



CANDIDATE
NAME

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CENTRE
NUMBER

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CANDIDATE
NUMBER

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9701/51

October/November 2023

1 hour 15 minutes

You must answer on the question paper.

No additional materials are needed.

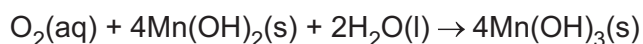
- Answer **all** questions.
- Use a black or dark blue pen. You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes at the top of the page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- Do **not** write on any bar codes.
- You may use a calculator.
- You should show all your working and use appropriate units.

- The total mark for this paper is 30.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].
- The Periodic Table is printed in the question paper.
- Important values, constants and standards are printed in the question paper.

This document has **12** pages.

- 1 The concentration of dissolved oxygen in a sample of water can be measured using the following method.

Manganese(II) hydroxide, $\text{Mn}(\text{OH})_2$, is oxidised by the oxygen dissolved in a sample of water to form manganese(III) hydroxide, $\text{Mn}(\text{OH})_3$.

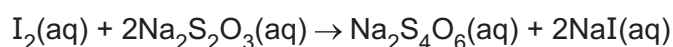


The manganese(III) hydroxide then reacts with iodide ions to produce aqueous iodine.



The amount of iodine produced is proportional to the amount of dissolved oxygen.

25.0 cm^3 of the solution containing aqueous iodine is transferred into a conical flask and titrated against $1.00 \times 10^{-3}\text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ sodium thiosulfate, $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$.



- (a) (i) Complete Table 1.1 and determine the mean titre to be used in calculating the concentration of dissolved oxygen.

Table 1.1

	trial run	run 1	run 2	run 3
final burette reading / cm^3	27.30	28.10	28.25	26.95
initial burette reading / cm^3	0.00	1.10	1.55	0.15
titre / cm^3				

mean titre = ... cm^3 [2]

- (ii) Calculate the concentration of dissolved oxygen in the 25.0 cm^3 of solution.
Show your working.

concentration of dissolved oxygen in 25.0 cm^3 of solution = ... mol dm^{-3} [3]

- (b) Suggest a suitable piece of apparatus for the transfer of 25.0 cm^3 of the solution containing aqueous iodine.

..... [1]

- (c) Water samples are collected in full sealed flasks.

Explain why the sealed flask must be completely full.

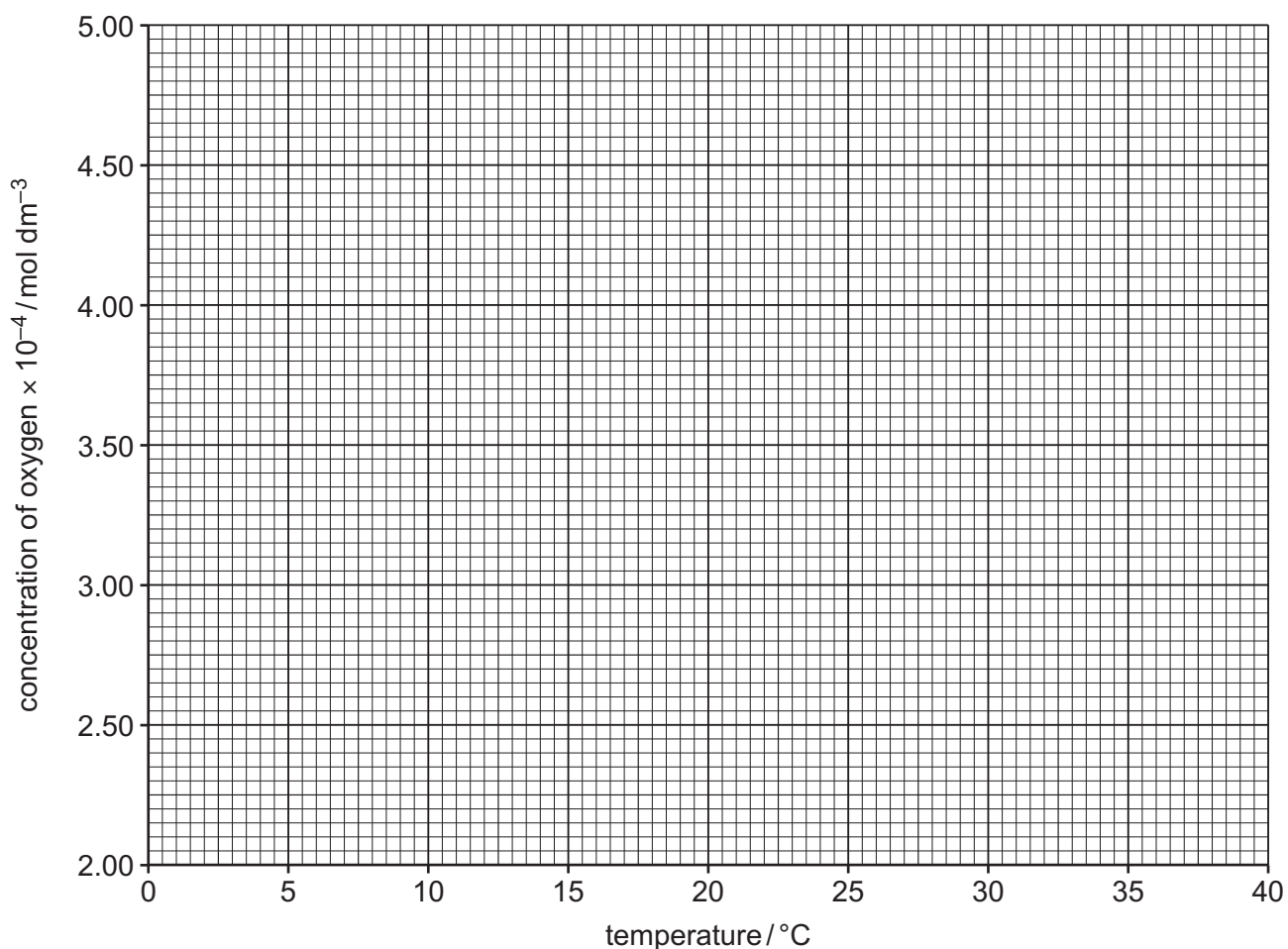
.....
..... [1]

- (d) The concentration of oxygen in water at different temperatures is shown in Table 1.2. The concentration value is missing for 25°C.

Table 1.2

temperature/°C	concentration of oxygen $\times 10^{-4}$ / mol dm ⁻³
0	4.58
5	3.97
10	3.20
15	3.13
20	2.82
25	
30	2.33
35	2.15
40	2.05

- (i) Plot a graph of concentration of oxygen (y-axis) against temperature (x-axis) on the grid. Use a cross (×) to plot each data point. Draw a smooth curve of best fit.



[2]

- (ii) Use the graph to deduce the concentration of oxygen at 25 °C.

concentration of oxygen at 25 °C = ... mol dm⁻³ [1]

- (iii) Circle the most anomalous point on the graph.

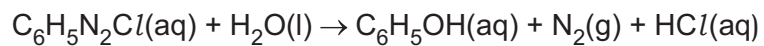
Suggest an explanation for this anomaly. Assume that there was no error in measuring oxygen concentration.

