

Cambridge International AS & A Level

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CHEMISTRY 9701/02

Paper 2 AS Level Structured Questions

For examination from 2022

SPECIMEN PAPER

1 hour 15 minutes

You must answer on the question paper.

No additional materials are needed.

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer all questions.
- Use a black or dark blue pen. You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes at the top of the page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- Do not write on any bar codes.
- You may use a calculator.
- You should show all your working and use appropriate units.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].

This document has 18 pages. Blank pages are indicated.

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1 The properties of elements and their compounds show similarities, differences and trends depending on the positions of the elements in the Periodic Table.

(a) The positions of some elements are shown.

Li									F	Ne
	Mg									
							Ga			
Cs	Ва								At	

Fig. 1.1

Using Fig. 1.1 identify the element that forms a soluble hydroxide and an insoluble sulfate.	(i)
[1	
Using Fig. 1.1 identify the most volatile element in a group that contains elements in a three states of matter at room temperature and pressure.	(ii)
[1	
Using Fig. 1.1 identify the element that forms the largest cation.	(iii)
[1	

(b) Fig. 1.2 shows the relative first ionisation energies of six successive elements in the Periodic Table

The letters are **not** the symbols of the elements.

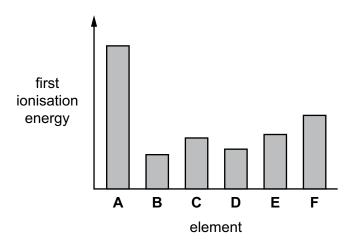


Fig. 1.2

(i)	Define first ionisation energy.	
		[2
(ii)	Suggest why the first ionisation energy of B is much less than that of A in Fig 1.2.	
		[3

(c) (i) On Fig. 1.3, sketch a graph to show the trend in the atomic radius of successive elements in Period 3.

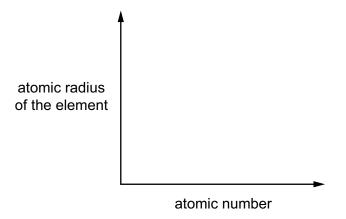


	Fig. 1.3	[1]
(ii)	Explain your answer to (c)(i).	
		[3]
		[Total: 12]

2

(a)	(i)	Describe in simple terms the structure of solid C_{60} .	
			 . [2
	(ii)	C ₆₀ sublimes (turns directly from solid to gas) at approximately 800 K.	-
		$C_{60}(s) \rightarrow C_{60}(g)$	
		Diamond also sublimes but only above 3800 K.	
		$C_{diamond}(s) \rightarrow C(g)$	
		Explain why C ₆₀ and diamond sublime at such different temperatures.	
			. [4]
(b)		forms hydrocarbons with similar chemical properties to those of alkenes. One s lrocarbon is ${\sf C_{60}H_{18}}$.	uch
	(i)	Define hydrocarbon.	
	.,	,	
			[1] .
			F - 1

(ii) $C_{60}H_{18}$ is an alkene.

		State a test to indicate the presence of double bonds between carbon atoms in alkene molecules.
		[1]
	(iii)	State the observations seen when the test in (b)(ii) is carried out on an alkene.
		[1]
(c)	0.14 a pr	14 g of C_{60} is placed in a 100 cm 3 container of hydrogen gas at a temperature of 20 °C and ressure of 1.00 $ imes$ 10 5 Pa.
		container is heated to make the C_{60} and hydrogen gas react. The reaction occurs as wn in the equation.
		$C_{60}(s) + xH_2(g) \rightarrow C_{60}H_{2x}(s)$
		er the reaction, the container is allowed to cool to 20 °C. The pressure decreases to 1 \times 10 4 Pa. All of the $\rm C_{60}$ has reacted.
	(i)	Name the type of reaction that occurs.
		[1]
	(ii)	Calculate the amount, in moles, of C ₆₀ that reacts.
		amount of C ₆₀ = mol [1]
	(iii)	Calculate the amount, in moles, of hydrogen gas that reacted with the $\mathrm{C}_{60}.$ Show your working.
		amount of hydrogen gas = mol [3]

