

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

**Edexcel GCE**

**Chemistry**

**Advanced**

**Unit 4: General Principles of Chemistry I – Rates,  
Equilibria and Further Organic Chemistry  
(including synoptic assessment)**

Wednesday 15 June 2011 – Afternoon

**Time: 1 hour 40 minutes**

Paper Reference

**6CH04/01**

**You must have: Data Booklet**

Total Marks

**Candidates may use a calculator.**

### 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.*
- Questions labelled with an **asterisk** (\*) are ones where the quality of your written communication will be assessed  
– *you should take particular care with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression, on these questions.*
- A Periodic Table is printed on the back cover of this paper.

### Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Keep an eye on the time.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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## SECTION A

Answer ALL the questions in this section. You should aim to spend no more than 20 minutes on this section. For each question, select one answer from A to D and put a cross in the box . If you change your mind, put a line through the box  and then mark your new answer with a cross .

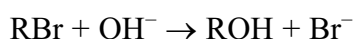
- 1 Which of the following methods would **not** be suitable for measuring the rate of the reaction between methanoic acid and bromine?



- A Colorimetry
- B Measuring change in electrical conductivity
- C Quenching samples and titrating with acid
- D Measuring change in pressure

(Total for Question 1 = 1 mark)

- 2 The equation below shows the hydrolysis of a bromoalkane.



For a particular bromoalkane, the rate equation is

$$\text{rate} = k[\text{RBr}]$$

The bromoalkane, RBr, is most likely to be

- A  $\text{CH}_3\text{Br}$
- B  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{Br}$
- C  $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{CCH}_2\text{Br}$
- D  $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{CBr}$

(Total for Question 2 = 1 mark)

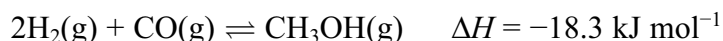
- 3 A decrease in the entropy of the system,  $\Delta S_{\text{system}}$ , occurs when

- A water freezes.
- B water boils.
- C water reacts with sodium.
- D water reacts with ethanoyl chloride.

(Total for Question 3 = 1 mark)



4 Methanol is produced in the equilibrium reaction



Addition of more hydrogen to the equilibrium mixture at constant temperature

- A increases the equilibrium yield of methanol.
- B decreases the equilibrium yield of methanol.
- C increases the value of  $K_p$ .
- D decreases the value of  $K_p$ .

(Total for Question 4 = 1 mark)

5 The equation for the equilibrium between  $\text{NO}_2(\text{g})$  and  $\text{N}_2\text{O}_4(\text{g})$  can be written in two ways.



or

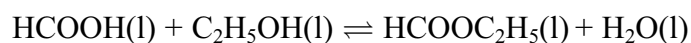


Which expression is correct?

- A  $K_c = K'_c$
- B  $K_c = (K'_c)^2$
- C  $K_c = 2(K'_c)$
- D  $K_c = \frac{1}{2}K'_c$

(Total for Question 5 = 1 mark)

6 4.0 mol of methanoic acid are reacted with 6.0 mol of ethanol.



The equilibrium mixture contains 3.0 mol of  $\text{HCOOC}_2\text{H}_5$ .

The equilibrium constant,  $K_c$ , for the reaction is

- A 0.33
- B 1.0
- C 3.0
- D 4.0

(Total for Question 6 = 1 mark)



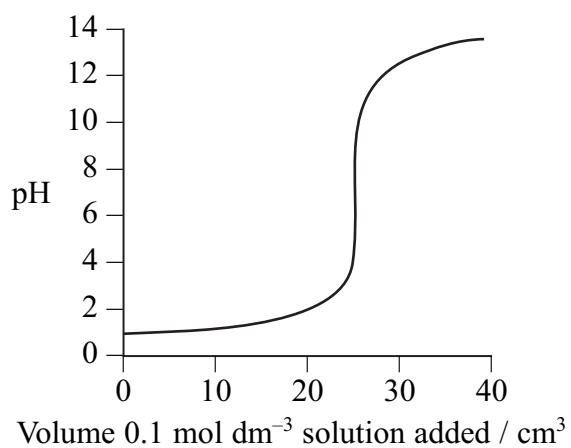
7 A solution of hydrochloric acid has pH 3.0. When it is made 10 times more dilute, the pH is

