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Chemistry

Higher level

Paper 1

Friday 14 May 2021 (morning)

1 hour

Instructions to candidates

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer all the questions.
- For each question, choose the answer you consider to be the best and indicate your choice on the answer sheet provided.
- The periodic table is provided for reference on page 2 of this examination paper.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is **[40 marks]**.

The Periodic Table

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1 H 1.01	2 He 4.00	3 Li 6.94	4 Be 9.01	5 B 10.81	6 C 12.01	7 N 14.01	8 O 16.00	9 F 19.00	10 Ne 20.18	11 Na 22.99	12 Mg 24.31	13 Al 26.98	14 Si 28.09	15 P 30.97	16 S 32.07	17 Cl 35.45	18 Ar 39.95
19 K 39.10	20 Ca 40.08	21 Sc 44.96	22 Ti 47.87	23 V 50.94	24 Cr 52.00	25 Mn 54.94	26 Fe 55.85	27 Co 58.93	28 Ni 58.69	29 Cu 63.55	30 Zn 65.38	31 Ga 69.72	32 Ge 72.63	33 As 74.92	34 Se 78.96	35 Br 79.90	36 Kr 83.90
37 Rb 85.47	38 Sr 87.62	39 Y 88.91	40 Zr 91.22	41 Nb 92.91	42 Mo 95.96	43 Tc (98)	44 Ru 101.07	45 Rh 102.91	46 Pd 106.42	47 Ag 107.87	48 Cd 112.41	49 In 114.82	50 Sn 118.71	51 Sb 121.76	52 Te 127.60	53 I 126.90	54 Xe 131.29
55 Cs 132.91	56 Ba 137.33	57 † La 138.91	72 Hf 178.49	73 Ta 180.95	74 W 183.84	75 Re 186.21	76 Os 190.23	77 Ir 192.22	78 Pt 195.08	79 Au 196.97	80 Hg 200.59	81 Tl 204.38	82 Pb 207.2	83 Bi 208.98	84 Po (209)	85 At (210)	86 Rn (222)
87 Fr (223)	88 Ra (226)	89 † Ac (227)	104 Rf (267)	105 Db (268)	106 Sg (269)	107 Bh (270)	108 Hs (269)	109 Mt (278)	110 Ds (281)	111 Rg (281)	112 Cn (285)	113 Unt (286)	114 Uug (289)	115 Uup (288)	116 Uuh (293)	117 Uus (294)	118 Uuo (294)

Atomic number
Element
Relative atomic mass

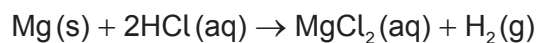
†

58 Ce 140.12	59 Pr 140.91	60 Nd 144.24	61 Pm (145)	62 Sm 150.36	63 Eu 151.96	64 Gd 157.25	65 Tb 158.93	66 Dy 162.50	67 Ho 164.93	68 Er 167.26	69 Tm 168.93	70 Yb 173.05	71 Lu 174.97
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‡

90 Th 232.04	91 Pa 231.04	92 U 238.03	93 Np (237)	94 Pu (244)	95 Am (243)	96 Cm (247)	97 Bk (247)	98 Cf (251)	99 Es (252)	100 Fm (257)	101 Md (258)	102 No (259)	103 Lr (262)
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1. 0.20 mol of magnesium is mixed with 0.10 mol of hydrochloric acid.



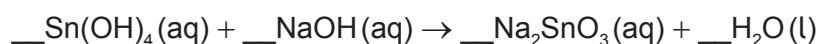
Which is correct?

