

Student Number	
Mark / 24	

# Chemistry

HSC Course Production of Materials Theory Test • 2002

#### **General Instructions**

- Reading time 5 minutes
- Working time 40 minutes
- Write using black or blue pen
- · Draw diagrams using pencil
- Board-approved calculators may be used
- A data sheet and a Periodic Table are provided at the back of this paper
- Write your Student Number at the top of this page

Assessment Weighting – 4<sup>%</sup>

Total Marks - 24

#### Part A - 4 marks

- Attempt Questions 1 4
- Allow about 5 minutes for this part

#### Part B - 20 marks

- Attempt Questions 5 10
- Allow about 35 minutes for this part

Select the alternative A, B, C or D that best answers the question. Fill in the response oval completely.

Sample: 2 + 4 = (A) 2 (B) 6 (C) 8 (D) 9 A  $\bigcirc$  B  $\bigcirc$  C  $\bigcirc$  D  $\bigcirc$ 

If you think you have made a mistake, put a cross through the incorrect answer and fill in the new answer.

If you change your mind and have crossed out what you consider to be the correct answer, then indicate the correct answer by writing the word **correct** and drawing an arrow as follows.



#### Answer Box for Questions 1 – 4

1  $\mathbf{A}$  O  $\mathbf{B}$  $\mathbf{C}$   $\circ$  $\mathbf{D}$  $\mathbf{A}$  O  $\mathbf{B}$  O  $\mathbf{C}$   $\circ$  $\mathbf{D}$ 3  $\mathbf{C}$   $\circ$  $\mathbf{A}$  O  $\mathbf{B} \bigcirc$  $\mathbf{D} \bigcirc$  $\mathbf{A}$  O  $\mathbf{B} \bigcirc$  $\mathbf{C}$  $\mathbf{D}$ 

#### Mark your answers for Questions 1-4 in the Answer Box on page 1.

- Which of the following lists contains only condensation polymers? 1
  - (A) cellulose, protein, starch
  - (B) cellulose, polyvinyl chloride, polyethylene
  - polystyrene, starch, protein (C)
  - (D) polyvinyl chloride, polyethylene, polystyrene
- 2 Which of the following defines the term *cracking* used in the petrochemical industry?
  - (A) addition of hydrogen to a compound
  - preparation of a polymer from a hydrocarbon monomer
  - (C) formation of saturated hydrocarbons from alkanes
  - (D) conversion of long chain hydrocarbons to shorter chain molecules
- 3 A mixture of ethanol and ethylene is heated with concentrated sulfuric acid in a closed container and a reaction occurs. What is the likely outcome?
  - (A) more ethylene forms
  - (B) more ethanol forms
  - (C) CO<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>O form
  - (D) butane forms
- 4 In which of the following equations is the species printed in **bold** type being reduced?
  - (A)  $3Zn^{2+} + 2Al_{(s)} \rightarrow 3Zn_{(s)} + 2Al^{3+}$

  - (B)  $2Br^{-} + Cl_{2 (g)} \rightarrow Br_{2 (l)} + 2Cl^{-}$ (C)  $2H^{+} + Mg_{(s)} \rightarrow Mg^{2+} + H_{2 (g)}$
  - (D)  $2H_2O_{(1)} + 3I_2 + 2S_2O_3^2 \rightarrow S_4O_8^2 + 4H^+ + 6I^-$

## Show all relevant working in questions involving calculations.

#### Question 5 (4 marks)

Three groups of students set out to determine the heat of combustion of the three alkanols... methanol, CH<sub>3</sub>OH; ethanol, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH; and 1–propanol, C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>OH.

Each group measured out 100 mL of water into a container and heated the water by burning a measured mass of alcohol. Their results are shown below...

