

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

**Pearson Edexcel**  
**Level 3 GCE**

Centre Number

--	--	--	--	--

Candidate Number

--	--	--	--

# Chemistry

**Advanced**

**Paper 2: Advanced Organic and Physical  
Chemistry**

Tuesday 12 June 2018 – Afternoon

**Time: 1 hour 45 minutes**

Paper Reference

**9CH0/02**

**Candidates must have: Data Booklet  
Scientific calculator  
Ruler**

Total Marks

## Instructions

- Use **black** ink or **black** 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.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.
- Show all your working in calculations and include units where appropriate.

Turn over ►

P52293A

©2018 Pearson Education Ltd.

5/4/5/2/1/



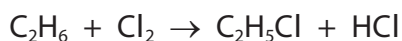
  
**Pearson**

Answer ALL questions.

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box ☒.  
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 alkanes.

(a) The reaction of ethane and chlorine in UV radiation produces chloroethane.



This reaction is classified as

(1)

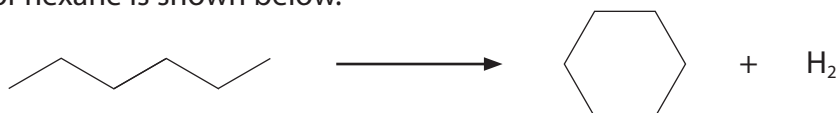
- A addition
- B elimination
- C initiation
- D substitution

(b) The black smoke produced from the incomplete combustion of alkane fuels is

(1)

- A carbon particulates
- B oxides of nitrogen
- C oxides of sulfur
- D unburnt hydrocarbons

(c) A reaction of hexane is shown below.



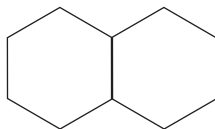
This is **best** described as

(1)

- A elimination
- B hydrogenation
- C isomerisation
- D reforming



(d) The skeletal formula of decalin is



The molecular formula of decalin is

(1)

- A  $C_{10}H_{22}$
- B  $C_{10}H_{20}$
- C  $C_{10}H_{18}$
- D  $C_{10}H_{16}$

(Total for Question 1 = 4 marks)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



2 This question is about how catalysts work.

(a) Gaseous reactants attach to the catalytic surface by the process of

(1)

- A absorption
- B activation
- C adsorption
- D desorption

(b) Catalytic converters of car exhaust systems have internal honeycomb structures as shown.



Explain why the honeycomb structure is used in a car exhaust system.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

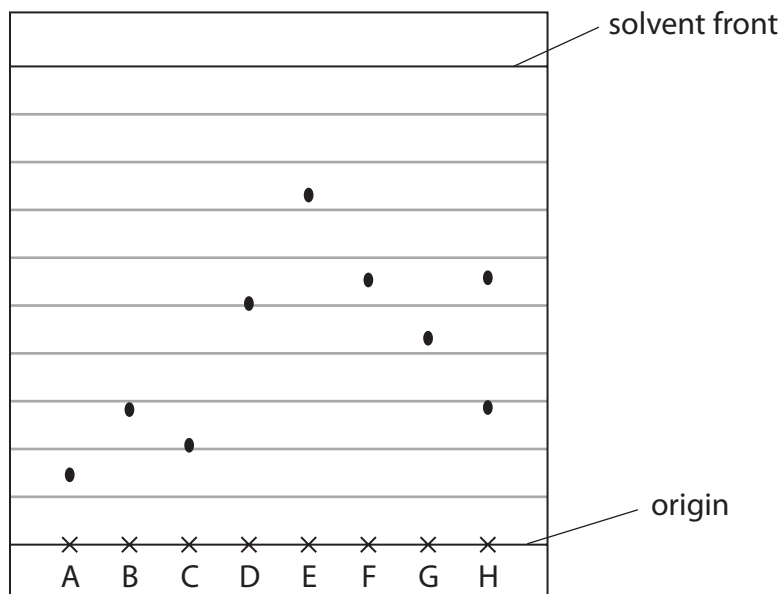
**(Total for Question 2 = 3 marks)**



3 Chromatography is a technique used to separate the components of a mixture.

(a) A sample of a tripeptide was hydrolysed and then placed on a thin layer chromatography (TLC) plate. Samples of possible amino acids present were also placed on the TLC plate for reference.

A simplified diagram of the developed TLC plate is shown.



A – Lysine	B – Serine	C – Histidine	D – Tyrosine
E – Isoleucine	F – Methionine	G – Proline	H – Hydrolysed tripeptide

(i) Calculate the  $R_f$  value for the amino acid lysine.  
Give your answer to an appropriate number of significant figures.

(1)

(ii) Identify by **name** the two amino acids present in the tripeptide, giving a reason for the lack of a third spot.

(3)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



(iii) Give **two** reasons why different amino acids have different  $R_f$  values.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

(iv) In chromatography, a 'locating' reagent is often used when the components in a mixture are colourless.

Which reagent is used to locate the amino acid spots?

(1)

- A iodine
- B methyl orange
- C ninhydrin
- D phenolphthalein

(b) Gas chromatography can be used both to separate the components in a mixture and to determine the amount of each present.

(i) State why argon and nitrogen are suitable carrier gases for gas chromatography.

(1)

.....

.....

.....

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

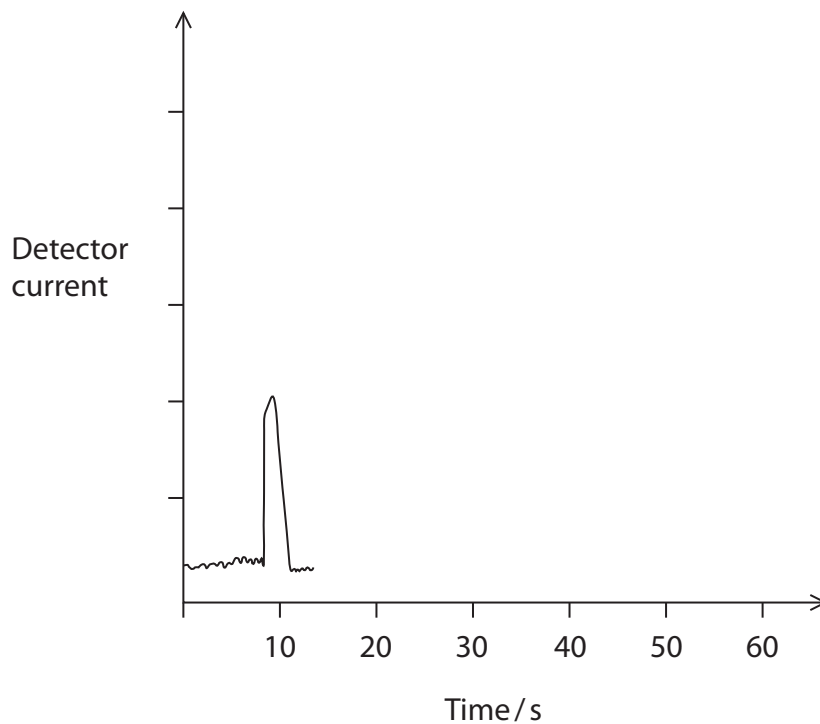


- (ii) A mixture containing one part substance **X**, two parts substance **Y** and one part substance **Z** was separated by gas chromatography.

Substance **X** has a retention time of 10 seconds, substance **Y** of 15 seconds and substance **Z** of 40 seconds.

Complete the sketch of this chromatogram.

(3)



(Total for Question 3 = 11 marks)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



4 Many vehicles are fitted with airbags which provide a gas-filled safety cushion to protect the occupant of the vehicle if there is a crash.

(a) The first reaction in airbags is the thermal decomposition of sodium azide,  $\text{NaN}_3$ , to form sodium and nitrogen gas.

(i) Write the equation for this decomposition of sodium azide.  
State symbols are not required.

(1)

(ii) In the reaction in (a)(i), a typical airbag is inflated by about  $67 \text{ dm}^3$  of gas. Calculate the **minimum mass** of sodium azide, in grams, needed to produce this volume of gas. Use the Ideal Gas Equation and give your answer to an appropriate number of significant figures.

For the purpose of this calculation, assume that the temperature is  $300^\circ\text{C}$  and the pressure is  $140\,000 \text{ Pa}$ .

(4)





DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

(b) The second reaction in the airbag is between the sodium produced in the reaction (a)(i) and potassium nitrate.



Balance the above equation, justifying your answer in terms of the changes in oxidation numbers.

(3)

.....

.....

(c) The third reaction in the airbag is between the metal oxides and silicon dioxide.

State the type of reaction taking place and justify why this reaction is necessary.