.....

 [2]

[Total: 12]

- 2 Benzenediazonium chloride, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}_2\text{Cl}$, decomposes in water as shown in the following equation.



A solution of $0.0750 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ of $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}_2\text{Cl}(\text{aq})$ decomposes at a constant temperature of 50°C . The volume of nitrogen gas, $\text{N}_2(\text{g})$, collected is recorded every 5 minutes for 45 minutes.

- (a) Draw a labelled diagram to show how the apparatus could be set up to carry out this experiment.

[3]

(b) Using this method, a student obtains the graph shown in Fig. 2.1.

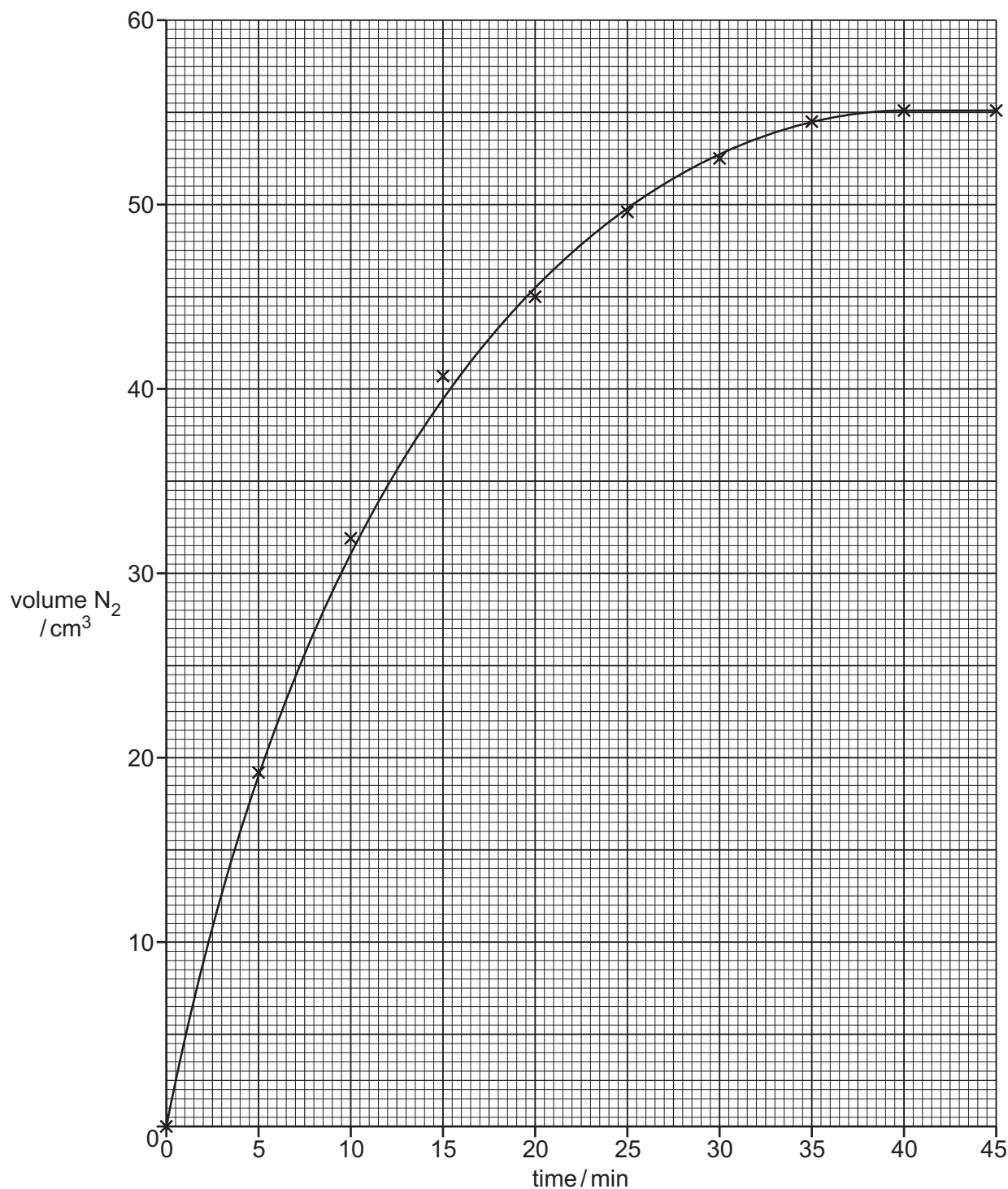


Fig. 2.1

- (i) On Fig. 2.1, draw a tangent to the curve at $t = 0$ mins. Calculate the initial rate of reaction in $\text{cm}^3 \text{min}^{-1}$.

initial rate of reaction = ... $\text{cm}^3 \text{min}^{-1}$ [2]

- (ii) Explain why the initial rate of reaction is calculated at $t = 0$ mins rather than dividing the total volume of gas produced by the time taken to produce it.

.....

 [1]

- (iii) Describe how the curve in Fig. 2.1 would be different, if at all, if the atmospheric pressure increases. All other conditions stay the same.

.....

 [1]

- (iv) On Fig. 2.1, draw a second curve to show the graph produced if the same volume of $0.0375 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}_2\text{Cl}(\text{aq})$ decomposes at a constant temperature of 50°C . All other conditions stay the same. [1]

- (c) Another student investigates the effect of changing the concentration of $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}_2\text{Cl}(\text{aq})$ at 50°C . He measures the time taken to collect 0.0150 dm^3 of $\text{N}_2(\text{g})$ and calculates the rate of N_2 production by dividing 0.0150 dm^3 by the time taken. The results are shown in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1

concentration of $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}_2\text{Cl}(\text{aq})$ / mol dm^{-3}	time taken to collect 0.0150 dm^3 of N_2/s	rate of N_2 production / $\text{dm}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$
0.500	21	
0.400	33	
0.300	48	
0.200	64	
0.100	122	

- (i) Complete the table to calculate the values for the rate of N_2 production. Give your answers to **three** significant figures. [1]

- (ii) The reaction is first order and obeys the following rate equation.

$$\text{rate} = k [\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}_2\text{Cl}]$$

Explain how the data in Table 2.1 supports this statement.

.....
..... [1]

- (iii) State the dependent variable in this investigation.

..... [1]

- (iv) The student wants to perform a similar experiment using $0.200 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \text{ C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}_2\text{Cl(aq)}$.

Describe how the student should make a standard solution of 100.0 cm^3 of $0.200 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \text{ C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}_2\text{Cl(aq)}$ starting from a solution of $0.500 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \text{ C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}_2\text{Cl(aq)}$.

Give the name and size of any key apparatus which should be used and describe how the student should ensure the volume is exactly 100.0 cm^3 .

Write your answer using a series of numbered steps.

.....
.....
.....
.....
..... [3]

- (v) Explain why (iv) must be carried out at a temperature below 5°C .

..... [1]

- (d) $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}_2\text{Cl}$ is used in the manufacture of synthetic dyes. A student prepares a sample of the dye using the reaction scheme shown in Fig. 2.2.

