

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Edexcel GCE

Chemistry

Advanced

**Unit 4: General Principles of Chemistry I – Rates,
Equilibria and Further Organic Chemistry
(including synoptic assessment)**

Wednesday 26 January 2011 – Morning

Time: 1 hour 40 minutes

Paper Reference

6CH04/01

You must have: Data Booklet

Total Marks

Candidates may use a calculator.

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.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 90.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- Questions labelled with an **asterisk** (*) are ones where the quality of your written communication will be assessed
– *you should take particular care with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression, on these questions.*
- A Periodic Table is printed on the back cover of this paper.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Keep an eye on the time.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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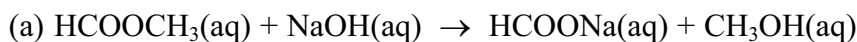
SECTION A

Answer ALL the questions in this section. You should aim to spend no more than 20 minutes on this section. For each question, select one answer from A to D and put a cross . If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then mark your new answer with a cross .

1 Methods for investigating reaction rates include

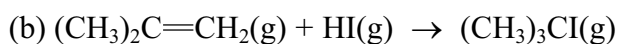
- A colorimetry.
- B measurement of change in volume.
- C measurement of change of mass.
- D quenching followed by titrating with acid.

Which method would be most suitable to investigate the rate of the following reactions?



(1)

- A
- B
- C
- D



(1)

- A
- B
- C
- D



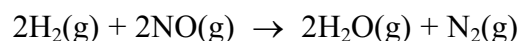
(1)

- A
- B
- C
- D

(Total for Question 1 = 3 marks)



2



This reaction is first order with respect to hydrogen and second order with respect to nitrogen(II) oxide.

By what factor will the initial rate increase if the concentration of hydrogen and nitrogen(II) oxide are both tripled?

- A 3
- B 9
- C 12
- D 27

(Total for Question 2 = 1 mark)

3 Which reaction has the most positive entropy change for the system, ΔS_{system} ?

- A $\text{NaOH}(\text{aq}) + \text{HCl}(\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{NaCl}(\text{aq}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$
- B $\text{AgNO}_3(\text{aq}) + \text{NaCl}(\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{AgCl}(\text{s}) + \text{NaNO}_3(\text{aq})$
- C $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4(\text{g}) + \text{HCl}(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{Cl}(\text{l})$
- D $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{C}_2\text{H}_4(\text{g}) + \text{C}_2\text{H}_6(\text{g})$

(Total for Question 3 = 1 mark)

4 Barium carbonate decomposes in an endothermic reaction when heated to 1500 K.



What are the signs of the entropy changes at 1500 K?

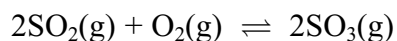
		ΔS_{system}	$\Delta S_{\text{surroundings}}$
<input type="checkbox"/>	A	+	+
<input type="checkbox"/>	B	+	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	C	-	+
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	-	-

(Total for Question 4 = 1 mark)

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



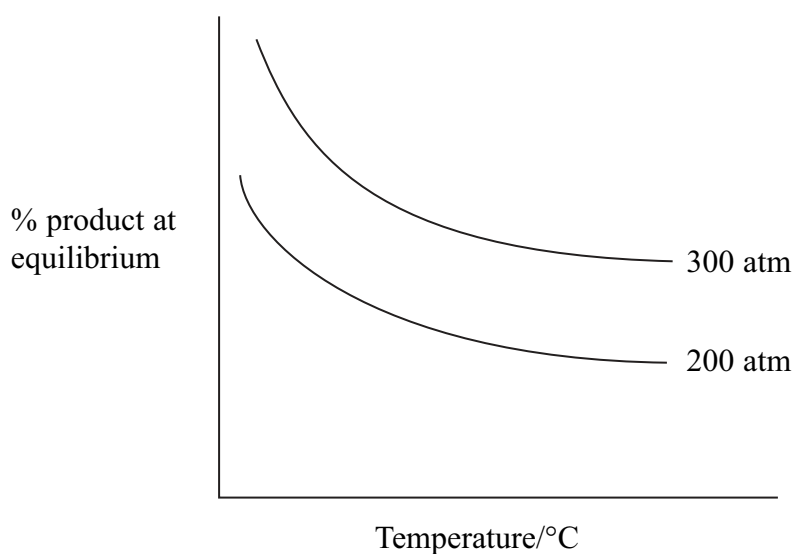
5 What are the units of K_c for the following equilibrium?



