



Rewarding Learning

General Certificate of Secondary Education
2015

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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GCSE Chemistry

Unit 1
Higher Tier



[GCH12]

TUESDAY 9 JUNE, AFTERNOON

TIME

1 hour 30 minutes, plus your additional time allowance.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided at the top of this page.

You must answer the questions in the spaces provided.

Do not write outside the boxed area on each page or on blank pages.

Complete in blue or black ink only.

Answer **all five** questions.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The total mark for this paper is 100.

Figures in brackets printed down the right-hand side of pages indicate the marks awarded to each question or part question.

Quality of written communication will be assessed in Questions **2(c)(ii)** and **3(e)**.

A Data Leaflet, which includes a Periodic Table of the Elements, is included in this question paper.

9372.02 ML



20GCH1201

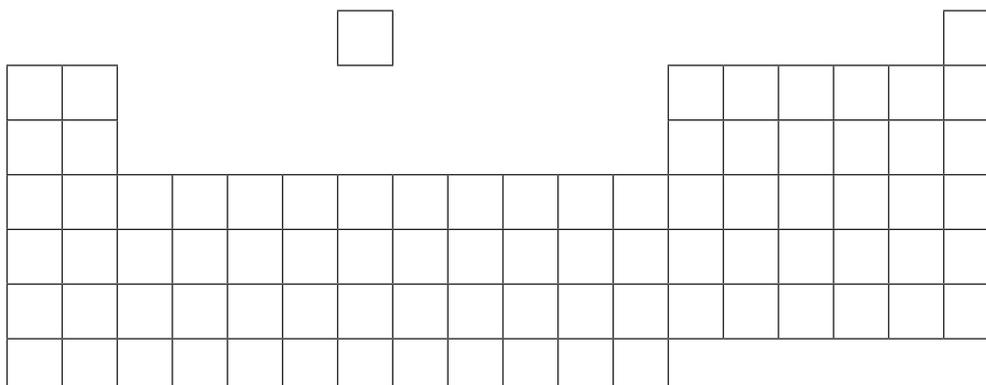
- 1 The Periodic Table has been developed over many years by different scientists. Each scientist produced a Periodic Table with different characteristics. These changes made the Periodic Table we use today.

(a) Fill in the names of the scientists in the table below.

Characteristic of the Periodic Table	Name of Scientist
Law of octaves	
Spaces for undiscovered elements	

[2]

(b) Look at the diagram below. It shows an outline of the modern Periodic Table.



Look at the information about elements below. Each piece of information has a letter, **A**, **B**, **C** or **D**. Put each letter in the correct box on the outline of the Periodic Table below.

- A** a gas which burns with a pop
- B** the least reactive alkali metal
- C** the element in Period 3 and Group 2
- D** a metal which is a liquid at room temperature

[4]



- (c) Look at the table below. It shows six elements and the electronic configuration of their atoms. The elements are represented by the letters **P–U** (these are not symbols of the elements).

Element	Electronic configuration
P	2,6
Q	2,8,1
R	2,8,2
S	2,8,7
T	2,8,8
U	2,8,8,1

Identify the following elements. Do this by using the letters **P–U**. Each letter may be used once, more than once or not at all.

- (i) Two elements in the same Group _____ and _____
- (ii) An element in Period 2 _____
- (iii) A noble gas _____
- (iv) An alkaline earth metal _____

[4]

- (d) The halogens are found in Group 7 of the Periodic Table. All of the halogens react with sodium.

- (i) Write a balanced symbol equation for the reaction of sodium with chlorine.

_____ [3]

- (ii) Sodium reacts vigorously with chlorine.

Name a halogen which reacts even more vigorously with sodium.

_____ [1]

[Turn over

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- (e) The halogens chlorine, bromine and iodine, were added to solutions of different halide ions. The results are recorded in the table below.

Halogen	Solution of halide ion		
	Sodium chloride	Sodium bromide	Sodium iodide
Chlorine		orange solution produced	brown solution produced
Bromine	no reaction		brown solution produced
Iodine	no reaction	no reaction	

- (i) Explain why there is no reaction between sodium chloride and bromine.

[1]

- (ii) Write a balanced symbol equation for the reaction between sodium bromide and chlorine.

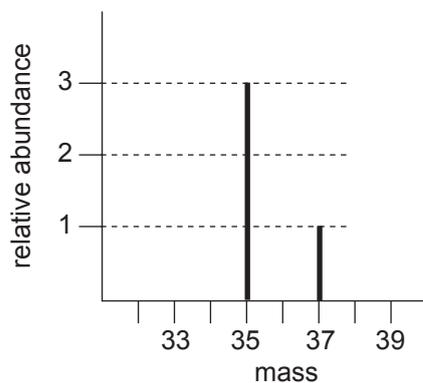
[3]

- (iii) Write down the name of the type of reaction in (e)(ii).

