

Q1.An atom of aluminium has the symbol ${}_{13}^{27}\text{Al}$

(a) Give the number of protons, neutrons and electrons in this atom of aluminium.

Number of protons

Number of neutrons

Number of electrons

(3)

(b) Why is aluminium positioned in Group 3 of the periodic table?

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(1)

(c) In the periodic table, the transition elements and Group 1 elements are metals.

Some of the properties of two transition elements and two Group 1 elements are shown in the table below.

	Transition elements		Group 1 elements	
	Chromium	Iron	Sodium	Caesium
Melting point in °C	1857	1535	98	29
Formula of oxides	CrO Cr ₂ O ₃ CrO ₂ CrO ₃	FeO Fe ₂ O ₃ Fe ₃ O ₄	Na ₂ O	Cs ₂ O

Use your own knowledge **and** the data in the table above to compare the chemical and physical properties of transition elements and Group 1 elements.

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(6)
(Total 10 marks)

Q2. Rock salt is a mixture of sand and salt.

Salt dissolves in water. Sand does **not** dissolve in water.

Some students separated rock salt.

This is the method used.

1. Place the rock salt in a beaker.
2. Add 100 cm³ of cold water.
3. Allow the sand to settle to the bottom of the beaker.
4. Carefully pour the salty water into an evaporating dish.
5. Heat the contents of the evaporating dish with a Bunsen burner until salt crystals start to form.

(a) Suggest **one** improvement to step 2 to make sure all the salt is dissolved in the water.

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(1)

(b) The salty water in step 4 still contained very small grains of sand.

Suggest **one** improvement to step 4 to remove all the sand.

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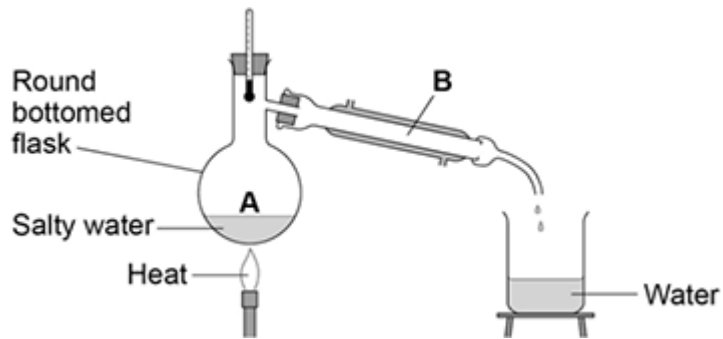
(1)

(c) Suggest **one** safety precaution the students should take in step 5.

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(1)

(d) Another student removed water from salty water using the apparatus in the figure below.



Describe how this technique works by referring to the processes at **A** and **B**.

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(2)

(e) What is the reading on the thermometer during this process?

..... °C

(1)

(Total 6 marks)

Q3. This question is about halogens and their compounds.

The table below shows the boiling points and properties of some of the elements in Group 7 of the periodic table.

Element	Boiling point in °C	Colour in aqueous solution
Fluorine	-188	colourless
Chlorine	-35	pale green
Bromine	X	orange
Iodine	184	brown

(a) Why does iodine have a higher boiling point than chlorine?

Tick **one** box.

Iodine is ionic and chlorine is covalent

Iodine is less reactive than chlorine

The covalent bonds between iodine atoms are stronger

The forces between iodine molecules are stronger

(1)

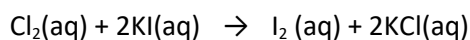
(b) Predict the boiling point of bromine.

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(1)

(c) A redox reaction takes place when aqueous chlorine is added to potassium iodide solution.

The equation for this reaction is:



Look at table above.

What is the colour of the final solution in this reaction?

Tick **one** box.

Brown

Orange

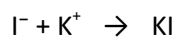
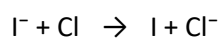
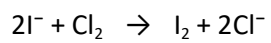
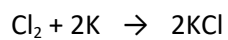
Pale green

Colourless

(1)

(d) What is the ionic equation for the reaction of chlorine with potassium iodide?

Tick **one** box.



(1)

(e) Why does potassium iodide solution conduct electricity?

Tick **one** box.

It contains a metal

It contains electrons which can move

It contains ions which can move

It contains water

(1)

(f) What are the products of electrolysis of potassium iodide solution?

