N5 Chemistry Unit 2: Nature's Chemistry Homework 2.6

- 1. Different isotopes of the same element have identical
 - A electron arrangements
 - B nuclei
 - C numbers of neutrons
 - D mass numbers.

Answer _____

- 2. Which of the following chlorides conducts electricity when molten?
 - A Calcium chloride
 - B Nitrogen chloride
 - C Phosphorus chloride
 - D Silicon chloride

Answer _____

- 3. Which of the following substances is **not** a salt?
 - A Copper sulfate
 - B Sodium oxide
 - C Magnesium chloride
 - D Calcium nitrate

Answer _____

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

Answer _____

- 5. Which of the following alkanes will produce 3 moles of carbon dioxide when 1 mole of it is completely burned?
 - A Ethane
 - B Propane
 - C Butane
 - D Pentane

Answer _____

6. Which line in the table correctly shows the two families of compounds which react together to produce esters?

Α	carboxylic acid	cycloalkane
В	alcohol	alkene
С	cycloalkane	alkene
D	carboxylic acid	alcohol

Answer _____

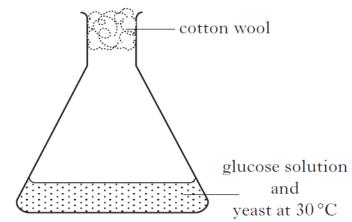
 An alcohol was burned and the energy released was absorbed by 100 cm³ of water. Calculate the heat energy absorbed if the temperature of the water increased by 30°C.

You may wish to use the data booklet.

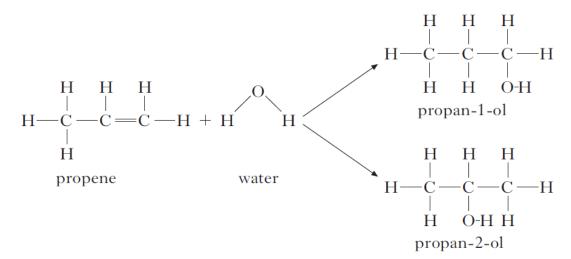
- A 1.25 kJ
- B 12.5 kJ
- C 1250 kJ
- D 125 000 kJ

Answer _____

8. Ethanol is the alcohol found in alcoholic drinks. It can be produced as shown in the diagram.



- a) i) Name the type of chemical reaction taking place in the flask.
 - ii) What would happen to the rate of the reaction if the experiment above was repeated at 50°C?
- b) In industry, alcohols can be produced from alkenes as shown in the example below.



i) Name the type of chemical reaction taking place.

- ii) What term is used to describe a pair of alcohols like propan-1-ol and propan-2-ol?
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iii) Propan-1-ol and propan-2-ol have different boiling points. Name the process which could be used to separate a mixture of these alcohols.

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c) Alcohols react with carboxylic acids to produce compounds with sweet-smells.Name the type of compound formed when an alcohol reacts with a carboxylic acid.

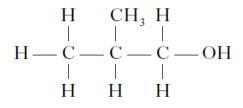
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- 9. Petrol is a complex blend of many chemicals.
 - a) A typical hydrocarbon found in petrol is shown below.

$$\begin{array}{c} \mathrm{CH}_{3}\\ \mathrm{CH}_{3}-\underset{\mathrm{C}}{\mathrm{C}}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\underset{\mathrm{C}}{\mathrm{CH}}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}\\ \mathrm{CH}_{3}\\ \mathrm{CH}_{3}\\ \mathrm{CH}_{3}\end{array}$$

Give the systematic name for this compound.

- b) Name the two products formed when this compound burns in a plentiful supply of oxygen.
- c) The ester methyl stearate is also a useful vehicle fuel. Give another use for esters.
- 10. Hairspray is a mixture of chemicals.
 - a) 2-methylpropan-1-ol is an alcohol which is added to hairspray to help it dry quickly on the hair.



Draw a structural formula for an alcohol that is an isomer of 2-methylpropan-1-ol.

b) One container of hairspray contains 14.8 grams of 2-methylpropan-1-ol.
Calculate the number of moles of 2-methylpropan-1-ol in the container.

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11. The energy released when 1 mole of some alcohols burn is shown in the table.

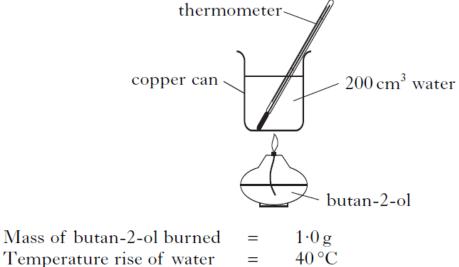
Name of alcohol	Energy released/kJ mol ⁻¹
methanol	727
ethanol	1367
propan-1-ol	2020

a) Using this data, predict the energy released when one mole of butan-1-ol burns.

kJ mol⁻¹

b) Draw the structural formula for methanol.

c) A value for the heat released when 1 g of butan-2-ol can be determined experimentally using the apparatus shown.



Calculate the energy absorbed by the water from the data given.

Space for working and answer

_____ kJ.

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