- A atm
- B atm^{-1}
- C $\text{dm}^3 \text{mol}^{-1}$
- D mol dm^{-3}

(Total for Question 5 = 1 mark)

6 The graph below shows the yield of product in a gaseous equilibrium at different temperatures and pressures.



The forward reaction in the equilibrium is

- A exothermic, and the number of moles of gas is increasing.
- B endothermic, and the number of moles of gas is increasing.
- C exothermic, and the number of moles of gas is decreasing.
- D endothermic, and the number of moles of gas is decreasing.

(Total for Question 6 = 1 mark)

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



7 Hydrogen cyanide, HCN, reacts with propanal, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CHO}$, in the presence of potassium cyanide, KCN.

(a) The mechanism for this reaction is

(1)

- A nucleophilic addition.
- B nucleophilic substitution.
- C electrophilic addition.
- D electrophilic substitution.

(b) The first stage of the mechanism of this reaction is

(1)

- A the lone pair of electrons on carbon in CN^- attacking $\text{C}^{\delta+}$ of propanal.
- B the lone pair of electrons on nitrogen in CN^- attacking $\text{C}^{\delta+}$ of propanal.
- C the lone pair of electrons on oxygen in propanal attacking $\text{C}^{\delta+}$ of HCN.
- D the lone pair of electrons on oxygen in propanal attacking $\text{H}^{\delta+}$ in HCN.

(c) The product of the reaction is

(1)

- A 1-hydroxypropanenitrile.
- B 2-hydroxypropanenitrile.
- C 1-hydroxybutanenitrile.
- D 2-hydroxybutanenitrile.

(Total for Question 7 = 3 marks)

8 Which of the following does not have hydrogen bonding in a pure sample, but forms hydrogen bonds with water when it dissolves?

- A Propane
- B Propanal
- C Propanol
- D Propanoic acid

(Total for Question 8 = 1 mark)

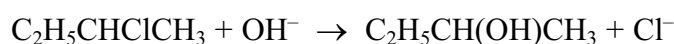


9 Which of the following has both optical and E-Z isomers?

- A $\text{ClCH}_2\text{CHClCH}=\text{CH}_2$
- B $\text{CH}_2=\text{CClCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$
- C $\text{ClCH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CHCH}_2\text{Cl}$
- D $\text{CHCl}=\text{CHCHClCH}_3$

(Total for Question 9 = 1 mark)

10 One optically active isomer of 2-chlorobutane reacts with hydroxide ions to form butan-2-ol.



The organic product is a **mixture** of enantiomers because

- A butan-2-ol contains a chiral carbon atom.
- B the reaction is a nucleophilic substitution.
- C 2-chlorobutane forms a carbocation intermediate.
- D 2-chlorobutane forms a five-bonded transition state.

(Total for Question 10 = 1 mark)

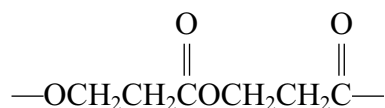
11 The organic product of the reaction between ethanoyl chloride and methylamine has the formula

- A $\text{CH}_3\text{NHCH}_2\text{C}\begin{array}{l} \text{O} \\ // \\ \text{Cl} \end{array}$
- B $\text{CH}_3\text{CH(NH}_2\text{)C}\begin{array}{l} \text{O} \\ // \\ \text{Cl} \end{array}$
- C $\text{CH}_3\text{C}\begin{array}{l} \text{O} \\ // \\ \text{NH}_2 \end{array}$
- D $\text{CH}_3\text{C}\begin{array}{l} \text{O} \\ // \\ \text{NHCH}_3 \end{array}$

(Total for Question 11 = 1 mark)



12 A section of a polymer is shown below. Which of the following monomers would form this polymer?



- A HOCH₂CH₂OH and ClCOCH₂CH₂COCl
- B HOCH₂CH₂OH and HOOCCH₂CH₂COOH
- C ClCH₂CH₂COCl alone
- D HOCH₂CH₂COOH alone

(Total for Question 12 = 1 mark)

13 Which of the following is **not** a reaction of a Brønsted-Lowry acid and base?

- A CH₃Cl + OH⁻ → CH₃OH + Cl⁻
- B NH₃ + HCl → NH₄⁺ + Cl⁻
- C H₂O + HSO₄⁻ → H₂SO₄ + OH⁻
- D HCO₃⁻ + H₂O → CO₃²⁻ + H₃O⁺

(Total for Question 13 = 1 mark)

14 A buffer solution is made from ammonia and ammonium chloride. When a small amount of acid is added to this buffer

- A hydrogen ions in the acid combine with chloride ions to make HCl.
- B hydrogen ions in the acid combine with NH₃ to make NH₄⁺.
- C NH₄⁺ ions dissociate to make more NH₃.
- D the hydrogen ions in the acid prevent dissociation of the NH₄Cl.

