

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

Pearson
Edexcel GCE

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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Thursday 23 May 2019

Morning (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

Paper Reference **8CH0/02**

Chemistry

Advanced Subsidiary

Paper 2: Core Organic and Physical Chemistry

Candidates must have: Scientific calculator
Data Booklet
Ruler

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or **black** ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 80.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- For the question marked with an **asterisk** (*), marks will be awarded for your ability to structure your answer logically showing the points that you make are related or follow on from each other where appropriate.
- A Periodic Table is printed on the back cover of this paper.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Show all your working in calculations and include units where appropriate.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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Pearson

Answer ALL questions.

**Some questions must be answered with a cross \boxtimes .
If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box \boxtimes
and then mark your new answer with a cross \boxtimes .**

1 Some alkanes are used as fuels for transport. Crude oil, which is a mixture of hydrocarbons, is the major source of these alkanes. Crude oil is processed by fractional distillation, cracking and reforming.

(a) Fractional distillation produces fractions which contain molecules of a similar boiling temperature. Molecules containing six carbon atoms are found in both the petrol fraction and the higher boiling kerosene fraction.

(i) Identify, by name or structural formula, the unbranched alkane with six carbon atoms found in kerosene.

(1)

(ii) Explain why **isomers** of the alkane in (a)(i) have lower boiling temperatures and so are found in the petrol fraction.

(3)

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(b) During cracking, carbon to carbon bonds are broken.

Explain the **two** major reasons for cracking hydrocarbons.

(3)

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(c) Which of the following changes to the proportions of organic molecules within a fraction results from the reforming process?

(1)

	Proportion of branched chain alkanes	Proportion of cyclic hydrocarbons
<input type="checkbox"/> A	decrease	decrease
<input type="checkbox"/> B	decrease	increase
<input type="checkbox"/> C	increase	decrease
<input type="checkbox"/> D	increase	increase

(Total for Question 1 = 8 marks)



2 This question is about organic compounds.

(a) Organic compounds can be grouped together in homologous series.

(i) Describe **two** characteristics of a homologous series.

(2)

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(ii) Name the homologous series to which propene belongs.

(1)

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(b) Propene can be converted into a mixture of 1-chloropropane and 2-chloropropane, in which 2-chloropropane is the major product.

(i) Give the reagent required for this reaction.

(1)

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(ii) What is the type and mechanism of the reaction in (b)(i)?

(1)

- A electrophilic addition
- B nucleophilic addition
- C electrophilic substitution
- D nucleophilic substitution



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(c) 1-chloropropane and 2-chloropropane can be converted into compounds containing the nitrile functional group.

(i) Under appropriate conditions, 1-chloropropane can be converted into butanenitrile, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CN}$.

Which is the reagent for this conversion?

(1)

- A ammonia
- B nitric acid
- C potassium cyanide
- D silver nitrate

(ii) Under appropriate conditions, 2-chloropropane can be converted into a structural isomer of butanenitrile.

State what is meant by the term 'structural isomer'.

(2)

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(iii) Give the displayed formula **and** systematic name of the isomer of butanenitrile formed in (c)(ii). You must show **all** the bonds.

(2)

Displayed formula

Name

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(Total for Question 2 = 10 marks)



3 This question is about enthalpy changes.

(a) (i) State what is meant by the term 'standard enthalpy change of combustion'.

(2)