(3)

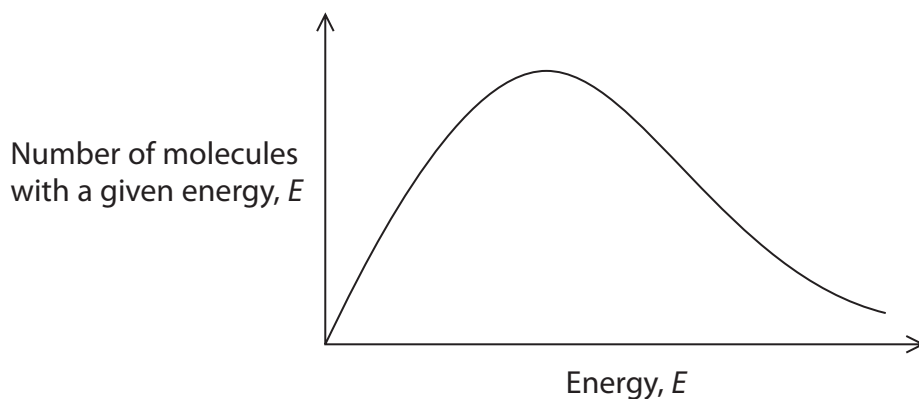
.....

.....

.....

.....

(d) The Maxwell-Boltzmann distribution diagram shows the molecular energies for the gaseous system immediately after the airbag has been deployed.



What is the change in shape of the curve when the airbag **cools**?

(1)

- A the peak would shift to the left and be higher
- B the peak would shift to the left and be lower
- C the peak would shift to the right and be higher
- D the peak would shift to the right and be lower

(Total for Question 4 = 12 marks)



P 5 2 2 9 3 A 0 9 2 4

5 Some alcohols can be oxidised by acidified sodium dichromate(VI),  $\text{Na}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ .

- (a) Balance the ionic half-equation for the reduction of the dichromate(VI) ion.  
Give the colours of all of the species involved, or state colourless if appropriate.

(2)

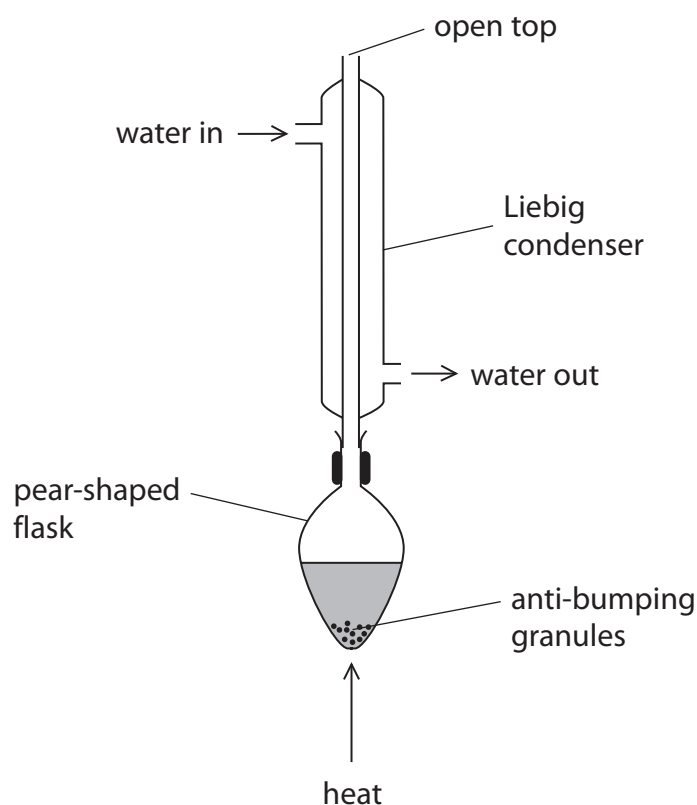


Colour .....

- (b) Reflux apparatus can be used to carry out the oxidation of alcohols.

- (i) This Liebig condenser has been set up incorrectly. Add shading to the diagram to show the water in the condenser, illustrating the effect of the incorrect water flow.

(1)



- (ii) State how the granules prevent bumping.

(1)

.....

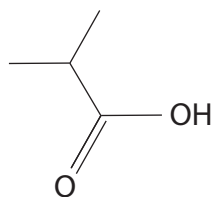
.....

.....

.....



(c) The carboxylic acid shown can be produced by oxidation of an alcohol under reflux.



