

 $IB \cdot DP \cdot Chemistry$

S 50 mins **3** 6 questions

Practice Paper 2

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Total Marks

/50



1 (a) Nitroglycerin is an oily, colourless liquid and a high explosive, discovered by Alfred Nobel. The unbalanced equation for its explosive decomposition is given below.

..... $C_3H_5N_3O_9(I) \rightarrowN_2(g) +CO(g) +H_2O(g) +O_2(g)$

Deduce the coefficients required to balance the equation for this reaction and use the equation to suggest why nitroglycerin acts as a high explosive.

(2 marks)

(b) Nitroglycerin is also used medicinally to treat angina attacks. It comes in the form of tablets, ointments, skin patches and nasal sprays. Nasal sprays vaporise the nitroglycerin, so it is quickly absorbed in the body.

A commercial 11.2 g nasal spray pump delivers a metered dose of exactly 400 micrograms of nitroglycerin. Determine the number of moles present in one dose and how many doses a spray pump can deliver.

(4 marks)

(c) Suggest a reason why the actual number of doses delivered by the spray pump is less than you have calculated in (b).

(1 mark)

(d) Describe the changes of state and the energy changes that take place when the spray pump is used.



(1 mark)



2 (a) Explain what is meant by the *standard enthalpy change of reaction*.

(1 mark)

(3 marks)

(b) An enthalpy level diagram for the reaction between solid ammonium nitrate and water is shown below.



- i) Give the sign of ΔH for the reaction and state whether the reaction is endothermic or exothermic
- ii) State the relative strength of the chemical bonds in the products and in the reactants.





(3 marks)



3 (a) Malonic acid is a naturally occurring acid found in fruits and vegetables and is shown in **Figure 1.**



The first dissociation of malonic acid is:

 $C_{3}H_{4}O_{4}$ (aq) + $H_{2}O$ (l) $\Rightarrow C_{3}H_{3}O_{4}^{-}$ (aq) + $H_{3}O^{+}$ (aq)

Identify one conjugate acid-base pair from the equation.

(1 mark)

(b) The anion $C_3H_3O_4^-$ may be classified as *amphiprotic*. Explain the meaning of *amphiprotic* and write equations, using $C_3H_3O_4^-$, to illustrate your answer.

(3 marks)

(c) Write an equation to show how malonic acid reacts with magnesium.

(1 mark)

(d) Under the right conditions, malonic acid can react with ethanol to form diethyl malonate, a diester.

Draw a displayed formula for diethyl malonate showing all the bonds.

(1 mark)



4 (a) Ethene, C₂H₄, can be made into a number of useful compounds. A reaction sequence for this is shown below:

$$C_2H_4 \xrightarrow{\text{Step 1}} C_2H_5Cl \xrightarrow{\text{Step 2}} C_2H_6O \xrightarrow{\text{Step 3}} C_2H_4O$$

- i) Name the type of reaction shown in step 1
- ii) Write an equation, using structural formulas, for the reaction in step 2 in which C_2H_5CI reacts with aqueous NaOH to form C_2H_6 .

(2 marks)

- (b) The product of step 2 can undergo combustion.
 - i) Write a balanced equation for the *complete* combustion of the product of step 2.
 - ii) Write a balanced equation for the *incomplete* combustion of the product of step 2.

(2 marks)

(c) Give the reagents and conditions needed to carry out step 3.

(2 marks)

(d) The product of step 2 has a higher boiling point than the product of step 3.

State the names of the products of step 2 and 3, and explain the difference in their boiling points.

(3 marks)



5 (a)	State three ways	of monitoring	concentration	changes in a	reaction.
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(3 marks) (b) A reaction is monitored by measuring the volume of a gas produced every 10 seconds. State an appropriate unit to use. (1 mark) (c) Sketch a graph to show the volume of gas produced during the course of an experiment against the time taken.

(4 marks)

(d) State the effect that increasing concentration has on the rate of a reaction.

(1 mark)



6 (a) Tetrafluoroethene, C_2F_4 , and tetrafluorohydrazine, N_2F_4 , are fluorides of adjacent elements in the Periodic Table.

4Draw the Lewis (electron	dot) structures for	C_2F_4 and N	N ₂ F ₄ showing all	valance
electrons.				

(2 marks)

(b) Predict and explain the F-C-F bond angle in tetrafluoroethene and the F-N-F bond angle in tetrafluorohydrazine.

(5 marks)

(c) Tetrafluorohydrazine is a polar molecule but tetrafluoroethene is not.

Explain the difference in molecular polarity.

(4 marks)

