



Cambridge International AS & A Level

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**CHEMISTRY****9701/21**

Paper 2 AS Level Structured Questions

October/November 2021**1 hour 15 minutes**

You must answer on the question paper.

You will need: Data booklet

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **all** questions.
- Use a black or dark blue pen. You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes at the top of the page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- Do **not** write on any bar codes.
- You may use a calculator.
- You should show all your working, use appropriate units and use an appropriate number of significant figures.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].

This document has **16** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

2

Answer **all** the questions in the spaces provided.

1 Sulfides are compounds that contain sulfur but not oxygen.

(a) Carbon disulfide, CS_2 , is a volatile liquid at room temperature and pressure.

(i) State the meaning of *volatile*.

..... [1]

(ii) Draw a 'dot-and-cross' diagram of the CS_2 molecule.

[2]

(iii) Suggest the bond angle in a molecule of CS_2 .

..... [1]

(iv) CS_2 is a liquid under room conditions, while CO_2 is a gas.

Explain what causes the difference in the physical properties between CS_2 and CO_2 .

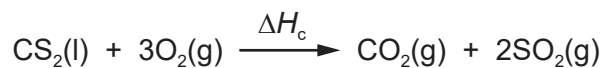
.....

.....

..... [2]

3

(b) The enthalpy change of combustion of $\text{CS}_2(\text{l})$ is represented by the following equation.



(i) Define *enthalpy change of combustion*.

.....

 [2]

(ii) The table shows the enthalpy changes of formation of $\text{CS}_2(\text{l})$, $\text{CO}_2(\text{g})$ and $\text{SO}_2(\text{g})$.

compound	enthalpy change of formation, $\Delta H_{\text{f}}/\text{kJ mol}^{-1}$
$\text{CS}_2(\text{l})$	+89.7
$\text{CO}_2(\text{g})$	−394
$\text{SO}_2(\text{g})$	−297

Use the data in the table to calculate the enthalpy change of combustion, ΔH_{c} , of $\text{CS}_2(\text{l})$, in kJ mol^{-1} .

Show your working.

ΔH_{c} of $\text{CS}_2(\text{l})$ = kJ mol^{-1}
 [2]

4

(c) Hydrogen sulfide gas, $\text{H}_2\text{S}(\text{g})$, is slightly soluble in water. It acts as a weak acid in aqueous solution.

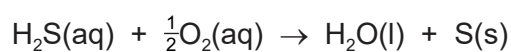
(i) State the meaning of *weak acid*.

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

(ii) Give the formula of the conjugate base of H_2S .

..... [1]

(iii) $\text{H}_2\text{S}(\text{aq})$ reacts slowly with oxygen dissolved in water. The reaction is represented by the following equation.



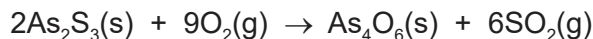
Explain, with reference to oxidation numbers, why this reaction is a redox reaction.

.....
.....
.....
..... [2]

5

- (d) The compound As_2S_3 is a common mineral.

When As_2S_3 is heated strongly in air, it forms a mixture of products, as shown.



- (i) A sample containing 0.198 g As_2S_3 is placed in 0.100 dm³ of pure oxygen, an excess, in a reaction chamber connected to a gas syringe at room temperature.

The reactants are heated until no further change is observed. The products are then allowed to cool to room temperature.

Calculate the volume, in dm³, of gas present at the end of the experiment.

The molar volume of gas is 24.0 dm³ mol⁻¹ under these conditions. Assume that the pressure is constant throughout the experiment.

Show your working.

volume of gas remaining = dm³
[4]

- (ii) State the environmental consequences of releasing $\text{SO}_2(\text{g})$ into the atmosphere.

..... [1]

- (iii) $\text{SO}_2(\text{g})$ can be removed from the air by reacting it with $\text{NaOH}(\text{aq})$.