Which alcohol would be oxidised under reflux to produce this carboxylic acid?

(1)

- A 1,1-dimethylethanol
- B 2-methylpropan-1-ol
- C 2-methylbutan-1-ol
- D propan-2-ol

(d) Using the apparatus for distillation instead of reflux is not an efficient way to produce ethanoic acid from ethanol. Explain why.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

**(Total for Question 5 = 7 marks)**



6 This is a question about the hydrolysis of halogenoalkanes.

(a) Devise an experiment, giving outline details only, that would enable the relative rates of hydrolysis of halogenoalkanes to be compared.

(5)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(b) Explain the trend in the rates of hydrolysis of 1-chlorobutane, 1-bromobutane and 1-iodobutane.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

(c) The product of the hydrolysis of 2-bromobutane is butan-2-ol. Both molecules are chiral.

State what is meant by the term chiral, using three-dimensional diagrams of the enantiomers of butan-2-ol to illustrate your answer.

(3)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



\***(d)** Compare and contrast the mechanism of hydrolysis, using aqueous potassium hydroxide, of the primary halogenoalkane,  $\text{RCH}_2\text{X}$ , with that of the tertiary halogenoalkane,  $\text{R}_3\text{CX}$ . Include diagrams of any intermediate or transition state.

Curly arrows are not required.

(6)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

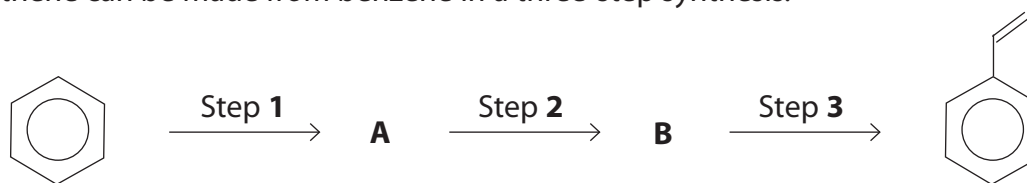
Large empty area with horizontal dotted lines for writing.

**(Total for Question 6 = 16 marks)**



P 5 2 2 9 3 A 0 1 5 2 4

- 7 Phenylethene, commonly known as styrene, is an important substance in the production of polystyrene which is used for some types of plastic packaging. Phenylethene can be made from benzene in a three-step synthesis.



- (a) Some of the following compounds can be used to make phenylethene from benzene.

Aluminium chloride	Chloroethane	Ethanal	Ethanol
Ethanoic acid	Ethanoyl chloride	Ethene	Ether
Hydrochloric acid, concentrated	Lithium tetrahydridoaluminate(III)	Phosphoric acid, concentrated	Sulfuric acid, concentrated

Selecting **only** from these compounds, devise a synthetic pathway for converting benzene into phenylethene, clearly identifying compounds **A** and **B** and stating the appropriate conditions for each step.

(5)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA





DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

- (b) Which reagent could produce a diol from phenylethene? (1)
- A acidified potassium dichromate(VI)
  - B acidified potassium manganate(VII)
  - C aqueous sodium hydroxide
  - D steam

(c) Draw a section of the polymer, polystyrene, showing **two** repeat units. (1)



(d) Give one advantage and one disadvantage of the disposal of polystyrene by incineration. (2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

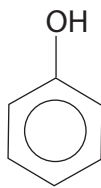
.....

(e) Calculate the percentage by mass of carbon in phenylethene, giving your answer to an appropriate number of significant figures. (2)

(Total for Question 7 = 11 marks)



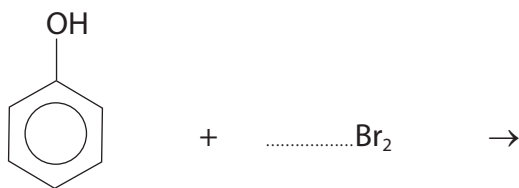
8 Phenol is a feedstock in the production of many organic molecules.



(a) Phenol reacts with bromine water.

(i) Complete the equation for the reaction of phenol with excess bromine water, using the **skeletal** formula of the organic product.

(2)



(ii) Compare and contrast the bromination of phenol with the bromination of benzene.

(3)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

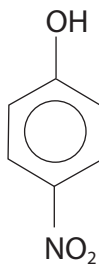
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

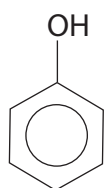


(b) Phenol can be nitrated to produce 4-nitrophenol.