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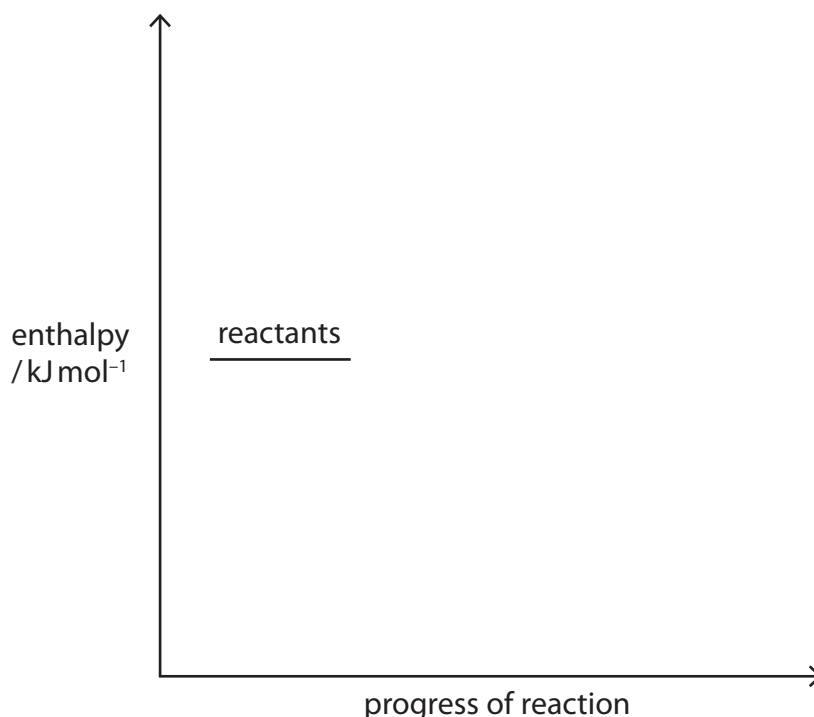
(ii) Write the equation, including state symbols, for the reaction that occurs when the standard enthalpy change of combustion of octane, $C_8H_{18}(l)$, is measured.

(2)

(iii) The standard enthalpy change of combustion of octane is $-5470 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$.

Complete the reaction profile diagram for the combustion of octane. Include labels showing the standard enthalpy change of combustion, $\Delta_c H^\ominus$, and the activation energy, E_a .

(2)



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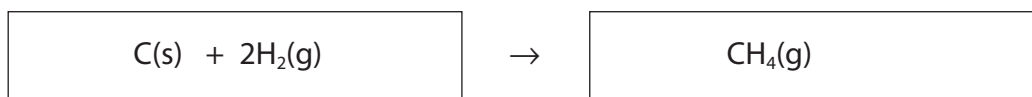
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(b) Enthalpy changes of reactions which cannot be measured directly can be calculated using standard enthalpy changes of combustion. The table shows some of these values.

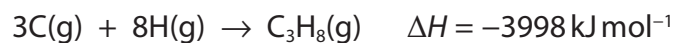
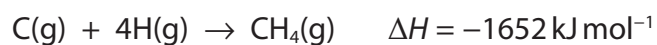
Substance	$\Delta_c H^\ominus / \text{kJ mol}^{-1}$
C(s)	-394
H ₂ (g)	-286
CH ₄ (g)	-890

Complete the Hess cycle and use it to calculate the standard enthalpy change for the following reaction.

(4)



- (c) The equations for the combination of gaseous atoms of carbon and hydrogen to form methane, CH_4 , and propane, C_3H_8 , are



Calculate:

- (i) the mean bond enthalpy of a C—H bond. (1)

- (ii) the mean bond enthalpy of a C—C bond. (2)

(Total for Question 3 = 13 marks)



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4 Methanol is manufactured from a mixture of carbon monoxide and hydrogen.



(a) Give **two** characteristics of all reactions at equilibrium.

(2)

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(b) (i) How does the equilibrium yield of methanol change if the temperature is increased at constant pressure or the pressure increased at constant temperature?

(1)

	Equilibrium yield when temperature is increased	Equilibrium yield when pressure is increased
<input type="checkbox"/> A	decrease	decrease
<input type="checkbox"/> B	decrease	increase
<input type="checkbox"/> C	increase	decrease
<input type="checkbox"/> D	Increase	increase

(ii) Explain your answer to (b)(i).

(2)

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(c) Explain why, in the industrial process involving this reaction, a catalyst is used.

