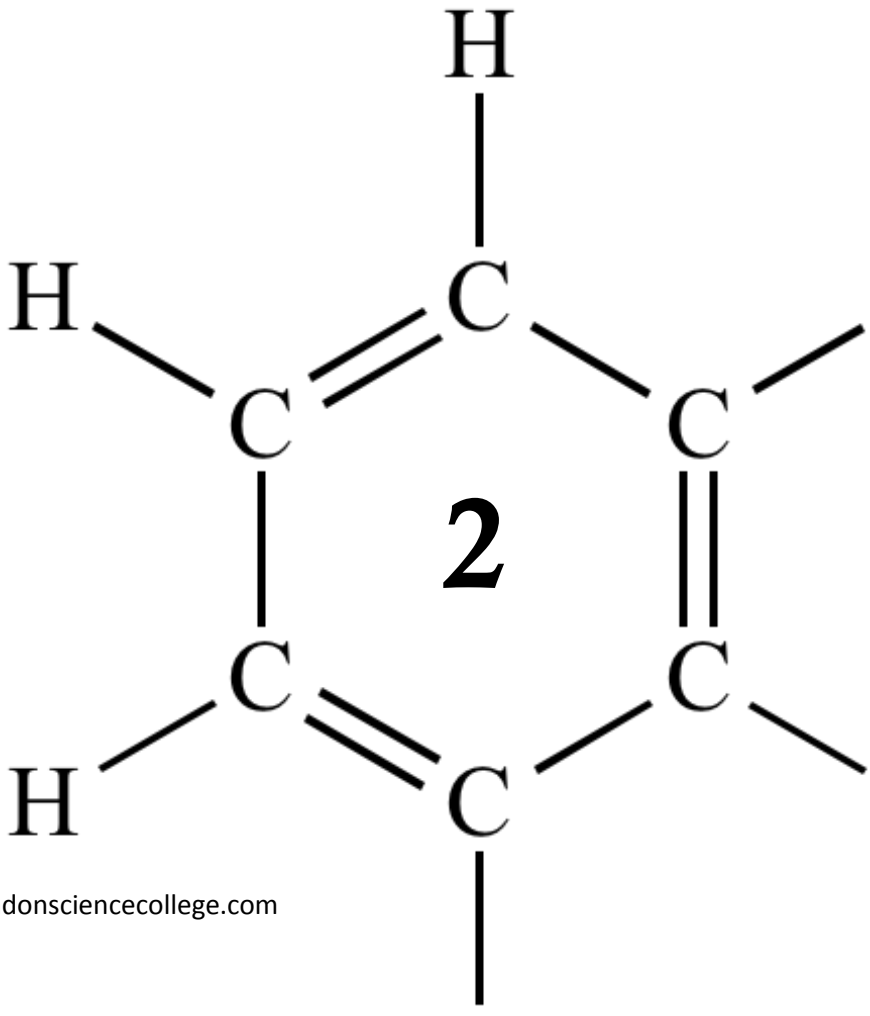
LONDON SCIENCE COLLEGE

OCR AS CHEMISTRY

MODULE 2

BONDING
SHAPES OF MOLECULES
INTERMOLECULAR FORCES



1 Which substance exists as a macromolecule?

A Cu ⬭

B SiO_2 ⬭

C P_4O_{10} ⬭

D MgO ⬭

(Total 1 mark)

2 Which molecule has the largest dipole?

A ClF_3 ⬭

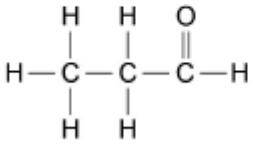
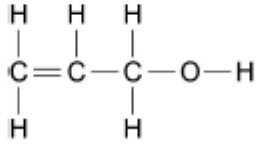
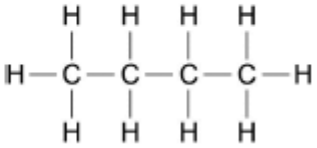
B BF_3 ⬭

C SF_6 ⬭

D CF_4 ⬭

(Total 1 mark)

3 The compounds in the table all have a relative molecular mass of 58.0

Name	Propanal	Prop-2-en-1-ol	Butane
Structure			

(a) Explain why determining the precise relative molecular mass of propanal and prop-2-en-1-ol by mass spectrometry could not be used to distinguish between samples of these two compounds.

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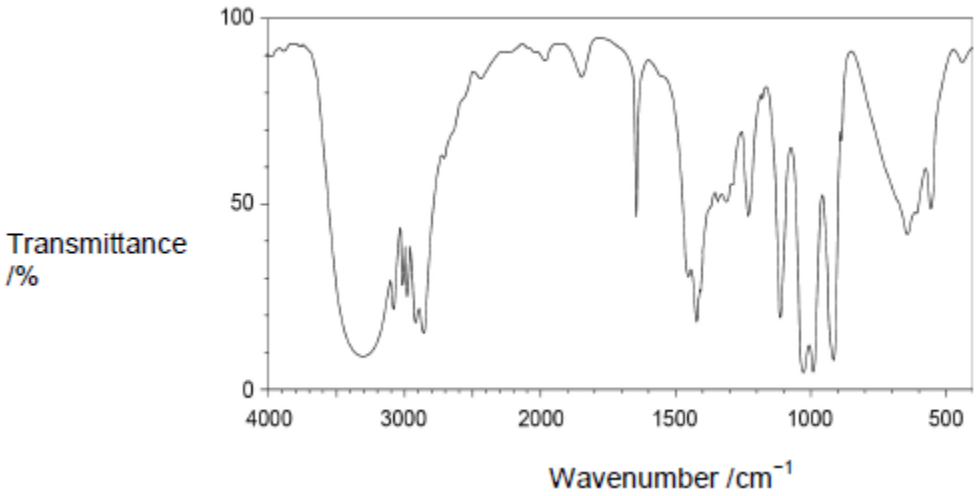
(2)

(b) The infrared spectrum of one of these three compounds is shown below.



Use the spectrum to identify the compound.
State the bond that you used to identify the compound and give its wavenumber range.
You should only consider absorptions with wavenumbers greater than 1500 cm^{-1}.

Compound .....

Bond used to identify compound.....

Wavenumber range of bond used to identify compound ..... cm^{-1}

(2)

(c) Predict the relative boiling points of these three compounds from the highest to the lowest boiling points.

Justify this order in terms of intermolecular forces.

(6)
(Total 10 marks)

4 (a) Van der Waals' forces exist between all molecules.

Explain how these forces arise.

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(3)

(b) The table shows the boiling points of methanol (CH_3OH) and methanethiol (CH_3SH).

Compound	**Boiling point / °C**
Methanol	65
Methanethiol	6

(i) Explain, in terms of their intermolecular forces, why the boiling points of these compounds are different.

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(3)

(ii) Suggest how a mixture of methanol and methanethiol could be separated.

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(1)

(c) Suggest why methaneselenol (CH_3SeH) has a higher boiling point than methanethiol (CH_3SH).

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(2)

(d) Sulfur forms many molecular compounds with the halogens.

(i) Draw the shape of an SF_6 and of an SF_4 molecule.
Include any lone pairs that influence the shape.
State the bond angle(s) in SF_6 and in SF_4.
Name the shape of SF_6.

	SF_6	**SF_4**
Shape		
Bond angle(s)		
Name of shape		

(6)

(ii) SCl_2 reacts with NaF to form SF_4 and S_2Cl_2 and one other product.

Write an equation for the reaction.

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(2)
(Total 17 marks)

5 This question is about the periodicity of the Period 3 elements.

(a) State and explain the general trend in first ionisation energy across Period 3.

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(4)

(b) Give one example of an element which deviates from the general trend in first ionisation energy across Period 3.

Explain why this deviation occurs.

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(3)

(c) The table shows successive ionisation energies of an element **Y** in Period 3.

Ionisation number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ionisation energy / kJ mol^{-1}	1000	2260	3390	4540	6990	8490	27 100	31 700

Identify element **Y**.

Explain your answer using data from the table.

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(2)

(d) Identify the Period 3 element that has the highest melting point.

Explain your answer by reference to structure and bonding.

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(4)
(Total 13 marks)

6 Compounds **A**, **B**, **C** and **D** are isomers with the molecular formula $C_4H_{10}O$
They all have a broad absorption in their infrared spectra in the range 3230–3550 cm^{-1}.

(a) Use **Table A on the data sheet** to identify the bond and the functional group present responsible for this absorption.