- A 0.3
- B 2.0
- C 4.0
- D 13.0

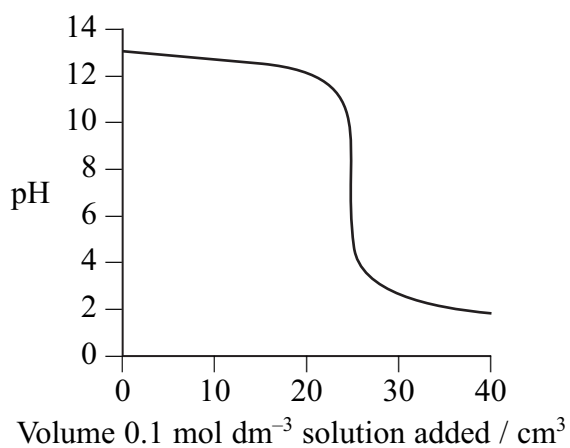
(Total for Question 7 = 1 mark)

8 The titration curves below were obtained using different acids and bases, each with concentration  $0.1 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ .

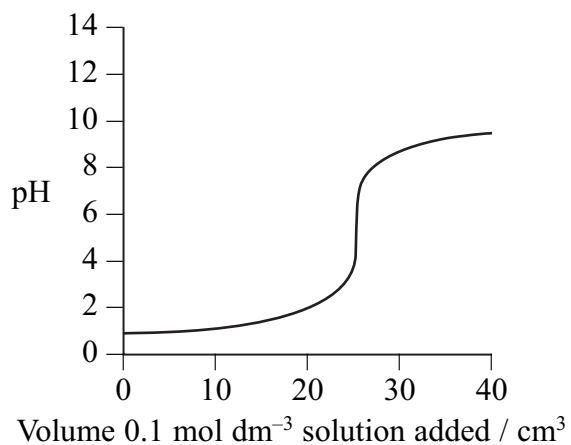
A



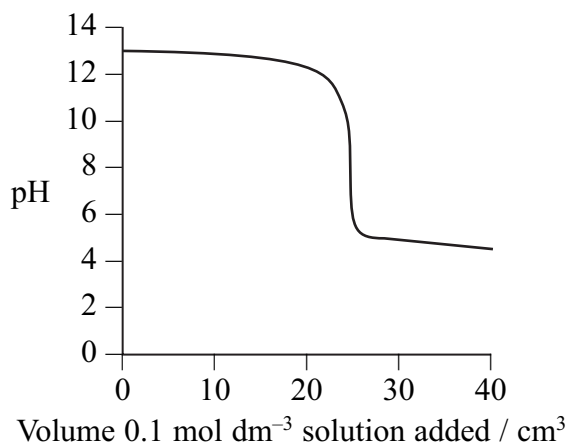
B



C



D



(a) Which curve is produced by adding ammonia to 25 cm<sup>3</sup> of hydrochloric acid? (1)

A

B

C

D

(b) Which curve is produced by adding ethanoic acid to 25 cm<sup>3</sup> of sodium hydroxide? (1)

A

B

C

D

(c) An indicator with  $pK_{In}$  8.5 is suitable for the following titrations. (1)

A Titrations **A** and **B** only.

B Titrations **A**, **B** and **D** only.

C Titration **C** only.

D Titrations **A**, **B**, **C** and **D**.

(Total for Question 8 = 3 marks)

9 Ethanoic acid is **not** a product in the reaction of

A ethanal with lithium tetrahydridoaluminate.

B ethanoyl chloride with water.

C ethyl ethanoate with dilute sulfuric acid.

