $CaCO_3$ are equal to the moles of CO_3^{2-} ions). Quote your answer to the appropriate number of significant figures.

(5 marks)

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(f)   State and explain what effect the student's decision to read the burette from the top of the meniscus would have had on the calculated percentage by mass.   (3 marks)

Effect on calculated percentage (circle one)   Artificially high   No effect   Artificially low

Explanation

_____

See next page

Question 38   **(13 marks)**

Liquid iron can be produced from hematite (Fe_2O_3) in a blast furnace according to the following reaction equation:

$$Fe_2O_3(s) + 3CO(g) \rightarrow 2Fe(l) + 3CO_2(g)$$
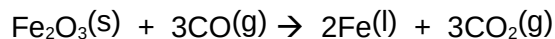
5,907,223 litres of carbon monoxide gas, measured at 386kPa and 177°C, are reacted with 28.7 tonne of the iron oxide.

(Note: 1 tonne   =   1,000 kg)

(a)   What is a **reducing agent** and state the specific reducing agent for this reaction.

_____

_____

_____

                                                                        (2 marks)

(b)   Determine the number of moles of each reactant and hence justify your choice of limiting reactant for this situation.

          The limiting reagent is: _____

                                                                        (5 marks)

(c)   Calculate the mass of liquid iron that could be produced in this reaction and express your answer in kg.

See next page

(3 marks)

(d)   Calculate the number of moles of excess reactant that remain after
       the reaction.

(2 marks)

(e)   The reality of industrial processes is that they are rarely 100% efficient. Given that
       you still wish to produce the same mass of iron, but the conversion is only 85%
       efficient how many moles of hematite should be loaded into the blast furnace?

(1 mark)

See next page

Question 39   (22 marks)

Propanoic acid, CH_3CH_2COOH, is a weak monoprotic acid that is produced by bacteria in the skin. In an experiment to determine the concentration of an aqueous solution of propanoic acid, a student titrated 25.0 mL aliquots of the solution with a previously standardised 0.976 mol L^{-1} solution of sodium hydroxide in a conical flask, using a pH meter to monitor the change in pH. The student's results are shown in the table below.

Volume of NaOH (mL)	20.75	20.80	20.85	20.90	20.95	21.00	21.05	21.10	21.15
pH of solution	4.7	5.3	5.2	5.6	7.9	12.7	13.0	13.2	13.3

(a)   Plot the results from the experiment on the graph paper provided below, and use your graph to estimate the pH at the equivalence point. Include clearly labelled axes and an appropriate scale.   (5 marks)

Estimated pH at equivalence point: _____   (1 mark)

See next page

(b)   Use an appropriate equation, to describe and explain the pH at the equivalence point of this titration.

(3 marks)

_____

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(c)   Use an appropriate chemical equation, to describe and explain why the reaction mixture in the flask was able to act as a buffer before less than 20.9 mL of sodium hydroxide was added.   (4 marks)

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See next page

After repeating the experiment a number of times, the student found the concentration of the propanoic acid solution was 0.815 mol L^{-1}.

(d)   Using the data provided, calculate the pH of the mixture in the flask if 30.0 mL of sodium hydroxide is added to a 25.0 mL aliquot of propanoic acid.   (6 marks)

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(e)   Explain why a failure to standardise the sodium hydroxide solution would have led to a systematic error, and what effect it would have on the calculated value for the concentration of the acid.   (3 marks)

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See next page

Question 40   **(14 marks)**

When soils containing iron pyrite (FeS_2) are exposed to air, the following reaction occurs.

$$2\ FeS_2(s) + 7\ O_2(g) + 2\ H_2O(l)\ \rightarrow\ 2\ Fe^{2+}(aq) + 4\ SO_4^{2-}(aq) + 4\ H^+(aq)$$
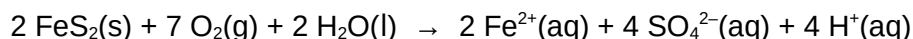
These types of soils are called acid sulfate soils. The pH of groundwater in these soils will decrease. If this groundwater discharges into lakes and rivers it will also cause their pH to decrease.

(a)   Explain how this reaction causes the pH of groundwater to decrease.

_____

_____

A titration was carried out on a sample of lake water, suspected of being contaminated with acid soils, to determine its pH.

A student placed a standardised solution of 0.005 $molL^{-1}$ NaOH in the burette.
The student then titrated the NaOH solution against 50.0 mL samples of the lake water and obtained the following results.

