3 Some thermodynamic data for fluorine and chlorine are shown in the table. In the table, X represents the halogen F or Cl

	Fluorine	Chlorine
Electronegativity	4.0	3.0
Electron affinity / kJ mol <sup>-1</sup>	-348	-364
Enthalpy of atomisation / kJ mol <sup>-1</sup>	+79	+121
Enthalpy of hydration of X <sup>-</sup> (g)/kJ mol <sup>-1</sup>	-506	-364

3 (a)	Explain the meaning of the term <i>electron affinity</i> .	
		(2 marks)
3 (b)	Explain why the electronegativity of fluorine is greater than the electronegative chlorine.	vity of
		(2 marks)
	(Extra space)	,
3 (c)	Explain why the hydration enthalpy of the fluoride ion is more negative than the hydration enthalpy of the chloride ion.	he
		(2 marks)
		(Z IIIai KS)



3 (d)	The enthalpy of solution for silver fluoride in water is -20 kJ mol <sup>-1</sup> .	
	The hydration enthalpy for silver ions is $-464  kJ  mol^{-1}$ .	
3 (d) (i)	Use these data and data from the table to calculate a value for the lattice enthalpy of dissociation of silver fluoride.	
	(3 marks)	
3 (d) (ii)	Suggest why the entropy change for dissolving silver fluoride in water has a positive value.	
	(1 mark)	
3 (d) (iii)	Explain why the dissolving of silver fluoride in water is always a spontaneous process.	
	(2 marks)	

Turn over ▶

12