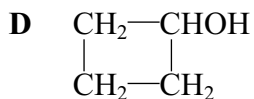
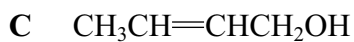
D ethanol refluxed with potassium dichromate(VI) and sulfuric acid.

(Total for Question 9 = 1 mark)

Use this space for any rough working. Anything you write in this space will gain no credit.



10 This question is about four compounds with molecular formula  $C_4H_8O$ .



(a) The compounds which react when heated with a mixture of potassium dichromate(VI) and sulfuric acid are

(1)

A compounds A, B and C.

B compounds A, B and D.

C compounds A, C and D.

D compounds B, C and D.

(b) The compound which produces a yellow precipitate when heated with a mixture of iodine and sodium hydroxide is

(1)

A compound A.

B compound B.

C compound C.

D compound D.

(c) There would **not** be a significant peak at mass/charge ratio of 15 in the mass spectrum of

(1)

A compound A.

B compound B.

C compound C.

D compound D.

(Total for Question 10 = 3 marks)



11 The following tests can be carried out on organic compounds.

- A Warm with 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine.
- B Warm with Fehling's or Benedict's solution.
- C Add solid sodium carbonate.
- D Add phosphorus(V) chloride,  $\text{PCl}_5$ .

(a) Which test would give a positive result with propanoic acid but not with propan-1-ol?

(1)

- A
- B
- C
- D

(b) Which test would give a positive result with propanoic acid **and** with propan-1-ol?

(1)

- A
- B
- C
- D

(c) Which test would give a positive result with propanal but not with propanone?

(1)

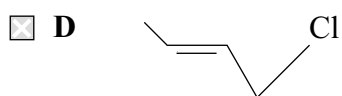
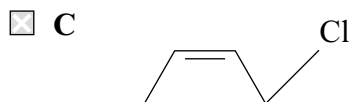
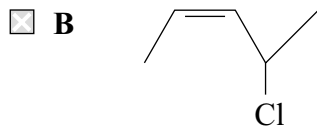
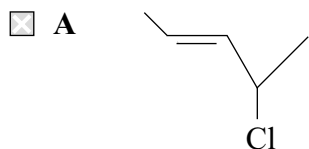
- A
- B
- C
- D

(Total for Question 11 = 3 marks)

Use this space for any rough working. Anything you write in this space will gain no credit.



12 Which of the following compounds is a *Z* isomer **and** contains a chiral carbon atom?



(Total for Question 12 = 1 mark)

13 Which of the following statements about ethanoyl chloride is **not** correct?

- A It reacts with ammonia to make an amine.
- B It reacts with an amine to make an amide.
- C It reacts with an alcohol to make an ester.
- D It reacts with water to make an organic acid.

(Total for Question 13 = 1 mark)

14 In gas chromatography, mixtures are passed through a long tube containing a liquid as the stationary phase. The mixtures are separated into their components because the components differ in

- A relative molecular mass.
- B melting temperature.
- C volatility.
- D force of attraction to the liquid.

(Total for Question 14 = 1 mark)

**TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS**

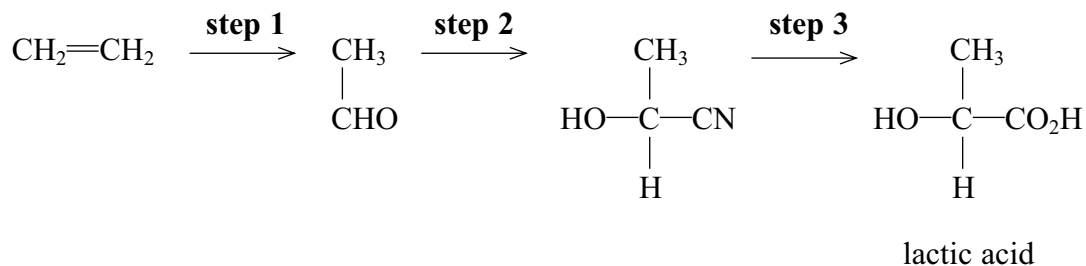




## SECTION B

Answer ALL the questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

15 A sequence of reactions for the production of lactic acid is shown below.



(a) (i) Name the type and mechanism of the reaction in **step 2**.

(2)

(ii) Which **two** substances need to be added to ethanal to carry out the reaction in **step 2**?

(2)

(iii) Give the mechanism for the reaction in **step 2**, using curly arrows to show movements of electron pairs.

(3)



\*(iv) The product of **step 2** is not optically active even though it has a chiral carbon atom in its formula. Explain, by reference to the mechanism, the reason for the lack of optical activity.

(2)

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(b) What reactant, or combination of reactants, is needed to carry out **step 3**?

(1)

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(c) (i) What is the systematic name of lactic acid?

(1)

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(ii) Lactic acid molecules can combine to form a biodegradable polymer, poly(lactic acid) or PLA. Draw a section of the polymer with **two** units of the polymer chain and showing all bonds.

(1)

(iii) Suggest why PLA is biodegradable.

(1)

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(iv) Lactic acid can be prepared from ethene as shown in the scheme. Lactic acid also forms when milk turns sour.

Suggest **one** reason why it would be advantageous to make lactic acid from milk rather than from ethene.

(1)

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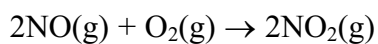
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**(Total for Question 15 = 14 marks)**

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16 Nitrogen(IV) oxide,  $\text{NO}_2$ , is a brown gas which is a pollutant in air. It is produced in the reaction below.



(a) The table below shows the results of a series of experiments to measure the rate of this reaction at 298 K.

Experiment number	Initial concentration / $\text{mol dm}^{-3}$		Initial rate / $\text{mol dm}^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$
	$[\text{O}_2(\text{g})]$	$[\text{NO}(\text{g})]$	
1	0.0050	0.0125	$5.10 \times 10^{-4}$
2	0.0100	0.0125	$10.2 \times 10^{-4}$
3	0.0100	0.0250	$40.8 \times 10^{-4}$

(i) State, with reasons, the order of reaction with respect to oxygen and the order of reaction with respect to nitrogen(II) oxide, NO.

(2)

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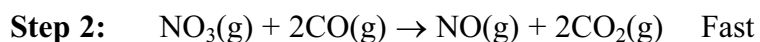
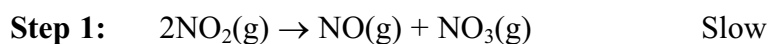
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(ii) Write the rate equation for the reaction. (1)

(iii) Calculate the value of the rate constant. Include units in your answer. (2)

(b) Nitrogen(IV) oxide in air reacts with carbon monoxide in car exhausts. The following two-step reaction mechanism has been suggested.



(i) Write the equation for the overall reaction which takes place. (1)

(ii) The overall reaction is second order. Suggest a rate equation for this reaction, justifying your answer. (2)

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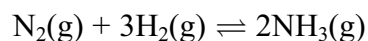
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(Total for Question 16 = 8 marks)



17 Ammonia is manufactured using the reaction



- (a) (i) Calculate  $\Delta S_{\text{system}}^{\ominus}$  for this reaction at 298 K. Give your answer in  $\text{J mol}^{-1} \text{K}^{-1}$  and include a sign. You will need to refer to your data booklet.

[Note that the standard molar entropy values for gaseous diatomic elements are given for half a mole of molecules, and not per mole of molecules  
eg entropy for 1 mol of  $\text{N}_2$  is  $2 \times 95.8 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{K}^{-1}$ .]

(2)

- (ii) Using ideas about disorder, explain whether the sign of your answer to (a)(i) is as expected.

(2)

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(b) At 700 K, the enthalpy change for this reaction,  $\Delta H = -110.2 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ .

- (i) Calculate the entropy change of the surroundings,  $\Delta S_{\text{surroundings}}$ , at 700 K. Include a sign and units in your answer.

(2)



(ii) Calculate  $\Delta S_{\text{system}}$  for this reaction at 700 K. At this temperature the total entropy change,  $\Delta S_{\text{total}} = -78.7 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$ . Include a sign and units in your answer.

(1)

(iii) What does the value of  $\Delta S_{\text{total}}$ , which is  $-78.7 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$  at 700 K, indicate about the relative proportions of nitrogen, hydrogen and ammonia at equilibrium?

(1)

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(c) A mixture of nitrogen, hydrogen and ammonia is at equilibrium at 150 atm. The partial pressures of nitrogen and ammonia in the mixture are 21 atm and 36 atm respectively.

(i) Write an expression for the equilibrium constant,  $K_p$ , for the formation of ammonia, in terms of partial pressures for this reaction, and calculate its value at 700 K. Include units in your answer.

(4)



(ii) In the manufacture of ammonia, pressures of between 100 and 250 atm are used. State and explain **one** advantage, in terms of the yield of ammonia, of using a pressure above 100 atm.

(1)

\* (iii) In the manufacture of ammonia, a temperature of about 700 K is used.

For this exothermic reaction how does  $\Delta S_{\text{surroundings}}$  change as temperature increases?

Explain how this change affects the value of  $\Delta S_{\text{total}}$  and the equilibrium constant as temperature increases.

Hence explain the disadvantage of using a temperature higher than 700 K.

(4)

(iv) Suggest **one** advantage of using a temperature higher than 700 K.

(1)

(Total for Question 17 = 18 marks)





18 Methanoic acid, ethanoic acid and iodic(I) acid, HIO, are all weak acids.

- (a) The values of the acid dissociation constant,  $K_a$ , for methanoic and ethanoic acid at 298 K are given below. Iodic(I) acid has a  $pK_a$  of 10.64. Complete the table by calculating the value of  $K_a$  for iodic(I) acid.

(1)

Acid	$K_a / \text{mol dm}^{-3}$
methanoic acid	$1.6 \times 10^{-4}$
ethanoic acid	$1.7 \times 10^{-5}$
iodic(I) acid	

- (b) (i) Write the expression for  $K_a$  for methanoic acid, HCOOH.

(1)

- (ii) Calculate the pH of a solution of methanoic acid with concentration  $0.50 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$  at 298 K.

(3)

- (iii) State **one** of the assumptions you have made when calculating the pH in (ii).

(1)

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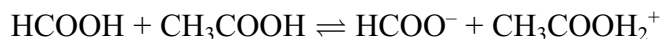
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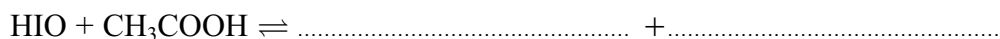


(c) The following equilibrium occurs in a mixture of pure methanoic and ethanoic acids.



(i) Give the formulae of the two Brønsted-Lowry acids in this equilibrium. (1)

(ii) Write an equation showing the products of the equilibrium which is set up when iodic(I) acid is mixed with ethanoic acid. (1)



(d) A shampoo is buffered by the addition of a mixture of methanoic acid and sodium methanoate.

The pH of this shampoo is 4.9. Calculate the hydrogen ion concentration in the shampoo, and hence the ratio of methanoate ions to methanoic acid. (2)

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(Total for Question 18 = 10 marks)

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**TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 50 MARKS**



## SECTION C

Answer ALL the questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

19 The chemical **X** is an ester with formula  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOC}(\text{CH}_3)_3$  which occurs in raspberries and pears. It can be prepared in the laboratory by refluxing ethanoic acid with an alcohol in the presence of a catalyst.

(a) Name the alcohol and catalyst which would be used to make **X**.

(2)

Alcohol .....

Catalyst .....

(b) After refluxing, the resulting mixture is distilled to give an impure product containing **X**. The impure product is washed several times with sodium carbonate solution and then dried.