	(iv)	Use your answers from (c)(ii) and (c)(iii) to deduce the molecular formula of the hydrocarbon, $\rm C_{60}H_{2x}$.
		(If you were unable to calculate the amount of hydrogen gas, assume that 0.00240 mol of hydrogen gas reacts. This is not the correct value.) Show your working.
		molecular formula =[2]
(d)	Silic	con shows the same type of bonding and structure as diamond.
	Silic	con reacts with magnesium to form Mg ₂ Si.
		d ${\rm Mg_2Si}$ reacts with dilute hydrochloric acid to form gaseous ${\rm SiH_4}$ and a solution of gnesium chloride.
	(i)	Construct an equation for this reaction. Include state symbols.
		[2]
	(ii)	Predict the shape of the SiH ₄ molecule.
		[1]
		[Total: 19]

3

Cal	cium	and its compounds have a large variety of applications.
(a)	Cald	cium metal reacts readily with most acids.
	Whe	en calcium metal is placed in dilute sulfuric acid, it reacts vigorously at first.
		er a short time, a layer of calcium sulfate forms on the calcium metal and the reaction is. Some of the calcium metal and dilute sulfuric acid remain unreacted.
	Sug	gest an explanation for these observations.
		[1]
(b)		cium ethanedioate is formed when calcium reacts with ethanedioic acid, HOOCCOOH.
	(i)	State the full electronic configuration of the cation in calcium ethanedioate.
		[1]
	(ii)	Deduce the charge on the cation.
		[1]
	(iii)	Draw the fully displayed formula of ethanedioic acid.

[1]

(c)		cium chlorate(I), $Ca(ClO)_2$, is used as an alternative to sodium chlorate(I), $NaClO$ ne household products.	, in
	(i)	The chlorate(I) ion is formed when cold aqueous sodium hydroxide reacts with chlorid	ne.
		Write an ionic equation for this reaction. State symbols are not required.	
			. [1]
	(ii)	The chlorate(I) ion is unstable and decomposes when heated as shown.	
		$3ClO^- \rightarrow 2Cl^- + ClO_3^-$	
		This reaction can be described as a disproportionation reaction.	
		Describe what is meant by disproportionation reaction.	
			. [1]
	(iii)	Deduce the oxidation number of chlorine in each species for the equation in (c)(ii).	
		Complete the boxes.	
		$3ClO^- \rightarrow 2Cl^- + ClO_3^-$	
		oxidation number of chlorine +1	
			[1]

(d) Calcium carbonate reacts with 2-hydroxypropanoic acid to form product Y.

2-hydroxypropanoic acid

Υ

Fig. 3.1

(i) Identify the **two** other products of the reaction of 2-hydroxypropanoic acid with calcium carbonate.

.....[1]

Two possible methods of making 2-hydroxypropanoic acid are shown in Fig. 3.2.

Fig. 3.2

(ii) State suitable reagents and conditions for reactions 1 and 3.

reaction 1	
reaction 3	
	[4]

(iii) Deduce the type of reaction that occurs in reaction 2.

.....[1]

(iv) The reagent for reaction 4 is NaBH₄.

Identify the role of NaBH₄ in this reaction.

.....[1]

(v)	2-hydroxypropanoic acid has a chiral centre.
;	State what is meant by chiral centre.
	[1]
	[Total: 15]

4 A reaction scheme involving cyclohexane is shown in Fig. 4.1.

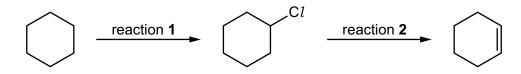


Fig. 4.1

Reaction 1 involves a free radical substitution mechanism.

(a) State the essential condition required for reaction 1 to occur. [1]

(b) Complete Table 4.1 to give details of the mechanism in reaction **1**. Include curly arrows to show the movement of electrons occurring in the termination step.

Table 4.1

name of step	equation
	Cl₂ → 2Cl•
propagation	+ Cl• +
	+ Cl ₂ + Cl•
termination	C1

[5]

(c) Deduce the type of reaction that occurs in reaction 2.

