A-Level Chemistry

Paper 2

Unsolved Topical

Past Papers with Marking Schemes

All Variants

2014-2021

Title A-LEVEL TOPICAL CHEMISTRY PAPER 2

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PREFACE

Excellence in learning cannot be claimed without application of concepts in a dexterous way. In this regard one of the logical approach is to start in chunks; like chapter wise learning and applying the concept on exam based questions.

This booklet provides an opportunity to candidates to practice topic wise questions from previous years to the latest. Extensive working of Team MS Books has tried to take this booklet to perfection by collaborating with top of the line teachers.

We have added answer key / marks scheme at the end of each topic for the candidate to compare the his/her answer to the best.

MS Books strives to maintain actual spacing between consecutive questions and within options as per CAIE format which gives students a more realistic feel of attempting question.

Review, feedback and contribution in this booklet by various competent teachers of a subject belonging to renowned school chains make it most valuable resource and tool for both teachers and students.
With all belief in strength of this resource material I can confidently claim that it is worth in achieving brilliance.

Our sincere thanks and gratification to Mr. Waqar Ahmad who took out special time to help compile and manage this booklet. We would also like to appreciate chemistry faculty for reviewing and indorsing it.

REVIEWED & RECOMMENDED BY

Muhammad Ali
University of Cambridge,
University of Wales
LGS Defence (Phase 1&5),
LGS Paragon,
LACAS, BCCG, The City
School CLC
0321-8859967

Zafar Iqbal
LACAS (Barki & JT) BSS ALJT, KIMS,
Crescent, LGS Paragon, ROOTS IVY
DHA Ph.5
0333-4227604

Waqar Ahmad
LACAS, ROOTS
Millenieum,
Frobels International
0334-9543124

Kashif Ali Sehgal
LGS DHA & JT, City RAVI,
ROOTS Millenieum,
EX-BSS, EX-Aitchison
0322-4828628

Qammar Fayyaz
LGS JT (Boys & Girls), City RAVI
0300-4266857

Tanvir Gill
BDC & BCCG
0301-4574832

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Atoms, Molecules & Stoichiometry

Q2/21/M/J/14

1 The commonest form of iron(II) sulfate is the heptahydrate, $FeSO_4.7H_2O$. On heating at 90 °C this loses **some** of its water of crystallisation to form a different hydrated form of iron(II) sulfate, $FeSO_4.xH_2O$.

3.40 g of $FeSO_4.xH_2O$ was dissolved in water to form 250 cm^3 of solution.

A 25.0 cm^3 sample of this solution was acidified and titrated with 0.0200 mol dm^{-3} potassium manganate(VII).

In this titration 20.0 cm^3 of this potassium manganate(VII) solution was required to react fully with the Fe^{2+} ions present in the sample.

(a) The MnO_4^- ions in the potassium manganate(VII) *oxidise* the Fe^{2+} ions in the acidified solution.

(i) Explain, in terms of electron transfer, the meaning of the term *oxidise* in the sentence above.

.....

..... [1]

(ii) Complete and balance the ionic equation for the reaction between the manganate(VII) ions and the iron(II) ions.

$MnO_4^-(aq) + 5Fe^{2+}(aq) + ...H^+(aq) \rightarrow .....(aq) + 5Fe^{3+}(aq) + ...H_2O(l)$

[3]

(b) (i) Calculate the number of moles of manganate(VII) used in the titration.

[1]

(ii) Use the equation in **(a)(ii)** and your answer to **(b)(i)** to calculate the number of moles of Fe^{2+} present in the 25.0 cm^3 sample of solution used.

[1]

(iii) Calculate the number of moles of $FeSO_4.xH_2O$ in 3.40 g of the compound.

[1]

(iv) Calculate the relative formula mass of $FeSO_4.xH_2O$.

[1]

(v) The relative formula mass of anhydrous iron(II) sulfate, $FeSO_4$, is 151.8.

Calculate the value of x in $FeSO_4.xH_2O$.

[1]

[Total: 9]

Q1(a,b,c)/22/M/J/14

2 **(a)** Explain what is meant by the term *nucleon number*.

.....

..... [1]

(b) Bromine exists naturally as a mixture of two stable isotopes, ^{79}Br and ^{81}Br, with relative isotopic masses of 78.92 and 80.92 respectively.

(i) Define the term *relative isotopic mass*.

.....

.....

..... [2]

(ii) Using the relative atomic mass of bromine, 79.90, calculate the relative isotopic abundances of ^{79}Br and ^{81}Br.

[3]

(c) Bromine reacts with the element **A** to form a compound with empirical formula **A**Br_3. The percentage composition by mass of **A**Br_3 is **A**, 4.31; Br, 95.69.

Calculate the relative atomic mass, A_r, of **A**.
Give your answer to **three** significant figures.

A_r of **A** = ... [3]

Q2/22/M/J/14

3 A 6.30 g sample of hydrated ethanedioic acid, $H_2C_2O_4.xH_2O$, was dissolved in water and the solution made up to 250 cm^3.

