# Springwood High School SUMMER TASK 2020



# **CHEMISTRY**

Name:						
Marks Available:		Section	<b>on A</b> = 50	marks and	Section B = 16 m	narks
Marks Achieved:		/ 50	and	/ 16	TOTAL =	/66
www:	1.					
	2.					
	3.					
Action to be	1.					
taken:	2.					
	3.					

Notes to candidate: Answer all questions in both sections A & B.

Use a scientific calculator and a Periodic Table.

# **Section A: Chemistry Skills**

#### Answer ALL questions in the spaces provided at the end of Task 7

#### Task 1

Write word equations for each of the following formulae equations:

- 1 HCI + NaOH → NaCI + H<sub>2</sub>O
- 2 Mg + 2HCl → MgCl<sub>2</sub> + H<sub>2</sub>
- 3 CH<sub>4</sub> + 2O<sub>2</sub> → CO<sub>2</sub> + 2H<sub>2</sub>O
- 4 H<sub>2</sub> + I<sub>2</sub> → 2HI
- 5 2Ca + O<sub>2</sub> → 2CaO

#### Task 2

Choosing from displacement, thermal decomposition, neutralisation, polymerisation or combustion, identify which type of reaction is occurring for each of the following formulae equations:

- 1  $H_2SO_{4 \text{ (ad)}} + 2NaOH_{(ad)} \rightarrow Na_2SO_{4 \text{ (ad)}} + 2H_2O_{(iii)}$
- 2  $CuCO_{3 (s)} \rightarrow CuO_{(s)} + CO_{2 (s)}$
- $\mathbf{3} \qquad \mathrm{Mg}_{\mathrm{(s)}} + \mathrm{CuSO}_{\mathrm{4}\,\mathrm{(aq)}} \rightarrow \mathrm{MgSO}_{\mathrm{4}\,\mathrm{(aq)}} + \mathrm{Cu}_{\mathrm{(s)}}$
- 4 CH<sub>4 (a)</sub> + 2O<sub>2 (a)</sub> → CO<sub>2 (a)</sub> + 2H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>(b)</sub>
- 5  $nC_2H_4 \rightarrow [C_2H_4]_n$

#### Task 3

Balance the following equations:

- 1 HCl + Mg → MgCl<sub>2</sub> + H<sub>2</sub>
- 2 Li + H<sub>2</sub>O → LiOH + H<sub>2</sub>
- 3  $C_3H_8 + O_2 \rightarrow CO_2 + H_2O$
- 4 K + H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> → K<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> + H<sub>2</sub>
- 5  $C_7H_{16} + O_2 \rightarrow CO_2 + H_2O$

#### **Task 4 - Handling Numbers**

- 1. What is 0.4536234 to 2dp?
- 2. What is 64.038279 to 3dp?
- 3. What is 20.46 to the nearest whole number?
- 4. What is 0.0036893 to three significant figures?
- 5. How many significant figures are shown in 6000?
- 6. What is 0.000056 in scientific notation?
- 7. What is  $6.3 \times 10^4$  in longhand notation?
- 8. What is  $4.1 \times 10^{-5}$  in longhand notation?
- 9. What is 4230000000000000000000 in scientific notation?
- 10. What is 234200 in scientific notation to three significant figures?

#### Task 5 - SI Units

Convert the following to SI units:

- 1. 37 cm
- 2. 30 minutes
- 3. 100 °C
- 4.  $-27^{\circ}C$
- 5. 0.1 g



# **Task 6 – Rearranging Equations**

Rearrange the following equations:

- 1. Find  $\mathbf{x}$  if  $x^2 = y$
- 2. Find MASS if number of moles = mass / molar mass
- 3. Find **VOLUME** if number of moles = concentration x volume
- 4. Find **h** if E = hv
- 5. Find **R** if pV = nRT

# **Task 7 - Multiple Choice Questions**

- 1 The atomic number tells you the number of:
  - a) electrons
  - b) protons
  - c) neutrons
- 2 An ion is a particle containing:
  - a) a different number of neutrons
  - b) an even number of electrons
  - c) a charge
- 3 The nucleus contains:
  - a) protons and neutrons
  - b) protons and electrons
  - c) neutrons only
- 4 The number of electrons found in an element's outer shell is the same as its:
  - a) atomic number
  - b) group number in the periodic table
  - c) row in the periodic table
- 5 A bond involving a shared pair of electrons is called:
  - a) covalent
  - b) ionic
  - c) metallic
- 6 Metals will bond with non-metals using:
  - a) metallic bonding
  - b) covalent bonding
  - c) ionic bonding
- 7 The relative formula mass of nitric acid, HNO<sub>3</sub>, is:
  - a) 61
  - b) 62
  - c) 63
- 8 The formula for magnesium chloride is:
  - a) MgCl
  - b) Mg<sub>o</sub>Cl
  - c) MgCl<sub>2</sub>



- 9 In ionic equations, aluminium ions would be written as:
  - a) Al2+
  - b) Al3+
  - c) Al4+
- 10 During an endothermic reaction the temperature:
  - a) decreases
  - b) increases
  - c) stays constant
- 11 The formula for limestone is:
  - a) CaO
  - b) CaCO,
  - c) Ca(OH),
- 12 In terms of crude oil fractions, what effect will a longer carbon chain have on the boiling point?
  - a) increase the boiling point
  - b) decrease the boiling point
  - c) have no effect
- 13 As you move down group 7 from fluorine to iodine, the reactivity:
  - a) decreases
  - b) increases
  - c) stays the same
- 14 An alkali is a type of base that is:
  - a) insoluble in water
  - b) soluble in water
  - c) produces solutions above pH 10
- 15 A catalyst increases the rate of reaction by:
  - a) providing energy
  - b) blocking reversible reactions
  - c) lowering the activation energy



### Task 1 – Writing WORD Equations

1. \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_ <del>></del> \_\_\_\_\_

# **Task 2 – Classifying Reactions**

1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5			



### **Task 3 – Writing BALANCED CHEMICAL EQUATIONS**

1. \_\_\_ HCl + \_\_\_ Mg  $\rightarrow$  \_\_\_ MgCl<sub>2</sub> + \_\_\_ H<sub>2</sub>

2. \_\_ Li + \_\_  $H_2O$   $\rightarrow$  \_\_ LiOH + \_\_  $H_2$ 

3.  $C_3H_8 + C_2 \rightarrow CO_2 + CO_2$ 

4. \_\_\_ K + \_\_\_  $H_2SO_4$   $\rightarrow$  \_\_\_  $K_2SO_4$  + \_\_\_  $H_2$ 

5.  $C_7H_{16} + C_2 \rightarrow CO_2 + CO_2$ 

**Task 4 - Handling Numbers** 

1.	6.
2.	7.
3.	8.
4.	9.
5.	10.

# Task 5 - SI Units

# **Task 6 – Rearranging Equations**

1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.
5.	5.

# **Task 7 - Multiple Choice Questions**

1.	4.	7.	10.	13.
2.	5.	8.	11.	14.
3.	6.	9.	12.	15.

# **Section B: Practical Skills**

Proof read the following piece of work:

# **Exp: Sodium Carbonate & Hydrochloric Acid**

#### Word equation:

hydrochloric acid + sodium carbonate → sodium chloride + carbon dioxide + water

#### **Balanced symbol equation:**

#### **Equipment:**

50ml burette	white tile
25ml glass pipette	phenolphthalein
pipette filler	hydrochloric acid
100ml beakers (x9)	25ml of our solution from the dilution in each run
Burette clamp & stand	ullullon in each fun

#### **Risk Assessment:**

Acid – clean up spills

#### Method:

- 1. We used a 25cm³ glass pipette and a filler to get 25cm³ of our diluted solution and then we put it into a beaker.
- 2. We added three drops of phenolphthalein to the beaker so our solution turned pink.
- 3. Then we used a funnel to pour the hydrochloric acid into the burette until it reached 0cm<sup>3</sup> and used a clamp stand to hold the burette over the beaker.

- 4. We then slowly, 1cm<sup>3</sup> at a time, let the sulfuric acid pour into our solution and continued this until it became colourless.
- 5. When this happened after each run we recorded down at which point it had changed in a results table.
- 6. Repeat steps 1- 6 to make sure we are accurate and to ensure we had at least three results within 0.1 of each other.

#### Results:

Titration run	Start volume	Final volume	Titre volume
1	0	28.1	28.1
2	12.0	40.0	40.0
3	0	28.3	28.3
4	0	27.8	27.8
5	0	28	28
6	0	28.2	28.0
7	0	27.6	27.6

Having read the above experiment report, you now need to **identify the eight errors or omissions** for the student to correct.

NOW give written feedback on how to modify and correct the

**Highlight** or **circle** each error and any repeating errors.

experimental report for each error identified.

	(8)
1.	 
2.	 

3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	