## **CHEMISTRY**

## **UNIT 2(IAL)** 2019 — 2023

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1	■ (WCH11/2(IAL)	Summer 2019 (	JI) =	Energetics.	Group Chemistry.	. Halogenoalkanes And Alcohols

Calcium carbonate reacts with hydrochloric acid.

$$CaCO_3(s) + 2HCl(aq) \rightarrow CaCl_2(aq) + H_2O(l) + CO_2(g)$$

Which factor does **not** affect the rate of this reaction?

- A concentration
- B pressure
- C surface area
- **D** temperature

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2 - (WCH11/2(IAL)\_Summer\_2019\_Q2) - Energetics, Group Chemistry, Halogenoalkanes And Alcohols

The rate of a reaction doubles for each 10 K increase in temperature. If the temperature of this reaction is increased from 298 K to 358 K the rate of the reaction increases by a factor of

- B 12
- **D** 64

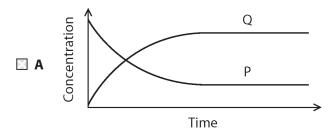
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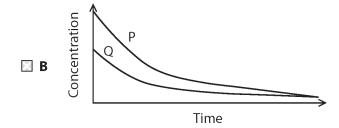
3 - (WCH11/2(IAL)\_Summer\_2019\_Q3) - Energetics, Group Chemistry, Halogenoalkanes And Alcohols

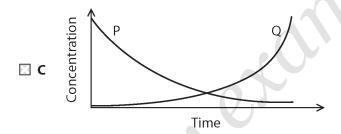
A large amount of P is added to a small amount of Q. A reversible reaction occurs in which P reacts to form Q.

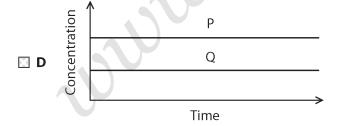
$$P \mathrel{\rightleftharpoons} Q$$

Which graph shows how the concentrations of P and Q change as the reaction reaches equilibrium?









 $\textbf{4} \quad \textbf{-} \ (\text{WCH11/2(IAL)\_Summer\_2019\_Q4}) \quad \textbf{-} \ \textit{Energetics, Group Chemistry, Halogenoalkanes And Alcohols}$ 

Which equilibrium shifts to the right-hand side when the pressure in the system **decreases** at constant temperature?

- $\square$  A  $N_2(g) + 3H_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2NH_3(g)$
- $\blacksquare$  **B**  $F_2(g) + H_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2HF(g)$
- $\square$  **C**  $C_6H_6(g) + 3H_2(g) \rightleftharpoons C_6H_{12}(g)$
- $\square$  **D** 2NOCl(g)  $\rightleftharpoons$  2NO(g) + Cl<sub>2</sub>(g)

= (WCH11/2(IAL)_Summer_2019_Q5) = Energetics, Group Chemistry, Halogenoalkanes And Alcohols					
Potassium chloride reacts with concentrated sulfuric acid, producing misty fumes. It can be deduced that					
A sulfuric acid is acting as an oxidising agent					
■ B chloride ions are acting as an oxidising agent					
C hydrogen chloride is formed in the reaction					
☑ D chlorine is formed in the reaction					

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6 - (WCH11/2(IAL)\_Summer\_2019\_Q6) - Energetics, Group Chemistry, Halogenoalkanes And Alcohols

The oxidation number of sulfur in the sulfate ion,  $SO_4^{2-}$ , is

- $\mathbf{A} 2$
- B +4
- C +6
- □ +8

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Which of these is a disproportionation reaction?

- $\square$  A 2NaOH + H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>  $\rightarrow$  Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> + 2H<sub>2</sub>O
- **B** 6NaOH + 3Br<sub>2</sub>  $\rightarrow$  5NaBr + NaBrO<sub>3</sub> + 3H<sub>2</sub>O
- $\square$  C 2NaOH + 2Al + 2H<sub>2</sub>O  $\rightarrow$  2NaAlO<sub>2</sub> + 3H<sub>2</sub>
- $\square$  **D** NaOH + CO<sub>2</sub>  $\rightarrow$  NaHCO<sub>3</sub>

**8** - (WCH11/2(IAL)\_Summer\_2019\_Q8) - Energetics, Group Chemistry, Halogenoalkanes And Alcohols

Which of these sulfates is the **least** soluble in water?

- A CaSO<sub>4</sub>
- ☑ B BaSO<sub>4</sub>
- $\square$  **C** K<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>
- ☑ D Rb₂SO₄

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9 - (WCH11/2(IAL)\_Summer\_2019\_Q9) - Energetics, Group Chemistry, Halogenoalkanes And Alcohols

Use the data shown.

$$\mathsf{CH_4}(g) + 2\mathsf{F}_2(g) \to \mathsf{CF_4}(g) + 2\mathsf{H}_2(g) \qquad \Delta H^\Theta = -858\,\mathsf{kJ}\,\mathsf{mol}^{-1}$$

$$C(s) + 2F_2(g) \rightarrow CF_4(g)$$
  $\Delta H^{\Theta} = -933 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ 

What is the standard enthalpy change of formation of methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) in kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>?

- **A** -1791
- ☑ B -75
- **D** +1791

Which equation represents the standard enthalpy change of atomisation of bromine?

- $\square$  **A**  $Br_2(g) \rightarrow 2Br(g)$
- $\blacksquare$  **B** Br<sub>2</sub>(l)  $\rightarrow$  2Br(g)
- $\square$  **C**  $\frac{1}{2}Br_2(l) \rightarrow Br(g)$
- $\square$  **D**  $\frac{1}{2}Br_2(g) \rightarrow Br(g)$

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## ANSWERS

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A-LEVEL EDEXCEL	CHEMISTRY - 2 IAL	CH2 - Energetics, Group Chemistry,
1 - (WCH11/2(IAL)_Summer_2019_Q1) - Energy	etics, Group Chemistry, Halogenoalkanes And Alcohols	
В		
2 - (WCH11/2(IAL)_Summer_2019_Q2) - Energe	etics, Group Chemistry, Halogenoalkanes And Alcohols	
D		
3 - (WCH11/2(IAL)_Summer_2019_Q3) - Energy	etics, Group Chemistry, Halogenoalkanes And Alcohols	
A		
<b>4</b> - (WCH11/2(IAL)_Summer_2019_Q4) - Energe	etics, Group Chemistry, Halogenoalkanes And Alcohols	
D	•	x Q •
5 - (WCH11/2(IAL)_Summer_2019_Q5) - Energe	etics, Group Chemistry, Halogenoalkanes And Alcohols	
С		
6 - (WCH11/2(IAL)_Summer_2019_Q6) - Energe	etics, Group Chemistry, Halogenoalkanes And Alcohols	
С		
7 - (WCH11/2(IAL)_Summer_2019_Q7) - Energy	etics, Group Chemistry, Halogenoalkanes And Alcohols	
В		
8 - (WCH11/2(IAL)_Summer_2019_Q8) - Energe	etics, Group Chemistry, Halogenoalkanes And Alcohols	
В		
9 - (WCH11/2(IAL)_Summer_2019_Q9) - Energe	etics, Group Chemistry, Halogenoalkanes And Alcohols	
В		
10 - (WCH11/2(IAL)_Summer_2019_Q10) - Ene	ergetics, Group Chemistry, Halogenoalkanes And Alcohols	
В		