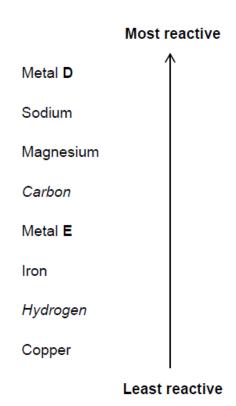
AQA - Atomic structure - GCSE 2022 CS Chemistry

| 1. | June/2022/Pap | er_8464/C/1F/No.4 |
|----|---------------|--|
| | 0 4 | This question is about elements and compounds. |
| | 0 4 . 1 | Magnesium and oxygen react to produce magnesium oxide. |
| | | Balance the equation for the reaction. [1 mark] |
| | | $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ Mg + O ₂ \rightarrow 2 MgO |
| | 0 4 . 2 | Suggest one safety precaution that should be taken when heating magnesium and oxygen. [1 mark] |
| | | |
| | 0 4.3 | Calculate the relative formula mass $(M_{\rm r})$ of magnesium fluoride (MgF ₂). Relative atomic masses $(A_{\rm r})$: F = 19 Mg = 24 [2 marks] |
| | | Relative formula mass (M _r) = |
| | 0 4.4 | Argon is a noble gas. Explain why no product is formed when magnesium and argon are heated together. [2 marks] |

0 4 . 5 Figure 10 shows a reactivity series.

Figure 10



Draw **one** line from each metal to the method used to extract that metal.

Use **Figure 10**.

[2 marks]

Metal

Method used to extract that metal

Extracted by electrolysis of a molten ionic compound.

Metal D

Extracted from its oxide by reduction with carbon.

Extracted from its oxide by reduction with hydrogen.

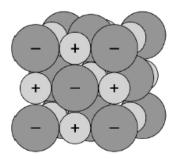
Metal E

Removed from the Earth as the metal itself.

A substance conducts electricity when it has charged particles that are free to move.

0 4 . 6 Figure 11 represents the structure of sodium chloride.

Figure 11

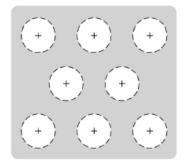


Sodium chloride

| Explain why sodium chloride conducts electricity when molten but not when | solid. [3 marks] |
|--|---------------------|
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| | |

0 4. 7 Figure 12 represents the structure of sodium metal.

Figure 12



Sodium metal

| 2. June/2022/Paper_8464/C/1H/No.7 | | | | | |
|--|-------|---|---|----------|--|
| | 0 7 | This question is about elements and compounds. 1 Figure 8 shows a reactivity series. | | | |
| | 0 7.1 | | | | |
| Figure 8 | | | | | |
| Most reactive | | | reactive | | |
| | | | Potassium | | |
| | | | Magnesium | | |
| | | | Metal Y | | |
| | | | Carbon | | |
| | | | Iron | | |
| | | | Hydrogen | | |
| | | | Copper | | |
| | | | Least | reactive | |
| Give the method and conditions used to extract n | | | etal Y from a compound of metal Y . [2 marks] | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

Sodium reacts with titanium chloride (TiCl₄) to produce titanium.

0 7. 2 Complete the equation.

You should balance the equation.

[2 marks]

____ Na + TiCl $_4$ ightarrow _____ + ____

0 7 . 3 The reaction between sodium and titanium chloride is a redox reaction.

Write a half-equation to show that sodium is oxidised in this reaction.

[2 marks]

0 7 . 4 108 g of aluminum reacts with 1.21 kg of copper chloride to produce copper. The equation for the reaction is: $2Al + 3CuCl_2 \rightarrow 3Cu + 2AlCl_3$ Calculate the maximum mass of copper produced in grams (g). You should determine the limiting reactant. Relative atomic masses (A_r): Al = 27 Cu = 63.5 Relative formula masses (M_r): CuCl₂ = 134.5 AlCl₃ = 133.5 [6 marks]

Limiting reactant is _____

Mass of copper = _____ g

Sodium metal and sodium chloride are both able to conduct electricity.

| 0 7.5 | Describe how sodium metal conducts electricity. | [2 marks] |
|-------|--|-----------|
| | | |
| | | |
| 0 7.6 | Explain how sodium chloride can conduct electricity. | [3 marks] |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |