Chemistry HL P1

2006 November

School Level 12th IB Diploma

Programme

Board Exam

International Baccalaureate (IB

Board)

Solved

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IBO IB DIPLOMA PROGRAMME PROGRAMME DU DIPLÔME DU BI PROGRAMA DEL DIPLOMA DEL BI

N06/4/CHEMI/HPM/ENG/TZ0/XX



CHEMISTRY HIGHER LEVEL PAPER 1

Wednesday 8 November 2006 (afternoon)

1 hour

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- · Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- · Answer all the questions.
- For each question, choose the answer you consider to be the best and indicate your choice on the answer sheet provided.
- · The periodic table is provided for reference on page 2 of this examination paper.



		7000	688	1000		- ased			
0	2 He 4.00	10 Ne 20.18	18 Ar 39.95	36 Kr 83.80	54 Xe 131.30	86 Rn (222)			
٢		9 F 19.00	17 Cl 35.45	35 Br 79.90	53 I 126.90	85 At (210)		71 Lu 174.97	103 Lr (260)
9		8 0 16.00	16 S 32.06	34 Se 78.96	52 Te 127.60	84 Po (210)		70 Yb 173.04	102 No (259)
w		7 N 14.01	15 P 30.97	33 As 74.92	51 Sb 121.75	83 Bi 208.98		69 Tm 168.93	101 Md (258)
4		6 C 12.01	14 Si 28.09	32 Ge 72.59	50 Sn 118.69	82 Pb 207.19		68 Er 167.26	100 Fm (257)
3		5 B 10.81	13 Al 26.98	31 Ga 69.72	49 In 114.82	81 TI 204.37		67 Ho 164.93	99 Es
	,			30 Zn 65.37	48 Cd 112.40	80 Hg 200.59		66 Dy 162.50	98 Cf (251)
ole				29 Cu 63.55	47 Ag 107.87	79 Au 196.97	` \	65 Tb 158.92	97 Bk (247)
lic Tab				28 Ni 58.71	46 Pd 106.42	78 Pt 195.09		64 Gd 157.25	96 Cm (247)
The Periodic Table				27 Co 58.93	45 Rh 102.91	77 Ir 192.22		63 Eu 151.96	95 Am (243)
The			10	26 Fe 55.85	44 Ru 101.07	76 Os 190.21		62 Sm 150.35	94 Pu (242)
	20		5	25 Mn 54.94	43 Tc 98.91	75 Re 186.21		61 Pm 146.92	93 Np (237)
	viumber	Mass		24 Cr 52.00	42 Mo 95.94	74 W 183.85		60 Nd 144.24	92 U 238.03
	Atomic Number	Element Atomic Mass		23 V 50.94	41 Nb 92.91	73 Ta 180.95		59 Pr 140.91	91 Pa 231.04
				22 Ti 47.90	40 Zr 91.22	72 Hf 178.49		58 Ce 140.12	90 Th 232.04
				21 Sc 44.96	39 Y 88.91	57 † La 138.91	89 ‡ Ac (227)	+	++
7		4 Be 9.01	12 Mg 24.31	20 Ca 40.08	38 Sr 87.62	56 Ba 137.34	88 Ra (226)		
-	1 H 1.01	3 Li 6.94	11 Na 22.99	19 K 39.10	37 Rb 85.47	55 Cs 132.91	87 Fr (223)		

- 1. A 4 g sample of sodium hydroxide, NaOH, is dissolved in water and made up to 500 cm³ of aqueous solution. What is the concentration of the resulting solution?
 - A. 0.1 mol dm^{-3}
 - B. 0.2 mol dm⁻³
 - C. 0.5 mol dm⁻³
 - D. 1.0 mol dm⁻³
- 2. Calcium carbonate decomposes on heating as shown below.

$$CaCO_3 \rightarrow CaO + CO_2$$

When 50 g of calcium carbonate are decomposed, 7 g of calcium oxide are formed. What is the percentage yield of calcium oxide?

- A. 7%
- B. 25 %
- C. 50 %
- D. 75 %
- 3. Sodium reacts with water as shown below.

$$Na + H_2O \rightarrow NaOH + H$$

What is the total of all the coefficients when the equation is balanced using the smallest possible whole numbers?