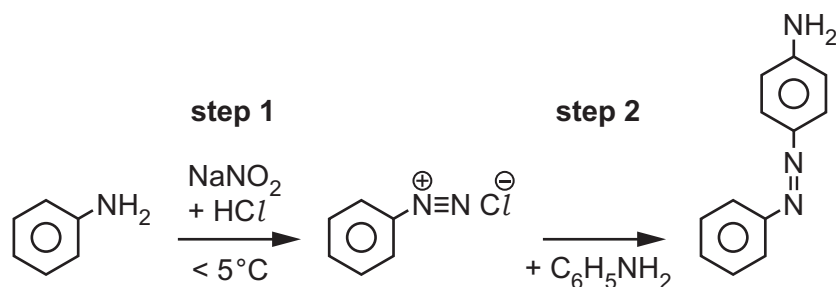


Fig. 2.2

In **step 1**, phenylamine, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2$, is converted into $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}_2\text{Cl}$.

In **step 2**, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}_2\text{Cl}$ is reacted with more $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2$ to produce the solid dye, which is then filtered.

- (i) The student's final yield was 52%. They had not spilled any reagents or products. Suggest **two** reasons why the student's yield was lower than 100%. Assume no errors were made in the measurement of any substances.

reason 1:

.....

.....

reason 2:

.....

.....

[2]

- (ii) Explain why the solid dye should be dried before assessing the melting point.

.....

..... [1]

[Total: 18]

Important values, constants and standards

molar gas constant	$R = 8.31 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$
Faraday constant	$F = 9.65 \times 10^4 \text{ C mol}^{-1}$
Avogadro constant	$L = 6.022 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$
electronic charge	$e = -1.60 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$
molar volume of gas	$V_m = 22.4 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1}$ at s.t.p. (101 kPa and 273 K) $V_m = 24.0 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1}$ at room conditions
ionic product of water	$K_w = 1.00 \times 10^{-14} \text{ mol}^2 \text{ dm}^{-6}$ (at 298 K (25 °C))
specific heat capacity of water	$c = 4.18 \text{ kJ kg}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ (4.18 J g ⁻¹ K ⁻¹)

The Periodic Table of Elements

Group										
1	2	1 Hhydrogen1.0								
		Key atomic number atomic symbol name relative atomic mass								
3	4									
Li lithium 6.9	Be beryllium 9.0									
11	12									
Na sodium 23.0	Mg magnesium 24.3									
19	20									
K potassium 39.1	Ca calcium 40.1									
37	38									
Rb rubidium 85.5	Sr strontium 87.6									
55	56									
Cs caesium 132.9	Ba barium 137.3									
87	88									
Fr francium —	Ra radium —									
21	22									
Sc scandium 45.0	Ti titanium 47.9									
39	40									
Y yttrium 88.9	Zr zirconium 91.2									
57–71	72									
lanthanoids	Hf hafnium 178.5									
73	74									
Ta tantalum 180.9	W tungsten 183.8									
75	76									
Re rhenium 186.2	Os osmium 190.2									
77	78									
Ir iridium 192.2	Pt platinum 195.1									
79	80									
Au gold 197.0	Hg mercury 200.6									
81	82									
Tl thallium 204.4	Pb lead 207.2									
83	84									
Bi bismuth 209.0	Po polonium —									
85	86									
At astatine —	Rn radon —									
117	118									
Ts tennessine —	Og oganeson —									

57	La	lanthanum	138.9
58	Ce	cerium	140.1
59	Pr	praseodymium	140.9
60	Nd	neodymium	144.4
61	Pm	promethium	—
62	Sm	samarium	150.4
63	Eu	euporium	152.0
64	Gd	gadolinium	157.3
65	Tb	terbium	158.9
66	Dy	dysprosium	162.5
67	Ho	holmium	164.9
68	Er	erbium	167.3
69	Tm	thulium	168.9
70	Yb	ytterbium	173.1
71	Lu	lutetium	175.0
89	Ac	actinium	—
90	Th	thorium	232.0
91	Pa	protactinium	231.0
92	U	uranium	238.0
93	Np	neptunium	—
94	Pu	plutonium	—
95	Am	americium	—
96	Cm	curium	—
97	Bk	berkelium	—
98	Cf	californium	—
99	Es	einsteinium	—
100	Fm	fermium	—
101	Md	mendelevium	—
102	No	nobelium	—
103	Lr	lawrencium	—

lanthanoids

actinoids



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- 1 Thermometric titrations can be used to determine the standard enthalpy change of neutralisation.

The maximum temperature reached in a thermometric titration occurs at the point of neutralisation between an acid and an alkali.

A diagram of the apparatus used is shown in Fig. 1.1.

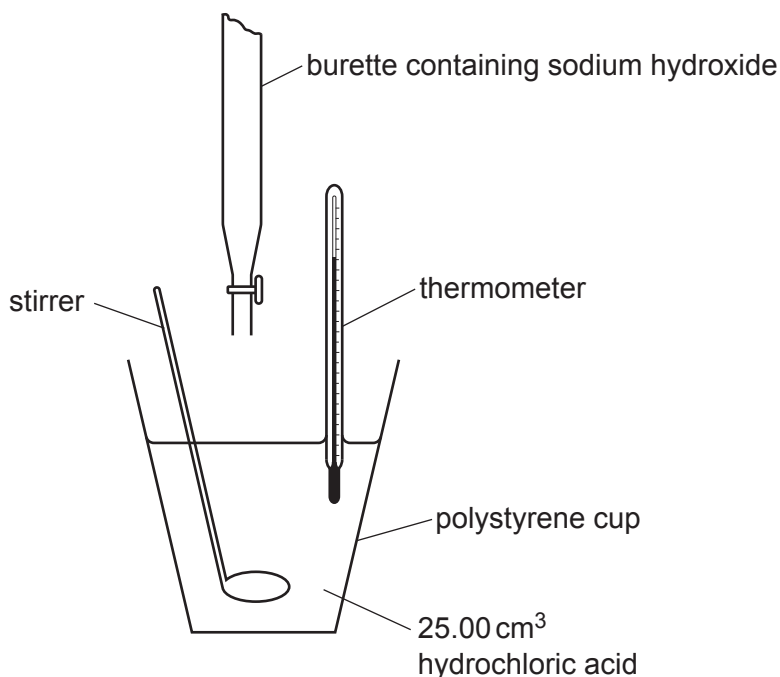


Fig. 1.1

A student uses the following method.

Step 1 Transfer 25.00 cm³ of 1.00 mol dm⁻³ dilute hydrochloric acid, HCl(aq), to a polystyrene cup.

Step 2 Place a thermometer with 0.2 °C divisions into the HCl(aq) in the polystyrene cup and leave it for 3 minutes. Record the temperature.

Step 3 Add 5.00 cm³ aqueous sodium hydroxide, NaOH(aq), from a burette. Stir and record the temperature of the solution in the polystyrene cup.

Step 4 Immediately add another 5.00 cm³ of NaOH(aq). Stir and record the temperature of the solution in the polystyrene cup.

Step 5 Repeat Step 4 until there is no further increase in temperature. Once the temperature starts to decrease, repeat Step 4 three more times.