Tick **one** box.

Product at cathode

Product at anode

hydrogen

iodine

hydrogen

oxygen

potassium

iodine

potassium

oxygen

(1)

(Total 6 marks)

Q4. Water from a lake in the UK is used to produce drinking water.

(a) What are the two main steps used to treat water from lakes?

Give a reason for each step.

Step 1

Reason

Step 2

Reason

(2)

(b) Explain why it is more difficult to produce drinking water from waste water than from water in lakes.

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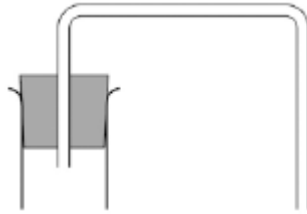
(3)

(c) Some countries make drinking water from sea water.

Complete the figure below to show how you can distil salt solution to produce and collect pure water.

Label the following:

- pure water
- salt solution



(3)

(d) How could the water be tested to show it is pure?

Give the expected result of the test for pure water.

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(2)

(e) Why is producing drinking water from sea water expensive?

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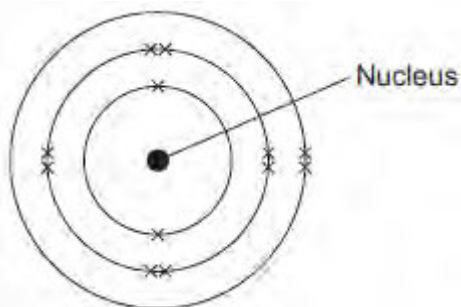
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(1)

(Total 11 marks)

Q5. This question is about magnesium.

(a) (i) The electronic structure of a magnesium atom is shown below.



Use the correct answer from the box to complete each sentence.

electrons	neutrons	protons	shells
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The nucleus contains protons and

The particles with the smallest relative mass that move around the nucleus are called

Atoms of magnesium are neutral because they contain the same number of electrons and

(3)

(ii) A magnesium atom reacts to produce a magnesium ion.

Which diagram shows a magnesium ion?

Tick (✓) **one** box.

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(1)

- (b) Magnesium and dilute hydrochloric acid react to produce magnesium chloride solution and hydrogen.



- (i) State **two** observations that could be made during the reaction.

1

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2

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(2)

- (ii) **In this question you will be assessed on using good English, organising information clearly and using specialist terms where appropriate.**

Describe a method for making pure crystals of magnesium chloride from magnesium and dilute hydrochloric acid.

In your method you should name the apparatus you will use.

You do **not** need to mention safety.

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(6)
(Total 12 marks)

Q6. This question is about atomic structure and elements.

(a) Complete the sentences.

(i) The atomic number of an atom is the number of

(1)

(ii) The mass number of an atom is the number of

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(1)

(b) Explain why an atom has no overall charge.

Use the relative electrical charges of sub-atomic particles in your explanation.

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(2)

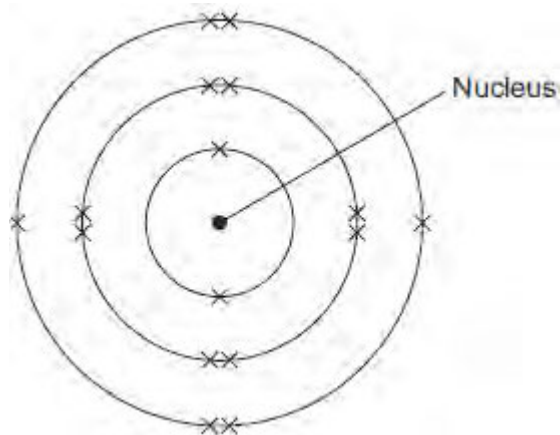
(c) Explain why fluorine and chlorine are in the same group of the periodic table.

Give the electronic structures of fluorine and chlorine in your explanation.

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(2)

(d) The diagram shows the electronic structure of an atom of a non-metal.



What is the chemical symbol of this non-metal?

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Ar

O

S

Si

(1)

(e) When elements react, their atoms join with other atoms to form compounds.

Complete the sentences.

(i) Compounds formed when non-metals react with metals consist of particles called

(1)

(ii) Compounds formed from only non-metals consist of particles called

(1)

(Total 9 marks)