A 25.0 cm^3 sample of this solution was acidified and titrated with 0.100 mol dm^{-3} potassium manganate(VII) solution. 20.0 cm^3 of this potassium manganate(VII) solution was required to react fully with the ethanedioate ions, $C_2O_4^{2-}$, present in the sample.

(a) The MnO_4^- ions in the potassium manganate(VII) *oxidise* the ethanedioate ions.

(i) Explain, in terms of electron transfer, the meaning of the term *oxidise* in the sentence above.

.....

..... [1]

(ii) Complete and balance the ionic equation for the reaction between the manganate(VII) ions and the ethanedioate ions.

$2MnO_4^-(aq) + 5C_2O_4^{2-}(aq) + ...H^+(aq) \rightarrow .....(aq) + 10CO_2(aq) + ...H_2O(l)$ [3]

(b) (i) Calculate the number of moles of manganate(VII) used in the titration.

[1]

(ii) Use the equation in **(a)(ii)** and your answer to **(b)(i)** to calculate the number of moles of $C_2O_4^{2-}$ present in the 25.0 cm^3 sample of solution used.

[1]

(iii) Calculate the number of moles of $H_2C_2O_4.xH_2O$ in 6.30 g of the compound.

[1]

(iv) Calculate the relative formula mass of $H_2C_2O_4.xH_2O$.

[1]

(v) The relative formula mass of anhydrous ethanedioic acid, $H_2C_2O_4$, is 90.

Calculate the value of x in $H_2C_2O_4.xH_2O$.

[1]

[Total: 9]

Q2/21/M/J/14 **Q 1**

2 (a) (i)	(The MnO_4^- ions cause the Fe^{2+} ions to) lose electrons owtte / ora	1	1
(ii)	$MnO_4^-(aq) + 5Fe^{2+}(aq) + \mathbf{8}H^+(aq) \rightarrow \mathbf{Mn^{2+}}(aq) + 5Fe^{3+}(aq) + \mathbf{4}H_2O(l)$	1+1+1	3
(b) (i)	$\frac{20.0 \times 0.020}{1000} = 4(.00) \times 10^{-4}$ (mol)	1	1
(ii)	$MnO_4^- : Fe^{2+} = 1 : 5$ so amount of $Fe^{2+} = 5 \times 4.00 \times 10^{-4} = 2(.00) \times 10^{-3}$ (mol) ecf from **(b)(i)**	1	1
(iii)	$2.00 \times 10^{-3} \times 250 / 25 = 0.02(00)$ (mol) ecf from **(b)(ii)**	1	1
(iv)	3.40 / 0.02 = 170 ecf from **(b)(iii)**	1	1
(v)	170 – 151.8 = 18.2 18.2 / 18 = 1.01 x = 1 ecf from **(b)(iv)** if appropriate	1	1
			9

Q1(a,b,c)/22/M/J/14 **Q 2**

Question	Answers	Mark	Total
1 (a)	The (total) number of protons and neutrons (in the nucleus of an atom)	1	1
(b) (i)	Mass of an atom(s) or isotope	1	
	relative to $\frac{1}{12}$ (the mass) of (an atom of) carbon–12	1	
	OR		
	relative to carbon–12 which is (exactly) 12 (units)		2
	allow a correct expression		
(ii)	^{79}Br ^{81}Br $78.92x$ $80.92(100–x)$ where x = % abundance of ^{79}Br		
	so $\frac{78.92x + 80.92(100-x)}{100} = 79.9$	1	
	$x = 51$	1	
	hence $^{79}Br : ^{81}Br = 51 : 49$	1	3
(c)	A Br $\frac{4.31}{A_r}$ $\frac{95.69}{79.9} = 1:3$		
	So $\frac{95.69/79.9}{4.31/A_r} = 3$	1	
	$A_r = \frac{3 \times 4.31 \times 79.9}{95.69} = 10.796 = 10.8$ to 3 s.f.	1	
	3 sig figs	1	3
	allow alternative correct methods		

Q2/22/M/J/14 **Q 3**

2 (a) (i)	(The $C_2O_4^{2-}$ ions) lose electrons owtte / ora	1	1
(ii)	$2MnO_4^-(aq) + 5C_2O_4^{2-}(aq) + \mathbf{16}H^+(aq) \rightarrow \mathbf{2}Mn^{2+}(aq) + 10CO_2(aq) + \mathbf{8}H_2O(l)$	1+1+1	3
(b) (i)	$\frac{20.0 \times 0.100}{1000} = 2(.00) \times 10^{-3}$ (mol)	1	1
(ii)	MnO_4^- : $C_2O_4^{2-}$ = 2 : 5 so amount of $C_2O_4^{2-} = (5/2) \times 2.00 \times 10^{-3} = 5(.00) \times 10^{-3}$ (mol) ecf from **(b)(i)**	1	1
(iii)	$5.00 \times 10^{-3} \times 250/25 = 0.05(0)$ (mol) ecf from **(b)(ii)**	1	1
(iv)	amount = mass / M_r so M_r = mass / amount = 6.30 / 0.05 = 126 ecf from **(b)(iii)**	1	1
(v)	126 – 90 = 36 36 / 18 = 2.00 x = 2 Ecf from **(b)(iv)** if suitable	1	1
			9