	Trial 1	Trial 2	Trial 3	Trial 4
Final burette reading (mL)	4.25	8.05	12.00	16.05
Initial burette reading (mL)	0.00	4.10	8.10	12.05
Volume of NaOH used (mL)				

(b)   Determine the average volume of NaOH used.   (2 marks)

_____

_____

(c)   Calculate the average number of moles of NaOH used to neutralise the acid.   (1 mark)

_____

_____

_____

See next page

(d)   Assuming that the lake water is the only source of H^+ ions and that complete ionisation of
       the acid in the lake water has occurred, determine the pH of the lake water.   (3 marks)

(e)   Complete the following table   (6 marks)

Equipment	What is it used for in this experiment?	What should it be rinsed with before use?
Burette		
Pipette		
Conical flask		

See next page

Question 41   **(15 marks)**

The cell, Cu(s) / Cu^{2+}(aq) and Cℓ_2(g) / Cℓ^-(aq) with a platinum electrode, was set up as shown in the diagram below. **Beaker A** contained a 1.00 mol L^{-1} aqueous solution of ammonium chloride, and the filter paper shown in the diagram was soaked in an aqueous solution of potassium nitrate before being placed in the two beakers.
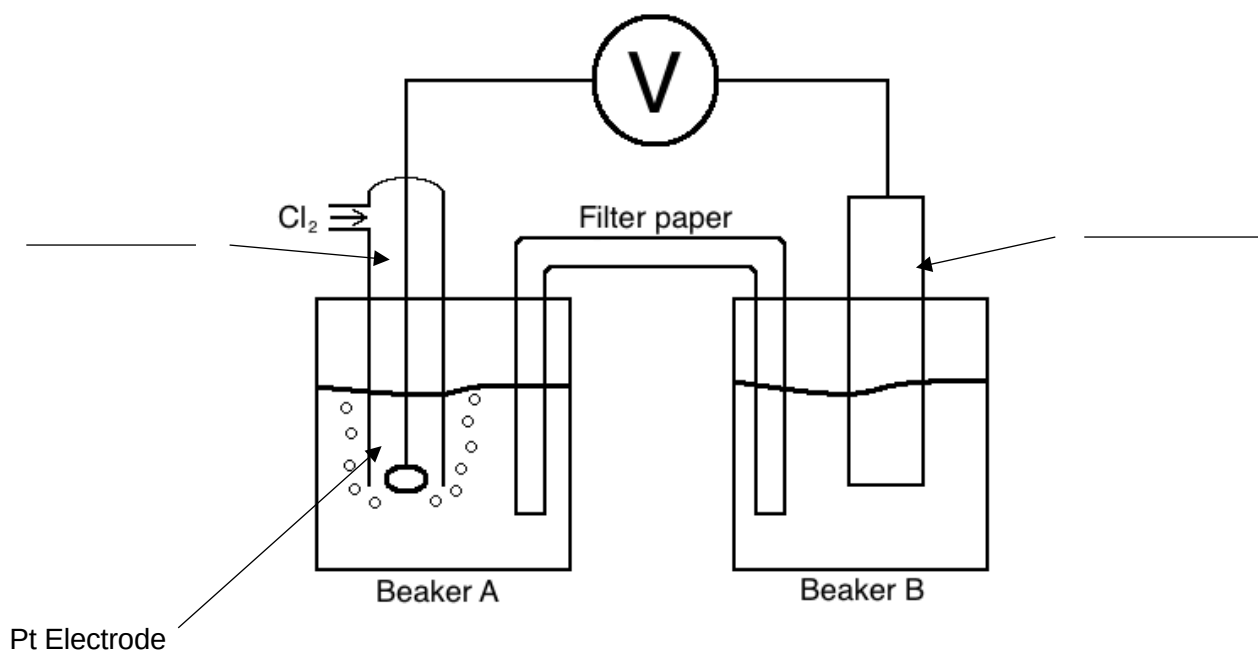
(a)   Give the name or formula of a suitable electrolyte for use in **Beaker B**.   (1 mark)

(b)   Label the **anode** and **cathode** in the diagram above, including their respective **polarities**.
                                                                                                                   (3 marks)

(c)   Give **two** reasons why potassium nitrate was a suitable material for soaking the filter paper.
                                                                                                                   (2 marks)

See next page

(d)   Calculate the maximum theoretical EMF you could measure for the cell.   (2 marks)

_____

(e)   Give **one** reason why the measured cell potential might differ from the value calculated in
        part (d) above.   (1 mark)

_____

(f)   Describe the changes that would be observed in **Beaker B** during the operation of the cell?
                                                                                        (2 marks)

_____

_____

_____

(g)   Using relevant chemical theory and a chemical equation, state and what would occur if a few
        drops of silver nitrate solution were placed in **Beaker A**.
                                                                                        (2 marks)

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(h)   This cell is unable to operate indefinitely. Give at least **two** reasons why the cell would
        cease to operate.
                                                                                        (2 marks)

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See next page

End of Questions

Spare graph paper

Question number: _____

Spare answer page

Question number: _____

Spare answer page

Question number:

Spare answer page

Question number: _____

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