(Total for Question 14 = 1 mark)

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



15 Information about four samples of acid is shown below.

Sample 1: $1.0 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \text{ HCl}$

Sample 2: $1.0 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \text{ H}_2\text{SO}_4$

Sample 3: $0.1 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \text{ HCl}$

Sample 4: $0.1 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \text{ CH}_3\text{COOH}$

Which of the following lists shows the samples in order of increasing pH?

- A 1, 2, 3, 4
- B 4, 3, 2, 1
- C 2, 1, 3, 4
- D 4, 3, 1, 2

(Total for Question 15 = 1 mark)

16 Which reaction has an enthalpy change equal to the enthalpy of hydration of the sodium ion?

- A $\text{Na}^+(\text{g}) + \text{excess H}_2\text{O}(\text{l}) \rightarrow \text{Na}^+(\text{aq})$
- B $\text{Na}^+(\text{g}) + 1 \text{ mol of H}_2\text{O}(\text{l}) \rightarrow \text{Na}^+(\text{aq})$
- C $\text{Na}^+(\text{s}) + \text{excess H}_2\text{O}(\text{l}) \rightarrow \text{Na}^+(\text{aq})$
- D $\text{Na}^+(\text{s}) + 1 \text{ mol of H}_2\text{O}(\text{l}) \rightarrow \text{Na}^+(\text{aq})$

(Total for Question 16 = 1 mark)

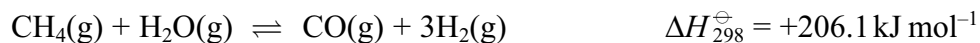
TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS



SECTION B

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

- 17 Hydrogen can be manufactured by reacting methane with steam, as shown in the equation below.



Use these values:

the standard entropy of 1 mol of $\text{H}_2(\text{g})$ is $(2 \times 65.3) = 130.6 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$

the standard entropy of 1 mol of $\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$ is $188.7 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$

You will also need to refer to the data booklet in the calculations which follow.

- (a) Calculate the standard entropy change of the system, $\Delta S_{\text{system}}^{\ominus}$, for this reaction at 298 K.

(2)

- (b) Calculate the standard entropy change of the surroundings, $\Delta S_{\text{surroundings}}^{\ominus}$, for this reaction at 298 K. Include a sign and units in your answer.

(2)

- (c) Calculate the total entropy change, $\Delta S_{\text{total}}^{\ominus}$, for this reaction at 298 K.

Explain why this value shows that the reaction is not spontaneous at this temperature.

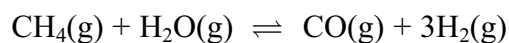
(2)

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- (d) The composition of an equilibrium mixture produced at 2.0 atmospheres pressure and at a much higher temperature is shown below.



Amount in equilibrium mixture / mol 0.80 0.80 1.20 3.60

- * (i) Write the expression for the equilibrium constant, K_p , of the reaction and calculate its value. Include units in your answer.

(6)

- (ii) The total entropy change in $\text{J mol}^{-1} \text{K}^{-1}$ is related to the equilibrium constant by the equation

$$\Delta S_{\text{total}}^{\ominus} = R \ln K_p \quad \text{or} \quad \Delta S_{\text{total}}^{\ominus} = 2.3R \log K_p$$

Calculate the total entropy change at the temperature of the reaction.

$$[R = 8.31 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{K}^{-1}]$$

(1)



(iii) Calculate the temperature at which this equilibrium is reached using your answer to (ii) for $\Delta S_{\text{total}}^{\ominus}$. Assume that ΔH is still $+206.1 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ and that $\Delta S_{\text{system}}^{\ominus} = +225 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$. (This is not the same as the value for $\Delta S_{\text{system}}^{\ominus}$ calculated in (a) which is at 298 K.)

(2)

*(e) Use the magnitude and signs of the entropy changes to explain the effect of a temperature increase on the equilibrium constant of this endothermic reaction.

(2)

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(Total for Question 17 = 17 marks)



18 (a) Calculate the pH of 0.25 mol dm^{-3} hydrochloric acid. (1)

(b) Propanoic acid, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{COOH}$, is a weak acid with $K_a = 1.3 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ at 25°C .

(i) Write the expression for K_a for propanoic acid. (1)

(ii) Calculate the pH of 0.25 mol dm^{-3} propanoic acid at 25°C . (2)

(c) During a titration, 10 cm^3 0.10 mol dm^{-3} sodium hydroxide was added to 10 cm^3 of 0.25 mol dm^{-3} propanoic acid.

(i) Write an equation for the reaction which occurs. State symbols are **not** required. (1)

(ii) At this point the titration mixture contains 1.5×10^{-3} moles of propanoic acid and 1.0×10^{-3} moles of propanoate ion.

Use your expression for K_a for propanoic acid to calculate the pH of the mixture. (2)



*(iii) When a further small amount of 0.10 mol dm^{-3} sodium hydroxide is added in the titration, the pH changes very little. Explain why the pH change is small.

(3)

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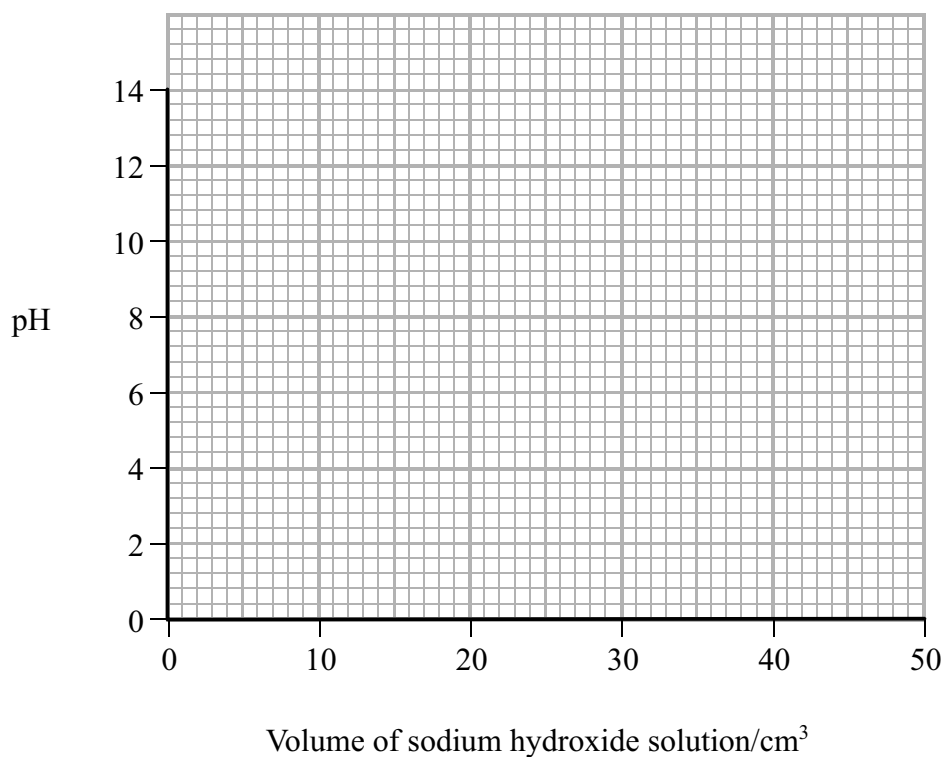
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(iv) Draw the titration curve showing the change in pH when 0.10 mol dm^{-3} sodium hydroxide is added to 10 cm^3 of 0.25 mol dm^{-3} propanoic acid until present in excess. The equivalence point is 25 cm^3 .

(3)



(v) Explain, referring to your data booklet, whether bromocresol green would be a suitable indicator for this titration.

(2)

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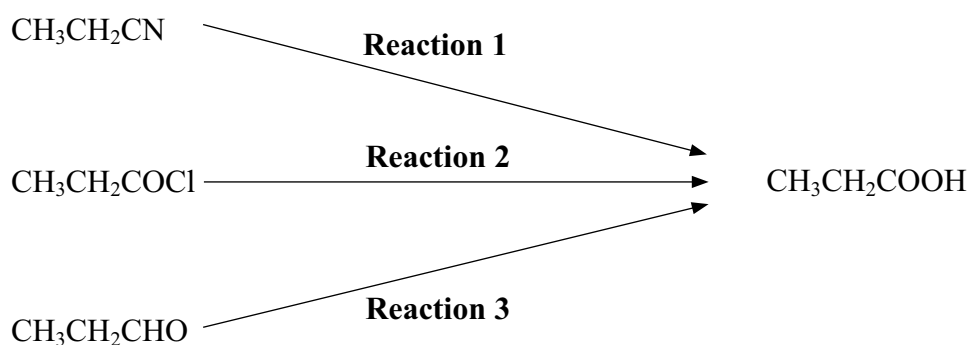
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(d) Propanoic acid is produced in the reactions shown below.



(i) Suggest a reagent which could be used to carry out **reaction 1**.

(1)

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(ii) Write an equation for **reaction 2**. State symbols are **not** required.

(1)

(iii) What would be observed if **reaction 3** was carried out using potassium dichromate(VI) and sulfuric acid?

(1)

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(e) What type of reagent would be used to convert propanoic acid to propan-1-ol?
Identify a suitable reagent for this reaction.

(2)

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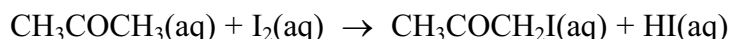
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(Total for Question 18 = 20 marks)



19 A student investigated the reaction between iodine and propanone in acidic conditions.



- 50 cm³ of 0.020 mol dm⁻³ iodine solution was measured into a flask.
- 25 cm³ of propanone and 25 cm³ of 1.0 mol dm⁻³ sulfuric acid were measured into a second flask.
- Several 10 cm³ samples of 0.5 mol dm⁻³ sodium hydrogencarbonate solution were placed in separate conical flasks.
- The mixture of propanone and sulfuric acid was added to the iodine, and a clock started.
- At two minute intervals, 10 cm³ of the reaction mixture was removed and added to one of the flasks containing sodium hydrogencarbonate solution.
- The contents of this flask were then titrated with 0.01 mol dm⁻³ sodium thiosulfate.

(a) Explain the purpose of adding the reaction mixture to the sodium hydrogencarbonate.

(2)

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(b) What indicator should be used in the titration?

(1)

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*(c) In this experiment the concentration of the iodine was 0.020 mol dm⁻³ and the concentrations of propanone and sulfuric acid were both 1.00 mol dm⁻³. Why was the iodine solution used much less concentrated than the propanone and sulfuric acid?

(2)

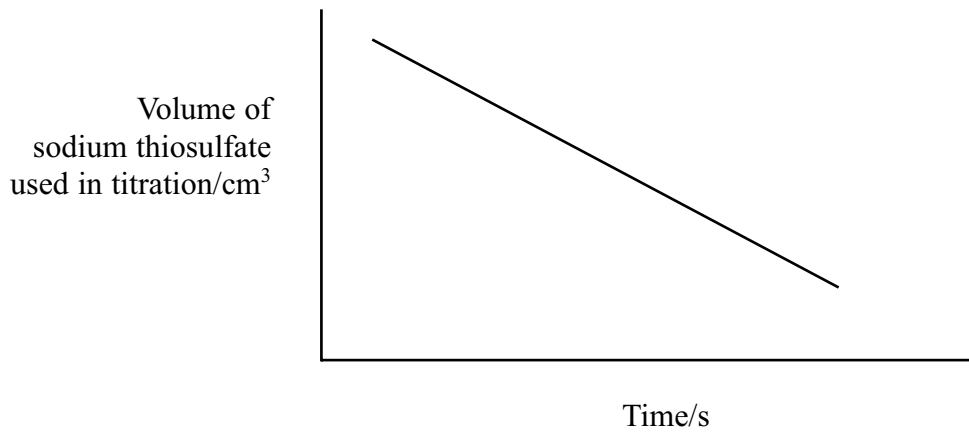
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(d) The shape of the graph obtained from the results of the experiment is shown below.



Use the graph to deduce the order of reaction with respect to iodine, explaining your reasoning.

(2)

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(e) The solutions used in this experiment could be measured using either measuring cylinders or pipettes.

Give **one** advantage of using a measuring cylinder and **one** advantage of using a pipette.

(2)

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(f) In a further investigation, different volumes of sulfuric acid, propanone, iodine and water were mixed. The time taken for the mixture to go colourless was measured.

The experiments were repeated and the results below show average values for the rate of the reaction.

Expt	2 mol dm^{-3} H_2SO_4 $/\text{cm}^3$	2 mol dm^{-3} propanone $/\text{cm}^3$	Water $/\text{cm}^3$	0.01 mol dm^{-3} iodine $/\text{cm}^3$	Rate $/\text{mol dm}^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$
1	20.0	8.0	0	4.0	8×10^{-5}
2	10.0	8.0	10.0	4.0	4×10^{-5}
3	20.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4×10^{-5}

(i) Explain why water is added in experiments 2 and 3.

(1)

(ii) Show how you would use the data in the table to deduce the order of reaction with respect to propanone and hydrogen ions. Write the rate equation for the reaction.

(3)

(Total for Question 19 = 13 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 50 MARKS



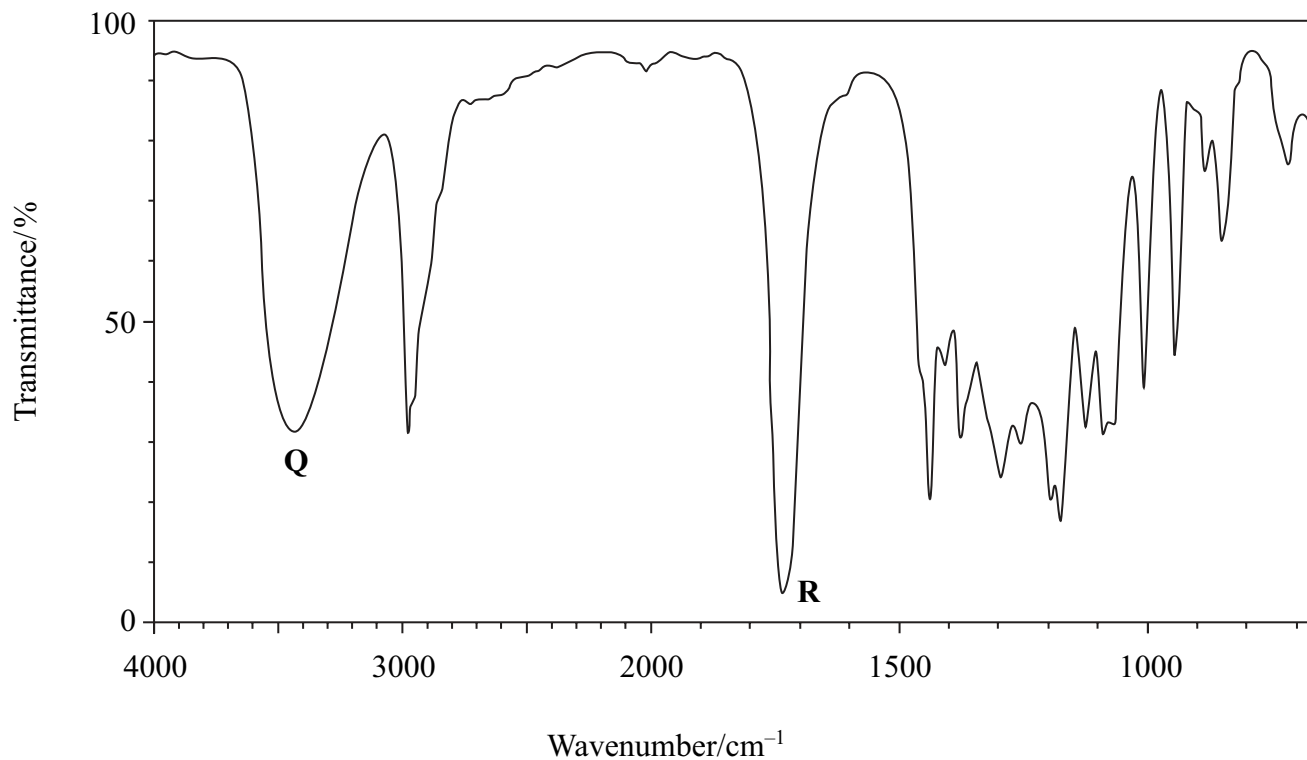
SECTION C

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

20 An organic compound **X** is an ester found in orange peel and has the molecular formula $C_5H_{10}O_3$.

(a) Identify the bonds responsible for the peaks labelled **Q** and **R** in the infrared spectrum of **X** shown below, referring to your data booklet.

(2)

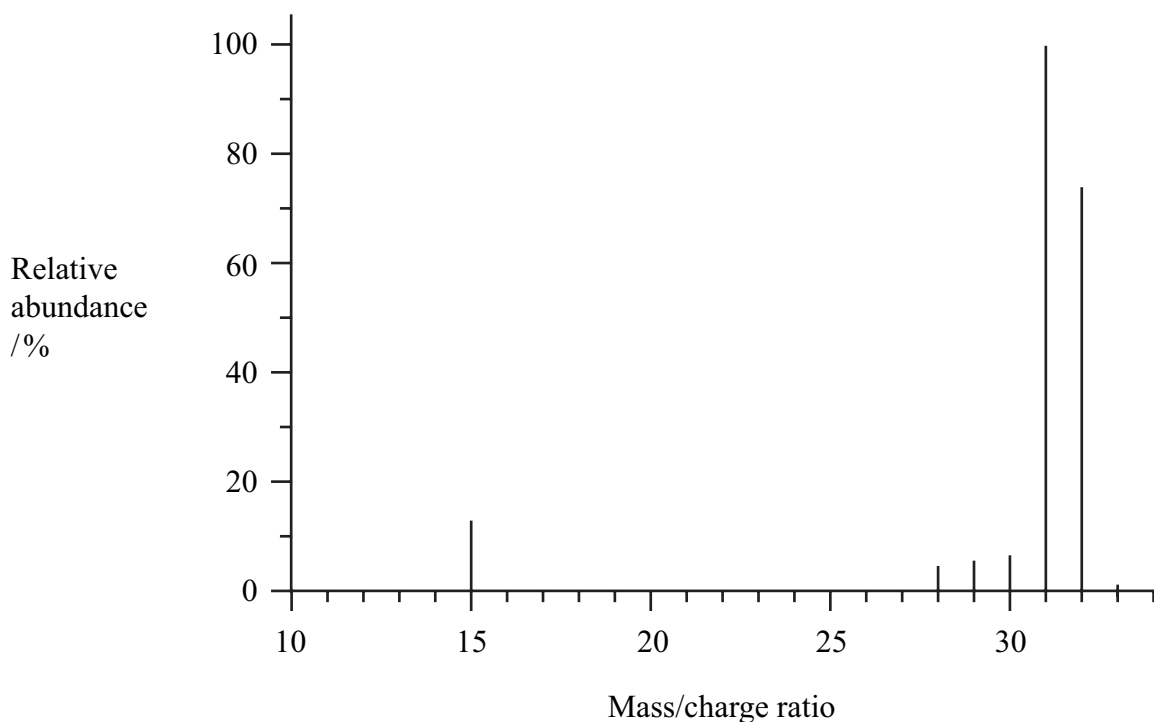


Q

R



(b) **X** was heated under reflux with dilute sulfuric acid. The resulting mixture was distilled and a liquid **Y** was collected. The mass spectrum of **Y** is shown below.



(i) Identify **Y**, by name or formula, using the information available. Use **two** pieces of data from the mass spectrum to support your answer.

(2)

(ii) The identity of **Y** could be confirmed using nmr spectroscopy. Predict the number of peaks in the low resolution proton nmr spectrum of **Y**. Give the chemical shift range for each peak, referring to your data booklet.

(2)



(c) A second product from the reaction of **X** with hydrochloric acid is **Z**, which has the molecular formula $C_4H_8O_3$.

What can you deduce about **Z** from the results of the following tests?

(i) One mole of **Z** reacts with two moles of phosphorus(V) chloride, PCl_5 . (1)

(ii) When sodium carbonate solution is added to **Z**, effervescence is seen. (1)

(iii) **Z** is warmed gently with potassium dichromate(VI) and sulfuric acid. The organic product of the reaction gives a yellow precipitate with 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine (Brady's reagent) but does not react with Tollens' reagent. (1)

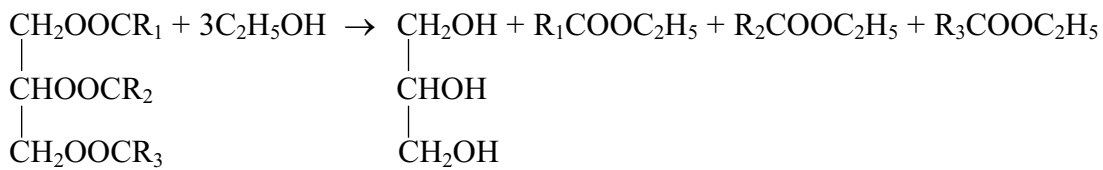
(iv) **Z** reacts with a solution of iodine in sodium hydroxide to produce a yellow precipitate with an antiseptic smell. (1)

(d) Use the results of these tests to deduce the structural formula of **Z** and hence the structural formula of **X**. (2)

(Total for Question 20 = 12 marks)



21 The equation below shows the type of reaction which can be used in the production of biodiesel from vegetable oils.



(a) (i) Name this type of reaction.