[1]



- (f) A sample of chlorine atoms was analysed in a mass spectrometer. The mass spectrum obtained is shown below.

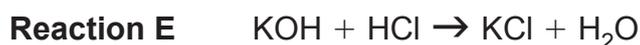
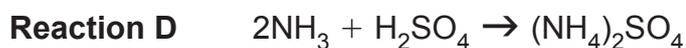
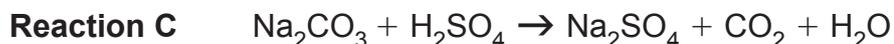
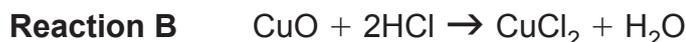


Use data from the mass spectrum to calculate the relative atomic mass of chlorine. **You must show your working out.**

Relative atomic mass = _____ [3]



2 (a) The following balanced symbol equations show reactions of some acids:



Below you are asked to write down **names**. **Do not** write a chemical formula.

(i) Write down the **name** of a weak alkali from the equations above.

_____ [1]

(ii) Write down the **name** of a salt of a transition metal from the equations above.

_____ [1]

(iii) Describe a chemical test for the gas produced in **Reaction C**. Include observations for a positive test.

_____ [3]

(iv) Write down the **name** of the salt produced in **Reaction D**.

_____ [1]

(v) Reaction E is an example of a neutralisation reaction. Write an **ionic** equation, including state symbols, for **Reaction E**.

_____ [3]



(b) Excess copper(II) carbonate is added to dilute nitric acid to form copper(II) nitrate solution. The reaction is exothermic.

(i) Write a balanced symbol equation for the reaction of copper(II) carbonate with nitric acid.

_____ [3]

(ii) What colour is the solution formed in this reaction?

_____ [1]

(iii) Write down the **name** of the separation technique used to remove the excess copper(II) carbonate from the solution.

_____ [1]

(iv) Describe how you would confirm experimentally that the reaction is exothermic.

_____ [2]

[Turn over

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3 Magnesium and chlorine react together to form the ionic compound magnesium chloride.

(a) Name and describe the type of bonding in **magnesium**.

Name: _____

Description _____

_____ [3]

(b) (i) Write the formula for magnesium chloride.

_____ [1]

[Turn over

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(ii) Explain how magnesium chloride is formed from atoms of magnesium and chlorine. Do this using **dot and cross** diagrams. Include the charge on each ion.

[6]



(c) (i) Magnesium chloride is a white crystalline solid at room temperature. Write down two other physical properties of magnesium chloride.

1. _____

2. _____

_____ [2]

(ii) Write down the name of one other compound with similar bonding and physical properties to magnesium chloride.

_____ [1]

(d) Chlorine also bonds with hydrogen to form the compound hydrogen chloride.

Draw a **dot and cross** diagram to show the bonding in hydrogen chloride and **label a lone pair of electrons**. Your diagrams should only show outer shell electrons.

[3]

[Turn over

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4 The solubility of solids such as ammonium dichromate and ammonium chloride changes with temperature.

(a) (i) What does solubility mean?

