

8 In its reactions with transition metal ions, ammonia can act as a Brønsted–Lowry base and as a Lewis base.

8 (a) Define the term *Lewis base*.

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(1 mark)

8 (b) Write an equation for a reaction between aqueous copper(II) ions ($[\text{Cu}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+}$) and ammonia in which ammonia acts as a Brønsted–Lowry base. State what you would observe.

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(2 marks)

(Extra space)

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8 (c) Write an equation for a different reaction between aqueous copper(II) ions ($[\text{Cu}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+}$) and ammonia in which ammonia acts as a Lewis base but **not** as a Brønsted–Lowry base. State what you would observe.

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(2 marks)

(Extra space)

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- 8 (d)** An excess of dilute ammonia solution is added to an aqueous solution containing iron(II) ions in a test tube that is then left to stand for some time. State and explain what you would observe.

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(4 marks)

(Extra space)

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- 8 (e)** Diaminoethane ($\text{H}_2\text{NCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$), like ammonia, can react as a base and as a ligand.

- 8 (e) (i)** Write an equation for the reaction that occurs between an aqueous solution of aluminium chloride and an excess of aqueous diaminoethane. Describe the appearance of the aluminium-containing reaction product.

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(3 marks)

(Extra space)

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Question 8 continues on the next page

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- 8 (e) (ii)** Write an equation for the reaction that occurs between an aqueous solution of cobalt(II) sulfate and an excess of aqueous diaminoethane.
Draw a diagram to show the shape of and bonding in the complex product.
Write an equation for the reaction that would occur if the complex product of this reaction were allowed to stand in contact with oxygen gas.

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(5 marks)

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END OF QUESTIONS