The student obtains the results shown in Table 1.1.

Question 1 continues on the next page.

Table 1.1

volume of NaOH(aq) added / cm ³	temperature / °C
0.00	18.8
5.00	21.3
10.00	23.8
15.00	26.4
20.00	27.4
25.00	26.2
30.00	25.1
35.00	24.0
40.00	23.2

- (a) (i) Plot a graph of temperature (y-axis) against volume of NaOH(aq) added (x-axis) on the grid. Use a cross (×) to plot each data point.

Draw two straight lines of best fit. One for the rise in temperature and one for the fall in temperature. Extrapolate the two lines so they intersect. [2]

- (ii) Use your graph to determine the maximum temperature change of the mixture. Assume the initial temperature of NaOH(aq) is 18.8 °C.

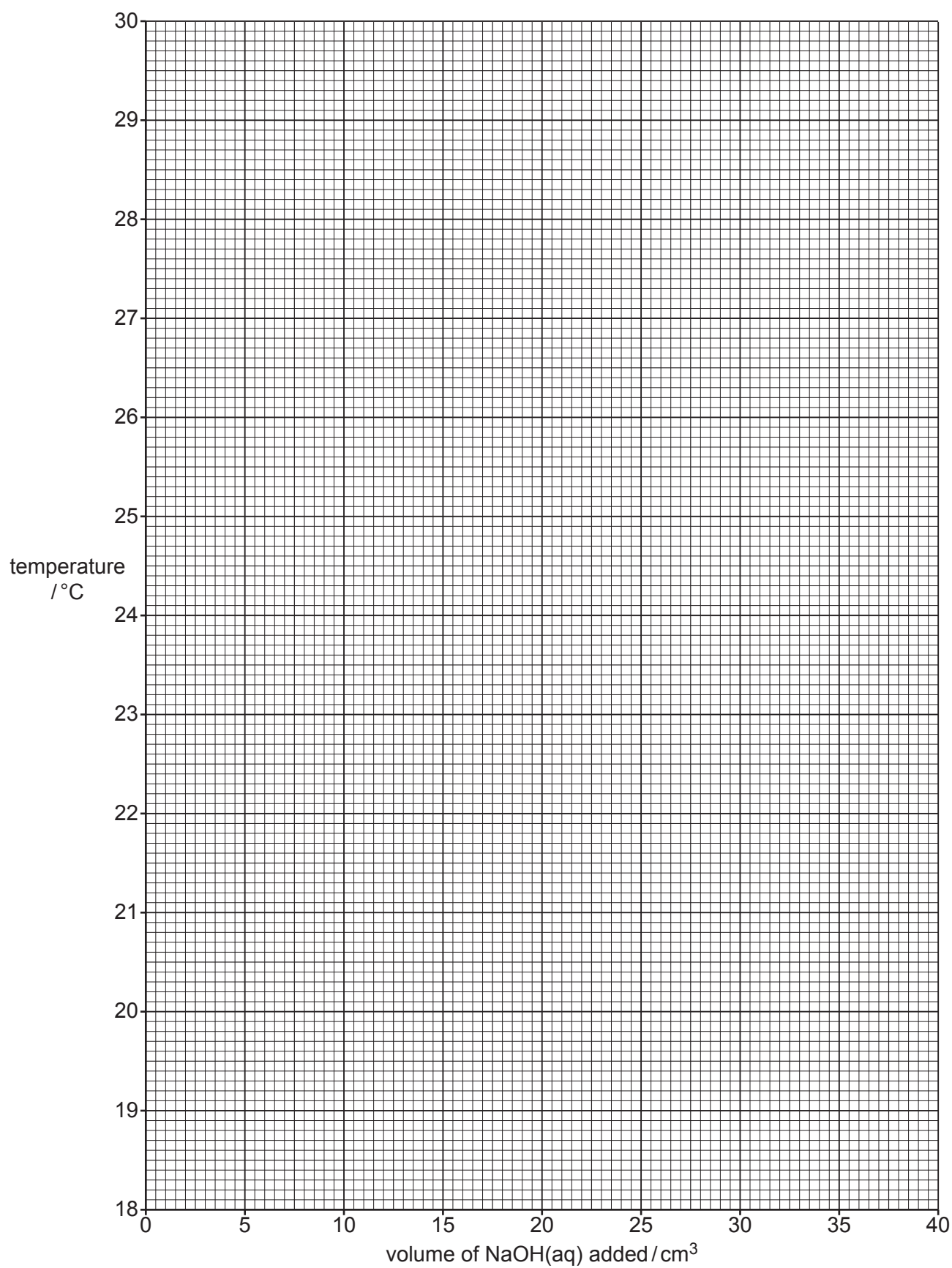
maximum temperature change of the mixture = ... °C [1]

- (iii) Use your graph to determine the volume of NaOH(aq) needed to neutralise 25.00 cm³ of 1.00 mol dm⁻³ HCl(aq).

volume of NaOH(aq) = ... cm³ [1]

- (iv) Use your answer to (iii) to calculate the concentration of NaOH(aq) in mol dm⁻³.

concentration of NaOH(aq) = ... mol dm⁻³ [2]



- (v) Suggest why a titration using an indicator is more accurate than a thermometric titration.

.....
 [1]

- (b) Suggest a suitable piece of apparatus for the transfer of 25.00 cm^3 of 1.00 mol dm^{-3} HCl(aq) in **Step 1**.

..... [1]

- (c) Determine the percentage error of the measured temperature increase when the first 5.00 cm^3 of NaOH(aq) is added.

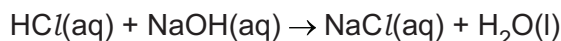
Show your working.

percentage error = ... [1]

- (d) The standard enthalpy change of neutralisation, $\Delta H_{\text{neut}}^\ominus$, is defined as the enthalpy change when one mole of $\text{H}_2\text{O(l)}$ forms from $\text{H}^+(\text{aq})$ and $\text{OH}^-(\text{aq})$.

In another experiment a student finds that 22.10 cm^3 of 1.00 mol dm^{-3} of NaOH(aq) increases the temperature by 6.0°C when added to 25.00 cm^3 of 1.00 mol dm^{-3} of HCl(aq) .

The equation for the reaction between HCl and NaOH is shown.



Use the formula $\Delta H = -mc\Delta T$ to determine the standard enthalpy change of neutralisation, $\Delta H_{\text{neut}}^\ominus$, in kJ mol^{-1} .

Assume the mass of 1.00 cm^3 of solution is 1.00 g .

$\Delta H_{\text{neut}}^\ominus = \dots\dots\dots \text{kJ mol}^{-1}$ [2]

- (e) The theoretical value for the standard enthalpy change of neutralisation in the reaction between HCl(aq) and NaOH(aq) is $-57.6 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$.

Give **one** reason why the value you obtained in (d) differs from the theoretical value.

If you were unable to obtain an answer to (d), use $-46.4 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$. This is **not** the correct answer.

