

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

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Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Time 1 hour 45 minutes

Paper
reference

9CH0/01

Chemistry

Advanced

PAPER 1: Advanced Inorganic and Physical Chemistry

You must have:

Scientific calculator, Data Booklet, ruler

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 90.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- For the question marked with an **asterisk** (*), marks will be awarded for your ability to structure your answer logically showing the points that you make are related or follow on from each other where appropriate.
- A Periodic Table is printed on the back cover of this paper.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Show all your working in calculations and include units where appropriate.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

P67093RA

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Q:1/1/1/1/1/1/



P 6 7 0 9 3 R A 0 1 3 2



Pearson

Answer ALL questions.

Some questions must be answered with a cross .
If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box
and then mark your new answer with a cross .

1 This question is about atomic structure and the Periodic Table.

(a) Complete the table to show the relative charges and masses for a neutron and an electron.

(2)

Particle	Relative charge	Relative mass
proton	+1	1
neutron		
electron		

(b) Atomic emission spectroscopy provides evidence for the existence of

(1)

- A** atoms
- B** electrons
- C** isotopes
- D** quantum shells

(c) Draw the shape of a p orbital.

(1)

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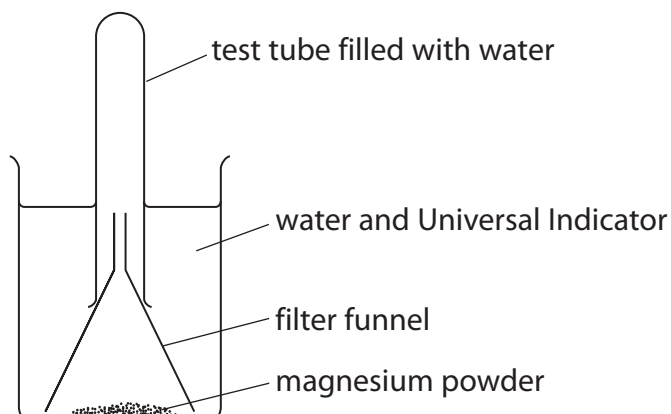
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2 This question is about the elements in Group 2 of the Periodic Table.

- (a) Magnesium powder is added to a beaker of water containing a few drops of Universal Indicator.

The apparatus is set up as shown and allowed to stand for a few days.



State **two** changes that will be **seen** after a few days.

(2)

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- (b) Explain how the trend in the reactivity of the Group 2 elements is determined by their electronic configurations.

(3)

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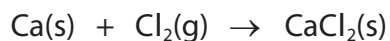
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(c) Calcium reacts with chlorine.



Explain, in terms of electrons, why this is a redox reaction.

(2)

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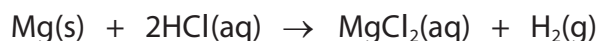
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(d) An experiment was carried out to determine the molar volume of hydrogen at room temperature.

0.035 g of magnesium was added to excess hydrochloric acid and 32 cm³ of hydrogen was produced.



Calculate the molar volume of hydrogen from the results of this experiment. Include units in your answer.

(2)

(Total for Question 2 = 9 marks)



3 This question is about the elements in Group 7 of the Periodic Table and some of their compounds.

(a) What is the colour of iodine in the solid and gas states?

(1)

	Colour of iodine solid	Colour of iodine gas
<input type="checkbox"/> A	purple	brown
<input type="checkbox"/> B	purple	purple
<input type="checkbox"/> C	grey/black	brown
<input type="checkbox"/> D	grey/black	purple

(b) Which of these reactions occurs?

(1)

- A** $\text{Br}_2(\text{aq}) + 2\text{NaCl}(\text{aq}) \rightarrow 2\text{NaBr}(\text{aq}) + \text{Cl}_2(\text{aq})$
- B** $\text{Br}_2(\text{aq}) + 2\text{NaF}(\text{aq}) \rightarrow 2\text{NaBr}(\text{aq}) + \text{F}_2(\text{aq})$
- C** $\text{Cl}_2(\text{aq}) + 2\text{NaBr}(\text{aq}) \rightarrow 2\text{NaCl}(\text{aq}) + \text{Br}_2(\text{aq})$
- D** $\text{Cl}_2(\text{aq}) + 2\text{NaF}(\text{aq}) \rightarrow 2\text{NaCl}(\text{aq}) + \text{F}_2(\text{aq})$

(c) The halogens can form halide ions during reactions.

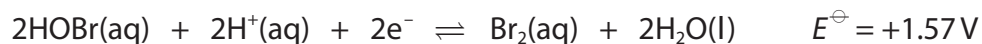
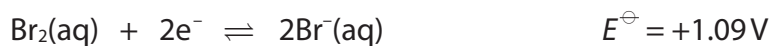
Complete the electronic configuration of the chloride ion.

(1)

$1s^2$



(d) The standard electrode potentials for two half-equations involving bromine are given.



- (i) Explain why the disproportionation of bromine in water is **not** thermodynamically feasible under standard conditions. Include the overall equation for the disproportionation and its E_{cell}^\ominus value.

(3)

- (ii) Bromine disproportionates in water to a small extent at 298 K.

Give a possible reason why this reaction occurs.

(1)

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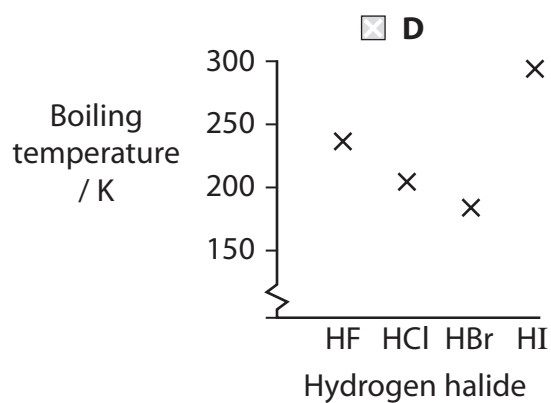
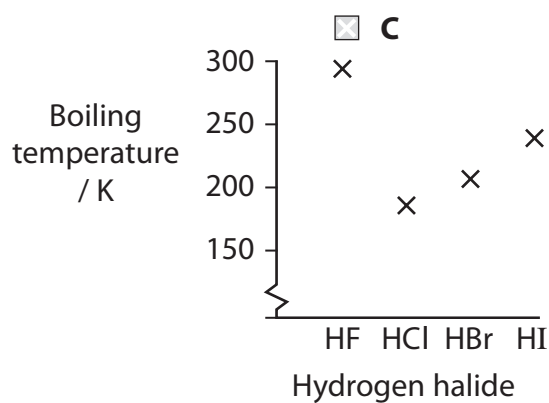
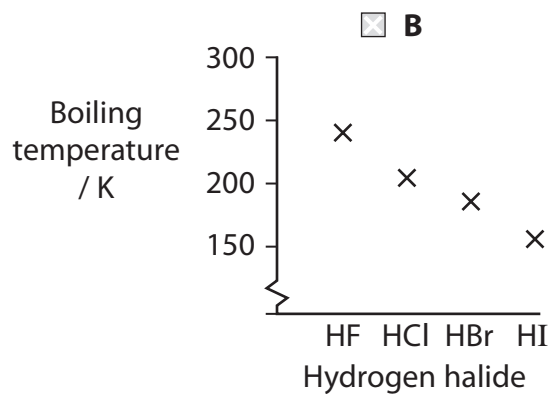
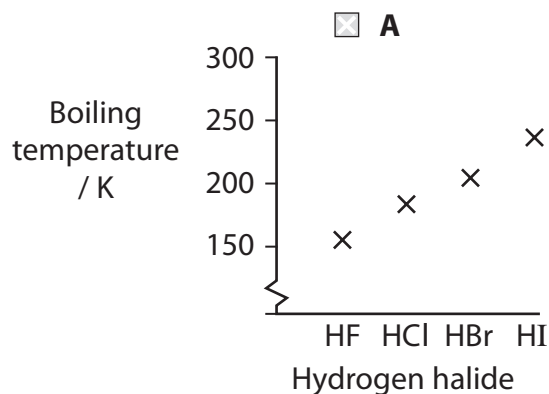


P 6 7 0 9 3 R A 0 7 3 2

(e) The hydrogen halides have the general formula HX, where X represents the symbol of the halogen.

(i) Which diagram shows the trend in the boiling temperatures of the hydrogen halides?

(1)



(ii) What type of reaction occurs when ammonia gas reacts with hydrogen chloride gas?

(1)

- A** acid-base
- B** displacement
- C** redox
- D** substitution

(Total for Question 3 = 9 marks)



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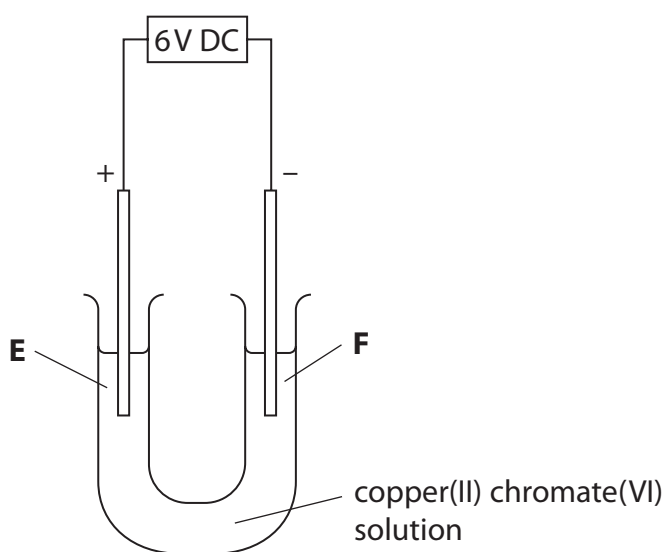
4 This question is about structure and bonding.

(a) Ionic bonding is the strong electrostatic attraction between

(1)

- A anions and cations
- B atoms and delocalised electrons
- C cations and delocalised electrons
- D two nuclei and a shared pair of electrons

(b) An aqueous solution of copper(II) chromate(VI) was electrolysed using the apparatus shown in the diagram.



Deduce the colours of the solutions in regions **E** and **F** after the electrolysis has occurred.

(2)

Colour in region **E**

Colour in region **F**



(c) Some ionic radii are given in the table.

Ion	Ionic radius / nm
Na ⁺	0.102
Mg ²⁺	0.072
Cl ⁻	0.180
Br ⁻	0.195

Deduce the **formula** of the compound, formed from the ions in the table, that has the strongest ionic bonding.

(1)

(d) The names of four substances are given.

Substance	Name
P	copper
Q	iodine
R	silicon(IV) oxide
S	sodium chloride

(i) Which of these substances exists at room temperature as a giant lattice of oppositely charged ions?

(1)

- A** Substance **P**
- B** Substance **Q**
- C** Substance **R**
- D** Substance **S**



(ii) Which of these substances has a high melting temperature, **and** conducts electricity when solid and when molten?

(1)

- A Substance P
- B Substance Q
- C Substance R
- D Substance S

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(Total for Question 4 = 12 marks)



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5 This question is about enthalpy changes and energy changes.

(a) Magnesium carbonate reacts with dilute hydrochloric acid at room temperature.



When the reaction is carried out in a sealed container with a constant volume, the heat energy change is not the same as the enthalpy change for this reaction.

Give a reason why this is so.

(1)

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(b) State what is meant by the standard enthalpy change of formation of aluminium oxide, $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3(\text{s})$. Include standard conditions.

(3)

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(c) Use the data in the table to answer the questions.

Enthalpy change	Value / kJ mol^{-1}
Enthalpy change of hydration of K^+	-322
Enthalpy change of hydration of Ca^{2+}	-1650
Enthalpy change of solution of KCl	+17.2
Lattice energy of KCl	-711

(i) Name the two properties of ions that affect the value of their enthalpy change of hydration.

(2)

(ii) Calculate the enthalpy change of hydration for chloride ions by completing the energy cycle, including labels, and using the data in the table.

(3)



enthalpy change of hydration for Cl^- ions kJ mol^{-1}

(Total for Question 5 = 9 marks)

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6 This question is about acids and bases.

(a) State what is meant by a Brønsted-Lowry base.

(1)

(b) Write the ionic equation for the reaction between magnesium oxide and an acid. State symbols **are** required.

