Name: _____

Class: _____

Date: _____

Quantitative Chemistry part 4 AQA Triple Chemistry

Time: **33 minutes**

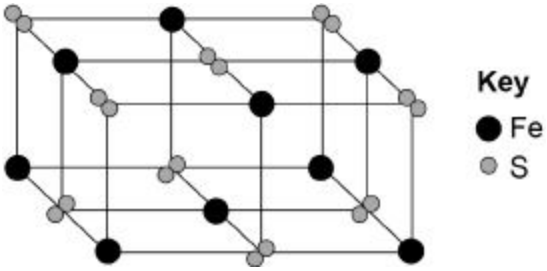
Marks: **31 marks**

Comments:

1. This question is about metals and metal compounds.

(a) Iron pyrites is an ionic compound.

The diagram below shows a structure for iron pyrites.



Determine the formula of iron pyrites.

Use the diagram above.

_____

(1)

(b) An atom of iron is represented as $^{56}_{26}Fe$

Give the number of protons, neutrons and electrons in this atom of iron.

Number of protons _____

Number of neutrons _____

Number of electrons _____

(3)

(c) Iron is a transition metal.

Sodium is a Group 1 metal.

Give **two** differences between the properties of iron and sodium.

1. _____

_____

2. _____

_____

(2)

Nickel is extracted from nickel oxide by reduction with carbon.

(d) Explain why carbon can be used to extract nickel from nickel oxide.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(e) An equation for the reaction is:

$$NiO + C \longrightarrow Ni + CO$$

Calculate the percentage atom economy for the reaction to produce nickel.

Relative atomic masses (A_r): C = 12 Ni = 59

Relative formula mass (M_r): NiO = 75

Give your answer to 3 significant figures.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Percentage atom economy = _____ %

(3)

(Total 11 marks)

2. This question is about atoms.

(a) What does the number 19 represent in $^{19}_{9}F$?

_____

(1)

(b) How many atoms are present in one mole of fluorine atoms?

Tick (✓) **one** box.

2.03×10^{26} ☐

2.06×10^{23} ☐

6.02×10^{23} ☐

6.02×10^{26} ☐

(1)

(c) The plum pudding model of the atom was replaced by the nuclear model.

The nuclear model was developed after the alpha particle scattering experiment.

Compare the plum pudding model with the nuclear model of the atom.

(4)

(d) An element has three isotopes.

The table shows the mass numbers and percentage of each isotope.

	Isotope 1	**Isotope 2**	**Isotope 3**
Mass number	24	25	26
Percentage (%)	78.6	10.1	11.3

Calculate the relative atomic mass (A_r) of the element.

Give your answer to 3 significant figures.

Relative atomic mass = _____

(2)

(Total 8 marks)

3. Citric acid is a weak acid.

(a) Explain what is meant by a weak acid.

(2)

A student titrated citric acid with sodium hydroxide solution.

This is the method used.

1. Pipette 25.0 cm^3 of sodium hydroxide solution into a conical flask.
2. Add a few drops of thymol blue indicator to the sodium hydroxide solution.

   Thymol blue is blue in alkali and yellow in acid.
3. Add citric acid solution from a burette until the end-point was reached.

(b) Explain what would happen at the end-point of this titration.

Refer to the acid, the alkali and the indicator in your answer.

(3)

(c) Explain why a pipette is used to measure the sodium hydroxide solution but a burette is used to measure the citric acid solution

(2)

(d) The table shows the student's results.

	Titration 1	**Titration 2**	**Titration 3**	**Titration 4**	**Titration 5**
Volume of citric acid solution in cm^3	13.50	12.10	11.10	12.15	12.15

The equation for the reaction is:

$$C_6H_8O_7 + 3\ NaOH \longrightarrow C_6H_5O_7Na_3 + 3\ H_2O$$

The concentration of the sodium hydroxide was 0.102 mol / dm^3

Concordant results are those within 0.10 cm^3 of each other.

Calculate the concentration of the citric acid in mol / dm^3

Use only the concordant results from the table in your calculation.

You must show your working.

Concentration = _____ mol / dm^3

(5)

(Total 12 marks)

1. (a) FeS_2

*do **not** accept equations*

1

(b) 26

1

30

1

26

1

must be this order

(c) any **two** from:

- iron has a high(er) melting / boiling point
- iron is dense(r)
- iron is hard(er)

allow iron is less malleable / ductile

- iron is strong(er)
- iron is less reactive

allow specific reactions showing difference in reactivity

- iron has ions with different charges
- iron forms coloured compounds
- iron can be a catalyst

allow iron is magnetic

allow the converse statements for sodium
allow transition metal for iron
allow Group 1 metal for sodium

ignore references to atomic structure

ignore iron rusts

2

(d) carbon is more reactive (than nickel)

allow converse

1

(so) carbon will displace / replace nickel (from nickel oxide)

allow (so) nickel ions gain electrons

or

(so) carbon will remove oxygen (from nickel oxide)

allow (so) carbon transfers electrons to nickel (ions)

1

(e) (total M_r of reactants =) 87

1

(percentage atom economy)

$$= \frac{59}{87} \times 100$$

allow (percentage atom economy)

$$= \frac{59}{\text{incorrectly calculated } M_r} \times 100$$

1

= 67.8 (%)

allow an answer from an incorrect calculation to 3 sig figs

1

*an answer of 67.8 (%) scores **3** marks*

*an answer of 67.8160919 (%) or correctly rounded answer to 2, 4 or more sig figs scores **2** marks*

an incorrect answer for one step does not prevent allocation of marks for subsequent steps

[11]

2. (a) mass number

allow the number of protons + neutrons

1

(b) 6.02×10^{23}

1

(c) **Level 2 (3-4 marks):**
Scientifically relevant features are identified; the ways in which they are similar / different is made clear.

Level 1 (1-2 marks):
Relevant features are identified and differences noted.

Level 0
No relevant content.

Indicative content

similarities
- both have positive charges
- both have (negative) electrons
- neither has neutrons

differences

plum pudding model	**nuclear model**
ball of positive charge (spread throughout)	positive charge concentrated at the centre
electrons spread throughout (embedded in the ball of positive charge)	electrons outside the nucleus
no empty space in the atom	most of the atom is empty space
mass spread throughout	mass concentrated at the centre

4

(d) $\frac{(24 \times 78.6) + (25 \times 0.1) + (26 \times 11.3)}{100}$

or
(24 × 0.786) + (25 × 0.101) +
(26 × 0.113)

1

= 24.3

1

*an answer of 24.3 scores **2** marks*

[8]

3. (a) produces H^+ / hydrogen ions in aqueous solution

1

(but is) only partially / slightly ionised

1

(b) indicator changes colour

1

from blue to yellow

allow from blue to green

1

(when) the acid and alkali are (exactly) neutralised
or
(when) no excess of either acid or alkali

1

(c) pipette measures one fixed volume (accurately)

1

(but) burette measures variable volumes (accurately)

1

(d) $\frac{12.10 + 12.15 + 12.15}{3}$

1

(mean titre =) 12.13(3) (cm^3)

1

(moles NaOH = conc × vol) = 0.00255

1

(moles citric acid = $\frac{1}{3}$ moles NaOH) = 0.00085

1

(conc acid = moles / vol) = 0.0701 (mol / dm^3)

allow ecf from steps 1, 2, 3 and / or 4

*allow an answer of 0.0701 (mol / dm^3) without working for **1** mark only*

1

[12]