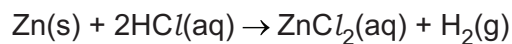
.....
.....
..... [1]

- (f) Suggest why the standard enthalpy change of neutralisation determined using ethanoic acid is less exothermic than the standard enthalpy change using hydrochloric acid.

.....
.....
.....
.....
..... [2]

[Total: 14]

- 2 A student investigates the rate of reaction when zinc reacts with dilute hydrochloric acid, $\text{HCl}(\text{aq})$.



The student uses the following method.

Step 1 Accurately weigh 1.00 g of zinc foil.

Step 2 Add 50 cm³ of 2.00 mol dm⁻³ $\text{HCl}(\text{aq})$ to a conical flask.

Step 3 Add the zinc foil to the 50 cm³ of $\text{HCl}(\text{aq})$ in the flask and immediately start a timer.

Step 4 Stop the timer when 20.0 cm³ of $\text{H}_2(\text{g})$ has been collected.

Step 5 Repeat **Steps 1** to **4** using lower concentrations of $\text{HCl}(\text{aq})$.

- (a) Complete Fig. 2.1 to show the apparatus that the student can use to collect and measure the volume of hydrogen produced. Label your diagram.

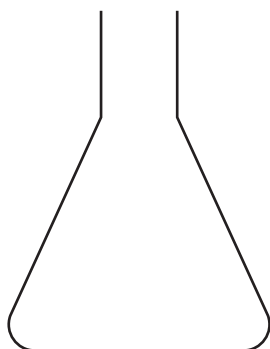


Fig. 2.1

[3]

- (b) The student wants to perform a similar experiment using $0.100 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \text{ HCl(aq)}$.

Describe how the student should make a standard solution of 250.0 cm^3 of $0.100 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \text{ HCl(aq)}$ starting from a solution of $2.00 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \text{ HCl(aq)}$.

Give the name and size of any key apparatus which should be used and describe how the student should ensure the volume is exactly 250.0 cm^3 .

Write your answer using a series of numbered steps.

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

- (c) The student carries out further experiments using higher concentrations of HCl(aq) .

- (i) The student wears chemically resistant gloves when using $6.00 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \text{ HCl(aq)}$. Suggest why.

..... [1]

- (ii) The student obtains the results shown in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1

concentration of HCl $/ \text{mol dm}^{-3}$	time (t) taken to collect 20 cm^3 of H_2 $/ \text{s}$	$1/t$ $/ \text{s}^{-1}$
2.00	15.62	
3.00	10.41	
4.00	7.81	
5.00	6.25	
6.00	5.24	

In these experiments $1/t$ can be considered to be proportional to the initial rate of reaction.

Complete the table by calculating $1/t$ for each concentration.
Give your answers to **three** significant figures.

[1]

- (iii) Use your data from Table 2.1 to produce a sketch graph of $1/t$ against concentration in Fig. 2.2.
It is **not** necessary to include a scale on the axes.
Label the sketched line 'A'.

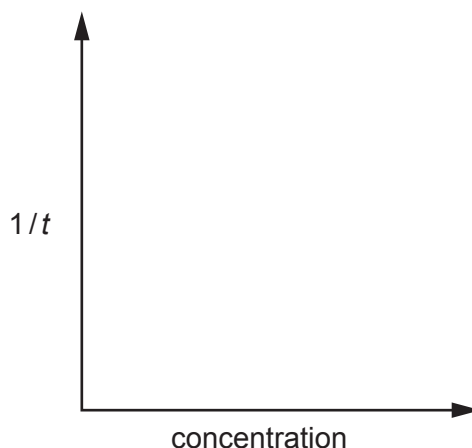


Fig. 2.2

[1]

- (iv) On Fig. 2.2 sketch a second line to show the graph of concentration against $1/t$ if powdered zinc is used in the experiment instead of zinc foil.
Label this line 'B'. [1]
- (v) Using your data in Table 2.1, deduce the rate equation for the reaction between Zn(s) and HCl(aq). [1]

rate =

[1]

- (d) At higher concentrations than those shown in Table 2.1, significant temperature increases occur.

- (i) Suggest how line 'A' in Fig. 2.2 would be different at these higher concentrations. Explain your answer.

.....

.....

..... [2]

- (ii) Suggest **one** way in which the temperature increase may be minimised.

..... [1]

(e) The zinc foil has an oxide layer.

(i) Suggest how the oxide layer can be removed before weighing the zinc foil.

.....
 [1]

(ii) If the student does **not** remove the oxide layer, the initial rate of reaction is lower than it should be.

Explain why the initial rate of reaction is lower than it should be.

.....

 [1]

[Total: 16]

Important values, constants and standards

molar gas constant	$R = 8.31 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$
Faraday constant	$F = 9.65 \times 10^4 \text{ C mol}^{-1}$
Avogadro constant	$L = 6.022 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$
electronic charge	$e = -1.60 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$
molar volume of gas	$V_m = 22.4 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1}$ at s.t.p. (101 kPa and 273 K) $V_m = 24.0 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1}$ at room conditions
ionic product of water	$K_w = 1.00 \times 10^{-14} \text{ mol}^2 \text{ dm}^{-6}$ (at 298 K (25 °C))
specific heat capacity of water	$c = 4.18 \text{ kJ kg}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ (4.18 J g ⁻¹ K ⁻¹)

The Periodic Table of Elements

Group																			
1	2													13	14	15	16	17	18
1 H hydrogen 1.0																			
2 He helium 4.0																			
3 Li lithium 6.9																			
4 Be beryllium 9.0																			
5 B boron 10.8																			
6 C carbon 12.0																			
7 N nitrogen 14.0																			
8 O oxygen 16.0																			
9 F fluorine 19.0																			
10 Ne neon 20.2																			
11 Na sodium 23.0																			
12 Mg magnesium 24.3																			
13 Al aluminium 27.0																			
14 Si silicon 28.1																			
15 P phosphorus 31.0																			
16 S sulfur 32.1																			
17 Cl chlorine 35.5																			
18 Ar argon 39.9																			
19 K potassium 39.1																			
20 Ca calcium 40.1																			
21 Sc scandium 45.0																			
22 Ti titanium 47.9																			
23 V vanadium 50.9																			
24 Cr chromium 52.0																			
25 Mn manganese 54.9																			
26 Fe iron 55.8																			
27 Co cobalt 58.9																			
28 Ni nickel 58.7																			
29 Cu copper 63.5																			
30 Zn zinc 65.4																			
31 Ga gallium 69.7																			
32 Ge germanium 72.6																			
33 As arsenic 74.9																			
34 Se selenium 79.0																			
35 Br bromine 79.9																			
36 Kr krypton 83.8																			
37 Rb rubidium 85.5																			
38 Sr strontium 87.6																			
39 Y yttrium 88.9																			
40 Zr zirconium 91.2																			
41 Nb niobium 92.9																			
42 Mo molybdenum 95.9																			
43 Tc technetium —																			
44 Ru ruthenium 101.1																			
45 Rh rhenium 102.9																			
46 Pd palladium 106.4																			
47 Ag silver 107.9																			
48 Cd cadmium 112.4																			
49 In indium 114.8																			
50 Sn tin 118.7																			
51 Sb antimony 121.8																			
52 Te tellurium 127.6																			
53 I iodine 126.9																			
54 Xe xenon 131.3																			
55 Cs caesium 132.9																			
56 Ba barium 137.3																			
57–71 lanthanoids																			
72 Hf hafnium 178.5																			
73 Ta tantalum 180.9																			
74 W tungsten 183.8																			
75 Re rhenium 186.2																			
76 Os osmium 190.2																			
77 Ir iridium 192.2																			
78 Pt platinum 195.1																			
79 Au gold 197.0																			
80 Hg mercury 200.6																			
81 Tl thallium 204.4																			
82 Pb lead 207.2																			
83 Bi bismuth 209.0																			
84 Po polonium —																			
85 At astatine —																			
86 Rn radon —																			
87 Fr francium —																			
88 Ra radium —																			
89–103 actinoids																			
104 Rf rutherfordium —																			
105 Db dubnium —																			
106 Sg seaborgium —																			
107 Bh bohrium —																			
108 Hs hassium —																			
109 Mt meitnerium —																			
110 Ds darmstadtium —																			
111 Rg roentgenium —																			
112 Cn coppernium —																			
113 Nh nihonium —																			
114 Fl flerovium —																			
115 Mc moscovium —																			
116 Lv livermorium —																			
117 Ts tennessine —																			
118 Og oganesson —																			