(2)

(c) Calculate the concentration of hydrogen ions, in mol dm^{-3} , in a solution with a pH of 9.43

(1)

(d) The pH of two salt solutions, **J** and **K**, are

solution **J** pH = 5

solution **K** pH = 9

The solutions are equimolar.

Which acids and bases could form the salts in solutions **J** and **K**?

(1)

	Acid and base forming the salt in solution J	Acid and base forming the salt in solution K
<input type="checkbox"/> A	HCl(aq) and NH ₃ (aq)	CH ₃ COOH(aq) and NaOH(aq)
<input type="checkbox"/> B	HCl(aq) and NaOH(aq)	CH ₃ COOH(aq) and NH ₃ (aq)
<input type="checkbox"/> C	CH ₃ COOH(aq) and NaOH(aq)	HCl(aq) and NaOH(aq)
<input type="checkbox"/> D	CH ₃ COOH(aq) and NH ₃ (aq)	HCl(aq) and NH ₃ (aq)

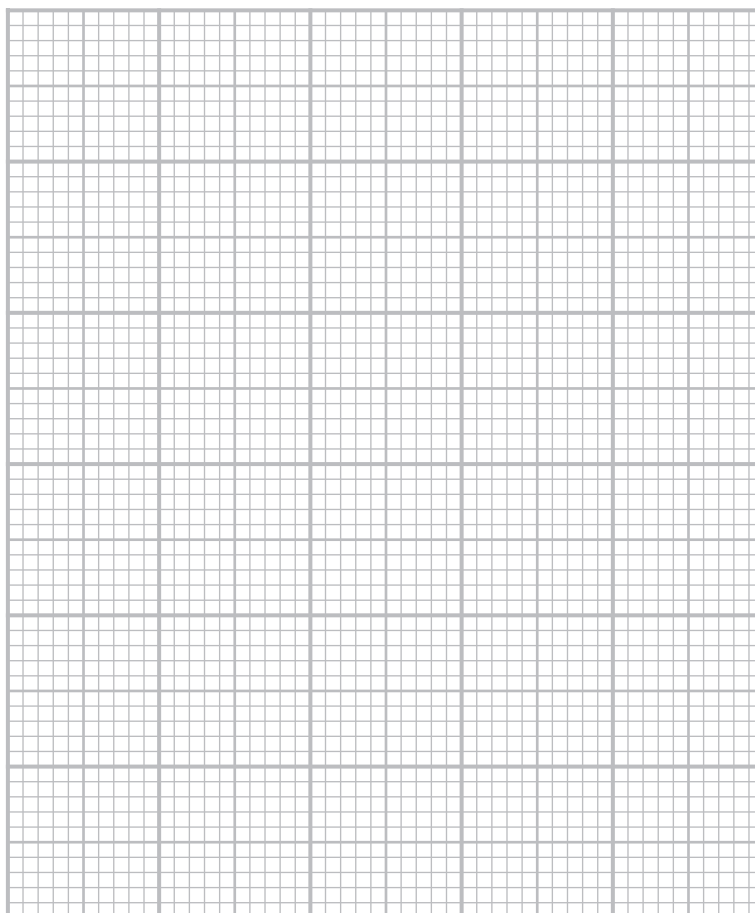


(e) The ionic product of water, K_w , varies with temperature as shown.

Temperature / °C	$K_w / \text{mol}^2 \text{dm}^{-6}$
0	0.11×10^{-14}
10	0.29×10^{-14}
20	0.68×10^{-14}
30	1.47×10^{-14}
40	2.92×10^{-14}
50	5.48×10^{-14}

- (i) Determine the value of K_w at 45 °C by plotting a suitable graph. You must show your working on the graph.

(3)



K_w at 45 °C =

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(ii) The ionic product of water at 30 °C is $1.47 \times 10^{-14} \text{ mol}^2 \text{ dm}^{-6}$.

Calculate the pH of water at this temperature.