	Limiting reagent	Maximum yield of H ₂ / mol
A.	HCl	0.10
B.	Mg	0.20
C.	HCl	0.05
D.	Mg	0.10

2. Which amount, in mol, of sodium chloride is needed to make 250 cm³ of 0.10 mol dm⁻³ solution?

- A. 4.0×10^{-4}
 B. 0.025
 C. 0.40
 D. 25

3. What is the sum of the coefficients when the equation is balanced with whole numbers?



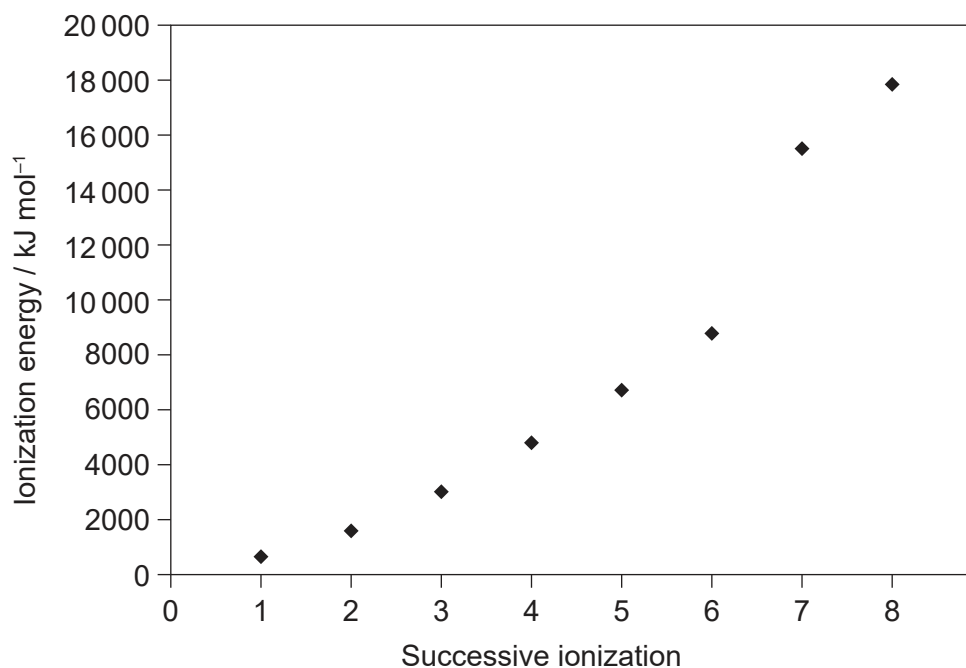
- A. 4
 B. 5
 C. 6
 D. 7

4. What is represented by “2-” in ${}^A_Z\text{X}^{2-}$?

- A. loss of electron
 B. gain of electron
 C. loss of proton
 D. gain of proton

Turn over

5. The first eight successive ionization energies for an element are shown. In which group is the element?



- A. 6
 B. 7
 C. 8
 D. 17
6. Which property increases down group 1?
- A. atomic radius
 B. electronegativity
 C. first ionization energy
 D. melting point
7. Which is a d-block element?
- A. Ca
 B. Cf
 C. Cl
 D. Co

8. Which factor does **not** affect the colour of a complex ion?
- A. temperature of the solution
 - B. identity of the ligand
 - C. identity of the metal
 - D. oxidation number of the metal
9. Which compound has the greatest volatility under the same conditions?
- A. SO_2
 - B. SiO_2
 - C. SnO_2
 - D. SrO
10. Which compound has the shortest C to N bond?
- A. HCN
 - B. $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$
 - C. CH_3CHNH
 - D. $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{NH}$
11. Which is the correct order based on **increasing** strength?
- A. covalent bonds < hydrogen bonds < dipole–dipole forces < dispersion forces
 - B. dipole–dipole forces < dispersion forces < hydrogen bonds < covalent bonds
 - C. dispersion forces < dipole–dipole forces < hydrogen bonds < covalent bonds
 - D. dispersion forces < dipole–dipole forces < covalent bonds < hydrogen bonds
12. Which atom has an expanded octet?
- A. C in CO_2
 - B. S in SCl_4
 - C. O in H_2O_2
 - D. P in PCl_3