- (i) The mechanisms of the nitration of phenol and of benzene are similar. Complete the diagram, using curly arrows, to show a possible mechanism for the reaction between the electrophile,  $\text{NO}_2^+$ , and phenol to produce 4-nitrophenol.

(3)



- (ii) What is the mass, in grams, of 4-nitrophenol produced from 0.94 g of phenol if the yield of this isomer is 15%?

(1)

- A 0.14
- B 0.21
- C 0.68
- D 1.39

- (iii) Draw **two** structural isomers of 4-nitrophenol which have a benzene ring.

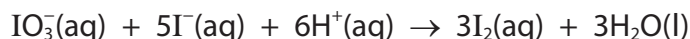
(1)

(Total for Question 8 = 10 marks)



9 This question is about the reaction kinetics of an 'iodine clock' reaction.

One example of an 'iodine clock' reaction that involves the iodate(V) ions and iodide ions in acidic solution is



- (a) State why the order of reaction with respect to iodide ions cannot be five, even though 5 mol of iodide ions are shown in the equation. (1)

.....

.....

.....

.....

- (b) A series of experiments was carried out by a student to determine the order of reaction with respect to iodate(V) ions. The concentrations of the iodide ions and the acid were in large excess and the volume of the iodate(V) solution was varied. The total volume of the reaction mixture was kept constant by the addition of suitable volumes of deionised water. The following results were obtained:

Experiment Number	1	2	3	4	5	6
Volume of iodate(V) solution / cm <sup>3</sup>	10.0	7.0	5.0	3.0	2.0	1.0
Time (t) / s	180	260	357	606	900	800
(1000/t) / s <sup>-1</sup>	5.56				1.11	1.25

- (i) In experiment 6, the student forgot to add deionised water to keep the total volume the same for each experiment. State why the total volume should be kept the same. (1)

.....

.....

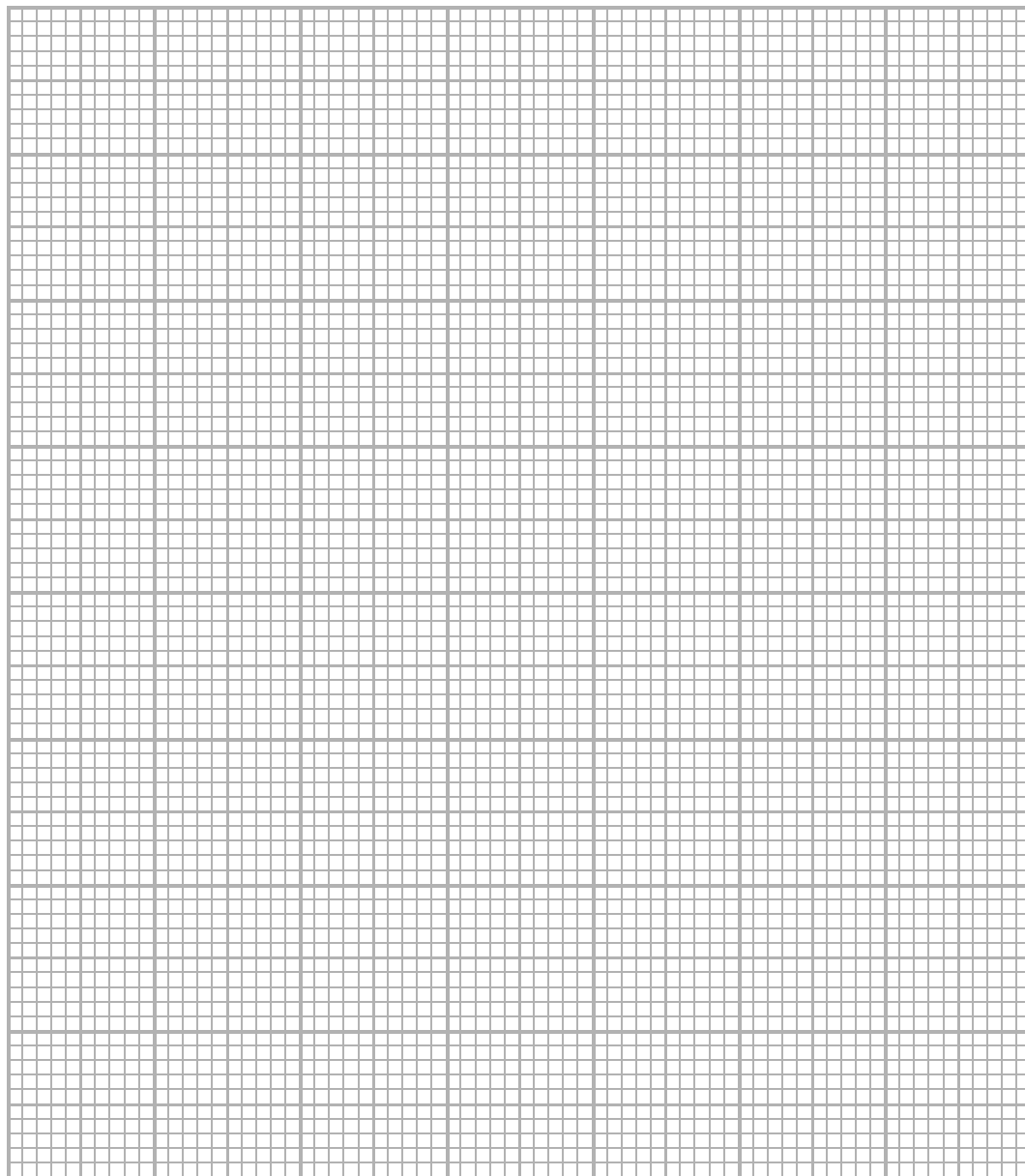
.....