(3)

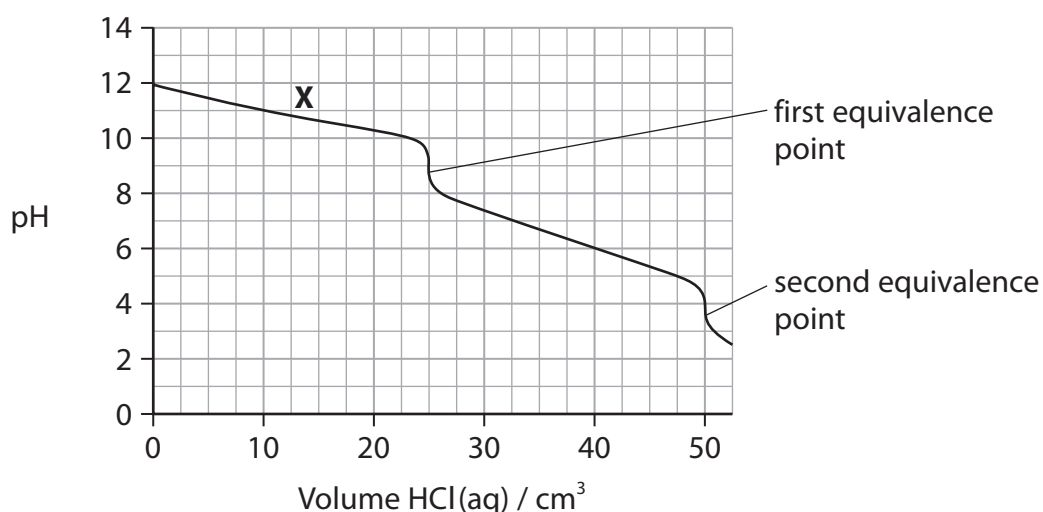
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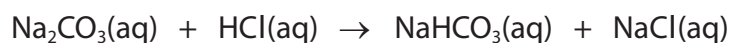
(f) Hydrochloric acid, with a concentration of $0.100 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$, is added to 25.0 cm^3 of $0.100 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ aqueous sodium carbonate and the pH is measured.

The titration curve is shown.



The reaction takes place in two steps.

The equation for the reaction taking place in the first step is



(i) Deduce a suitable indicator to identify the first equivalence point.
Justify your answer using values from the Data Booklet.

(2)

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(ii) Write the equation for the reaction taking place at the second equivalence point.
State symbols are not required.

(1)

(iii) Explain how the solution at point X on the graph can act as a buffer solution.

(3)

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(Total for Question 6 = 17 marks)

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7 This question is about chromium and some of its compounds.

(a) The common oxidation numbers of chromium are +2, +3 and +6.

Give a reason, in terms of ionisation energies, why chromium can show variable oxidation numbers.

(1)

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(b) The bonding in chromate(VI) ions, CrO_4^{2-} , is similar to that in sulfate(VI) ions, SO_4^{2-} .

Draw a possible dot-and-cross diagram for a chromate(VI) ion.

(2)



- (c) A student added some pieces of zinc to an acidified solution of potassium dichromate(VI).

Some standard electrode potentials are given in the table.

Right-hand electrode system	E^{\ominus} / V
$\text{Zn}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^{-} \rightleftharpoons \text{Zn}(\text{s})$	-0.76
$\text{Cr}^{3+}(\text{aq}) + \text{e}^{-} \rightleftharpoons \text{Cr}^{2+}(\text{aq})$	-0.41
$\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}(\text{aq}) + 14\text{H}^{+}(\text{aq}) + 6\text{e}^{-} \rightleftharpoons 2\text{Cr}^{3+}(\text{aq}) + 7\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$	+1.33

- (i) Write the overall equation for the reduction of dichromate(VI) ions to chromium(III) ions by zinc in acid conditions.
State symbols are not required.

(2)

- (ii) Calculate $E_{\text{cell}}^{\ominus}$ for the reaction in (c)(i).

(1)

- (iii) Predict whether or not a further reduction of chromium(III) ions to chromium(II) ions will occur. Justify your answer.

(1)

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(iv) Aqueous solutions containing chromium(III) ions and chromium(II) ions have different colours.

Explain why these solutions **differ** in colour.

An explanation of the origin of the colours is not required.

(2)

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(d) An iron nail was analysed using the following outline procedure.

