

MAY/JUNE2016

#### CARIBBEAN EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

# CARIBBEAN ADVANCED PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION®

#### **CHEMISTRY**

#### UNIT 2 - Paper 02

2 hours 30 minutes

#### READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY.

- 1. This paper consists of SIX questions in TWO sections. Answer ALL questions.
- 2. Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet.
- 3. Do NOT write in the margins.
- 4. Where appropriate, ALL WORKING MUST BE SHOWN in this booklet.
- 5. A data booklet is provided.
- 6. You may use a silent, non-programmable calculator to answer questions.
- If you need to rewrite any answer and there is not enough space to do so on to original page, you must use the extra lined page(s) provided at the back of this books.
   Remember to draw a line through your original answer.
- If you use the extra page(s) you MUST write the question number clearly in the
  box provided at the top of the extra page(s) and, where relevant, include the
  question part beside the answer.

DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

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# SECTION A

### Answer ALL questions.

# MODULE 1

# THE CHEMISTRY OF CARBON COMPOUNDS

(b) 60 cm³ of oxygen were mixed with 10 cm³ of a gaseous hydrocarbon, X, 0 exploding and cooling to room temperature, 40 cm³ of gas were left. On sl aqueous sodium hydroxide, 10 cm³ of oxygen remained. (All measurements at the same temperature and pressure.) The combustion of X can be represe following equation:	[1 mark C <sub>x</sub> H <sub>y</sub> . Afte haking wit
(b) 60 cm³ of oxygen were mixed with 10 cm³ of a gaseous hydrocarbon, X, 0 exploding and cooling to room temperature, 40 cm³ of gas were left. On sl aqueous sodium hydroxide, 10 cm³ of oxygen remained. (All measurements at the same temperature and pressure.) The combustion of X can be represe	[1 mark C <sub>x</sub> H <sub>y</sub> . Afte haking wit
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	aned by in
$C_x H_y + (x + \frac{y}{4}) O_2 \longrightarrow x CO_2 + \frac{y}{2} H_2 O$	
(i) Calculate the formula of the hydrocarbon, X.	
	[4 marks]
(ii) Hence, write its displayed formula.	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	[1 mark]

Displayed Formula  Name:	Displayed Formula
Name:	Displayed Formula
(ii) When butan-2-ol is heated with	11
(ii) When butan-2-ol is heated with	Name: [2 mark
One of these alkenes exhibits is	phosphoric acid, a mixture of alkenes is produce
Write the names and displayed	formulae of the two isomers of this alkene.
Displayed Formula	Displayed Formula

[2 marks]

(d) Table I shows two pairs of compounds. Complete the table by describing simple laboratory tests to distinguish between EACH pair of compounds.

TABLE 1: DISTINGUISHING COMPOUNDS

Compound	Test	Observation
CH,CH(OH)CH,		
сн,сн,сн,он		
	[2 marks]	[1 mark]
CH <sub>3</sub> CH(OH)CH <sub>3</sub>		
CH³CCH³(OH)CH³		
	[1 mark]	[1 mark]

[5 marks]

Total 15 marks

2.

(a)

(b)

## MODULE 2

# ANALYTICAL METHODS AND SEPARATION TECHNIQUES

Explain the origin of infrared (IR) absorption by compounds.
[3 marks]
State the properties of compounds which absorb IR radiation.
12 marks

(c)

and fo	r3500 cm <sup>-1</sup> and 16801800 cm <sup>-1</sup> respectively. Y has a relative molecular mass of 750 cms an aqueous solution which is neutral.
(i)	Identify the groups responsible for the above absorptions.
	[2 marks]
ii)	State the name of Compound Y and draw its displayed formula.  Name:
	Displayed Formula

State ONE limitation of IR spectroscopy.		
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Total 16		p

### MODULE 3

# INDUSTRY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

3.	(a)	Sulfur dioxide and sulfur trioxide are toxic compounds and if allowed to escape during the Contact Process can cause acid rain. Write an equation to represent the formation of acid rain by ONE of these compounds.
		[2 marks]
	(b)	Outline TWO ways in which other industrial chemicals lead to water pollution.
		[2 marks]
	(c)	Explain how a named pollutant affects
		(i) the quality of water for human consumption
		[2 marks]

(d)

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	······································	
		[2 marks]
omniete Table	2 by outlining simple laboratory	v tests that would confirm the
	and NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> in a sample of water.	y tests that would commit the
	TABLE 2: CONFIRMATO	RY TESTS
Ion	Test	Observation
	Test	Observation
Dh2+	1.	
Pb <sup>2+</sup>	•	•
Pb <sup>2+</sup>	•	•
Pb <sup>2+</sup>	•	•
	(1 mark)	(1 mark)
Pb <sup>2+</sup>		
		(1 mark)
		(1 mark)
	. (1 mark)	(1 mark)
		(1 mark)
	. (1 mark)	(1 mark)
NO <sub>3</sub> -	. (1 mark)	(1 mark) (1 mark) [5 marks]
NO <sub>3</sub> -	. (1 mark) . (2 marks)	(1 mark) (1 mark) [5 marks]

#### SECTION B

### Answer ALL questions.

# MODULE 1

# THE CHEMISTRY OF CARBON COMPOUNDS

4. The following diagram represents some of the reactions of benzene.

(a)

	υ.
State the type of reaction labelled I and IV.	
Reaction I:	
Reaction IV:	
	I2 marks

		- 13 -
N 3	(b)	List the reagents and conditions required for Reactions II and IV.
S S S		Reaction II
		Reagents:  Conditions:
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS ARE		Conditions.
		Reaction IV
000		Reagents:
		Conditions:
	(c)	Draw the displayed formula for Compound X.
ক ক		
ARE		
		[1 mark]
> >	(4)	Outline the mechanism for Reaction I using curved arrows to indicate the movement of
	(d)	electrons, being careful to identify the various steps involved.
T WRITE II IT WRITE II	(d)	electrons, being careful to identify the various steps involved.
ONOT WRITE I	(d)	electrons, being careful to identify the various steps involved.
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS ARE. DO NOT WRITE IN THIS ARE.	(d)	electrons, being careful to identify the various steps involved.
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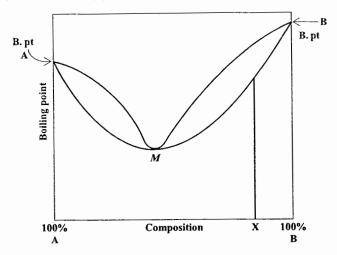
	(e)	Write the structural formula for the product	ts formed when phenol is treated with
		(i) aqueous bromine	
c,			
		\"\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	
		(ii) sodium hydroxide	
		(iii) ethanoyl chloride.	
		(m)	
			[3 marks]
	(f)	Write the equation for the reaction in (e) (iii	i).
			[1 mark]
	,		Total 15 marks
			GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

#### MODULE 2

# ANALYTICAL METHODS AND SEPARATION TECHNIQUES

5.	(a)	(i)	State Raoult's law for an ideal mixture of two liquids.	
				•••••
				[2 marks]
		(ii)	List TWO characteristics of an ideal solution.	
			•	[2 marks]
	(b)	A and	B are components of a liquid which forms an azeotropic mixture.	
		(i)	Define the term 'azeotropic mixture'.	
				······································
				[1 mark]
		(ii)	State ONE reason why azeotropes are NOT compounds.	
				[1 mark]
		L'er	GO ON TO THE N	E <b>XT P</b> AĞE

(iii) The following graph shows the composition of a minimum boiling point mixture.



Composition X as indicated.
l6 marksl

(c) An aqueous solution contains 2.5 g of a compound in 50 cm<sup>3</sup> of solution. The partition coefficient of the compound between water and an organic solvent is 0.200.

Calculate the mass of the compound extracted by shaking 100 cm<sup>3</sup> of aqueous solution with 25 cm<sup>3</sup> of the solvent.

[3 marks]

Total 15 marks

### MODULE 3

### INDUSTRY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

6.	(a)	(i)	Describe the process involved in the production of aluminium from alumina. (Include appropriate equations.)
			[4 marks]

	(11)	State the effect of the production of oxygen on the process.  [1 mark]
	(iii)	Write an equation to represent the effect in (a) (ii).
(b)	Sugge	[1 mark] st THREE factors which would influence the location of a bauxite plant.
		[3 marks]

(c) (i) Define the term `recycling	g
	[1 mark]
(ii) Describe how aluminum	is recycled.
	[2 marks]

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(d)

Suggest THREE ways in which recycled aluminum can be used.
[3 mark
D mark
Total 15 mari

### END OF TEST

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED, CHECK YOUR WORK ON THIS TEST.