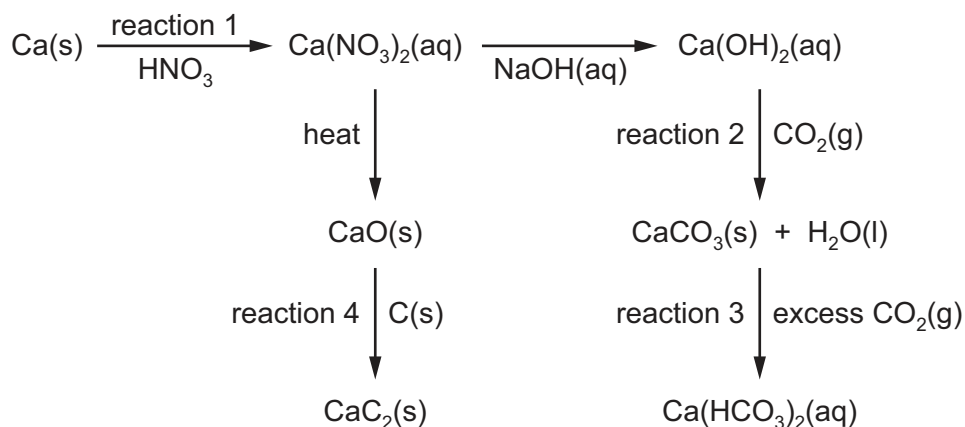
Construct an equation for the reaction of $\text{SO}_2(\text{g})$ with $\text{NaOH}(\text{aq})$. Include state symbols.

..... [2]

[Total: 21]

6

2 The reaction scheme shows some reactions of calcium.



(a) (i) Reaction 1 produces $\text{Ca(NO}_3)_2$ and one other product.

Identify the other product.

..... [1]

(ii) Construct an equation for the thermal decomposition of $\text{Ca(NO}_3)_2\text{(s)}$.

..... [1]

(iii) State the trend in the thermal stability of the Group 2 nitrates down the group.

..... [1]

(iv) In reaction 3, excess CO_2 is bubbled through water containing CaCO_3 . A solution of $\text{Ca(HCO}_3)_2\text{(aq)}$ forms.

Construct an equation for reaction 3.

..... [1]

(b) Describe how Ca(OH)_2 is used in agriculture.

.....
 [1]

7

(c) In reaction 4, calcium carbide, CaC_2 , is formed from CaO .

CaC_2 contains the C_2^{2-} anion. Each carbon in C_2^{2-} is sp hybridised.

(i) Describe how sp hybridised orbitals are formed.

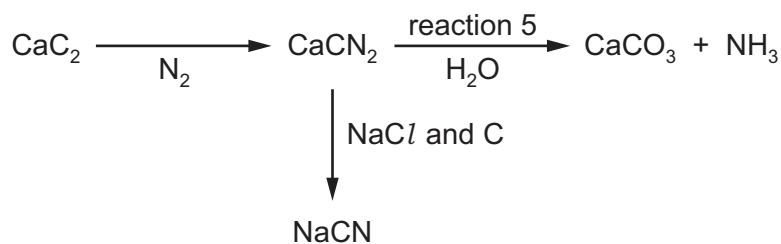
.....
..... [1]

(ii) Sketch a diagram to show how two sp hybrid orbitals can form a sigma (σ) bond.

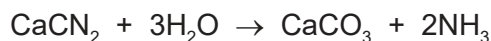
[2]

8

(d) The flowchart shows some reactions of CaC_2 .



(i) Reaction 5 can be used to prepare NH_3 .



