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Please check the examination det	ails below before entering your candidate informations	
Candidate surname	Other names (CE _{INITO})	
Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level	Centre Number Candidate Number	ó _{res} . c
Time 1 hour 30 minutes	Paper reference WCH12/01	
Chemistry		
International Advance UNIT 2: Energetics, G Halogenoalkanes and		
You must have: Scientific calculator, Data Bookl	Total Marks	

Instructions

- Use black ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer all questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
 - there may be more space than you need.
- Show all your working in calculations and include units where appropriate.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 80.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets
 - use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.
- In the question marked with an asterisk (*) marks will be awarded for your ability to structure your answer logically, showing how the points that you make are related or follow on from each other where appropriate.
- A Periodic Table is printed on the back cover of this paper.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.
- Good luck with your examination.

Turn over 🕨



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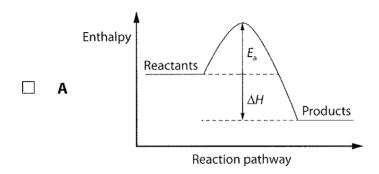
SECTION A

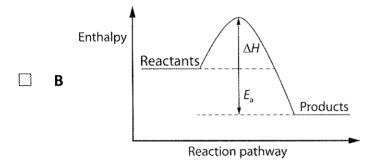
Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

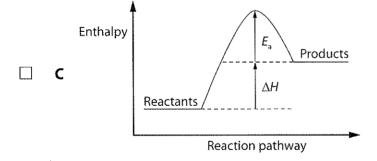
You should aim to spend no more than 20 minutes on this section.

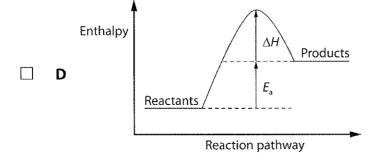
hith: Whitish shiden to on worth ress. com For each question, select one answer from A to D and put a cross in the box ⋈. If you change your mind, put a line through the box \boxtimes and then mark your new answer with a cross \boxtimes .

Which is the correctly labelled reaction profile for an exothermic reaction?









(Total for Question 1 = 1 mark)

2 The equation for a reaction is

$$2C(s) + O_2(g) \rightarrow 2CO(g)$$

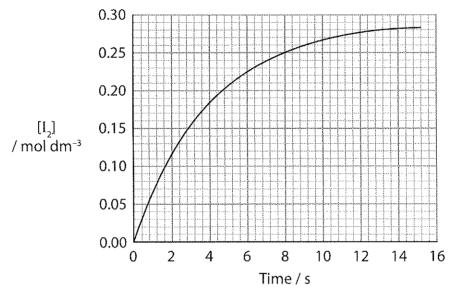
Which is the correct symbol for the enthalpy change for this reaction?

- \square **A** $\Delta_{\mathsf{at}} H$
- \square **B** $\triangle_c H$
- \Box **C** $\Delta_t H$
- \Box **D** $\triangle_t H$

(Total for Question 2 = 1 mark)

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3 The graph shows how the concentration of lodine changes with time in a reaction.



What is the value for the rate of reaction, in mol dm^{-3} s⁻¹, at 8 seconds?

- □ **A** 0.01
- □ **B** 0.02
- □ **C** 0.03
- □ **D** 0.25

(Total for Question 3 = 1 mark)

Use this space for any rough working. Anything you write in this space will gain no credit.

The solid line on the graph below shows the Maxwell–Boltzmann distribution for an incatalysed reaction. E_a is the activation energy of this reaction. Number of particles with energy, E E_a Ζ

Energy / E

Which row shows the correct Maxwell-Boltzmann curve and activation energy for the reaction at a higher temperature with a catalyst?

		Activation energy
Α	X	warene en
В	X	Z
c	Υ	W
D	Υ	Z
	A B C	Maxwell-Boltzmann curve A X B X C Y D Y

(Total for Question 4 = 1 mark)

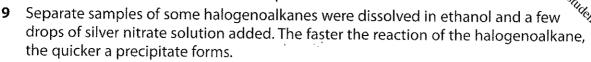
- What is the oxidation number of chromium in Na₂Cr₂O₇?
 - Α +1
 - В +2
 - **C** +3
 - **D** +6

(Total for Question 5 = 1 mark)