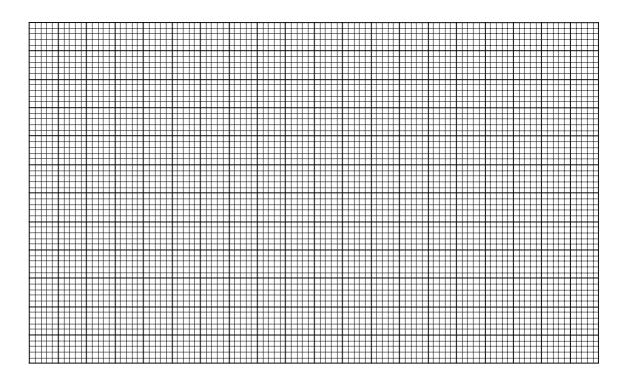
Alcohol burned	Mass of H₂O heated (g)	Temperature rise (°C)	Mass of alcohol burned (g)	Heat of Combustion ( kJ mol <sup>-1</sup> )
methanol	100	10	0.185	725
ethanol	100	10	0.142	
1-propanol	100	10	0.125	2016

(i)	Heat of combustion of ethanol in $kJ g^{-1}$ (1 mark)
(1)	Theat of combustion of emanor in kJ g (1 mark)
(ii)	Heat of combustion of ethanol in kJ mol <sup>-1</sup> (1 mark)
(11)	Theat of compustion of culanof in k5 mol (1 mark)

Question 5 continues on page 4

## Question 5 (continued)

(b) Plot the heat of combustion (kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>) against molar mass for all three alkanols. Clearly label the axes. (1 mark)



(c) Use the graph to predict the heat of combustion of 1–butanol,  $C_4H_9OH$  in kJ mol  $^{-1}$ 

# Question 6 (3 marks)

(a) Give a balanced equation for the conversion of ethylene to ethanol. (1 mark)

Question 6 continues on page 5

# Question 6 (continued)


# Question 7 (3 marks)

An electrochemical cell was constructed using two half-cells. One half-cell consisted of tin metal and a tin(II) chloride solution and the other half-cell consisted of zinc metal and zinc chloride solution.

- Draw a diagram of the galvanic cell.
- Label the anode and the cathode.
- Indicate the direction of electron flow.

# Question 8 (5 marks)

- (a) Explain the term *biopolymer* and identify an example. (2 marks)
- (b) Cellulose is a polymer of  $\beta$ -glucose. A  $\beta$ -glucose molecule is shown below....

$$\begin{array}{c|c} CH_2OH \\ \hline \\ H \\ \hline \\ OH \\ \hline \\ C \\ \hline \\ OH \\ \hline \\ OH \\ \\ OH \\ \\ \end{array}$$

Draw a segment of a cellulose molecule by joining three glucose molecules together. (3 marks)

# Question 9 (2 marks)

	ident was asked to perform a first-hand investigation to compare the reactivities of hexane and ne by observing their reactions with bromine water.				
(a)	Describe the reaction(s) observed by the student when the procedures were carried out in a darkened laboratory. (1 mark)				
(b)	Write an equation to show any addition reaction(s) that occurred. (1 mark)				
Ques	stion 10 (3 marks)				
	nes and their derivatives are important substances in the production of polymers. vinyl chloride (PVC) is one such polymer.				
(a)	Draw the structure of polyvinyl chloride showing three linked monomer units. (1 mark)				
(b)	Describe <b>one</b> use of polyvinyl chloride and a property which makes it useful for this purpose. (2 marks)				



# Chemistry

#### **DATA SHEET**

Avogadro's constant, $N_A$		$6.022 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$
Volume of 1 mole ideal gas: at 101.3		
	3 K (0°C)	
at 29	8 K (25°C)	24.47 L
Ionisation constant for water at 298	K (25°C), K <sub>w</sub>	$1.0 \times 10^{-14}$
Specific heat capacity of water		$4.18 \times 10^3 \text{ J kg}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$