CANDIDATE
NAME

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CENTRE
NUMBER

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CANDIDATE
NUMBER

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9701/53

October/November 2023

1 hour 15 minutes

You must answer on the question paper.

No additional materials are needed.

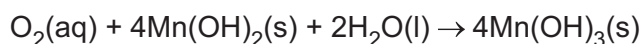
- Answer **all** questions.
- Use a black or dark blue pen. You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes at the top of the page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- Do **not** write on any bar codes.
- You may use a calculator.
- You should show all your working and use appropriate units.

- The total mark for this paper is 30.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].
- The Periodic Table is printed in the question paper.
- Important values, constants and standards are printed in the question paper.

This document has **12** pages.

- 1 The concentration of dissolved oxygen in a sample of water can be measured using the following method.

Manganese(II) hydroxide, Mn(OH)_2 , is oxidised by the oxygen dissolved in a sample of water to form manganese(III) hydroxide, Mn(OH)_3 .

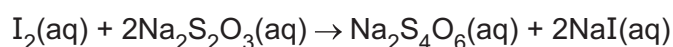


The manganese(III) hydroxide then reacts with iodide ions to produce aqueous iodine.



The amount of iodine produced is proportional to the amount of dissolved oxygen.

25.0 cm³ of the solution containing aqueous iodine is transferred into a conical flask and titrated against $1.00 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ sodium thiosulfate, $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$.



- (a) (i) Complete Table 1.1 and determine the mean titre to be used in calculating the concentration of dissolved oxygen.

Table 1.1

	trial run	run 1	run 2	run 3
final burette reading / cm ³	27.30	28.10	28.25	26.95
initial burette reading / cm ³	0.00	1.10	1.55	0.15
titre / cm ³				

mean titre = ... cm³ [2]

- (ii) Calculate the concentration of dissolved oxygen in the 25.0 cm³ of solution.
Show your working.

concentration of dissolved oxygen in 25.0 cm³ of solution = ... mol dm⁻³ [3]

- (b) Suggest a suitable piece of apparatus for the transfer of 25.0 cm^3 of the solution containing aqueous iodine.

..... [1]

- (c) Water samples are collected in full sealed flasks.

Explain why the sealed flask must be completely full.

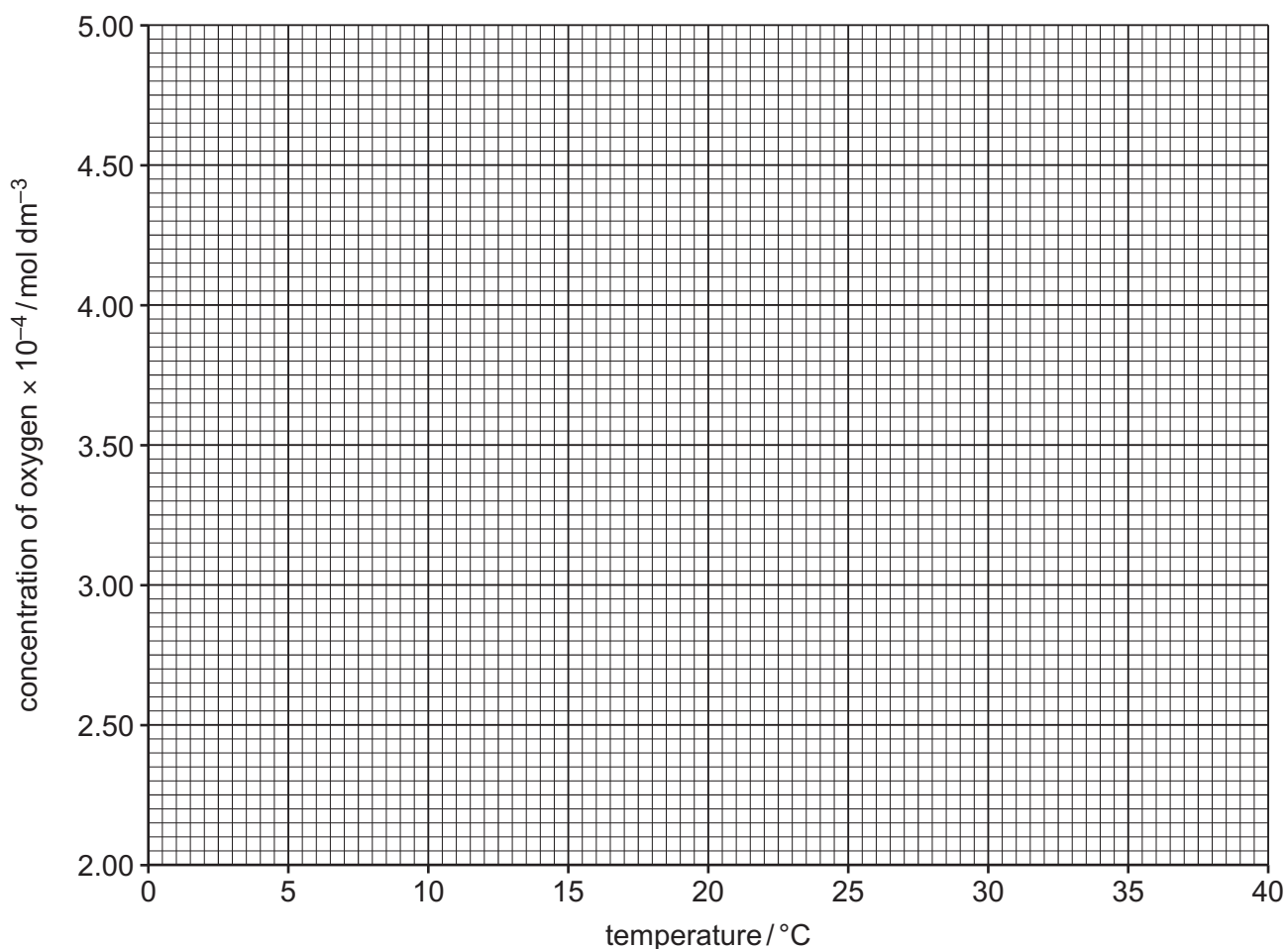
.....
..... [1]

- (d) The concentration of oxygen in water at different temperatures is shown in Table 1.2. The concentration value is missing for 25 °C.

