N5 Chemistry Unit 1: Chemical Changes & Structure Homework 1.7

- 1. Which oxide, when shaken with water, would leave the pH **unchanged**?
 - A Carbon dioxide
 - B Calcium oxide
 - C Sulfur dioxide
 - D Zinc oxide

Answer _____

- 2. An atom has atomic number 23 and mass number 51. The number of electrons in the atom is
 - A 23
 - B 28
 - C 51
 - D 74.

Answer _____

- 3. The formula for magnesium sulfite is
 - A MgS
 - B MgSO₃
 - C MgSO₄
 - $\mathsf{D} \qquad \mathsf{MgS}_2\mathsf{O}_3.$

Answer _____

- 4. Which of the following particles contains a different number of electrons from the others? (Refer to data booklet for help.)
 - A Cl
 - B S²⁻
 - C Ar
 - D Na⁺

Answer _____

- 5. The chemical formula for dinitrogen tetroxide is
 - A NO
 - B N₂O
 - C N₂O₃
 - $\mathsf{D} \mathsf{N}_2\mathsf{O}_4.$

Answer _____

- 6. The formula for potassium sulfate is
 - A P_2SO_3
 - B K_2SO_4
 - $C P_2SO_4$
 - $D K_2S.$

Answer _____

- 7. Which of the following pairs of elements combine to form an ionic compound?
 - A Lead and fluorine
 - B Sulfur and oxygen
 - C Carbon and nitrogen
 - D Phosphorus and chlorine

Answer _____

- 8. Which of the following compounds exists as diatomic molecules?
 - A Carbon monoxide
 - B Sulfur dioxide
 - C Nitrogen trihydride
 - D Carbon tetrachloride

Answer _____

- 9. Which of the following numbers is the same for lithium and oxygen?
 - A Mass number
 - B Atomic number
 - C Number of outer electrons
 - D Number of occupied energy levels

Answer _____

- Glass is made from the chemical silica, SiO₂, which is covalently bonded and has a melting point of 1700°C.
 - a) What does the melting point of silica suggest about its structure?
 - Antimony(III) oxide is added to reduce any bubbles that may appear during the manufacturing process.

Write the chemical formula for antimony(III) oxide.

- c) In the manufacture of glass, other chemicals can be added to alter the properties of the glass.The element boron can be added to glass to make oven proof dishes.
 - i) Information about an atom of boron is given in the table below.

Particle	Number
proton	5
electron	5
neutron	6

Use this information to complete the nuclide notation for this atom of boron.



ii) Atoms of boron exist which have the same number of protons but a different number of neutrons from that shown in the table.

What name can be used to describe the different atoms of boron?

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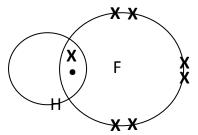
11. Give the chemical formula for the following substances.

a)	Sulfur trioxide	d)	Carbon Monoxide
b)	Carbon tetrafluoride	e)	Phosphorus trichloride
c)	Nitrogen dioxide	f)	Silicon tetrabromide 6

12. Information on some two-element molecules is shown in the table.

Name	Formula	Shape of molecule
hydrogen fluoride	HF	H—F
water	H ₂ O	H H
ammonia	NH ₃	

- a) Complete the table to show the **shape** of a molecule of ammonia.
- b) The atoms in water molecule are held together by covalent bonds.
 Explain how covalent bonds hold atoms together in molecules.
- c) The hydrogen fluoride molecule can be represented as:

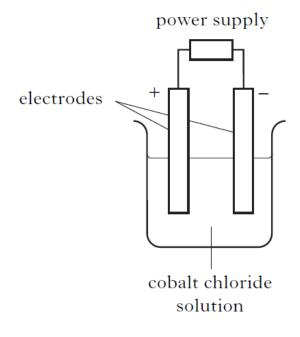


Showing all outer electrons, draw a similar diagram to represent a molecule of water, H₂O.

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- 13. For each of the following substances write the chemical formula.
 - Nitrogen chloride Potassium nitrate a) f) b) Sodium carbonate Silicon hydride g) _____ Calcium hydroxide Ammonium nitrate c) h) d) Carbon bromide Aluminium oxide i) Magnesium oxide Lithium phosphate e) j) 10
- 14. A student set up the following experiment to electrolyse cobalt chloride solution.



- a) What **type** of power supply **must** be used to electrolyse cobalt chloride solution.
- b) Describe what would be **seen** at the positive electrode.
- c) The formula for cobalt chloride is CoCl₂.What is the charge on the cobalt ion in CoCl₂?
- d) Solid cobalt chloride is not able to conduct.
 Explain why solid cobalt chloride will not conduct electricity.

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