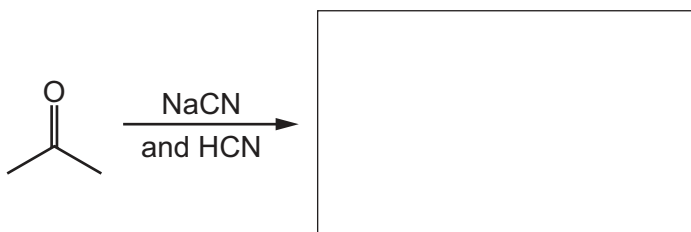
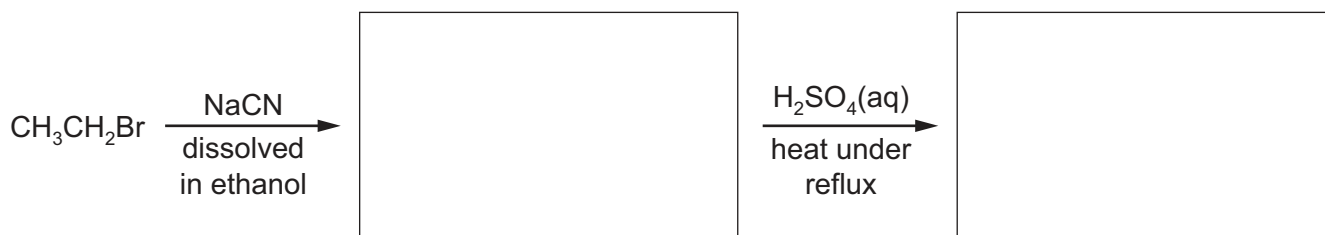
Calculate the minimum mass, in tonnes, of calcium cyanamide, CaCN_2 , that is required to produce 1.50×10^6 tonnes of NH_3 .

Show your working.

$$1 \text{ tonne} = 1.00 \times 10^6 \text{ g}$$

minimum mass of CaCN_2 = tonnes
[2]

(ii) Draw the structure of the organic products formed in the following reactions.



[3]

[Total: 13]

9

3 Phosphorus is a reactive Period 3 element.

(a) Phosphorus has several allotropes. Details of two allotropes are given.

allotrope of phosphorus	formula	melting point/°C
white	P ₄	44
red	P	590

(i) White phosphorus and red phosphorus both have covalent bonding.

Suggest the types of structure shown by white phosphorus (P₄) and red phosphorus (P).

Explain why red phosphorus (P) has a higher melting point than white phosphorus (P₄).

structure of P₄

structure of P

explanation

.....

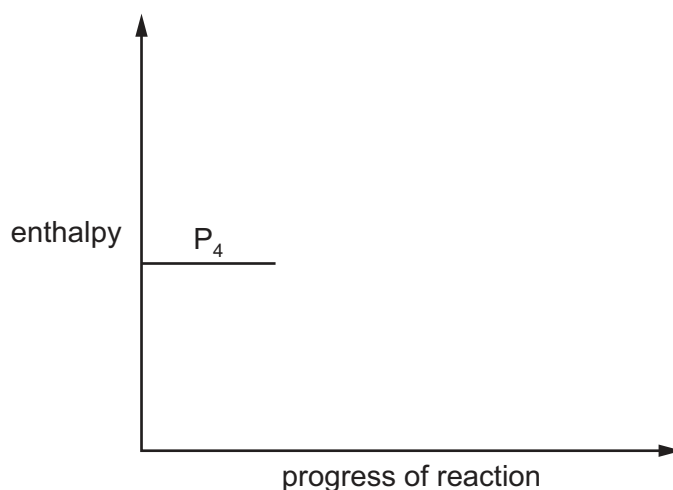
.....

[3]

(ii) Red phosphorus (P) forms when white phosphorus (P₄) is exposed to sunlight.



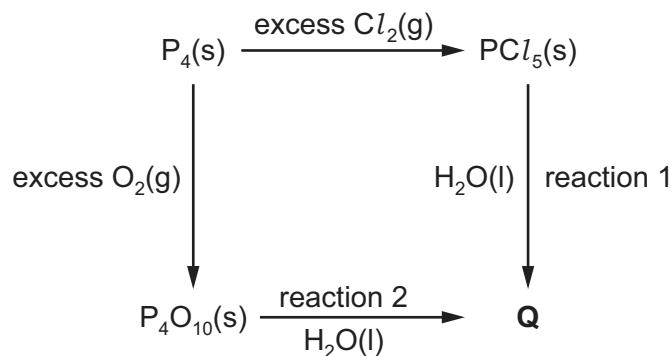
Use this information to draw a reaction pathway diagram to show the formation of red phosphorus (P) from white phosphorus (P₄).



[1]

10

(b) Some reactions of $P_4(s)$ are shown in the reaction scheme.



(i) State the oxidation number of phosphorus in P_4O_{10} .

..... [1]

(ii) Deduce the identity of **Q** and hence construct chemical equations for reactions 1 and 2.

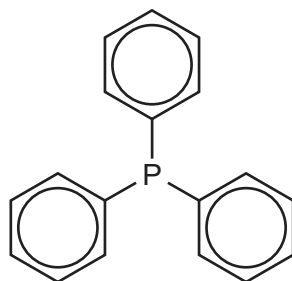
reaction 1 $PCl_5 + \dots H_2O \rightarrow \dots$

reaction 2 $P_4O_{10} + \dots H_2O \rightarrow \dots$

[2]

(c) Triphenylphosphine is used in a type of reaction known as a *Wittig reaction*.

triphenylphosphine



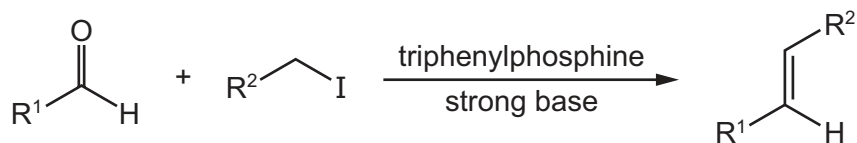
where = $-C_6H_5$

(i) Give the empirical formula of triphenylphosphine.

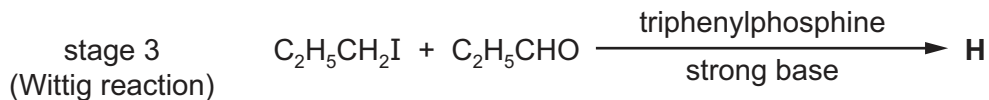
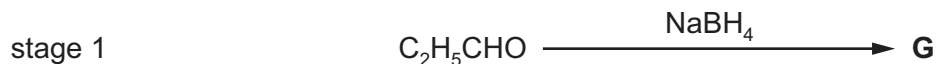
..... [1]

11

In a Wittig reaction, an aldehyde reacts with a halogenoalkane to form an alkene. The conversion is shown in the following unbalanced equation.



Compound **H** can be made from propanal, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{CHO}$. Stage 3 in the reaction scheme is a Wittig reaction.

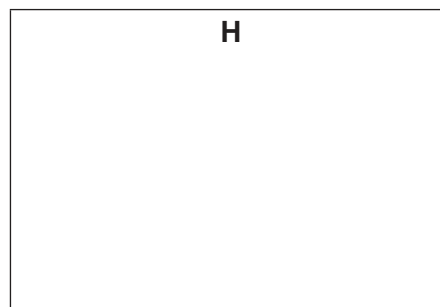
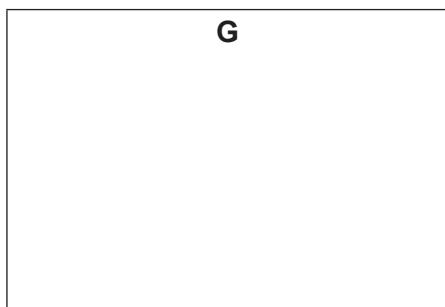


(ii) State the types of reaction that occur in stages 1 and 2.

stage 1

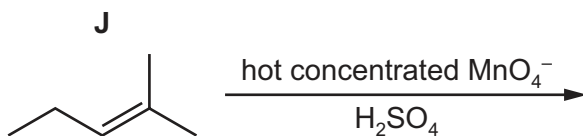
stage 2 [2]

(iii) Draw the structures of **G** and **H** in the boxes provided.



[2]

(d) Identify the organic products formed when compound **J**, shown below, is heated with hot concentrated acidified manganate(VII) ions.