(2)

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(Total for Question 4 = 7 marks)

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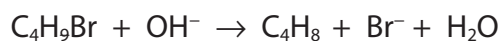
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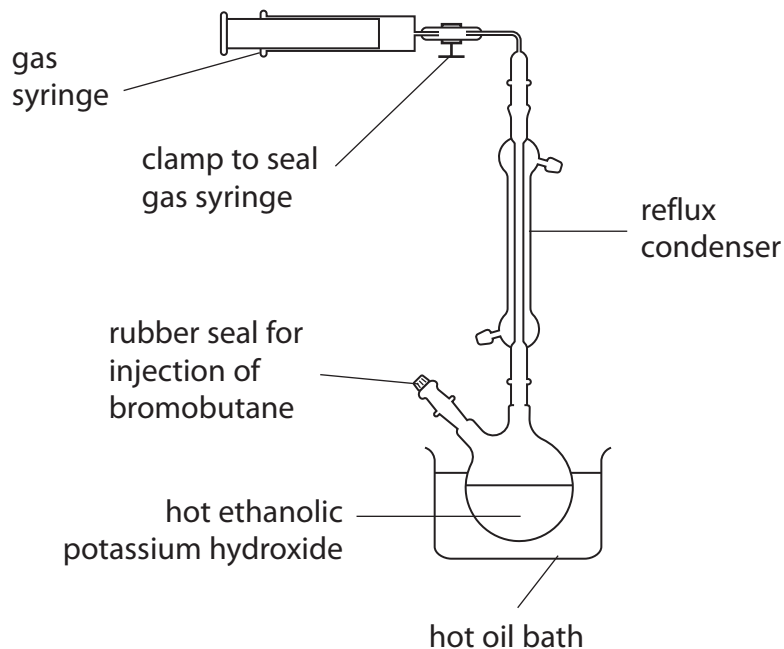


P 5 5 6 1 1 A 0 1 1 2 8

- 5 Bromobutanes react with hot ethanolic potassium hydroxide solution to produce gaseous butenes.



Apparatus



Procedure

- 0.0080 mol of liquid 1-bromobutane was injected into a round bottom flask containing hot ethanolic potassium hydroxide.
- After the reaction, the syringe was sealed using a clamp.
- The syringe was then removed from the apparatus and allowed to cool to room temperature (298 K).

Result

The final volume of but-1-ene collected was 22.0 cm³.

- (a) State the purpose of the condenser.

(1)

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(b) Describe a chemical test on the gas in the syringe to identify its functional group.
Include the expected result.

(2)

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(c) Calculate the percentage of 1-bromobutane which was converted to but-1-ene.
[Molar volume of a gas at r.t.p. = $24\,000\text{ cm}^3\text{ mol}^{-1}$]

(2)

(d) Before cooling, the volume of but-1-ene in the gas syringe was 24.0 cm^3 .

Calculate the temperature of the gas in the syringe before it cooled.

[Assume no loss from the gas syringe during cooling, and a constant pressure]

(2)



P 5 5 6 1 1 A 0 1 3 2 8

- (e) (i) Another compound formed from 1-bromobutane under these conditions is butan-1-ol.
Identify the type of reaction taking place to form butan-1-ol.

(1)

- (ii) The functional group in butan-1-ol can be confirmed using a single chemical test.
What is the single chemical test and expected observation?

(1)

	Chemical test reagent	Observation
<input type="checkbox"/> A	sodium carbonate solution	effervescence
<input type="checkbox"/> B	aqueous silver nitrate	cream precipitate
<input type="checkbox"/> C	Fehling's solution	red precipitate
<input type="checkbox"/> D	phosphorus(V) chloride	steamy fumes

- (iii) Draw the mechanism for the reaction of 1-bromobutane with hydroxide ions to form butan-1-ol.

Include curly arrows, and any appropriate lone pairs and dipoles.

(3)



(f) Alkene molecules are formed by elimination from 2-bromobutane.

How many isomeric alkene products will be formed in this reaction?

(1)

- A 1
- B 2
- C 3
- D 4

(Total for Question 5 = 13 marks)

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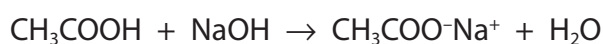
6 Wine and gin are aqueous solutions of ethanol with traces of other organic compounds which give these drinks their characteristic flavours and aromas.

(a) When a bottle of wine is opened, oxidation of the ethanol in the wine produces ethanoic acid.

An experiment was carried out to determine the percentage of the ethanol that had been oxidised.

- A bottle of white wine, with an ethanol concentration of 2.50 mol dm^{-3} , was opened and left to stand at room temperature for three weeks.
- A 25.0 cm^3 sample of the wine was transferred to a conical flask and phenolphthalein indicator added.
- Aqueous sodium hydroxide of concentration $0.235 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ was added from a burette until the colour of the indicator permanently changed.
- The titration was repeated and the titre values, in cm^3 , were 27.90, 26.75 and 26.85.