(i) Name the piece of equipment in which the impure product would be washed.

(1)

(ii) What is the purpose of washing the impure product with sodium carbonate solution?

(1)

(iii) Name a suitable drying agent.

(1)

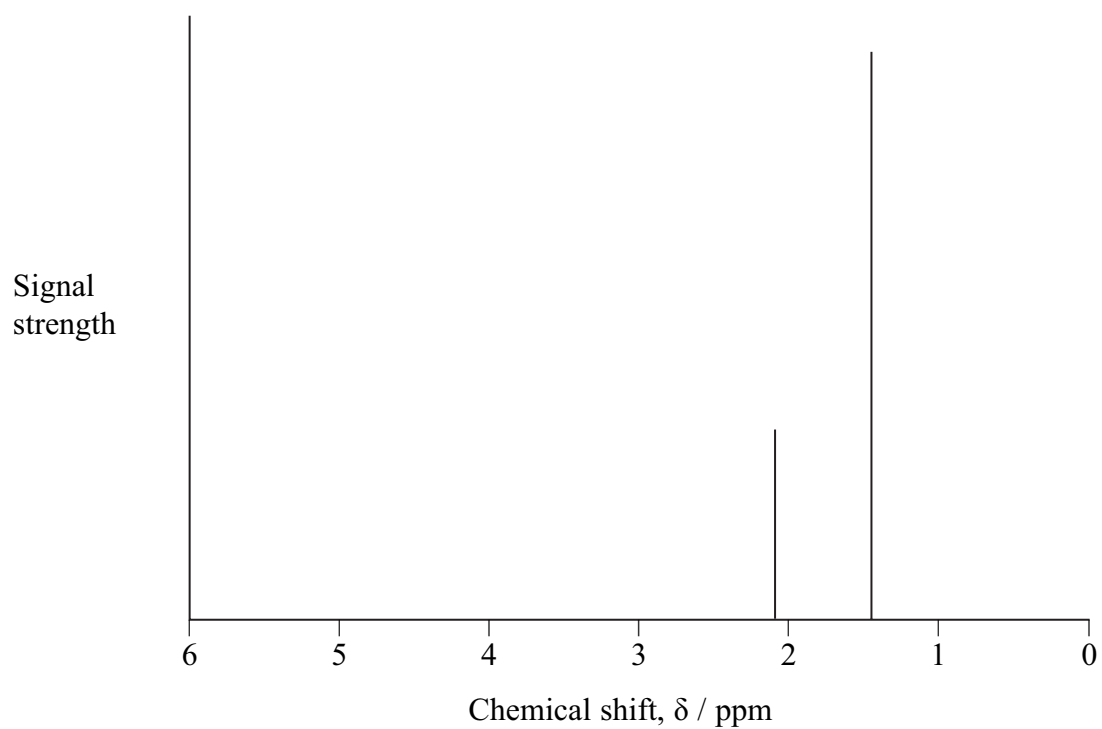


(iv) The impure product is then redistilled and **X**, which has a boiling temperature of  $97^{\circ}\text{C}$ , is collected. Draw a labelled diagram of the apparatus you would use.

(3)

\*(c) **Spectrum 1** is the high resolution proton nmr spectrum of **X**,  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOC}(\text{CH}_3)_3$ .

**Spectrum 1**



Explain how **spectrum 1** is consistent with the structure of **X**. You should refer to the number and height of the peaks, the atoms which produce them and their splitting patterns.

(4)

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(d) **X** has an isomer, **Y**. **Y** is an ester which can be made from ethanoic acid and 2-methylpropan-1-ol.