#### Some useful formulae

$$pH = -log_{10} [H^+] \qquad \Delta H = -m C \Delta T$$

## Some standard potentials

		•	
$K^+ + e^-$	<del>~_</del>	K(s)	-2.94 V
$Ba^{2+} + 2e^{-}$	<del>_</del>	Ba(s)	-2.91 V
$Ca^{2+} + 2e^{-}$	₹	Ca(s)	−2.87 V
$Na^+ + e^-$	<del>~</del>	Na(s)	−2.71 V
$Mg^{2+} + 2e^{-}$	<del>~2</del>	Mg(s)	–2.36 V
$Al^{3+} + 3e^-$	$\rightleftharpoons$	Al(s)	-1.68 V
$Mn^{2+} + 2e^-$	$\rightleftharpoons$	Mn(s)	−1.18 V
$H_2O + e^-$	$\stackrel{\longleftarrow}{\leftarrow}$	$\frac{1}{2}\mathrm{H}_2(g) + \mathrm{OH}^-$	-0.83 V
$Zn^{2+} + 2e^{-}$	$\rightleftharpoons$	Zn(s)	-0.76 V
$Fe^{2+} + 2e^{-}$	$\rightleftharpoons$	Fe(s)	−0.44 V
$Ni^{2+} + 2e^-$	<del>~</del>	Ni(s)	-0.24 V
$\mathrm{Sn}^{2+} + 2\mathrm{e}^{-}$	$\rightleftharpoons$	Sn(s)	-0.14 V
$Pb^{2+} + 2e^{-}$	$\rightleftharpoons$	Pb(s)	-0.13 V
$H^+ + e^-$	$\rightleftharpoons$	$\frac{1}{2}$ H <sub>2</sub> (g)	0.00 V
$SO_4^{2-} + 4H^+ + 2e^-$	<del>~_</del>	$SO_2(aq) + 2H_2O$	0.16 V
$Cu^{2+} + 2e^{-}$	$\rightleftharpoons$	Cu(s)	0.34 V
$\frac{1}{2}$ O <sub>2</sub> (g) + H <sub>2</sub> O + 2e <sup>-</sup>	$\stackrel{\longleftarrow}{\leftarrow}$	2OH-	0.40 V
$Cu^+ + e^-$	$\rightleftharpoons$	Cu(s)	0.52 V
$\frac{1}{2}I_2(s) + e^-$	<del>&lt;</del>	I-	0.54 V
$\frac{1}{2}I_2(aq) + e^-$	<del>~</del>	I_	0.62 V
$Fe^{3+} + e^{-}$	$\rightleftharpoons$	Fe <sup>2+</sup>	0.77 V
$Ag^+ + e^-$	<del>~</del>	Ag(s)	0.80 V
$\frac{1}{2}\mathrm{Br}_2(l) + \mathrm{e}^-$	<del>~</del>	Br <sup>-</sup>	1.08 V
$\frac{1}{2}\mathrm{Br}_2(aq) + \mathrm{e}^-$	$\rightleftharpoons$	Br <sup>-</sup>	1.10 V
$\frac{1}{2}$ O <sub>2</sub> (g) + 2H <sup>+</sup> + 2e <sup>-</sup>	$\stackrel{\longleftarrow}{\leftarrow}$	$H_2O$	1.23 V
$\frac{1}{2}\operatorname{Cl}_2(g) + \mathrm{e}^-$	$\rightleftharpoons$	Cl <sup>-</sup>	1.36 V
$\frac{1}{2}$ Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub> <sup>2-</sup> + 7H <sup>+</sup> + 3e <sup>-</sup>	<del>_</del>	$Cr^{3+} + \frac{7}{2}H_2O$	1.36 V
$\frac{1}{2}\text{Cl}_2(aq) + e^-$	<del>~</del>	Cl <sup>-</sup>	1.40 V
$MnO_4^- + 8H^+ + 5e^-$	<del>&lt; \</del>	$Mn^{2+} + 4H_2O$	1.51 V
$\frac{1}{2}F_2(g) + e^-$	$\stackrel{\longleftarrow}{\leftarrow}$	<b>F</b> -	2.89 V

Aylward and Findlay, SI Chemical Data (4th Edition) is the principal source of data for this examination paper. Some data may have been modified for examination purposes.