- An iron nail was placed in a beaker and excess dilute sulfuric acid was added.
- After all the iron had reacted to form iron(II) ions, the solution was made up to 1.00 dm^3 in a volumetric flask.
- 25.0 cm^3 portions of the solution were acidified and titrated with potassium dichromate(VI) solution of concentration $0.0167 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$.

Results

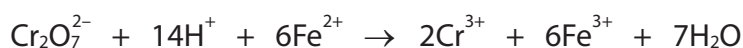
mass of iron nail = 3.54 g

mean titre = 15.50 cm^3

The table shows the percentage by mass of iron in four different brands of nail.

Brand of nail	Percentage by mass of iron
A	92
B	94
C	96
D	98

Potassium dichromate(VI) in acid solution oxidises iron(II) ions as shown in the equation



Determine, using the experimental data, the brand of nail that was analysed.

(5)



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(Total for Question 7 = 14 marks)



8 This question is about electrode potentials, cells and equilibrium constants.

(a) Chlorine gas can be prepared by the oxidation of chloride ions with manganate(VII) ions in acid solution.



During this reaction, each manganate(VII) ion accepts five electrons.

Calculate the equilibrium constant, K , for this reaction at 298 K using the expression

$$\ln K = \frac{nE_{\text{cell}}^\ominus F}{RT}$$

where n is the number of electrons transferred in the overall equation, F is the Faraday constant ($96\,500 \text{ C mol}^{-1}$) and R is the gas constant ($8.31 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$).
Units of K are not required.

(2)



(b) A fuel cell produces a voltage from the reaction between a fuel and oxygen.

The reaction occurring at one electrode in a methanol fuel cell is



Which reaction occurs at the other electrode?

(1)

- A** $4\text{H}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{O}_2(\text{g}) + 4\text{e}^- \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$
- B** $2\text{H}_2(\text{g}) + 2\text{O}_2(\text{g}) + 4\text{e}^- \rightarrow 4\text{OH}^-(\text{aq})$
- C** $4\text{OH}^-(\text{aq}) \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2(\text{g}) + 2\text{O}_2(\text{g}) + 4\text{e}^-$
- D** $2\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l}) \rightarrow 4\text{H}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{O}_2(\text{g}) + 4\text{e}^-$

(c) Lead-acid batteries are used as storage cells in some cars.

The electrolyte is sulfuric acid, one electrode is lead and the other is lead(IV) oxide, PbO_2 .

As the cell discharges, the lead and the lead(IV) oxide are both converted to solid lead(II) sulfate, PbSO_4 , and the concentration of the sulfuric acid decreases.

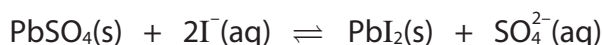
Deduce, using the information given, the two half-equations occurring in the lead-acid battery.

State symbols **are** required.

(3)



- (d) When solid lead(II) sulfate is added to aqueous sodium iodide, an equilibrium is established.



The expression for the equilibrium constant, K_c , for this reaction is

$$K_c = \frac{[\text{SO}_4^{2-}(\text{aq})]}{[\text{I}^-(\text{aq})]^2}$$

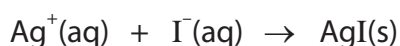
In an experiment, K_c may be determined by adding excess lead(II) sulfate to 25.0 cm^3 of $0.100 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ sodium iodide.

The volume remains constant at 25.0 cm^3 .

The mixture is left to reach equilibrium at room temperature.

Ice-cold water is added to freeze the position of equilibrium and the mixture is then titrated with standard silver nitrate solution.

The whole mixture requires 12.20 cm^3 of $0.0500 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ silver nitrate solution to react with the aqueous iodide ions at equilibrium.



Calculate the equilibrium concentrations of the sulfate ions and the iodide ions, and hence the value of K_c at room temperature.

Give your answer to an appropriate number of significant figures and include units for K_c , if any.

(7)



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(Total for Question 8 = 13 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 90 MARKS



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The Periodic Table of Elements

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 0 (8) (18)

1.0	H	hydrogen	1
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Key

relative atomic mass
atomic symbol
name
atomic (proton) number

(1) (2)

6.9	Li	lithium	3
9.0	Be	beryllium	4
23.0	Na	sodium	11
24.3	Mg	magnesium	12

(13)

10.8	B	boron	5
27.0	Al	aluminium	13

(14)

12.0	C	carbon	6
28.1	Si	silicon	14

(15)

14.0	N	nitrogen	7
31.0	P	phosphorus	15

(16)

16.0	O	oxygen	8
32.1	S	sulfur	16

(17)

19.0	F	fluorine	9
35.5	Cl	chlorine	17

(18)

20.2	Ne	neon	10
39.9	Ar	argon	18

(3)

45.0	Sc	scandium	21
88.9	Y	yttrium	39
39.1	K	potassium	19
40.1	Ca	calcium	20
87.6	Sr	strontium	38
137.3	Ba	barium	56
138.9	La*	lanthanum	57

(4)

47.9	Ti	titanium	22
91.2	Zr	zirconium	40
50.9	V	vanadium	23
92.9	Nb	niobium	41
180.9	Ta	tantalum	73
178.5	Hf	hafnium	72
186.2	Re	rhenium	75

(5)

54.9	Mn	manganese	25
95.9	Cr	chromium	24
50.9	V	vanadium	23
92.9	Nb	niobium	41
180.9	Ta	tantalum	73
186.2	Re	rhenium	75
101.1	Ru	ruthenium	44
102.9	Rh	rhodium	45

(6)

58.9	Co	cobalt	27
58.7	Ni	nickel	28
55.8	Fe	iron	26
101.1	Ru	ruthenium	44
102.9	Rh	rhodium	45
190.2	Os	osmium	76
192.2	Ir	iridium	77

(7)

54.9	Mn	manganese	25
58.9	Co	cobalt	27
55.8	Fe	iron	26
101.1	Ru	ruthenium	44
102.9	Rh	rhodium	45
190.2	Os	osmium	76
192.2	Ir	iridium	77

(8)

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55.8	Fe	iron	26
101.1	Ru	ruthenium	44
102.9	Rh	rhodium	45
190.2	Os	osmium	76
192.2	Ir	iridium	77

(9)

58.9	Co	cobalt	27
58.7	Ni	nickel	28
55.8	Fe	iron	26
101.1	Ru	ruthenium	44
102.9	Rh	rhodium	45
190.2	Os	osmium	76
192.2	Ir	iridium	77

(10)

63.5	Cu	copper	29
106.4	Pd	palladium	46
107.9	Ag	silver	47
197.0	Au	gold	79

(11)

63.5	Cu	copper	29
106.4	Pd	palladium	46
107.9	Ag	silver	47
197.0	Au	gold	79

(12)

65.4	Zn	zinc	30
69.7	Ga	gallium	31
72.6	Ge	germanium	32
74.9	As	arsenic	33
79.0	Se	selenium	34
114.8	In	indium	49
118.7	Sn	tin	50
121.8	Sb	antimony	51
127.6	Te	tellurium	52
127.6	Te	tellurium	52
126.9	I	iodine	53
131.3	Xe	xenon	54

Elements with atomic numbers 112-116 have been reported but not fully authenticated

204.4	Tl	thallium	81
207.2	Pb	lead	82
209.0	Bi	bismuth	83
209.0	Po	polonium	84
209.0	At	astatine	85
209.0	Rn	radon	86

* Lanthanide series

* Actinide series

140	Ce	cerium	58
141	Pr	praseodymium	59
144	Nd	neodymium	60
147	Pm	promethium	61
150	Sm	samarium	62
152	Eu	europium	63
157	Gd	gadolinium	64
159	Tb	terbium	65
163	Dy	dysprosium	66
165	Ho	holmium	67
167	Er	erbium	68
169	Tm	thulium	69
173	Yb	ytterbium	70
175	Lu	lutetium	71
232	Th	thorium	90
231	Pa	protactinium	91
238	U	uranium	92
237	Np	neptunium	93
243	Am	americium	95
242	Pu	plutonium	94
245	Bk	berkelium	97
247	Cm	curium	96
251	Cf	californium	98
254	Es	einsteinium	99
253	Fm	fermium	100
256	Md	mendeleevium	101
254	No	nobelium	102
257	Lr	lawrencium	103

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