.....



(ii) Complete the table and use the results from experiments 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 to plot a graph of  $1000/t$  against volume of iodate(V) ions.

(4)



(iii) Deduce the order of reaction with respect to the iodate(V) ions. Justify your answer.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

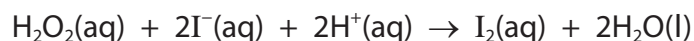
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



P 5 2 2 9 3 A 0 2 1 2 4

- (c) A different version of the 'iodine clock' reaction involves mixing hydrogen peroxide with aqueous solutions of potassium iodide, sodium thiosulfate and starch.

The main reaction is



The reaction is first order with respect to hydrogen peroxide and iodide ions but zero order with respect to hydrogen ions.

- (i) In one experiment, the following data were obtained:

Reactants	Initial concentration / mol dm <sup>-3</sup>
H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> (aq)	1.50 × 10 <sup>-3</sup>
I <sup>-</sup> (aq)	2.10 × 10 <sup>-3</sup>
H <sup>+</sup> (aq)	2.10 × 10 <sup>-3</sup>

$$\text{Initial rate} = 1.24 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

Write the rate equation and hence deduce the value of the rate constant,  $k$ , from these data. Include units and give your answer to an appropriate number of significant figures.

(2)

- (ii) Explain the purpose of the starch present in the reaction mixture when starch is neither in the rate equation, nor in the reaction equation.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