# 1 1.008 Hydrogen Hydrogen 3 1.1 6.941 Lithium 11 Na 22.99 Sodium 19 19 K 39.10 Potassium Potassium Rubidium 4 Be 9,012 Beryllium 12 Mg 24.31 Magnesiur 20 Ca 40.08 Calcium 38 Sr Sr 87.62 Sr 87.62 Sirontium 87.62 Sirontium 21 Sc 44.96 Scandium 39 Y 88.91 Yttrium 57–71 22 Ti 47.87 Titanium 21 91.22 Zirconium 72 Zirconium 72 Hafrium 104 Rf [261.1] 23 V 50.94 Vanadium Vanadium 180.9 180.9 Tanadum 105 Db 24 Cr 52.00 Chromiun 24 Mo 95.94 Molybdenu 74 W 183.8 Tungsten 106 Sg [263.11 25 Min 54.94 Managaness 43 TG [98.91] 75 Re 186.2 Rhenium 107 Bh PERIODIC TABLE OF THE ELEMENTS 26 Fe 55.85 Iron 44 44 Ru 101.1 Rutheniun 76 Os 190.2 Osmium 108 Hs 27 Co 58.93 Cobalt 45 Rh 102.9 Rhodium 77 Ir 192.2 Iridium 109 Mt Symbol of elemen 28 Ni 58.69 Nickel 46 46 Pd 106.4 Palladium 78 Pt 195.1 Platinum 110 Uun 29 Cu 63.55 Copper 47 Ag 107.9 Silver 79 Au 197.0 Gold 30 Zn 65.39 Zinc 48 Cadmiun 112.4 Cadmiun 80 Hg 200.6 Mercury 1112 Uub 5 B 10.81 Roron 1.0.81 Roron 1.3 All 26.98 Aluminiu 31 Ga 69.72 Gallium 1.14.8 Indium 6 C 12.01 1.201 1.201 1.201 1.201 1.201 1.200 1. 7 N N 14.01 Nitrogen 15 P 30.97 30.97 74.92 Arsenic 51 Sb 121.8 Antimony 83 83 Bi 209.0 8 0 16,00 Oxygen 16 S S 32,07 Sulfur 34 Se 78.96 Selenium 127.6 Tellurium 110 [210.0] Polonium 1116 Uuhh 9 F F 19.00 Pluorine 17 Cl 35.45 Sr Br 79.90 Bromine 53 I 1 126.9 Iodine 85 At At Astatine F17.00 F F17.00 2 He Helium Helium Helium Helium 10 Ne 20.18 Neon 18 Neon 18 Ar 39.95 Argon Kr 83.80 Krypton K

Where the atomic weight is not known, the relative atomic mass of the most common radioactive isotope is shown in brackets. The atomic weights of Np and Tc are given for the isotopes <sup>237</sup>Np and <sup>99</sup>Tc.

Actinide: 89 Ac [227.0]

90 Th 232.0 Thorium

92 U 238.0 Uranium

93 Np [237.0] Neptunium

94 Pu [239.1]

95 Am [241.1] Americium

96 Cm [244.1]

97 Bk [249.1] Berkelium

99 Es [252.1] Einsteinium

100 Fm [257.1] Fermium

[259.1] Nobelium

[262.1] Lawrencium anthanide

57 La 138.9 Lanthanum

58 Ce 140.1

59 Pr 140.9 Praseodymium

60 Nd 144.2 Neodymium

61 Pm [146.9] Promethium

62 Sm 150.4 Samarium

63 Eu 152.0 Europium

64 Gd 157.3 Gadoliniun

65 Tb 158.9 Terbium

66 Dy 162.5 Dysprosiun

67 Ho 164.9 Holmium

68 Er 167.3 Erbium

69 Tm 168.9 Thulium

70 Yb 173.0 Ytterbium

71 Lu 175.0 Lutetium