Table 1.2

temperature / °C	concentration of oxygen $\times 10^{-4} / \text{mol dm}^{-3}$
0	4.58
5	3.97
10	3.20
15	3.13
20	2.82
25	
30	2.33
35	2.15
40	2.05

- (i) Plot a graph of concentration of oxygen (y-axis) against temperature (x-axis) on the grid. Use a cross (×) to plot each data point. Draw a smooth curve of best fit.



[2]

- (ii) Use the graph to deduce the concentration of oxygen at 25 °C.

concentration of oxygen at 25 °C = ... mol dm⁻³ [1]

- (iii) Circle the most anomalous point on the graph.

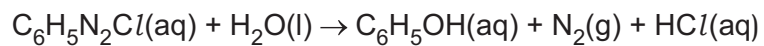
Suggest an explanation for this anomaly. Assume that there was no error in measuring oxygen concentration.

.....

 [2]

[Total: 12]

- 2 Benzenediazonium chloride, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}_2\text{Cl}$, decomposes in water as shown in the following equation.



A solution of $0.0750 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ of $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}_2\text{Cl}(\text{aq})$ decomposes at a constant temperature of 50°C . The volume of nitrogen gas, $\text{N}_2(\text{g})$, collected is recorded every 5 minutes for 45 minutes.

- (a) Draw a labelled diagram to show how the apparatus could be set up to carry out this experiment.

[3]

(b) Using this method, a student obtains the graph shown in Fig. 2.1.

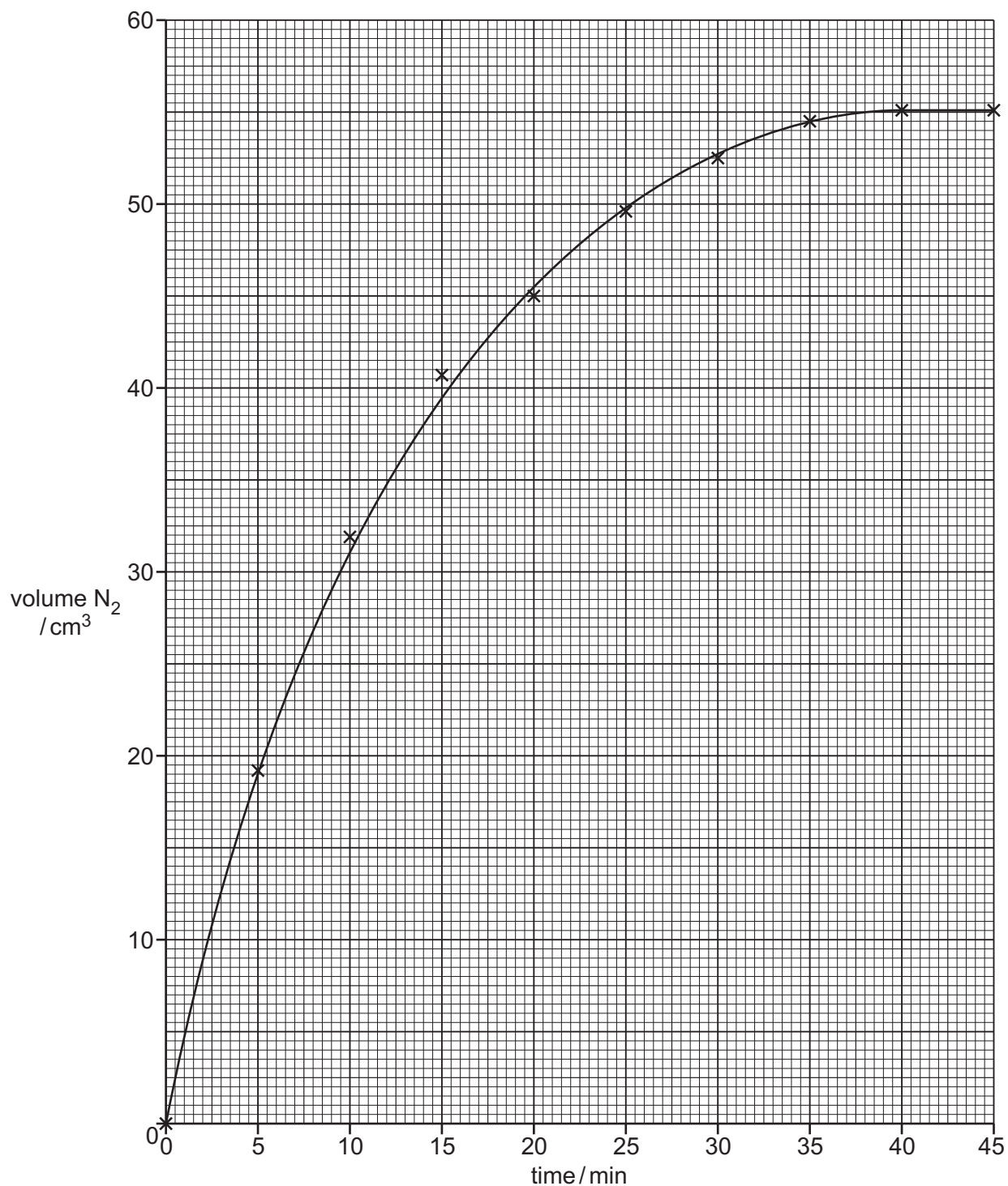


Fig. 2.1

- (i) On Fig. 2.1, draw a tangent to the curve at $t = 0$ mins. Calculate the initial rate of reaction in $\text{cm}^3 \text{min}^{-1}$.

initial rate of reaction = ... $\text{cm}^3 \text{min}^{-1}$ [2]

- (ii) Explain why the initial rate of reaction is calculated at $t = 0$ mins rather than dividing the total volume of gas produced by the time taken to produce it.

.....

 [1]

- (iii) Describe how the curve in Fig. 2.1 would be different, if at all, if the atmospheric pressure increases. All other conditions stay the same.

.....

 [1]

- (iv) On Fig. 2.1, draw a second curve to show the graph produced if the same volume of $0.0375 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}_2\text{Cl}(\text{aq})$ decomposes at a constant temperature of 50°C . All other conditions stay the same. [1]

- (c) Another student investigates the effect of changing the concentration of $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}_2\text{Cl}(\text{aq})$ at 50°C . He measures the time taken to collect 0.0150 dm^3 of $\text{N}_2(\text{g})$ and calculates the rate of N_2 production by dividing 0.0150 dm^3 by the time taken. The results are shown in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1

concentration of $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}_2\text{Cl}(\text{aq})$ / mol dm^{-3}	time taken to collect 0.0150 dm^3 of N_2/s	rate of N_2 production / $\text{dm}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$
0.500	21	
0.400	33	
0.300	48	
0.200	64	
0.100	122	

- (i) Complete the table to calculate the values for the rate of N_2 production. Give your answers to **three** significant figures. [1]

- (ii) The reaction is first order and obeys the following rate equation.