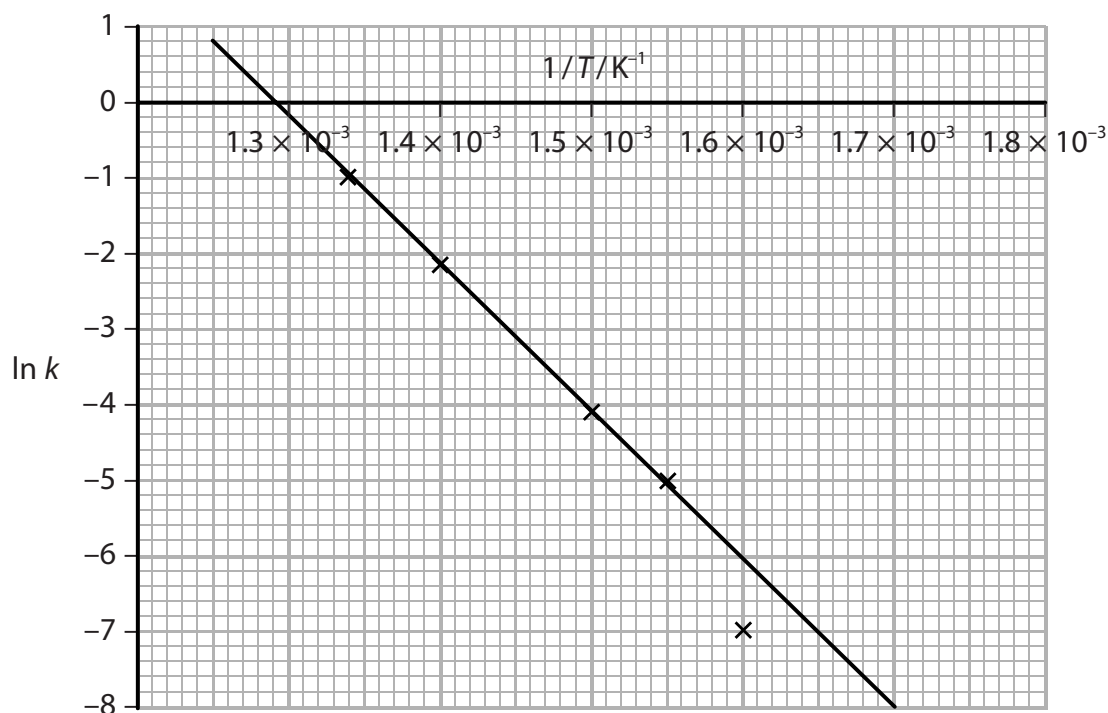


DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

(d) Another 'iodine clock' reaction produced data that enabled the following graph of  $\ln k$  against  $1/T$  to be drawn.



(i) The Arrhenius equation can be expressed as

$$\ln k = -\frac{E_a}{R} \times \left[ \frac{1}{T} \right] + \text{constant}$$

From the gradient of the graph, determine the activation energy,  $E_a$ , for this reaction.

Include a sign and units in your answer.

(3)

(ii) Give a reason for the point at  $\ln k = -7$  **not** being included in the line drawn on the graph.

(1)

(Total for Question 9 = 16 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 90 MARKS



# The Periodic Table of Elements

	1	2											3	4	5	6	7	0 (8)																																										
			(1)	(2)											(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)																																								
															Key																																													
															relative atomic mass																																													
															atomic symbol																																													
															atomic (proton) number																																													
6.9	Li	lithium	3	9.0	Be	beryllium	4											10.8	B	boron	5	12.0	C	carbon	6	14.0	N	nitrogen	7	16.0	O	oxygen	8	19.0	F	fluorine	9	20.2	Ne	neon	10																			
23.0	Na	sodium	11	24.3	Mg	magnesium	12											27.0	Al	aluminium	13	28.1	Si	silicon	14	31.0	P	phosphorus	15	32.1	S	sulfur	16	35.5	Cl	chlorine	17	39.9	Ar	argon	18																			
39.1	K	potassium	19	40.1	Ca	calcium	20	(3)	47.9	Ti	titanium	22	50.9	V	vanadium	23	54.9	Mn	manganese	25	58.9	Co	cobalt	27	58.9	Co	cobalt	27	59.0	Ni	nickel	28	63.5	Cu	copper	29	65.4	Zn	zinc	30	69.7	Ga	gallium	31	72.6	Ge	germanium	32	74.9	As	arsenic	33	79.9	Br	bromine	35	83.8	Kr	krypton	36
85.5	Rb	rubidium	37	87.6	Sr	strontium	38	(4)	91.2	Zr	zirconium	40	92.9	Nb	niobium	41	[98]	Tc	technetium	43	101.1	Ru	ruthenium	44	102.9	Rh	rhodium	45	106.4	Pd	palladium	46	107.9	Ag	silver	47	112.4	Cd	cadmium	48	114.8	In	indium	49	118.7	Sn	tin	50	121.8	Sb	antimony	51	126.9	I	iodine	53	131.3	Xe	xenon	54
132.9	Cs	caesium	55	137.3	Ba	barium	56	(5)	178.5	Hf	hafnium	72	180.9	Ta	tantalum	73	186.2	Re	rhenium	75	190.2	Os	osmium	76	192.2	Ir	iridium	77	195.1	Pt	platinum	78	197.0	Au	gold	79	200.6	Hg	mercury	80	204.4	Tl	thallium	81	207.2	Pb	lead	82	209.0	Bi	bismuth	83	[210]	At	astatine	85	[222]	Rn	radon	86
[223]	Fr	francium	87	[226]	Ra	radium	88	(6)	261	Rf	rutherfordium	104	262	Db	dubnium	105	264	Bh	bohrium	107	277	Hs	hassium	108	277	Mt	meitnerium	109	271	Ds	darmstadtium	110	272	Rg	roentgenium	111	Elements with atomic numbers 112-116 have been reported but not fully authenticated																							
			* Lanthanide series																																																									
			* Actinide series																																																									



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA