## **CK CHEMISTRY**



## Retrieval Practice: Year 13 number 17

**Rules:** Never look at your notes for retrieval practice! Do as many as you can, even if they are educated guesses. When you have tried (hard!) to answer them all, check the mark scheme and rate each question:

- © Easy, remembered perfectly
- ( Harder could remember part of it or was familiar when I saw the answer
- Very hard didn't recognise the answer so need to go back over this

	Question	Rating
1	Calculate the mass of Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> needed to completely neutralise 25 cm <sup>3</sup> 1.0 moldm <sup>-3</sup> HNO <sub>3</sub>	
2	Define first ionisation energy	
3	Write a half equation for the reaction of dichromate (VI) ions $(Cr_2O_7^{2-})$ to form $Cr^{3+}$ ions and explain whether it is oxidation or reduction	
4	Give two observations you would make when solid magnesium carbonate is added to hydrochloric acid	
5	Give the number of protons, electrons and neutrons in <sup>25</sup> Mg <sup>2+</sup>	
6	Calculate the pH of a $0.15 \text{ moldm}^{-3}$ solution of NaOH (Kw = $1.0 \times 10^{-14} \text{ mol}^2\text{dm}^{-3}$ )	· · · ·
7	Define nucleophile and give examples of three species that could act as nucleophiles	
8	Draw the displayed formula of methyl butanoate	
9	Write a balanced equation for the reaction between benzene and chlorine and give the formula of the catalyst required	
10	Calculate the mass of oxygen gas that occupies 300 cm <sup>3</sup> at 100 kPa and 45 °C	

## CK CHEMISTRY



## **Answers:**

	Question	Rating
	Calculate the mass of Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> needed to completely neutralise	
1	25 cm <sup>3</sup> 1.0 moldm <sup>-3</sup> HNO <sub>3</sub>	
	Moles $HNO_3 = 1 \times 25/1000 = 0.025 \text{ mol}$	
	Moles $Na_2CO_3 = 0.025/2 = 0.0125$ $Mr = 106$	0 0
	Mass = 0.0125 x 106 = 1.325 g	
	Define first ionisation energy	
2	The energy required to remove the outer electron	
	from each atom in a mole of gaseous atoms	
3	Write a half equation for the reaction of dichromate (VI) ions	
	$(Cr_2O_7^{2-})$ to form $Cr^{3+}$ ions and explain whether it is oxidation	
	or reduction	(00) (00)
	$Cr_2O_7^{2-} + 14H^+ + 6 e^- \rightarrow 2Cr^{3+} + 7H_2O$	
	reduction - gain of electrons as chromium goes from	
	+6 to +3	
4	Give two observations you would make when solid magnesium	
	carbonate is added to hydrochloric acid	(00) (00)
	Solid disappears	
	<ul> <li>Fizzing/bubbles/effervescence</li> </ul>	
5	Give the number of protons, electrons and neutrons in <sup>25</sup> Mg <sup>2+</sup>	$\bigcirc \bigcirc $
<i></i>	12 protons, 10 electrons, 13 neutrons	
6	Calculate the pH of a 0.15 moldm <sup>-3</sup> solution of NaOH	
	$(Kw = 1.0 \times 10^{-14} \text{ mol}^2 \text{dm}^{-3})$	$\bigcirc$ $\bigcirc$ $\bigcirc$ $\bigcirc$ $\bigcirc$ $\bigcirc$ $\bigcirc$ $\bigcirc$ $\bigcirc$
	$[H+] = 1.0 \times 10^{-14}/0.15 = 6.66 \times 10^{-14}$	
	pH = 13.18	
	Define nucleophile and give examples of three species that	
7	could act as nucleophiles	
	Donates a lone pair of electrons to a $\delta$ + carbon atom	
	Examples: ammonia, amines, water, hydroxide ion,	
	cyanide ion, halide ions	
	Draw the displayed formula of methyl butanoate	
	H H H H CO H CO H	
8	H-C-C-C-C	
	H H H TO - C-H	
	K K	
9	Write a balanced equation for the reaction between benzene	
	and chlorine and give the formula of the catalyst required	$(\circ)$ $(\circ)$ $(\circ)$
	$C_6H_6 + Cl_2 \rightarrow C_6H_5Cl + HCl$	
	Catalyst = AlCl <sub>3</sub>	
10	Calculate the mass of oxygen gas that occupies 300 cm <sup>3</sup> at	
	100 kPa and 45 °C	
	n = PV / RT	
	$n = (100000 \times 300 \times 10-6) / (8.31 \times 318) = 0.01135$	
	$Mass = 0.01135 \times 32 = 0.36 g$	