The equation for the neutralisation reaction is



(i) Name the piece of apparatus used to measure 25.0 cm^3 of wine.

(1)

(ii) To improve the accuracy, the burette should be rinsed.

State what should be used.

(1)

(iii) What is the colour change at the end-point?

(1)

- A from orange to yellow
- B from red to orange
- C from colourless to pink
- D from pink to colourless



(iv) State what is meant by the term 'concordant results' as applied to a titration experiment. (1)

(v) Calculate the percentage of ethanol that has oxidised, given that one mole of ethanol forms one mole of ethanoic acid.

Give your answer to an appropriate number of significant figures.

(5)

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(vi) Deduce why this method would **not** be effective for the analysis of the acid content of a red wine.

(1)

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(b) The ethanol content of alcoholic drinks is usually measured as the percentage of alcohol by volume (ABV).

$$\text{ABV} = \frac{\text{Volume of ethanol in a solution}}{\text{Total volume of the solution}} \times 100$$

The ABV values of four different brands of gin are shown.

Brand of gin	ABV (%)
A	40
B	42
C	44
D	46

A sample of one of these gins was found to contain an ethanol concentration of 7.50 mol dm^{-3} .

By calculating the percentage of ethanol by volume (ABV) of this sample, deduce the brand of this gin.

[Assume the density of ethanol, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} = 0.79 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$]

(3)

(Total for Question 6 = 13 marks)



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P 5 5 6 1 1 A 0 1 9 2 8

7 This question is about compounds with the molecular formula C_4H_8O .

(a) What is the percentage by mass of each element in C_4H_8O ?

(1)

	Percentage carbon	Percentage hydrogen	Percentage oxygen
<input type="checkbox"/> A	66.67	11.11	22.22
<input type="checkbox"/> B	60.00	20.00	20.00
<input type="checkbox"/> C	41.38	3.45	55.17
<input type="checkbox"/> D	30.77	61.54	7.69

*(b) Three different compounds, **A**, **B** and **C**, have the molecular formula C_4H_8O .

Information about these three compounds includes:

- all three compounds have infrared absorptions at about 3500 cm^{-1}
- the infrared spectra of **A** and **B** each contain a peak at about 1650 cm^{-1} , while that of **C** does not
- only **A** has a branched carbon chain
- **B** is the *E*-isomer of a pair of stereoisomers.

Deduce a possible **displayed** formula for each of the compounds **A**, **B** and **C**.

You must use **all** the information and the Data Booklet to fully justify each of your structures.

(6)



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Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal dotted lines.

(Total for Question 7 = 7 marks)



P 5 5 6 1 1 A 0 2 1 2 8

- 8 Compound **X** reacts slowly with water according to the following equation.



The reaction is catalysed by hydrogen ions and eventually goes to completion.

Compound **X** was added to water and the concentration of compound **Y** determined at various times at a constant temperature.

The results of the experiment are shown.

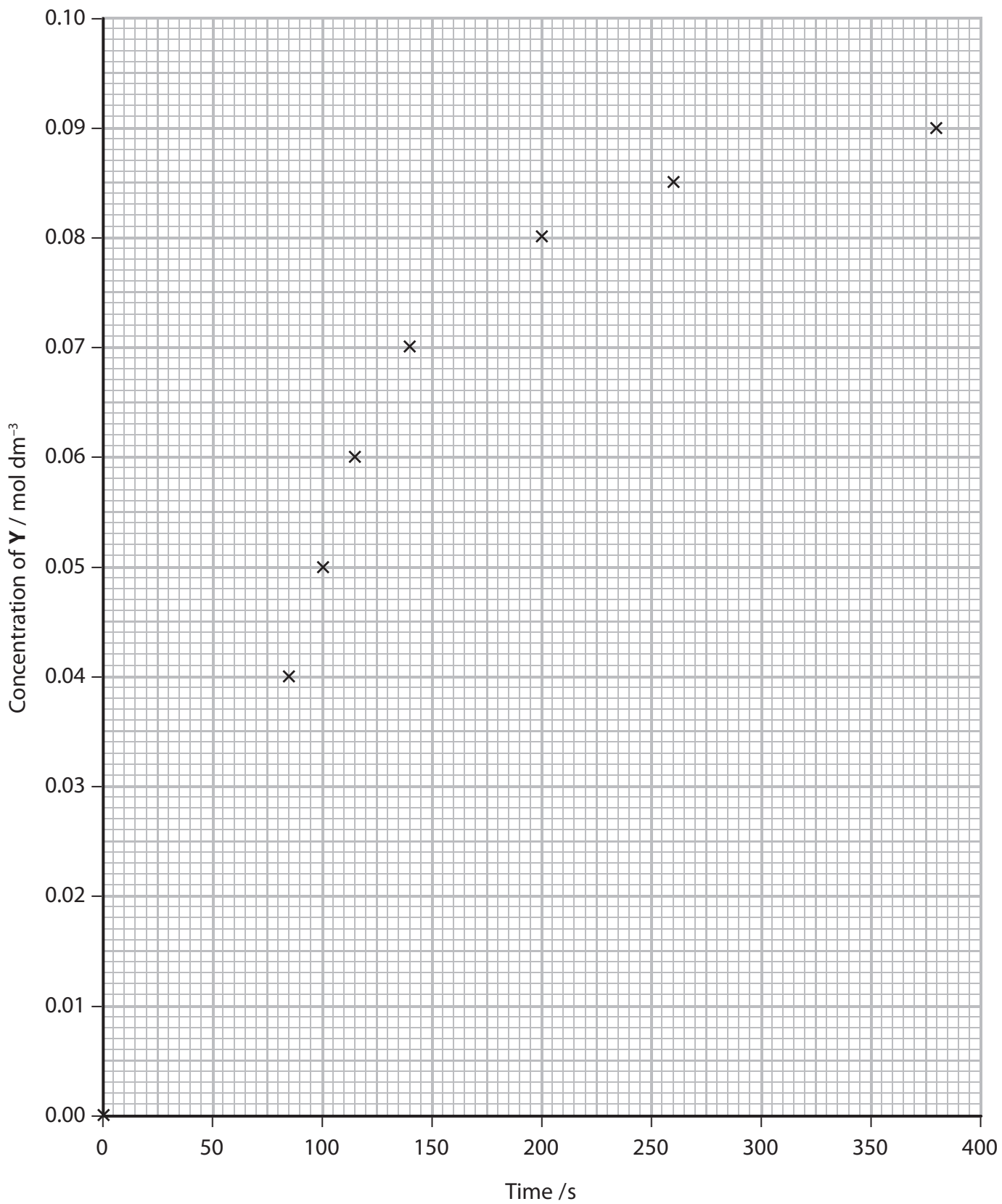
Time / s	Concentration of Y / mol dm ⁻³
0	0.000
25	0.002
40	0.005
50	0.010
65	0.020
75	0.030
85	0.040
100	0.050
115	0.060
140	0.070
200	0.080
260	0.085
380	0.090

- (a) (i) Complete the graph of concentration against time by adding the six missing points. Draw a line to pass through **all** the points.

(2)



Graph of concentration of Y against time



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(ii) Describe how you would find a numerical value for the initial rate of reaction and for the maximum rate of reaction in this experiment from the graph. No actual calculations are required.

(4)

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(b) For many reactions, the values of the initial rate and the maximum rate are the same.

Explain why the values of the two reaction rates obtained in this experiment are different from each other.

(2)

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(c) Give a reason why the measurement of the initial rate of reaction is likely to be less accurate than the measurement of the maximum rate.

(1)

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(Total for Question 8 = 9 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 80 MARKS



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The Periodic Table of Elements

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0 (8)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
6.9 Li lithium 3	9.0 Be beryllium 4	45.0 Sc scandium 21	47.9 Ti titanium 22	50.9 V vanadium 23	52.0 Cr chromium 24	54.9 Mn manganese 25	55.8 Fe iron 26
23.0 Na sodium 11	24.3 Mg magnesium 12	88.9 Y yttrium 39	91.2 Zr zirconium 40	92.9 Nb niobium 41	95.9 Mo molybdenum 42	[98] Tc technetium 43	101.1 Ru ruthenium 44
39.1 K potassium 19	40.1 Ca calcium 20	138.9 Ba barium 56	178.5 Hf hafnium 72	180.9 Ta tantalum 73	183.8 W tungsten 74	186.2 Re rhenium 75	190.2 Os osmium 76
85.5 Rb rubidium 37	87.6 Sr strontium 38	137.3 Cs caesium 55	173.2 La* lanthanum 57	178.5 Hf hafnium 72	183.8 W tungsten 74	186.2 Re rhenium 75	190.2 Os osmium 76
132.9 Fr francium 87	[226] Ra radium 88	[223] Ac* actinium 89	[227] Ac* actinium 89	[261] Rf rutherfordium 104	[262] Sg seaborgium 106	[264] Bh bohrium 107	[277] Hs hassium 108
10.8 B boron 5	27.0 Al aluminium 13	69.7 Ga gallium 31	114.8 In indium 49	112.4 Cd cadmium 48	107.9 Ag silver 47	106.4 Pd palladium 46	101.1 Ru ruthenium 44
12.0 C carbon 6	28.1 Si silicon 14	72.6 Ge germanium 32	118.7 Sn tin 50	112.4 Cd cadmium 48	107.9 Ag silver 47	106.4 Pd palladium 46	101.1 Ru ruthenium 44
14.0 N nitrogen 7	31.0 P phosphorus 15	74.9 As arsenic 33	121.8 Sb antimony 51	120.9 Rh rhodium 45	192.2 Ir iridium 77	192.2 Os osmium 76	190.2 Os osmium 76
16.0 O oxygen 8	32.1 S sulfur 16	79.0 Se selenium 34	127.6 Te tellurium 52	102.9 Rh rhodium 45	192.2 Ir iridium 77	192.2 Os osmium 76	190.2 Os osmium 76
19.0 F fluorine 9	35.5 Cl chlorine 17	79.9 Br bromine 35	126.9 I iodine 53	58.9 Co cobalt 27	58.9 Co cobalt 27	58.9 Co cobalt 27	58.9 Co cobalt 27
20.2 Ne neon 10	39.9 Ar argon 18	83.8 Kr krypton 36	131.3 Xe xenon 54	65.4 Zn zinc 30	63.5 Cu copper 29	63.5 Cu copper 29	63.5 Cu copper 29
4.0 He helium 2				112.4 Cd cadmium 48	107.9 Ag silver 47	106.4 Pd palladium 46	101.1 Ru ruthenium 44
				200.6 Hg mercury 80	197.0 Au gold 79	195.1 Pt platinum 78	192.2 Ir iridium 77
				207.2 Pb lead 82	200.6 Hg mercury 80	197.0 Au gold 79	192.2 Ir iridium 77
				209.0 Po polonium 84	200.6 Hg mercury 80	197.0 Au gold 79	192.2 Ir iridium 77
				[210] At astatine 85	209.0 Po polonium 84	200.6 Hg mercury 80	192.2 Ir iridium 77
				[222] Rn radon 86	209.0 Po polonium 84	200.6 Hg mercury 80	192.2 Ir iridium 77

1.0
H
hydrogen
1

Key
relative atomic mass
atomic symbol
name
atomic (proton) number

Elements with atomic numbers 112-116 have been reported but not fully authenticated

140 Ce cerium 58	141 Pr praseodymium 59	144 Nd neodymium 60	147 Pm promethium 61	150 Sm samarium 62	152 Eu europium 63	157 Gd gadolinium 64	163 Dy dysprosium 66	165 Ho holmium 67	167 Er erbium 68	169 Tm thulium 69	173 Yb ytterbium 70	175 Lu lutetium 71
232 Th thorium 90	[231] Pa protactinium 91	238 U uranium 92	[237] Np neptunium 93	[242] Pu plutonium 94	[243] Am americium 95	[247] Cm curium 96	[251] Cf californium 98	[254] Es einsteinium 99	[253] Fm fermium 100	[256] Md mendelevium 101	[254] No nobelium 102	[257] Lr lawrencium 103

* Lanthanide series
* Actinide series