- A. 3
- B. 4
- C. 6
- D. 7

4.	What	are	vai	lence	ei	ect	rons?
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A.	Electrons in	the energy	level	closest	to	the	nucleus
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- B. Electrons in the highest main energy level
- C. The number of electrons required to complete the highest main energy level
- D. The total number of electrons in the atom
- 5. What is the total number of electrons in p orbitals in an atom of iodine?
 - A. 5
 - B. 7
 - C. 17
 - D. 23
- 6. Why do the boiling points of the halogens increase down the group?
 - A. There is an increase in bond enthalpy.
 - B. There is an increase in bond polarity.
 - C. There is an increase in the strength of temporary dipoles.
 - D. There is a decrease in electronegativity.
- 7. Which properties are typical of d-block elements?
 - I. complex ion formation
 - II. catalytic behaviour
 - III. colourless compounds
 - A. I and II only
 - B. I and III only
 - C. II and III only
 - D. I, II and III

8.	Whi	ich compound has the least covalent character?
	A.	SiO_2
	B.	Na ₂ O
	C.	${\rm MgCl}_2$
	D.	CsF
9.	Whi	ich compound dissolves in water to form a solution that does not conduct electricity?
	A.	HCI
	B.	NaCl
	C.	CH ₃ CH ₂ OH
	D.	СН ₃ СООН
10.	Wha	at intermolecular forces are present in gaseous hydrogen?
377.5	Α.	Hydrogen bonds
	B.	Covalent bonds
	C.	Dipole-dipole attractions
	D.	Van der Waals' forces
11.	Wha	at is the shape of the species IC1-?
	A.	Pyramidal
	B.	Square planar
	C.	Tetrahedral
	D.	Octahedral

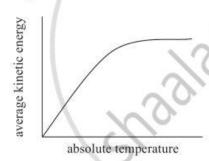
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12. Identify the types of hybridization shown by the carbon atoms in the molecule

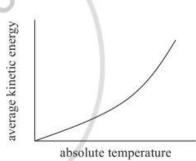
CH3CH2CH2COOH

- I. sp
- II. sp²
- III. sp³
- A. I and II only
- B. I and III only
- C. II and III only
- D. I, II and III
- 13. Which graph shows how the average kinetic energy of the particles varies with absolute temperature for an ideal gas?

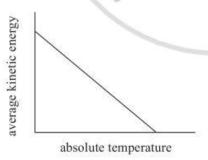
A.



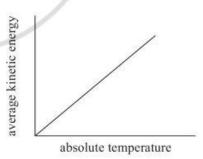
B



C.



D.



- 14. Which equation represents a change with a negative value for ΔS ?
 - A. $2H_2(g) + O_2(g) \rightarrow 2H_2O(g)$
 - B. $H_2O(s) \rightarrow H_2O(g)$
 - C. $H_2(g) + Cl_2(g) \rightarrow 2HCl(g)$
 - D. $2NH_3(g) \rightarrow N_2(g) + 3H_2(g)$
- 15. Which statement is correct about the reaction shown?

$$2SO_2(g) + O_2(g) \rightarrow 2SO_3(g)$$
 $\Delta H = -196 \text{ kJ}$

- A. 196 kJ of energy are released for every mole of SO₂(g) reacted.
- B. 196 kJ of energy are absorbed for every mole of SO₂(g) reacted.
- C. 98 kJ of energy are released for every mole of SO₂(g) reacted.
- D. 98 kJ of energy are absorbed for every mole of SO₂(g) reacted.
- 16. Which equation represents an exothermic process?
 - A. $F^-(g) \rightarrow F(g) + e^-$
 - B. $F_2(g) \rightarrow 2F(g)$
 - C. $Na(g) \rightarrow Na^+(g) + e^-$
 - D. $I_2(g) \rightarrow I_2(s)$

17	. W	hich	statements	are	correct	for all	exothermic	reactions?
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- I. The enthalpy of the products is less than the enthalpy of the reactants.
- II. The sign of ΔH is negative.
- III. The reaction is rapid at room temperature.
- A. I and II only
- B. I and III only
- C. II and III only
- D. I, II and III
- 18. Which are characteristics of ions in an ionic compound with a large lattice enthalpy value?
 - A. Large ionic radius and high ionic charge
 - B. Small ionic radius and low ionic charge
 - C. Large ionic radius and low ionic charge
 - D. Small ionic radius and high ionic charge
- 19. Some reactions occur in a series of steps. Which is the best description of the rate-determining step in a reaction mechanism?
 - A. The step involving the greatest number of reactant particles
 - B. The step involving the smallest number of reactant particles
 - C. The step releasing the most energy
 - D. The step with the highest activation energy

20. The mechanism of a reaction is

$$XY_2 + XY_2 \rightarrow X_2Y_4$$

$$X_2Y_4 \rightarrow X_2 + 2Y_2$$

$$X_2 + Y_2 \rightarrow 2XY$$

What is the overall equation for the reaction?

- A. $X_2Y_4 \rightarrow 2XY_2$
- B. $2XY_2 \rightarrow X_2 + 2Y_2$
- C. $2XY_2 \rightarrow 2XY + Y_2$
- D. $X_2Y_4 \rightarrow 2XY + Y_2$
- 21. Which reaction uses a homogeneous catalyst?
 - A. Iron in the Haber process
 - B. Nickel in the conversion of alkenes to alkanes
 - C. Acid in the formation of esters
 - D. Manganese oxide in the decomposition of hydrogen peroxide
- 22. Which changes cause an increase in the equilibrium yield of SO₃(g) in this reaction?

$$2SO_2(g) + O_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2SO_3(g)$$
 $\Delta H^{\Theta} = -196 \text{ kJ}$

- I. increasing the pressure
- II. decreasing the temperature
- III. adding oxygen
- A. I and II only
- B. I and III only
- C. II and III only
- D. I, II and III

23. Iron(III) ions react with thiocyanate ions as follows.

$$Fe^{3+}(aq) + CNS^{-}(aq) \rightleftharpoons Fe(CNS)^{2+}(aq)$$

What are the units of the equilibrium constant, $K_{\rm e}$, for the reaction?

- A. mol dm⁻³
- B. mol² dm⁻⁶
- C. mol⁻¹ dm³
- D. mol⁻² dm⁶
- 24. Lime is added to a lake to neutralize the effects of acid rain. The pH value of the lake water rises from 4 to 7. What is the change in concentration of H⁺ ions in the lake water?
 - A. An increase by a factor of 3
 - B. An increase by a factor of 1000
 - C. A decrease by a factor of 3
 - D. A decrease by a factor of 1000
- 25. Which solution has the lowest pH value?
 - A. Aluminium sulfate
 - B. Sodium nitrate
 - C. Potassium chloride
 - D. Sodium ethanoate

- 26. Which is a Brønsted-Lowry acid-base pair?
 - A. H₂O and O²⁻
 - B. CH₃COOH and CH₃COO
 - C. NH₄ and NH₂
 - D. H2SO4 and SO4-
- 27. Which neutralization reaction could use phenolphthalein ($pK_a = 9.3$) and not methyl orange ($pK_a = 3.7$) as an indicator?
 - A. NaOH(aq) and HNO3(aq)
 - B. NH₃(aq) and CH₃COOH(aq)
 - C. NaOH(aq) and CH3COOH(aq)
 - D. NH₃(aq) and HNO₃(aq)
- 28. Water dissociates according to the equation

$$H_2O(1) \rightleftharpoons H^+(aq) + OH^-(aq)$$
 $\Delta H = +56 \text{ kJ}$

- At 25 °C water has a pH of 7. Which of the following occurs when water is heated to 30 °C?
- It remains neutral and its pH decreases.
- B. It becomes acidic and its pH decreases.
- C. It remains neutral and its pH increases.
- D. It becomes acidic and its pH increases.
- 29. Which statement is correct for the electrolysis of a molten salt?
 - A. Positive ions move toward the positive electrode.
 - B. A gas is produced at the negative electrode.
 - C. Only electrons move in the electrolyte.
 - D. Both positive and negative ions move toward electrodes.