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6	In ar	n ovi	de of nitrogen, the oxidation	number of nitrogen is ±4	Situac _{hit} oon
•			the formula of the oxide?	Thumber of flittogen is +4.	³ 79.
		Α	N ₂ O		
		В	N_2O_3		
		c	N_2O_4		
		D	N_2O_5		
	L		14205	(Taka)	for Overtion C. A
				(lotai	for Question 6 = 1 mark)
7	Hydı	roge	n peroxide, H ₂ O ₂ , breaks do	wn into water and oxygen.	
	In te in th	rms is re	of oxidation and reduction, action?	how do hydrogen and oxyg	gen change
			Hydrogen	Oxygen	
		Α	oxidised	reduced	
		В	oxidised and reduced	unchanged	
		C	reduced	oxidised	
		D	unchanged	oxidised and reduced	
				(Total	for Question 7 = 1 mark)
8	Seve	eral f	actors may affect ionisation	energies:	
			number of protons increases	-	
			outer electron is further from	the nucleus	
	III) t	he a	mount of shielding increase	S	
			umber of unpaired outer ele		
	Which factors explain the decrease in ionisation energy as Group 1 is descended?				
		Α	I and II		`
		В	II and III		
		C	III and IV		
		D	I, II, III and IV		

(Total for Question 8 = 1 mark)



(a) Which of these halogenoalkanes reacts the fastest?

- A CH₃CHICH₃
- CH₃CHBrCH₃
- C CH₃CHClCH₃
- D CH₃CHFCH₃
- (b) Which of these halogenoalkanes reacts the fastest?

(1)

- A CH₃CHBrCH(CH₃)CH₃
- **B** CH₃CH₂CBr(CH₃)CH₃
- C CH₃CH(CH₂Br)CH₂CH₃
- **D** CH₃CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂Br

(Total for Question 9 = 2 marks)

10 What is the structure of 2-bromo-3-chloro-2-methylbutane?

(Total for Question 10 = 1 mark)

11 Which structure represents a primary halogenoalkane?

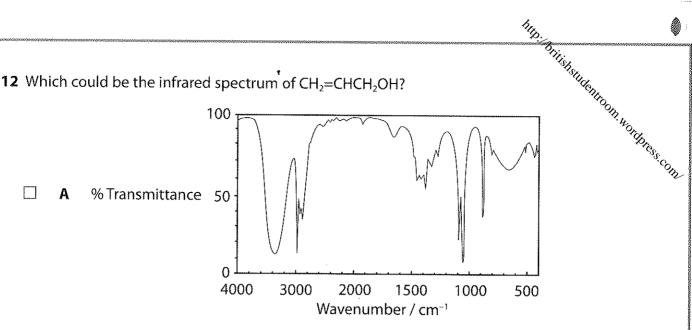
- □ B Cl
- C CI
- □ D Cl

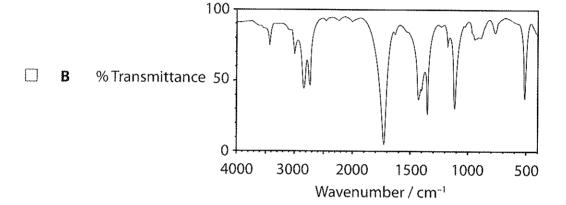
(Total for Question 11 = 1 mark)

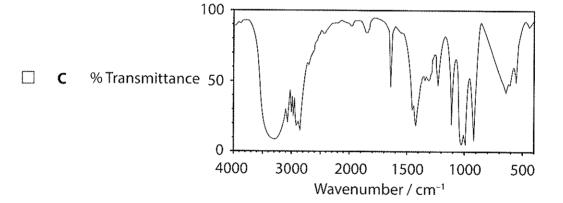
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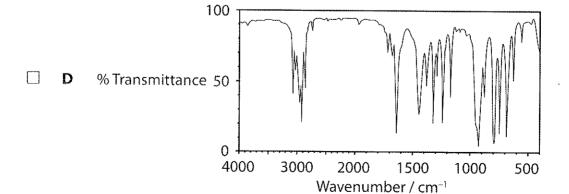
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12 Which could be the infrared spectrum of CH₂=CHCH₂OH?