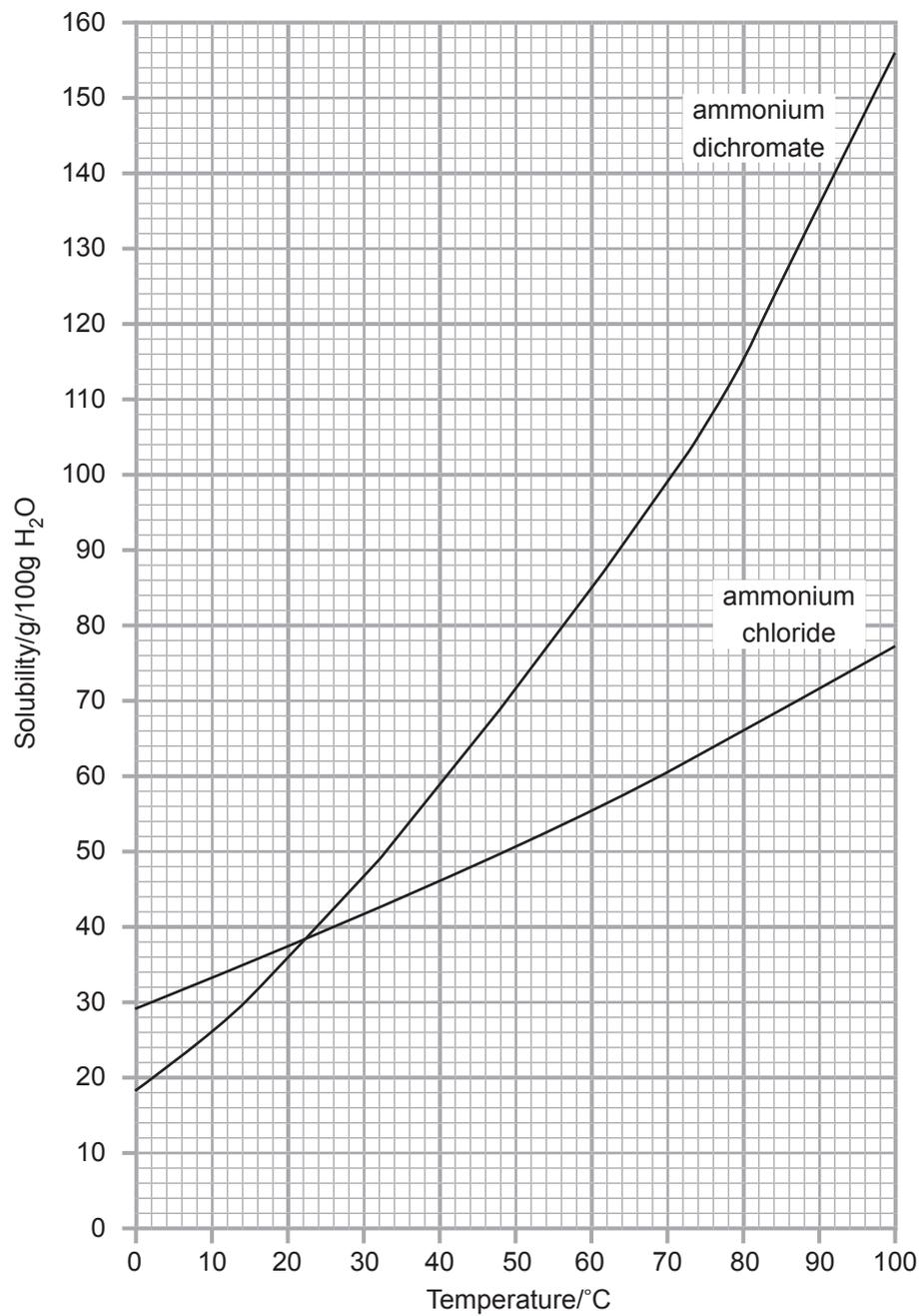
[4]

(ii) Write the formula for ammonium dichromate.

[1]



Look at the graph below. It shows the solubility curves for ammonium dichromate and ammonium chloride. Use the graph to answer parts (b) and (c).



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(b) (i) At what temperature does ammonium chloride have a solubility of 55g/100g H₂O?

_____ [1]

(ii) At what temperature do both salts have the same solubility?

_____ [1]

(iii) Why does the x-axis not go below 0 °C or above 100 °C?

_____ [1]

(c) A concentrated solution of ammonium dichromate at 60 °C which is **not saturated** contains 30 g of ammonium dichromate dissolved in 50 g of water.

The concentrated solution was cooled from 60 °C to 20 °C. Calculate the mass of solid that crystallises out of solution.

Mass of solid = _____ g [3]

[Turn over

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5 Tooth whitening is not a modern invention. Ancient Romans used urine and goats' milk to whiten their teeth. A chemical called urea which is present in the urine bleaches teeth.

(a) Urea contains 20.00 % carbon, 6.66 % hydrogen, 46.67 % nitrogen and 26.67 % oxygen. Determine the empirical formula of urea.

(Relative atomic masses: H=1; C=12; N=14; O=16)

Empirical formula = _____ [5]



- (b) Today, most teeth whitening kits contain the chemical carbamide peroxide which breaks down in the mouth into urea and hydrogen peroxide. During the bleaching process the hydrogen peroxide decomposes to produce water and oxygen.



Calculate the mass of oxygen produced from 5.1 g of hydrogen peroxide.

(Relative atomic masses: H = 1; O = 16)

Mass of oxygen = _____ [5]



(c) Some whitening toothpastes contain hydrated silica, $\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Hydrated silica acts as an abrasive to remove stains and polish teeth.

(i) Hydrated silica contains water of crystallisation. What does 'water of crystallisation' mean?

[2]

(ii) Calculate the percentage of water of crystallisation that is in hydrated silica. (Relative atomic masses: H = 1; O = 16; Si = 28)

Percentage of water = _____ % [3]

(iii) Silica has a structure similar to diamond. Write down the name of this type of structure.

[1]



(iv) Hydrated aluminium oxide, $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$, may be used as an alternative abrasive.

To find out the degree of hydration in hydrated aluminium oxide, 3.12 g of hydrated aluminium oxide were heated to constant mass. 2.04 g of anhydrous aluminium oxide remained.

Find the value of n in $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
(Relative atomic masses: $\text{H} = 1$; $\text{O} = 16$; $\text{Al} = 27$)

$n =$ _____ [6]

THIS IS THE END OF THE QUESTION PAPER

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DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE

For Examiner's use only	
Question Number	Marks
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

Total Marks	
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Examiner Number

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