Explain how the data in Table 2.1 supports this statement.

.....
..... [1]

- (iii) State the dependent variable in this investigation.

..... [1]

- (iv) The student wants to perform a similar experiment using $0.200 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \text{ C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}_2\text{Cl(aq)}$.

Describe how the student should make a standard solution of 100.0 cm^3 of $0.200 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \text{ C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}_2\text{Cl(aq)}$ starting from a solution of $0.500 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \text{ C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}_2\text{Cl(aq)}$.

Give the name and size of any key apparatus which should be used and describe how the student should ensure the volume is exactly 100.0 cm^3 .

Write your answer using a series of numbered steps.

.....
.....
.....
.....
..... [3]

- (v) Explain why (iv) must be carried out at a temperature below 5°C .

..... [1]

- (d) $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}_2\text{Cl}$ is used in the manufacture of synthetic dyes. A student prepares a sample of the dye using the reaction scheme shown in Fig. 2.2.

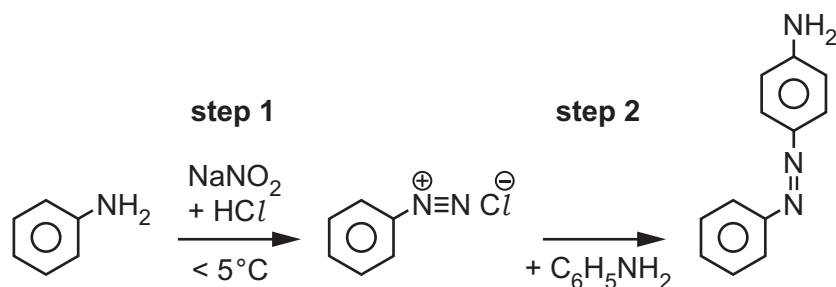


Fig. 2.2

In **step 1**, phenylamine, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2$, is converted into $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}_2\text{Cl}$.

In **step 2**, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}_2\text{Cl}$ is reacted with more $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2$ to produce the solid dye, which is then filtered.

- (i) The student's final yield was 52%. They had not spilled any reagents or products. Suggest **two** reasons why the student's yield was lower than 100%. Assume no errors were made in the measurement of any substances.

reason 1:

.....

.....

reason 2:

.....

.....

[2]

- (ii) Explain why the solid dye should be dried before assessing the melting point.

.....

..... [1]

[Total: 18]

Important values, constants and standards

molar gas constant	$R = 8.31 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$
Faraday constant	$F = 9.65 \times 10^4 \text{ C mol}^{-1}$
Avogadro constant	$L = 6.022 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$
electronic charge	$e = -1.60 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$
molar volume of gas	$V_m = 22.4 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1}$ at s.t.p. (101 kPa and 273 K) $V_m = 24.0 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1}$ at room conditions
ionic product of water	$K_w = 1.00 \times 10^{-14} \text{ mol}^2 \text{ dm}^{-6}$ (at 298 K (25 °C))
specific heat capacity of water	$c = 4.18 \text{ kJ kg}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ (4.18 J g ⁻¹ K ⁻¹)

The Periodic Table of Elements

Group																		
1	2	Key										13	14	15	16	17	18	
		atomic number atomic symbol name relative atomic mass										1 H hydrogen 1.0						
3 Li lithium 6.9	4 Be beryllium 9.0											5 B boron 10.8	6 C carbon 12.0	7 N nitrogen 14.0	8 O oxygen 16.0	9 F fluorine 19.0	10 Ne neon 20.2	
11 Na sodium 23.0	12 Mg magnesium 24.3											13 Al aluminium 27.0	14 Si silicon 28.1	15 P phosphorus 31.0	16 S sulfur 32.1	17 Cl chlorine 35.5	18 Ar argon 39.9	
19 K potassium 39.1	20 Ca calcium 40.1	21 Sc scandium 45.0	22 Ti titanium 47.9	23 V vanadium 50.9	24 Cr chromium 52.0	25 Mn manganese 54.9	26 Fe iron 55.8	27 Co cobalt 58.9	28 Ni nickel 58.7	29 Cu copper 63.5	30 Zn zinc 65.4	31 Ga gallium 69.7	32 Ge germanium 72.6	33 As arsenic 74.9	34 Se selenium 79.0	35 Br bromine 79.9	36 Kr krypton 83.8	
37 Rb rubidium 85.5	38 Sr strontium 87.6	39 Y yttrium 88.9	40 Zr zirconium 91.2	41 Nb niobium 92.9	42 Mo molybdenum 95.9	43 Tc technetium —	44 Ru ruthenium 101.1	45 Rh rhodium 102.9	46 Pd palladium 106.4	47 Ag silver 107.9	48 Cd cadmium 112.4	49 In indium 114.8	50 Sn tin 118.7	51 Sb antimony 121.8	52 Te tellurium 127.6	53 I iodine 126.9	54 Xe xenon 131.3	
55 Cs caesium 132.9	56 Ba barium 137.3	57–71 lanthanoids		73 Ta tantalum 180.9	74 W tungsten 183.8	75 Re rhenium 186.2	76 Os osmium 190.2	77 Ir iridium 192.2	78 Pt platinum 195.1	79 Au gold 197.0	80 Hg mercury 200.6	81 Tl thallium 204.4	82 Pb lead 207.2	83 Bi bismuth 209.0	84 Po polonium —	85 At astatine —	86 Rn radon —	
87 Fr francium —	88 Ra radium —	89–103 actinoids		104 Rf rutherfordium —	105 Db dubnium —	106 Sg seaborgium —	108 Hs hassium —	109 Mt meitnerium —	110 Ds darmstadtium —	111 Rg roentgenium —	112 Cn copernicium —	113 Nh nihonium —	114 Fl flerovium —	115 Mc moscovium —	116 Lv livermorium —	117 Ts tennessine —	118 Og oganeson —	

57	La	lanthanum	138.9	58	Ce	cerium	140.1	59	Pr	praseodymium	140.9	60	Nd	neodymium	144.4	61	Pm	promethium	—	62	Sm	samarium	150.4	63	Eu	euporium	152.0	64	Gd	gadolinium	157.3	65	Tb	terbium	158.9	66	Dy	dysprosium	162.5	67	Ho	holmium	164.9	68	Er	erbium	167.3	69	Tm	thulium	168.9	70	Yb	yterbium	173.1	71	Lu	lutetium	175.0
89	Ac	actinium	—	90	Th	thorium	232.0	91	Pa	protactinium	231.0	92	U	uranium	238.0	93	Np	neptunium	—	94	Pu	plutonium	—	95	Am	americium	—	96	Cm	curium	—	97	Bk	berkelium	—	98	Cf	californium	—	99	Es	einsteinium	—	100	Fm	fermium	—	101	Md	mendelevium	—	102	No	nobelium	—	103	Lr	lawrencium	—

Lanthanoids

actinoids