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(1)

(b) Compounds **A** and **B** are both straight-chain compounds.
A can be oxidised to form **P**.
B can be oxidised to form **Q**.
P and **Q** are isomers with molecular formula C_4H_8O

Tollens' reagent and Fehling's solution can be used to distinguish between isomers **P** and **Q**. The results shown in the table are obtained.

Compound	Observation with Tollens' reagent	Observation with Fehling's solution
P	No visible change	No visible change
Q	Silver mirror formed	Brick-red precipitate formed

Use the information about compounds **P** and **Q** to identify compounds **A** and **B**.
Explain your answer with reference to the functional groups in **P** and **Q**.

Identity of **A** .....

Identity of **B** .....

Explanation .....

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(3)

(c) Isomer **C** is resistant to oxidation.
Isomer **C** reacts to form compound **R** that has an absorption in its infrared spectrum in the range 1620–1680 cm^{-1}.

State the bond that causes the absorption in the range 1620–1680 $^{-1}$.

Give the displayed formula of isomer **C**.

Identify the reagent and give **one** reaction condition needed to convert **C** into **R**.

Bond .....

Displayed formula of **C**

Reagent .....

Condition .....

(4)

(d) Compound **D** is a branched-chain isomer that can be oxidised to form compounds **S** and **T**.

(i) Compound **S** is obtained by distilling it off as it forms during the oxidation.
Compound **T** is formed when the oxidation takes place under reflux.

Identify the functional groups in **S** and **T**.

Explain, with reference to intermolecular forces, why it is possible to obtain compound **S** but not **T** from the reaction mixture by distilling off **S** as soon as it forms.

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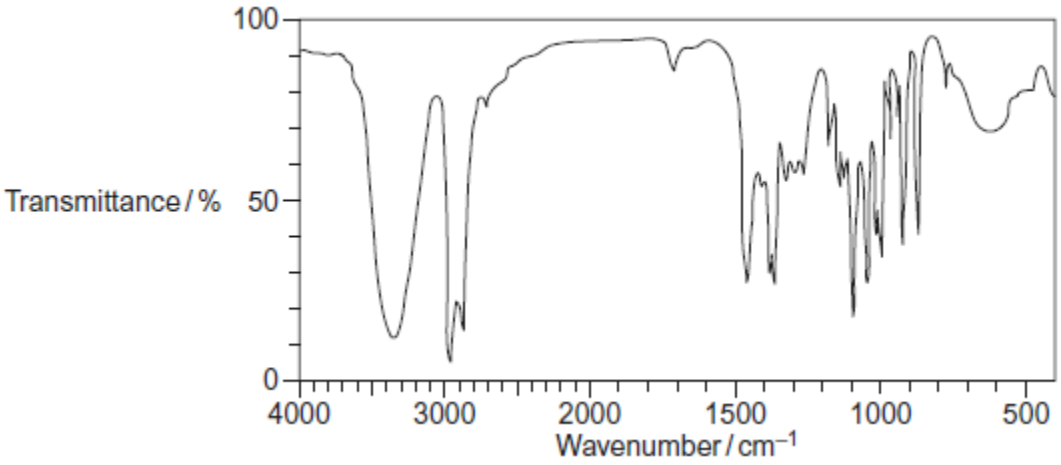
(3)

(ii) A student claims to have oxidised compound **D**.
The infrared spectrum of the product obtained by the student is shown.



Suggest two ways in which the spectrum shows that compound **D** has **not** been oxidised.

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(2)
(Total 13 marks)

7 (a) Write an equation, including state symbols, for the reaction with enthalpy change equal to the standard enthalpy of formation for $CF_4(g)$.

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(1)

(b) Explain why CF_4 has a bond angle of 109.5°.

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(2)

(c) **Table 1** gives some values of standard enthalpies of formation ($\Delta_f H^\ominus$).

Table 1

Substance	$F_2(g)$	$CF_4(g)$	$HF(g)$
$\Delta_f H^\ominus$ / kJ mol^{-1}	0	−680	−269

The enthalpy change for the following reaction is −2889 kJ mol^{-1}.

$$C_2H_6(g) + 7F_2(g) \longrightarrow 2CF_4(g) + 6HF(g)$$

Use this value and the standard enthalpies of formation in **Table 1** to calculate the standard enthalpy of formation of $C_2H_6(g)$.