Turn over

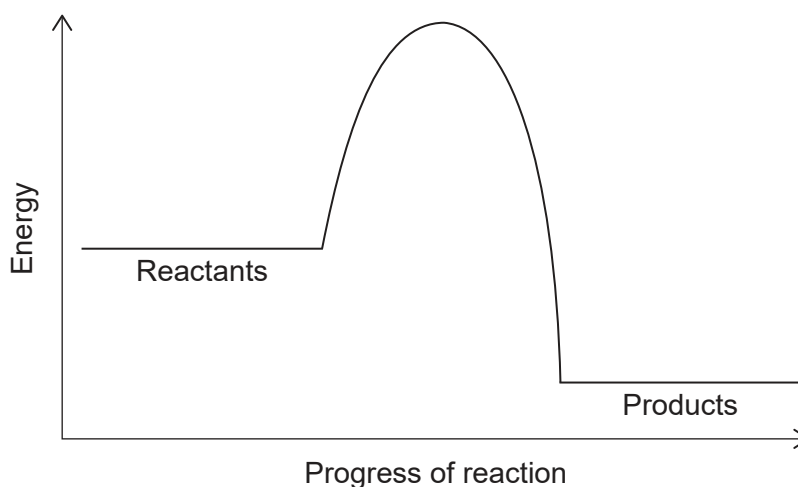
13. What is the electron domain geometry of Si in SiO₂?

- A. bent
- B. linear
- C. square planar
- D. tetrahedral

14. Which describes an exothermic reaction?

	Heat transfer	Enthalpy
A.	from surroundings to system	reactants > products
B.	from surroundings to system	products > reactants
C.	from system to surroundings	products > reactants
D.	from system to surroundings	reactants > products

15. The potential energy profile of a reaction is shown.



What can be determined about stability and energy change from the potential energy profile shown?

	More stable	Reaction
A.	reactants	exothermic
B.	reactants	endothermic
C.	products	exothermic
D.	products	endothermic

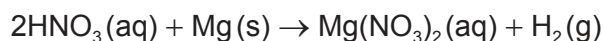
16. Which represents electron affinity?

- A. $\text{Al}^{2+}(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{Al}^{3+}(\text{g}) + \text{e}^{-}$
- B. $\text{C}(\text{g}) + \text{e}^{-} \rightarrow \text{C}^{-}(\text{g})$
- C. $\text{Cl}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 2\text{Cl}(\text{g})$
- D. $\text{S}(\text{s}) \rightarrow \text{S}^{+}(\text{g}) + \text{e}^{-}$

17. Which change results in the largest negative value of ΔS ?

- A. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}(\text{l}) + \text{SOCl}_2(\text{l}) \rightarrow \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{Cl}(\text{l}) + \text{SO}_2(\text{g}) + \text{HCl}(\text{g})$
- B. $\text{CaCO}_3(\text{s}) \rightarrow \text{CaO}(\text{s}) + \text{CO}_2(\text{g})$
- C. $\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l}) \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{s})$
- D. $\text{NH}_3(\text{g}) + \text{HCl}(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{NH}_4\text{Cl}(\text{s})$

18. Which change causes the greatest increase in the initial rate of reaction between nitric acid and magnesium?



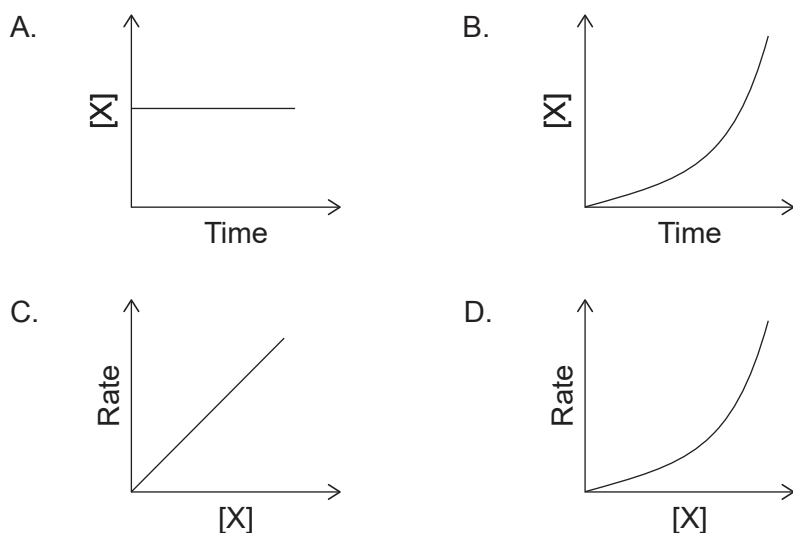
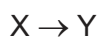
	[HNO ₃]	Size of metal pieces
A.	doubled	halved
B.	doubled	doubled
C.	halved	halved
D.	halved	doubled