......[1]

(d) Hex-3-ene is an isomer of cyclohexane. Hex-3-ene can be converted into propanoic acid.

reaction 3 hex-3-ene
Deduce the reagents and conditions for reaction 3.
[2]
[Total: 9]

5 Compound **X** contains atoms of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen only.

The mass spectrum of \mathbf{X} is recorded. Information about the two peaks with m/e greater than 100 is shown in Fig. 5.1.

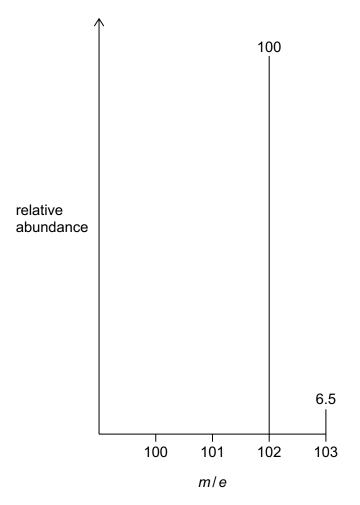


Fig. 5.1

(a) A molecule of **X** contains 6 carbon atoms.

Demonstrate that this is correct using information from Fig 5.1. Show your working.

(b) Suggest the molecular formula of **X** using information from Fig. 5.1.
(c) Suggest the molecular formula of the fragment of **X** at m/e = 31.

[2]

(d) Fig 5.2 shows the infra-red spectrum of \boldsymbol{X} .

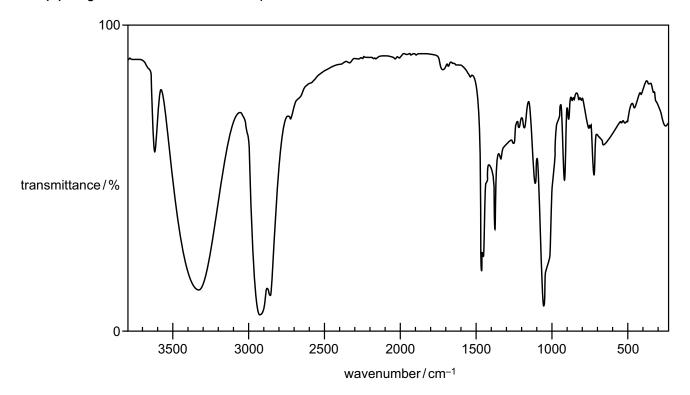


Fig. 5.2

Table 5.1

bond	functional group containing the bond	characteristic infra-red absorption range (in wavenumbers) / cm ⁻¹
C–O	hydroxy, ester	1040–1300
C=C	aromatic compound, alkene	1500–1680
C=O	amide carbonyl, carboxyl ester	1640–1690 1670–1740 1710–1750
C≡N	nitrile	2200–2250
C–H	alkane	2850–3100
N–H	amine, amide	3300–3500
О–Н	carboxyl hydroxy	2500–3000 3200–3650

sing your answer in (b) and information from answer.	Identify the functional group present in X Fig. 5.2 and Table 5.1. Give a reason for yo
[1]	
[Total: 5]	

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Important values, constants and standards

molar gas constant	$R = 8.31 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$
Faraday constant	$F = 9.65 \times 10^4 \mathrm{C} \mathrm{mol}^{-1}$
Avogadro constant	$L = 6.022 \times 10^{23} \text{mol}^{-1}$
electronic charge	$e = -1.60 \times 10^{-19} \mathrm{C}$
molar volume of gas	$V_{\rm m} = 22.4 {\rm dm}^3 {\rm mol}^{-1}$ at s.t.p. (101 kPa and 273 K) $V_{\rm m} = 24.0 {\rm dm}^3 {\rm mol}^{-1}$ at room conditions
ionic product of water	$K_{\rm w} = 1.00 \times 10^{-14} \rm mol^2 dm^{-6} (at 298 K (25 ^{\circ}C))$
specific heat capacity of water	$c = 4.18 \text{ kJ kg}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1} (4.18 \text{ J g}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1})$