Standard enthalpy of formation of $C_2H_6(g)$ = ... kJ mol^{-1}

(3)

(d) Methane reacts violently with fluorine according to the following equation.

$$CH_4(g) + 4F_2(g) \longrightarrow CF_4(g) + 4HF(g) \quad \Delta H = -1904 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

Some mean bond enthalpies are given in **Table 2**.

Table 2

Bond	C−H	C−F	H−F
Mean bond enthalpy / kJ mol^{-1}	412	484	562

A student suggested that one reason for the high reactivity of fluorine is a weak F−F bond.

Is the student correct? Justify your answer with a calculation using these data.

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(4)
(Total 10 marks)

8 Which of these species has a trigonal planar structure?

A PH_3 ⬭

B BCl_3 ⬭

C H_3O^+ ⬭

D CH_3^- ⬭

(Total 1 mark)

9 Use your understanding of intermolecular forces to predict which of these compounds has the highest boiling point.

A HF ⬭

B HCl ⬭

C HBr ⬭

D HI ⬭

(Total 1 mark)

10 Which type of bond is formed between N and B when a molecule of NH_3 reacts with a molecule of BF_3?

A Ionic. ⬭

B Covalent. ⬭

C Co-ordinate. ⬭

D Van der Waals. ⬭

(Total 1 mark)

11 Which of these atoms has the highest electronegativity?

A Na ⬭

B Mg ⬭

C Cl ⬭

D Ar ⬭

(Total 1 mark)

12 Which of these substances does **not** show hydrogen bonding?

A HF ⬭

B NH_3 ⬭

C CH_3COOH ⬭

D CHF_3 ⬭

(Total 1 mark)

13 What is the formula of calcium nitrate(V)?

A $CaNO_3$ ⬭

B $Ca(NO_3)_2$ ⬭

C Ca_2NO_2 ⬭

D $Ca(NO_2)_2$ ⬭

(Total 1 mark)

14 Which of these substances has permanent dipole-dipole attractions between molecules?

A CCl_4 ⬭

B C_2F_4 ⬭

C $(CH_3)_2CO$ ⬭

D CO_2 ⬭

(Total 1 mark)

15 Which compound has the highest boiling point?

A C_2H_4 ⬭

B C_2H_6 ⬭

C CH_3NH_2 ⬭

D CH_3F ⬭

(Total 1 mark)

16 This question is about the elements in Period 3 of the Periodic Table.

(a) State the element in Period 3 that has the highest melting point.
Explain your answer.

Element .....

Explanation .....

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(3)

(b) State the element in Period 3 that has the highest first ionisation energy.
Explain your answer.

Element .....

Explanation .....

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(3)

(c) Suggest the element in Period 3 that has the highest electronegativity value.

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(1)

(d) Chlorine is a Period 3 element.
Chlorine forms the molecules ClF_3 and CCl_2

(i) Use your understanding of electron pair repulsion to draw the shape of ClF_3 and the shape of CCl_2
Include any lone pairs of electrons that influence the shape.

Shape of ClF_3 Shape of CCl_2

(2)

(ii) Name the shape of CCl_2

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(1)

(iii) Write an equation to show the formation of one mole of ClF_3 from its elements.

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(1)

(Total 11 marks)

17 Silicon dioxide (SiO_2) has a crystal structure similar to diamond.

(a) Give the name of the type of crystal structure shown by silicon dioxide.

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(1)

(b) Suggest why silicon dioxide does **not** conduct electricity when molten.

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(1)

(c) Silicon dioxide reacts with hydrofluoric acid (HF) to produce hexafluorosilicic acid (H_2SiF_6) and one other substance.

Write an equation for this reaction.

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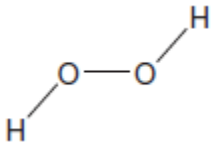
(1)

(Total 3 marks)

18 A hydrogen peroxide molecule can be represented by the structure shown.



(a) Suggest a value for the H−O−O bond angle.

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(1)

(b) Hydrogen peroxide dissolves in water.

(i) State the strongest type of interaction that occurs between molecules of hydrogen peroxide and water.

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(1)

(ii) Draw a diagram to show how one molecule of hydrogen peroxide interacts with one molecule of water.
Include all lone pairs and partial charges in your diagram.

(3)

(c) Explain, in terms of electronegativity, why the boiling point of H_2S_2 is lower than H_2O_2.

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(2)
(Total 7 marks)