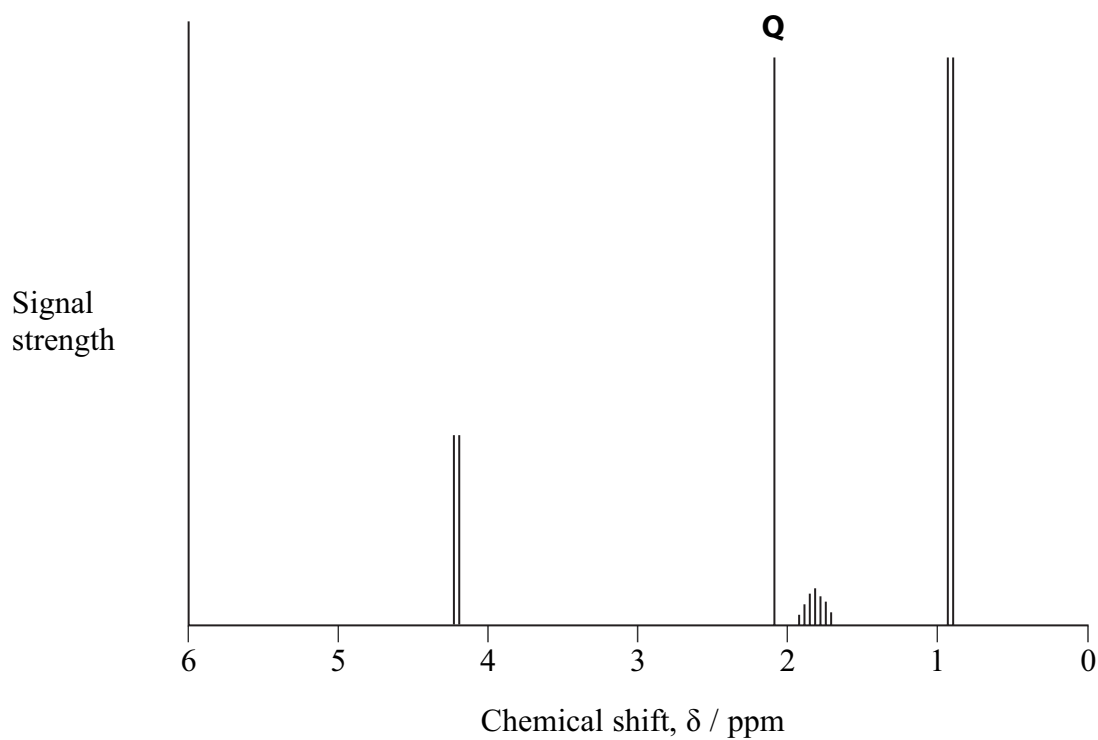
(i) Draw the structural formula of **Y**.

(1)

(ii) **Spectrum 2** is the high resolution proton nmr spectrum of **Y**. On your structural formula in (i), circle the atom or atoms causing the peak labelled **Q** on **spectrum 2**.

(1)

**Spectrum 2**



(e) **X** has several other structural isomers which have a broad peak at approximately  $2960\text{ cm}^{-1}$  in their infrared spectra. Some of the isomers have a chiral carbon atom and all have a higher boiling temperature than **X**. None of them reacts with 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine.

\***(i)** Draw the structure of **one** of the isomers which is optically active, explaining how you use **all** the information in the question.

(5)

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**(ii)** Could the compound you have drawn in **(e)(i)** be distinguished by infrared spectroscopy from its other isomers with the properties listed above? Explain your answer.

(1)

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**(Total for Question 19 = 20 marks)**

**TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS**  
**TOTAL FOR PAPER = 90 MARKS**



# The Periodic Table of Elements

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0 (8)										
							(18)										
							(17)										
							(16)										
							(15)										
							(14)										
							(13)										
							(12)										
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6.9	9.0	45.0	47.9	50.9	52.0	54.9	55.8	58.9	58.7	63.5	65.4	69.7	72.6	74.9	79.0	79.9	83.8
<b>Li</b> lithium 3	<b>Be</b> beryllium 4	<b>Sc</b> scandium 21	<b>Ti</b> titanium 22	<b>V</b> vanadium 23	<b>Cr</b> chromium 24	<b>Mn</b> manganese 25	<b>Fe</b> iron 26	<b>Co</b> cobalt 27	<b>Ni</b> nickel 28	<b>Cu</b> copper 29	<b>Zn</b> zinc 30	<b>Ga</b> gallium 31	<b>Ge</b> germanium 32	<b>As</b> arsenic 33	<b>Se</b> selenium 34	<b>Br</b> bromine 35	<b>Kr</b> krypton 36
23.0	24.3	88.9	91.2	92.9	95.9	[98]	101.1	102.9	106.4	107.9	112.4	114.8	118.7	121.8	126.9	131.3	
<b>Na</b> sodium 11	<b>Mg</b> magnesium 12	<b>Y</b> yttrium 39	<b>Zr</b> zirconium 40	<b>Nb</b> niobium 41	<b>Mo</b> molybdenum 42	<b>Tc</b> technetium 43	<b>Ru</b> ruthenium 44	<b>Rh</b> rhodium 45	<b>Pd</b> palladium 46	<b>Ag</b> silver 47	<b>Cd</b> cadmium 48	<b>In</b> indium 49	<b>Sn</b> tin 50	<b>Sb</b> antimony 51	<b>Te</b> tellurium 52	<b>I</b> iodine 53	<b>Xe</b> xenon 54
39.1	40.1	138.9	178.5	180.9	183.8	186.2	190.2	192.2	195.1	197.0	200.6	204.4	207.2	209.0	[210]	[222]	
<b>K</b> potassium 19	<b>Ca</b> calcium 20	<b>La*</b> lanthanum 57	<b>Hf</b> hafnium 72	<b>Ta</b> tantalum 73	<b>W</b> tungsten 74	<b>Re</b> rhenium 75	<b>Os</b> osmium 76	<b>Ir</b> iridium 77	<b>Pt</b> platinum 78	<b>Au</b> gold 79	<b>Hg</b> mercury 80	<b>Tl</b> thallium 81	<b>Pb</b> lead 82	<b>Bi</b> bismuth 83	<b>Po</b> polonium 84	<b>At</b> astatine 85	<b>Rn</b> radon 86
85.5	87.6	[227]	[261]	[262]	[266]	[264]	[277]	[268]	[271]	[272]							
<b>Rb</b> rubidium 37	<b>Sr</b> strontium 38	<b>Ac*</b> actinium 89	<b>Rf</b> rutherfordium 104	<b>Db</b> dubnium 105	<b>Sg</b> seaborgium 106	<b>Bh</b> bohrium 107	<b>Hs</b> hassium 108	<b>Mt</b> meitnerium 109	<b>Ds</b> darmstadtium 110	<b>Rg</b> roentgenium 111							
132.9	137.3	[226]	[226]	[226]	[226]	[226]	[226]	[226]	[226]	[226]							
<b>Cs</b> caesium 55	<b>Ba</b> barium 56	<b>Ra</b> radium 88	<b>Ra</b> radium 88	<b>Ra</b> radium 88	<b>Ra</b> radium 88	<b>Ra</b> radium 88	<b>Ra</b> radium 88	<b>Ra</b> radium 88	<b>Ra</b> radium 88	<b>Ra</b> radium 88							
[223]	[226]	[226]	[226]	[226]	[226]	[226]	[226]	[226]	[226]	[226]							
<b>Fr</b> francium 87	<b>Ra</b> radium 88	<b>Ra</b> radium 88	<b>Ra</b> radium 88	<b>Ra</b> radium 88	<b>Ra</b> radium 88	<b>Ra</b> radium 88	<b>Ra</b> radium 88	<b>Ra</b> radium 88	<b>Ra</b> radium 88	<b>Ra</b> radium 88							

1.0  
**H**  
hydrogen  
1

**Key**  
relative atomic mass  
**atomic symbol**  
name  
atomic (proton) number

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

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

\* Lanthanide series

\* Actinide series