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- 30. Which are used for the electroplating of a metal spoon with copper?
 - I. an electrolyte containing aqueous copper(II) ions
 - II. a copper anode (positive electrode)
 - III. a copper cathode (negative electrode)
 - A. I and II only
 - B. I and III only
 - C. II and III only
 - D. I, II and III
- 31. Consider these standard electrode potentials.

$$Cu^{2+}(aq) + e^{-} \rightarrow Cu^{+}(aq)$$
 $E^{\odot} = +0.15V$
 $Cu^{+}(aq) + e^{-} \rightarrow Cu(s)$ $E^{\odot} = +0.52V$

What is the standard cell potential when the two half-cells are connected?

- A. -0.67V
- B. -0.37V
- C. +0.37V
- D. + 0.67V
- 32. Which signs are correct for a spontaneous reaction occurring in a cell?

	E^{Θ}	ΔG^{\ominus}
Α.	+	+
В.	+	:
C.	1751	+
D.		-

- 33. A sample of 0.5 mol dm³ copper(II) sulfate solution is electrolysed for 10 minutes. Which change would cause the biggest increase in the amount of copper deposited?
 - A. Increasing the concentration of the copper(II) sulfate solution by 10 %
 - B. Increasing the duration of electrolysis by 10 %
 - C. Increasing the surface area of the electrodes by 10 %
 - D. Increasing the temperature of the electrolyte by 10 %
- 34. What is the total of all the coefficients in the balanced half-equation below?

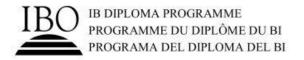
$$H^{+}(aq) + MnO_{4}^{-}(aq) + e^{-} \rightarrow Mn^{2+}(aq) + H_{2}O(l)$$

- A. 19
- B. 17
- C. 14
- D. 12
- 35. Which can be made in one step from a primary alcohol?
 - I. an aldehyde
 - II. an alkene
 - III. a ketone
 - A. I and II only
 - B. I and III only
 - C. II and III only
 - D. I, II and III

36.	Whi	ch pair of compounds can be used to prepare CH ₃ COOCH ₃ ?
	A.	Ethanol and methanoic acid

- B. Methanol and ethanoic acid
- C. Ethanol and ethanoic acid
- D. Methanol and methanoic acid
- 37. What is the reaction type when (CH₃)₃CBr reacts with aqueous sodium hydroxide to form (CH₃)₃COH and NaBr?
 - A. Addition
 - B. Elimination
 - C. $S_N 1$
 - D. $S_N 2$
- 38. Which species is a free radical?
 - A. •CH₃
 - B. +CH3
 - C. CH₃
 - D. :CH3

- 39. Which compound is a tertiary halogenoalkane?
 - A. (CH₃CH₂)₂CHBr
 - B. CH₃(CH₂)₃CH₂Br
 - C. (CH₃)₂CHCH₂CH₂Br
 - D. CH₃CH₂C(CH₃)₂Br
- 40. Which species reacts most readily with propane?
 - A. Br₂
 - B. Br•
 - C. Br-
 - D. Br+



MARKSCHEME

November 2006

CHEMISTRY

Higher Level

Paper 1

1.	<u>B</u>	16.	<u>D</u>	31.	<u>C</u>	46.	
2.	<u>B</u>	17.	_A_	32.	<u>B</u>	47.	
3.	_ <u>D</u> _	18.	<u>D</u>	33.	<u>B</u>	48.	-
4.	<u>B</u>	19.	_ <u>D</u> _	34.	_A_	49.	
5.	<u>D</u>	20.	<u>C</u>	35.	_A_	50.	·
6.	_ <u>C</u> _	21.	_ <u>C</u>	36.	В	51.	
7.	_A_	22.	<u>D</u>	37.	<u>C</u>	52.	_
8.	<u>D</u>	23.	<u>_C</u>	38.	A	53.	
9.	_ <u>C</u> _	24.	<u>D</u>	39.	D	54.	
10.	D	25.	<u>A</u>	40.	<u>B</u>	55.	(
11.	<u>B</u>	26.	<u>B</u>	4L°		56.	
12.	<u>C</u>	27.	C	42.		57.	
13.	<u>D</u>	28.	A	43.		58.	
14.	_A_	29.	<u>D</u>	44.	_	59.	
15.	_ <u>C</u> _	30.) <u>A</u>	45.	-/	60.	