(1)

(ii) Suggest why water must not be present when this reaction with ethanol is carried out.

(1)

(b) Give **one** reason why biodiesel is considered a “greener” fuel than diesel produced from crude oil.

(1)



* (c) The products of the type of reaction shown with ethanol can be separated and identified using gas chromatography (GC).

In chromatography, compounds are separated because of the difference in distribution between a mobile phase and a stationary phase.

Explain why this difference in distribution occurs, and contrast the phases used in gas chromatography (GC) and high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC).

(5)

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(Total for Question 21 = 8 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 90 MARKS



The Periodic Table of Elements

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0 (8)																					
6.9 Li lithium 3	9.0 Be beryllium 4	11 Na sodium	12 Mg magnesium	13 B boron 5	14.0 C carbon 6	15 N nitrogen 7	16.0 O oxygen 8	17 F fluorine 9	18 Ar argon 18																			
19 K potassium	20 Ca calcium	21 Sc scandium	22 Ti titanium	23 V vanadium	24 Cr chromium	25 Mn manganese	26 Fe iron	27 Co cobalt	28 Ni nickel	29 Cu copper	30 Zn zinc	31 Ga gallium	32 Ge germanium	33 As arsenic	34 Se selenium	35 Br bromine	36 Kr krypton											
37 Rb rubidium	38 Sr strontium	39 Y yttrium	40 Zr zirconium	41 Nb niobium	42 Mo molybdenum	[43] Tc technetium	44 Ru ruthenium	45 Rh rhodium	46 Pd palladium	47 Ag silver	48 Cd cadmium	49 In indium	50 Sn tin	51 Sb antimony	52 Te tellurium	53 I iodine	54 Xe xenon											
55 Cs caesium	56 Ba barium	57 La* lanthanum	72 Hf hafnium	73 Ta tantalum	74 W tungsten	75 Re rhenium	76 Os osmium	77 Ir iridium	78 Pt platinum	79 Au gold	80 Hg mercury	81 Tl thallium	82 Pb lead	83 Bi bismuth	84 Po polonium	[85] At astatine	[86] Rn radon											
87 Fr francium	88 Ra radium	89 Ac* actinium	104 Rf rutherfordium	105 Db dubnium	106 Sg seaborgium	107 Bh bohrium	108 Hs hassium	109 Mt meitnerium	110 Ds darmstadtium	111 Rg roentgenium	Elements with atomic numbers 112-116 have been reported but not fully authenticated																	
140 Ce cerium	141 Pr praseodymium	142 Nd neodymium	143 Pm promethium	144 Sm samarium	145 Eu europium	146 Gd gadolinium	147 Tb terbium	148 Dy dysprosium	149 Ho holmium	150 Er erbium	151 Tm thulium	152 Yb ytterbium	153 Lu lutetium	154 La* lanthanum	155 Ce cerium	156 Pr praseodymium	157 Nd neodymium	158 Pm promethium	159 Sm samarium	160 Eu europium	161 Gd gadolinium	162 Tb terbium	163 Dy dysprosium	164 Ho holmium	165 Er erbium	166 Tm thulium	167 Yb ytterbium	168 Lu lutetium
174 Th thorium	175 Pa protactinium	176 U uranium	177 Np neptunium	178 Pu plutonium	179 Am americium	180 Cm curium	181 Bk berkelium	182 Cf californium	183 Es einsteinium	184 Fm fermium	185 Md mendelevium	186 No nobelium	187 Lr lawrencium	188 Th thorium	189 Pa protactinium	190 U uranium	191 Np neptunium	192 Pu plutonium	193 Am americium	194 Cm curium	195 Bk berkelium	196 Cf californium	197 Es einsteinium	198 Fm fermium	199 Md mendelevium	200 No nobelium	201 Lr lawrencium	

* Lanthanide series

* Actinide series

Key

relative atomic mass
atomic symbol
name
atomic (proton) number

1.0
H
hydrogen
1