19. Which explains increasing rate of reaction with increasing temperature?

	Particles with $E > E_a$	Frequency of collisions
A.	same	same
B.	more	greater
C.	same	greater
D.	more	same

Turn over

20. Which graph represents a second order reaction with respect to X?



21. Which statements are correct about the action of a catalyst in a chemical reaction?

- I. It increases the energy of each collision.
- II. It alters the mechanism of the reaction.
- III. It remains unchanged at the end of the reaction.

- A. I and II only
- B. I and III only
- C. II and III only
- D. I, II and III

22. What effect does a catalyst have on the position of equilibrium and the value of the equilibrium constant, K_c , for an exothermic reaction?

	Position of equilibrium	Value of equilibrium constant
A.	moves to products	increases
B.	stays the same	increases
C.	stays the same	stays the same
D.	moves to products	stays the same

23. Sulfur dioxide reacts with oxygen to form sulfur trioxide.



Which change increases the value of K_c ?

- A. increasing the temperature
 - B. decreasing the temperature
 - C. decreasing $[\text{SO}_2(\text{g})]$
 - D. decreasing $[\text{SO}_3(\text{g})]$
24. Which **cannot** act as a Brønsted–Lowry base?

- A. HPO_4^{2-}
- B. H_2O
- C. CH_4
- D. NH_3

25. Which causes acid deposition?

- A. SO_2
- B. SiO_2
- C. SrO
- D. CO_2

26. Which is correct?

- A. Electrophiles are Brønsted–Lowry acids.
- B. Nucleophiles are Brønsted–Lowry acids.
- C. Electrophiles are Lewis acids.
- D. Nucleophiles are Lewis acids.

Turn over

27. Which compound is acidic in aqueous solution?

- A. KBr
- B. CH_3COONa
- C. NH_4Cl
- D. Na_2CO_3

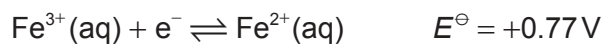
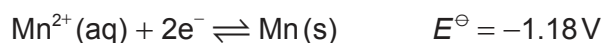
28. What is the oxidation state of oxygen in H_2O_2 ?

- A. –2
- B. –1
- C. +1
- D. +2

29. What are the products of the electrolysis of molten potassium chloride, KCl(l) ?

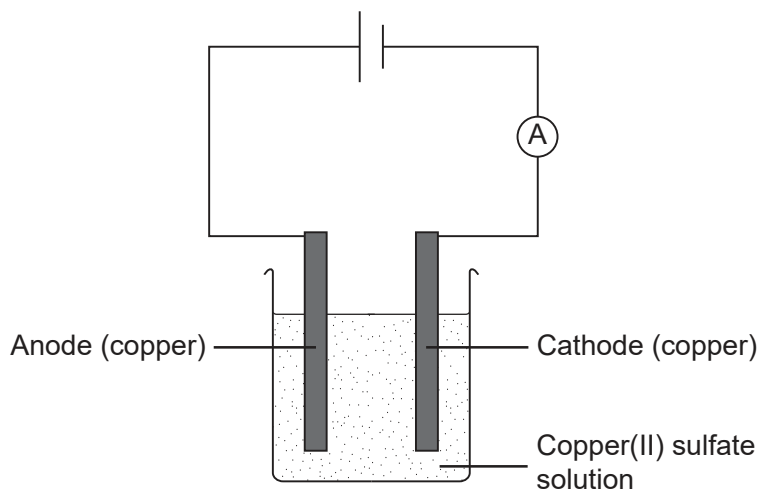
	Anode (positive electrode)	Cathode (negative electrode)
A.	K	Cl
B.	Cl_2	K
C.	Cl	K
D.	K	Cl_2

30. What would be the electrode potential, E^\ominus , of the $\text{Mn}^{2+}(\text{aq})|\text{Mn(s)}$ half-cell if $\text{Fe}^{3+}(\text{aq})|\text{Fe}^{2+}(\text{aq})$ is used as the reference standard?



