

90780



NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
 MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

3

SUPERVISOR'S USE ONLY

Level 3 Chemistry, 2011

90780 Describe properties of particles and thermochemical principles

9.30 am Monday 21 November 2011

Credits: Five

Check that the National Student Number (NSN) on your admission slip is the same as the number at the top of this page.

You should attempt ALL the questions in this booklet.

A periodic table is provided on the Resource Sheet L3-CHEMR.

If you need more room for any answer, use the extra space provided at the back of this booklet.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–11 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.

ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY		Achievement Criteria	
Achievement		Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Describe properties of particles and thermochemical principles.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Explain and apply properties of particles and thermochemical principles.	<input type="checkbox"/>
			Discuss properties of particles and thermochemical principles. <input type="checkbox"/>
		Overall level of performance	<input type="checkbox"/>

You are advised to spend 45 minutes answering the questions in this booklet.

QUESTION ONE

(a) Complete the following table.

Symbol	Electron configuration
Fe	
Al	
Al ³⁺	
Na	

(b) State which has the larger radius, Al or Al³⁺. Justify your answer.

Larger radius: _____

Justification: _____

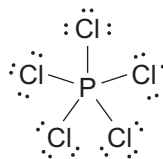
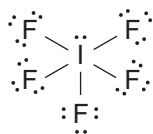
(c) (i) Write a balanced ion-electron equation to show the first ionisation of lithium.

QUESTION TWO

- (a) Complete the table below by drawing Lewis diagrams for IF_3 and NF_3 , and naming their shapes.

	IF_3	NF_3
Lewis diagram		
Shape		

- (b) The Lewis diagrams for IF_5 and PCl_5 are shown below.



Discuss the polarities of these molecules.

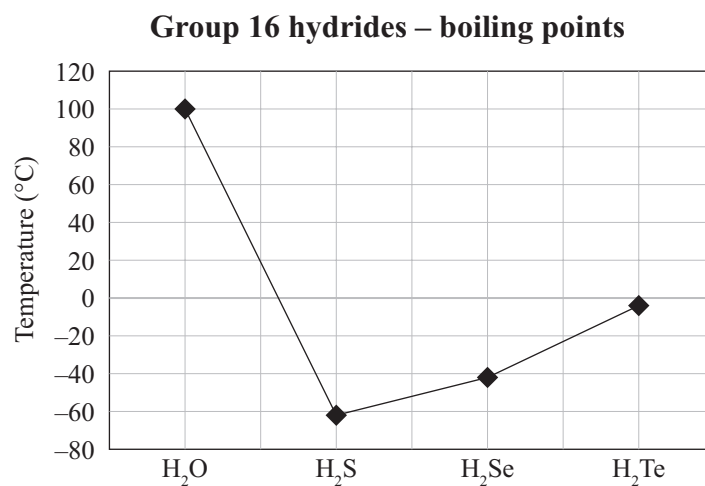
QUESTION THREE

(a) Explain what is meant by the term $\Delta_{\text{vap}}H^\circ$.

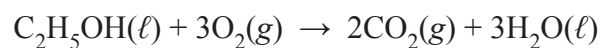
(b) Discuss the trend in boiling points shown in the graph below for the Group 16 hydrides.

In your discussion:

- explain why H_2O has a much higher boiling point than the other hydrides
- account for the rise in boiling points from H_2S to H_2Te
- compare the boiling points of H_2S , H_2Se and H_2Te , and explain the observed trend in terms of bonding AND mass.



(c) The equation for the combustion of ethanol is:



Calculate $\Delta_c H^\circ$ ($\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}(\ell)$), given the following data:

$$\Delta_f H^\circ (\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}(\ell)) = -277 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

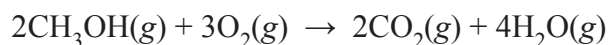
$$\Delta_f H^\circ (\text{CO}_2(\text{g})) = -394 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_f H^\circ (\text{H}_2\text{O}(\ell)) = -286 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

QUESTION FOUR

- (a) Explain why $\Delta_f H^\circ$ ($\text{CO}_2(g)$) and $\Delta_c H^\circ$ ($\text{C}(s)$) have the same value of -394 kJ mol^{-1} .

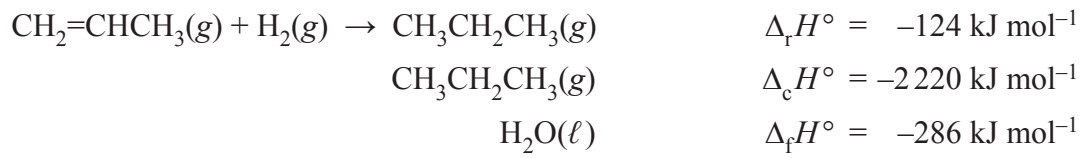
- (b) Complete combustion of methanol can be represented by the following chemical equation:



Use the following bond enthalpies to calculate $\Delta_r H$ for this reaction.

Bond	Bond enthalpy kJ mol^{-1}
C–H	413
C–O	358
O–H	463
C=O	745
O=O	498

- (c) (i) Use the information below to show that the $\Delta_c H^\circ$ of propene, $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCH}_3(g)$, is $-2058 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$.



**Question Four continues
on the following page.**

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