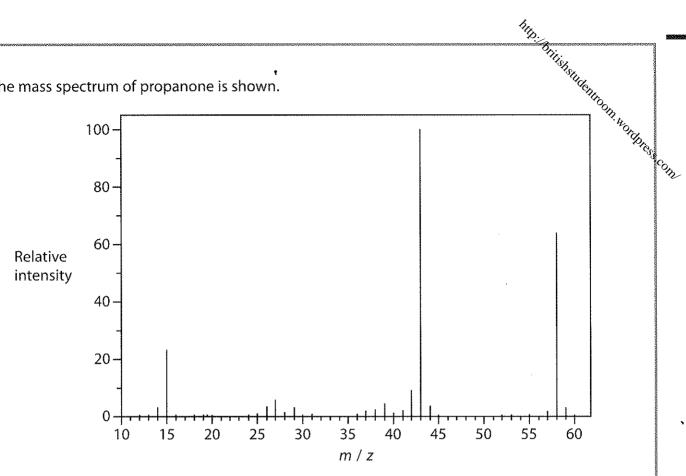






(Total for Question 12 = 1 mark)

13 The mass spectrum of propanone is shown.



Which fragment is most likely to produce the peak at m/z = 43?

- CH₃CH₂CH₂⁺
- CH₃CO⁺
- CH₂CHO⁺
- D CHCH₂O⁺

(Total for Question 13 = 1 mark)

14 A 4.00 mol dm⁻³ solution of an acid is used to prepare dilute solutions of the acid.

What volume of water is required to make up 150 cm³ of 0.35 mol dm⁻³ solution of the acid?

- 13.1 cm³
- 52.5 cm³
- 97.5 cm³
- 136.9 cm³

(Total for Question 14 = 1 mark)

	CONTROL DE LA CO
15 (a) A pellet of sodium hydroxide has a mass of 0.700 g. Some pellets were dissolved to make 350 cm³ of 0.25 mol dm⁻³ solution. [M, value: NaOH = 40] How many pellets were dissolved?	en i Newson II among en child Contact free
Some pellets were dissolved to make 350 cm³ of 0.25 mol dm³ solution.	
[<i>M</i> , value: NaOH = 40]	H ₂
How many pellets were dissolved?	ordbress.
□ A 4	1) .com
□ 8 5	
□ c 8	
□ D 125	
(b) 25.0 cm³ of the sodium hydroxide solution prepared in (a) was placed in a conical flask and titrated with sulfuric acid.	
$2NaOH + H2SO4 \rightarrow Na2SO4 + 2H2O$	
Calculate the number of moles of sulfuric acid that reacted.	
□ A 0.0031)
□ B 0.0063	
□ c 0.013	
□ D 0.044	
(c) Phenolphthalein indicator was used for the titration in (b).	
What was the colour change at the endpoint?	
☐ A colourless → pink	
□ B pink → colourless	
☐ C orange → yellow	
\square D yellow \rightarrow orange	
(Total for Question 15 = 3 marks)	
Use this space for any rough working. Anything you write in this space will gain no cr	edit.

	D	10.4	
	C	5.22	
	В	0.435	
	A	0.217	
		[Molar volume of gas at r.t.p. = $24.0 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1}$]	
		$2Li + 2H_2O \rightarrow 2LiOH + H_2$	
		olume, in dm³, of hydrogen gas will be produced when 3.00 g of lithium is	
		AgCl and AgI	M)
	Α	AgBr and AgI	
Whic	h sil	ilver halides are soluble in concentrated aqueous ammonia?	
	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	□ A □ C □ D What voreacted □ A □ B □ C	 B AgCl and AgI C AgCl and AgBr D AgCl only (Total for Question 16 = 1 mark) What volume, in dm³, of hydrogen gas will be produced when 3.00 g of lithium is reacted with water at room temperature and pressure (r.t.p.)? 2Li + 2H₂O → 2LiOH + H₂ [Molar volume of gas at r.t.p. = 24.0 dm³ mol⁻¹] A 0.217 B 0.435 C 5.22



Answer ALL questions.

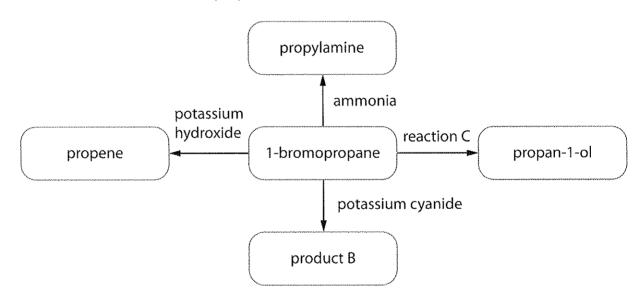
Write your answers in the spaces provided.

- 18 1-bromopropane is used for spot removal when 'dry cleaning' clothes.
 - (a) 1-bromopropane does not occur naturally but can be made from propan-1-ol. Identify the reagent or reagents you would use to make 1-bromopropane from propan-1-ol.

(1)

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(b) Some reactions of 1-bromopropane are shown.



(i) Give the conditions for the formation of propene.

(1)

(ii) Give the **molecular** formula of product B.

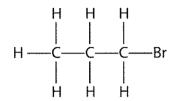
(1)

(iii) Name the type and mechanism of the reaction taking place in reaction C.

(2)

habing this is it is the control of (iv) Complete the mechanism for the reaction that occurs between ammonia and 1-bromopropane to form propylamine, CH₃CH₂CH₂NH₂.

Include curly arrows, and relevant lone pairs and dipoles.



(Total for Question 18 = 9 marks)



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	h _{th}	
19	Magnesium reacts with sulfuric acid in an exothermic reaction. (a) Write an equation for the reaction. Include state symbols in your answer.	Studentroom, Nordbres.
	(b) A student carried out an experiment to determine the enthalpy change of the reaction.A sample of 0.50 g of magnesium powder was added to	
	25 cm ³ of 0.20 mol dm ⁻³ sulfuric acid. Calculate the number of moles of magnesium and of sulfuric acid that reacted .	
	Justify your answer.	(3)

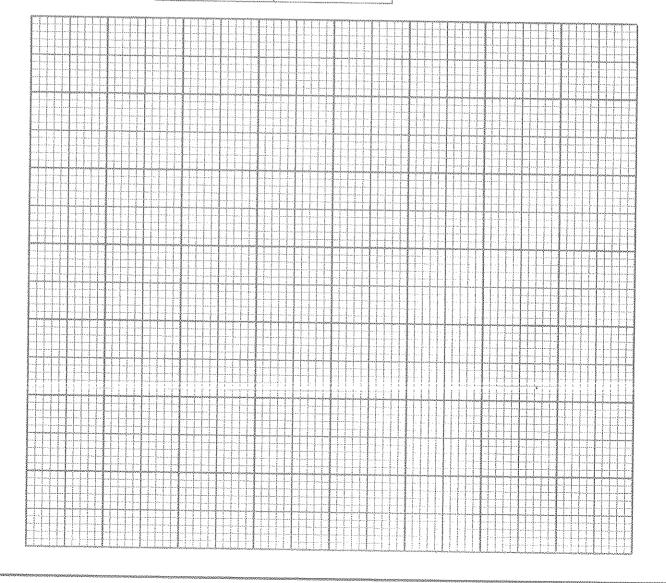


(c) (i) The results obtained are given in the table.

Plot the results on the grid.

Time / minutes	Temperature /°C
0	22.2
1	22.0
2	22.0
3	39.6
4	41.8
5	40.8
6	40.2
7	39.4
8	38.6

← Mg added



(ii) Use your graph to determine the maximum change in temperature.

You must show your working on the graph.



ture.
$$\frac{I_{I_{I_{0}}}}{I_{I_{0}}}I_{I_{0}}I_{I$$

(d) Calculate the standard molar enthalpy change for the reaction, using your answers to (b) and (c)(ii).

Include a sign and units in your answer.

[Specific heat capacity of solution =
$$4.18 \text{ J g}^{-1} \,^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$$
]

(Total for Question 19 = 13 marks)

20 This question is about the forces between molecules and ions.

*(a) Some data for three small molecules are shown.

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is about the forces bet a for three small molect		d ions.	ish _{shidentroom} , wordpress.com
Molecule	M _r	Boiling temperature /°C	ATESS: COM
Fluorine	38.0	-188	
Hydrogen chloride	36.5	-85	
Methanol	32.0	65	

Explain the large variation in boiling temperatures, given the small range in M, values.

Detailed descriptions of the forces involved are not required.	
	(6)

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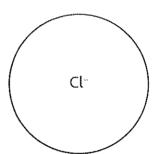
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Complete the diagram to show how water molecules interact with each ion. You may use _____ to represent a water molecule.

Ch ion.





(c) Explain why bromine is a liquid but iodine is a solid at room temperature.

Detailed explanations of the forces involved are not required.

(2)

(Total for Question 20 = 10 marks)

	h _{th.}	RESERVER
21	Magnesium oxalate, MgC_2O_4 , decomposes on heating to form magnesium carbonate and carbon monoxide. $MgC_2O_4(s) \to MgCO_3(s) + CO(g)$	rechnerated transfort (self-to-style conductation for the style of the
	$MgC_2O_4(s) \rightarrow MgCO_3(s) + CO(g)$	Protesses consenses and a second
	(a) A 6.0 g sample of magnesium oxalate was heated for three minutes but the decomposition was only 70% complete.	COM

$$MgC_2O_4(s) \rightarrow MgCO_3(s) + CO(g)$$

Calculate the total mass of solid that remains.

(4)

(b) In practice, magnesium carbonate also decomposes on stronger heating.

Describe and explain the trend in the thermal decomposition of Group 2 carbonates.

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 	 »»»«»»»««»»»««»»»«««»««««»«««««»«««««»««««

h _{ttp://drice}	•
(c) Suggest why a pure sample of magnesium carbonate will not be produced from the decomposition of magnesium oxalate even if the sample is heated for longer.	the throom, worth the second
(Total for Question 21 = 8 m	arks)
TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 40 MA	ARKS

SECTION C

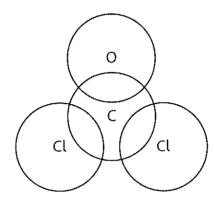
hub. Ballish shidenhoon, worthress com Answer all the questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

22 Phosgene (COCl₂) is a colourless gas used in the pharmaceutical industry.

Phosgene has a boiling temperature of 8 °C and is extremely toxic.

(a) Complete the dot-and-cross diagram to show the bonding in phosgene.

(2)



(b) Phosgene can be formed from carbon monoxide and chlorine, using a catalyst of activated carbon.

$$CO(g) + Cl_2(g) \Rightarrow COCl_2(g)$$

$$\Delta_{\rm r}H = -107.6 \,{\rm kJ}\,{\rm mol}^{-1}$$

(i) State and explain how the reaction conditions could be changed to maximise the **equilibrium** yield of phosgene in this reaction.

(4)

у.	

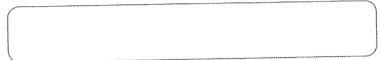
Complete the Hess cycle and determine the standard enthalpy change of formation for carbon monoxide. Use the data from (b)(i).

Include state symbols in your cycle.

(4)

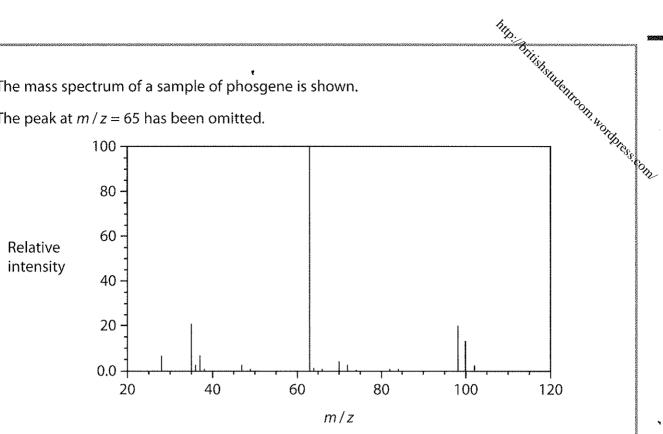
DONOLAMITAM AMEN AMENIAM LONGO

$$CO(g)$$
 + $Cl_2(g)$ \longrightarrow $COCl_2(g)$



(c) The mass spectrum of a sample of phosgene is shown.

The peak at m/z = 65 has been omitted.



(i) Give the reason for the **ratio** of peak heights at m/z values of 102, 100 and 98.

(2)

(ii) Suggest an identity for the peak at m/z = 63.

(1)

(iii) The peak at m/z = 65 has been omitted.

Draw on the mass spectrum the peak at m/z = 65, showing its relative intensity.

(1)

(d) Use your Data Booklet to suggest the wavenumber of a strong absorbance you would expect to see in the infrared spectrum for phosgene. Justify your answer.

(2)

100000000000000000000000000000000000000	h _{tho.//}	
(e)	In UV light, trichloromethane (CHCl ₃ , boiling temperature 61°C) reacts with oxygen to form phosgene and hydrogen chloride.	Titishshidentoon, ,
	(i) Write an equation for this reaction. State symbols are not required.	Totypiess com

(i)	Write an equation for this reaction.
	State symbols are not required.

(ii) In a closed bottle, the rate of this reaction decreases with time.

Give a reason for this.

(1)

(iii) Suggest a precaution that should be taken when opening a bottle of trichloromethane.

(1)

(iv) Trichloromethane can be used as an anaesthetic.

Suggest whether an old bottle of trichloromethane can still be used for medical treatment, giving a reason for your answer.

(1)

(Total for Question 22 = 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS TOTAL FOR PAPER = 80 MARKS

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