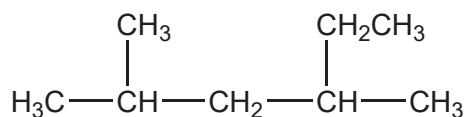
- A. –1.95V
- B. –0.41V
- C. +0.41V
- D. +1.95V

31. What happens to the mass of each copper electrode when aqueous copper(II) sulfate solution is electrolysed?



	Anode (positive electrode)	Cathode (negative electrode)
A.	increases	increases
B.	increases	decreases
C.	decreases	increases
D.	decreases	decreases

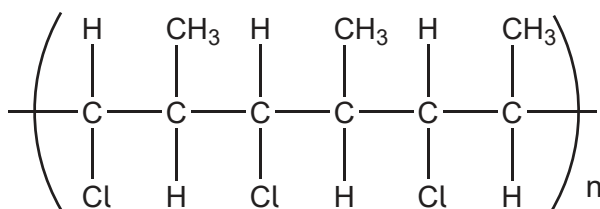
32. What is the IUPAC name of the molecule shown?



- A. 2,4-dimethylhexane
 B. 3,5-dimethylhexane
 C. 2-methyl-4-ethylpentane
 D. 2-ethyl-4-methylpentane

Turn over

33. Which monomer forms the polymer shown?



- A. $\text{CH}(\text{Cl})=\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)$
- B. $\text{CH}_2=\text{C}(\text{Cl})\text{CH}_3$
- C. $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CHCl}$
- D. $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCl}$
34. Which is a propagation step in the free-radical substitution mechanism of ethane with chlorine?
- A. $\text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow 2 \cdot\text{Cl}$
- B. $\cdot\text{C}_2\text{H}_5 + \text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{Cl} + \cdot\text{Cl}$
- C. $\cdot\text{C}_2\text{H}_5 + \cdot\text{Cl} \rightarrow \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{Cl}$
- D. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_6 + \cdot\text{Cl} \rightarrow \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{Cl} + \cdot\text{H}$
35. Which compound shows *cis-trans* isomerism?
- A. $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}=\text{CCl}_2$
- B. $\text{CCl}_2=\text{CH}_2$
- C.
- D.

36. Which compound rotates the plane of plane-polarized light?
- A. $\text{CH}_3\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)\text{ClCH}_3$
 - B. $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CHClCH}_3$
 - C. $\text{CH}_3\text{C}(\text{Cl})_2\text{CH}_3$
 - D. $\text{CH}_3\text{CClBrCH}_3$
37. Which can be reduced to a secondary alcohol?
- A. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{COOH}$
 - B. $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_3$
 - C. $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CHCHO}$
 - D. $\text{CH}_3\text{COC}_2\text{H}_5$
38. Which spectra would show the difference between propan-2-ol, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_3$, and propanal, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CHO}$?
- I. mass
 - II. infrared
 - III. ^1H NMR
- A. I and II only
 - B. I and III only
 - C. II and III only
 - D. I, II and III
39. How should the difference between 27.0 ± 0.3 and 9.0 ± 0.2 be shown?
- A. 18.0 ± 0.1
 - B. 18.0 ± 0.3
 - C. 18.0 ± 0.5
 - D. 18.0 ± 0.6

Turn over

40. What information can be deduced from the splitting pattern of ^1H NMR signals?
- A. total number of hydrogen atoms in a compound
 - B. number of hydrogen atoms on adjacent atom(s)
 - C. functional group on which hydrogen atoms are located
 - D. number of hydrogen atoms in a particular chemical environment
-

References:

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