

Transition Pack for A Level Chemistry

Get ready for A-level!

**A guide to help you get ready for A-level Chemistry,
including everything from topic guides to days out and
online learning courses.**

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Chemistry A level transition - baseline assessment.

40 marks

All data is given on this paper, you will not need a periodic table

Answer all questions.

1. Here is part of a periodic table, use it to answer the following questions

10.8 B 5 boron	12.0 C 6 carbon	14.0 N 7 nitrogen	16.0 O 8 oxygen	19.0 F 9 fluorine	20.2 Ne 10 neon
27.0 Al 13 aluminium	28.1 Si 14 silicon	31.0 P 15 phosphorus	32.1 S 16 sulphur	35.5 Cl 17 chlorine	39.9 Ar 18 argon

- a. Which is the correct electron configuration for a nitrogen atom, circle the correct answer [1]

$1s^2 2p^5$ $1s^1 2p^6$ $1s^2 2s^2 2p^3$ $1s^2 2s^5$ $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^2$

- b. Which is the correct electron configuration for a chlorine atom, circle the correct answer [1]

$1s^2 2s^8 2p^7$ $1s^2 2s^2 2p^8 2d^5$ $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3d^7$ $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3p^7$ $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^5$

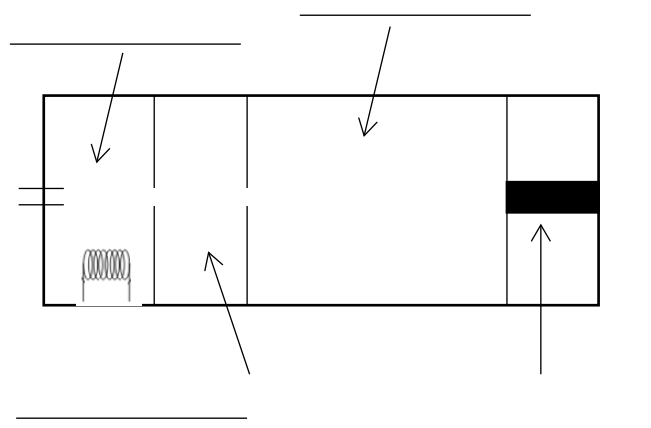
- c. Which is the correct electron configuration for an aluminium **ion**, Al^{3+} ? Circle the correct answer [1]

$1s^2 2s^2 2p^6$ $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^3$ $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2$ $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 2d^1$

2. Draw a dot and cross diagram to show the bonding in a molecule of water, H_2O . [2]
Atomic numbers: H =1, O =8

3. A time of flight mass spectrometer has 4 main stages. put the correct stage in the diagram below:

Drift region Ionisation Detector Acceleration



[4]

4. A mass spectrometer was used to analyse a sample of chlorine; the results of the analysis are as follows:

isotope mass	% of sample
Cl-35	75.53
Cl-37	24.47

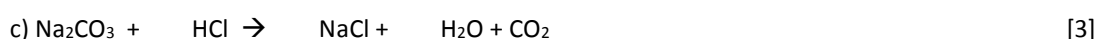
Calculate the accurate atomic mass of chlorine. Give your answer to **3 decimal places**. [3]

mass: _____

5. Give the oxidation state of the underlined atom in the following chemicals.
Useful information: H = +1, K = +1, Na = +1, Mg = +2, O = -2, Cl = -1 [7]

- a) $\underline{\text{C}}$ O₂ b) $\underline{\text{S}}$ O₃ c) H₂ $\underline{\text{S}}$ O₄ d) $\underline{\text{Al}}$ Cl₃
e) $\underline{\text{Cr}}$ ₂O₃ f) Na $\underline{\text{N}}$ O₃ g) $\underline{\text{V}}$ Cl₄

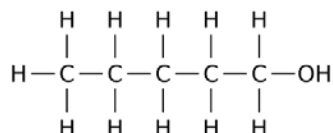
6. Balance the following chemical equations:



7. Calculate the relative formula masses of the following:
Atomic masses: H = 1, O = 16, S = 32.1, C = 12, Ca = 40.1, Na = 23, Cl = 35.5, Zn = 65.4

- a) CaCl₂ b) H₂CO₃ c) Na₂SO₄ d) C₃H₇OH e) Zn(NO₃)₂ [5]

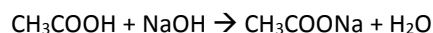
8. A student carried out a reaction with this molecule:



- a. What is the name of this molecule? _____ [2]

9. Vinegar is a solution of ethanoic acid (CH_3COOH) in water. A student carried out a titration of a sample of vinegar.
He used a pipette to measure exactly 25.0cm^3 of vinegar into a flask, added an indicator and titrated it with a 1.00 mol dm^{-3} solution of sodium hydroxide (NaOH).

The reaction is:



The student found that his average titration was 27.50cm^3

$c = n/v$ c = concentration (mol dm^{-3}), n = number of moles, v = volume (dm^3)

$n = m/R_{\text{fm}}$ n = number of moles, m = mass in grams, R_{fm} = formula mass

$1\text{dm}^3 = 1000\text{ cm}^3$

- a. Using the chemical equation, how many moles of sodium hydroxide will react with 1 mole of ethanoic acid?

_____moles [1]

- b. How many moles of sodium hydroxide are in 27.50cm^3 of 1.00 mol dm^{-3} sodium hydroxide?

_____moles [2]

- c. How many moles of ethanoic acid are in 25.0cm^3 of the vinegar sample?

_____moles [1]

- d. How many moles of ethanoic acid are in 1dm^3 of vinegar?

_____moles [1]

- e. Ethanoic acid has a formula mass of 48. What mass of ethanoic acid is present in 1dm^3 of vinegar?

_____g [2]