

1 What is the electronic configuration for the particle ${}_{13}^{27}\text{Al}^{+}$?

- A** $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^1 3p^1$
- B** $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2$
- C** $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^2$
- D** $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 3d^7 4s^1$

2 The data in the table gives the 5th to the 10th ionisation energies of three elements from Period 3 of the Periodic Table.

element	ionisation energy / kJ mol^{-1}					
	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
X	6274	21 269	25 398	29 855	35 868	40 960
Y	7012	8 496	27 107	31 671	36 579	43 140
Z	6542	9 362	11 018	33 606	38 601	43 963

What are the correct identities of these three elements?

	element X	element Y	element Z
A	Na	Mg	Al
B	Mg	Al	Si
C	P	S	Cl
D	S	Cl	Ar

1 What is the electrons in boxes notation for the Fe^{3+} ion?

- A** [Ar]

3d					4s
↑↓	↑				↑↓
- B** [Ar]

3d					4s
↑	↑	↑			↑↓
- C** [Ar]

3d					4s
↑↓	↑	↑	↑		
- D** [Ar]

3d					4s
↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	

1 Helium forms an ion ${}^3_2\text{He}^{+}$.

Three statements about this ion are listed.

- 1 It contains two protons.
- 2 It contains three neutrons.
- 3 It contains one electron.

Which statements are correct?

- A** 1, 2 and 3 **B** 1 and 3 only **C** 2 and 3 only **D** 2 only

2 The table shows the first five ionisation energies of element X.

element	ionisation energy / kJ mol^{-1}				
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
X	736	1450	7740	10 500	13 600

Element X is in Period 3 of the Periodic Table.

What is element X?

- A** sodium
- B** magnesium
- C** silicon
- D** argon

1 Manganese, Mn, and its compounds are widely used in many chemical reactions.

(a) Mn is usually found as a single isotope, manganese-55.

(i) Determine the number of protons, neutrons and electrons in an atom of manganese-55.

number of protons neutrons electrons [1]

(ii) Define isotopes.

.....
..... [1]

(iii) A sample of manganese from the Moon is found to contain manganese-53 in addition to manganese-55.

State the two pieces of information needed to determine the relative atomic mass, A_r , of manganese in this sample.

1
2 [2]

(b) The shorthand electronic configuration of manganese is $[\text{Ar}] 3d^5 4s^2$.

(i) Complete the full electronic configuration of manganese.

..... $3d^5 4s^2$ [1]

(ii) Deduce the total number of unpaired electrons in an atom of manganese.

..... [1]

(c) Manganese(IV) oxide reacts with methanal, CH_2O , in acidic conditions to produce carbon dioxide. The movement of electrons to or from relevant species is shown in the following half-equations.

half-equation 1 $\text{CH}_2\text{O} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{CO}_2 + 4\text{H}^+ + 4\text{e}^-$

half-equation 2 $\text{MnO}_2 + 4\text{H}^+ + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Mn}^{2+} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$

(i) Identify the species that is reduced in half-equation 2. Explain your answer.

.....
..... [1]

(ii) The oxidation state of carbon in methanal is 0.

Calculate the oxidation state of carbon in carbon dioxide.

..... [1]

(iii) Construct the ionic equation for the reaction of manganese(IV) oxide with methanal in acidic conditions.

..... [2]

[Total: 10]

1 Chromium, Cr, and its compounds are widely used in many chemical reactions.

(a) Cr exists as four stable isotopes.

(i) The most common isotope of Cr is chromium-52.

Determine the number of protons, neutrons and electrons in an atom of chromium-52.

number of protons neutrons electrons [1]

(ii) Describe how an atom of chromium-54 differs from an atom of chromium-52. Refer to numbers of particles in your answer.

..... [1]

(iii) The relative isotopic masses of the isotopes of Cr can be determined using mass spectrometry.

State what other information is needed to calculate the relative atomic mass, A_r , of Cr.

..... [1]

(iv) Atoms of ^{52}Cr , ^{53}Cr and ^{54}Cr make up more than 95% of naturally occurring chromium atoms. The A_r of naturally occurring Cr is 51.996.

Suggest what these statements imply about the relative isotopic mass of the fourth stable isotope of chromium.

..... [1]

(b) The shorthand electronic configuration of chromium is $[\text{Ar}] 3d^5 4s^1$.

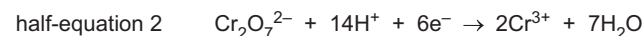
(i) Complete the full electronic configuration of chromium.

..... $3d^5 4s^1$ [1]

(ii) Deduce the total number of unpaired electrons in an atom of chromium.

..... [1]

(c) Acidified dichromate(VI) ions will convert methanal, CH_2O , to carbon dioxide. The movement of electrons to or from relevant species is shown in the following half-equations.



(i) Identify the species that is reduced in half-equation 2. Explain your answer.

..... [1]

(ii) The oxidation state of the carbon atom in methanal is 0.

Calculate the oxidation state of carbon in carbon dioxide.

..... [1]

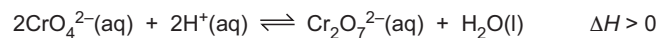
(iii) Construct the ionic equation for the reaction of dichromate(VI) ions with methanal in acidic conditions.

..... [2]

(iv) Methanal is a liquid at -30°C but carbon dioxide is a gas at this temperature. Explain why.

..... [2]

- (d) In acidic conditions, a dynamic equilibrium is established between $\text{CrO}_4^{2-}(\text{aq})$ and $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}(\text{aq})$.



- (i) State what is meant by dynamic equilibrium.

.....
..... [1]

- (ii) Identify the condition necessary to establish dynamic equilibrium.

..... [1]

- (iii) $\text{CrO}_4^{2-}(\text{aq})$ ions are yellow and $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}(\text{aq})$ ions are orange.

State what is observed when the following changes are made to an equilibrium mixture of acidified $\text{CrO}_4^{2-}(\text{aq})$ and $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}(\text{aq})$ ions.

Explain your answers.

- The equilibrium mixture is warmed gently.

observation

explanation

.....
.....

- Dilute $\text{HCl}(\text{aq})$ is added to the equilibrium mixture.

observation

explanation

.....
.....

[4]

- (e) Chromium(IV) fluoride, CrF_4 , is a covalent molecule that shows similar chemical properties to SiCl_4 .

Suggest the type of reaction that occurs when CrF_4 is placed in water.

Construct a relevant equation for this reaction.

type of reaction

equation

[2]