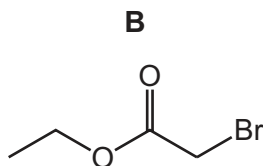


[2]

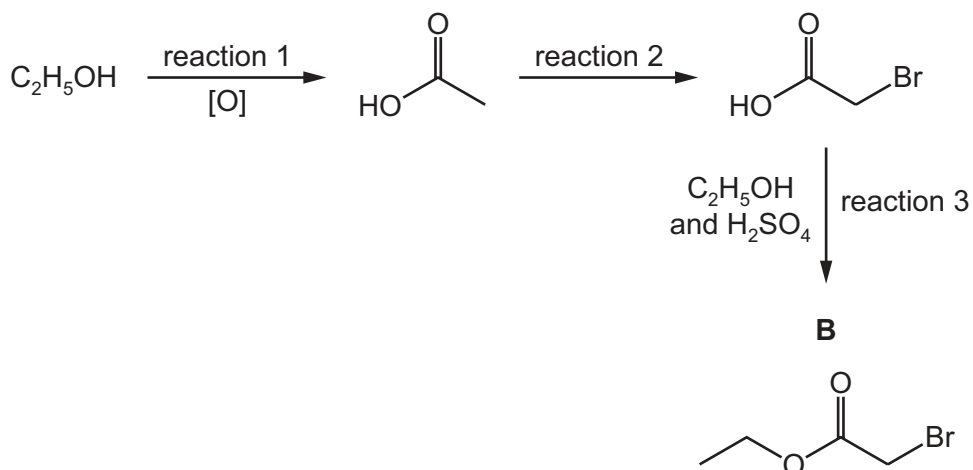
[Total: 14]

12

- 4 Compound **B** is a liquid with a fruity smell.



The reaction scheme shows how **B** can be made from ethanol, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$.



- (a) (i) Reaction 1 is an oxidation reaction.

Give the reagent(s) and conditions required for reaction 1.

reagent(s)

conditions

[2]

- (ii) Construct an equation to represent reaction 1.

Use [O] to represent an oxygen atom from the oxidising agent in this reaction.

..... [1]

- (iii) Suggest the type of reaction that occurs in reaction 2.

..... [1]

- (iv) H_2SO_4 acts as a homogeneous catalyst in reaction 3.

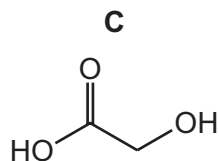
Explain why H_2SO_4 is described as *homogeneous*.

.....

..... [1]

13

- (b) Reaction 2 needs to take place in the absence of water to prevent formation of compound **C**.



If **C** is present in the reaction mixture of reaction 3, a different compound, compound **D**, will also form. Compound **D** has two identical functional groups.

The infrared spectrum of **D** shows strong absorptions at 1100 cm^{-1} and 1720 cm^{-1} , but no absorption due to O–H bonds.

Use the *Data Booklet* to identify the functional group present in **D**.

Explain your answer as fully as you can.

.....

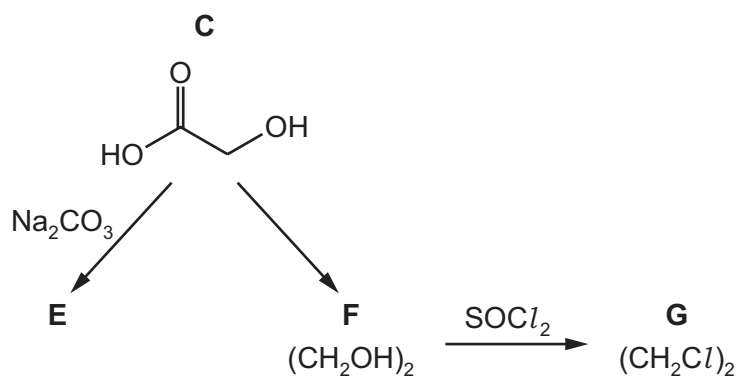
.....

.....

..... [3]

14

(c) Some other reactions of **C** are shown.



(i) Draw the structure of **E**.

[1]

(ii) Suggest why NaBH_4 is not a suitable reagent to make **F**, $(\text{CH}_2\text{OH})_2$, from **C**. Explain your answer.

.....

..... [1]

(iii) Construct an equation for the reaction of $(\text{CH}_2\text{OH})_2$ with SOCl_2 to form **G**, $(\text{CH}_2\text{Cl})_2$.

..... [1]

(d) Explain why **C** is very soluble in water.

.....

.....

..... [1]

[Total: 12]

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