The Periodic Table of Elements

	18	Z H	helium 4.0	10	Ne	neon 20.2	18	Ā	argon 39.9	36	궃	krypton 83.8	54	×e	xenon 131.3	98	R	radon	118	Og	oganesson
	17			6	ш	fluorine 19.0	17	Cl	chlorine 35.5	35	ā	bromine 79.9	53	Н	iodine 126.9	85	Ą	astatine	117	<u>~</u>	tennessine
	16			8	0	oxygen 16.0	16	တ	sulfur 32.1	34	Se	selenium 79.0	52	<u>e</u>	tellurium 127.6	84	Po	molouium -	116	۲	livermorium –
	15			7	Z	nitrogen 14.0	15	₾	phosphorus 31.0	33	As	arsenic 74.9	51	Sp	antimony 121.8	83	Ξ	bismuth 209.0	115	Mc	moscovium -
	14			9	ပ	carbon 12.0	14	S	silicon 28.1	32	Ge	germanium 72.6	90	S	tin 118.7	82	Ъ	lead 207.2	114	Εl	flerovium -
	13			2	Ф	boron 10.8	13	Ρſ	aluminium 27.0	31	Ga	gallium 69.7	49	П	indium 114.8	84	11	thallium 204.4	113	Ę	nihonium –
									12	30	Zu	zinc 65.4	48	පි	cadmium 112.4	80	롼	mercury 200.6	112	ပ်	copernicium
									7	29	Cn	copper 63.5	47	Ag	silver 107.9	62	Αn	gold 197.0	111	Rg	roentgenium -
Group							10	28	Ë	nickel 58.7	46	Pd	palladium 106.4	78	చ	platinum 195.1	110	Ds	darmstadtium -		
้อ									6	27	රි	cobalt 58.9	45	돈	rhodium 102.9	77	ä	iridium 192.2	109	₹	meitnerium -
		- I	hydrogen 1.0						∞	56	Pe	iron 55.8	4	Ru	ruthenium 101.1	9/	SO	osmium 190.2	108	£	hassium
									7	25	Mn	manganese 54.9	43	ပ	technetium -	75	Re	rhenium 186.2	107	В	bohrium –
					pol	ass			9	24	ပ်	chromium 52.0	42	Mo	molybdenum 95.9	74	≯	tungsten 183.8	106	Sg	seaborgium -
			Key	atomic number	atomic symbo	name relative atomic mass			2	23	>	vanadium 50.9	41	g	niobium 92.9	73	ā	tantalum 180.9	105	9	dubnium –
					ato	rela			4	22	F	titanium 47.9	40	Zr	zirconium 91.2	72	Ξ	hafnium 178.5	104	ጟ	rutherfordium -
									က	21	လွ	scandium 45.0	39	>	yttrium 88.9	57-71	lanthanoids		89-103	actinoids	
	2			4	Be	beryllium 9.0	12	Mg	magnesium 24.3	20	Ca	calcium 40.1	38	Š	strontium 87.6	26	Ва	barium 137.3	88	Ra	radium
	_			3	'	lithium 6.9	#	Na	sodium 23.0	19	¥	potassium 39.1	37	8	rubidium 85.5	55	S	caesium 132.9	87	ъ	francium -

Lu	lutetium 175.0	103	۲	lawrencium	ı
° X	ytterbium 173.1	102	Š	nobelium	ı
eg L	thulium 168.9	101	Md	mendelevium	ı
⁸⁸ 点	erbium 167.3	100	Fm	ferminm	ı
67 Ho	holmium 164.9	66	Es	einsteinium	1
。 O	dysprosium 162.5	86	ర	californium	1
es Tb	terbium 158.9	26	益	berkelium	ı
² Gd	gadolinium 157.3	96	CB	curium	ı
e3 Eu	europium 152.0	92	Am	americium	ı
Sm	samarium 150.4	94	Pu	plutonium	ı
Pm	promethium	93	å	neptunium	ı
9 P N	neodymium 144.4	92	⊃	uranium	238.0
₈ 4	praseodymium 140.9	91	Ра	protactinium	231.0
Se o	cerium 140.1	06	Ļ	thorium	232.0
57 La	lanthanum 138.9	89	Ac	actinium	ı

lanthanoids

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