(2 marks)

## 'FROM MINERALS TO ELEMENTS' TEST

60 marks (1 hour)

- **1** Bromine can be made from a concentrated solution of bromide ions (derived from sea water) by passing chlorine through the solution.
  - a What would you expect to see as the reaction takes place? Explain your answer. (2 marks)
  - **b** Give the oxidation state of bromine in:
    - i bromide ions; (1 mark)
    - ii bromine molecules. (1 mark)
  - **c i** Explain, in terms of electron transfer, why turning bromide ions into bromine molecules is called oxidation. (1 mark)
    - ii Write a half-equation for this process. (1 mark)
  - **d i** Suggest how the chlorine used in the extraction of bromine from sea water is manufactured.

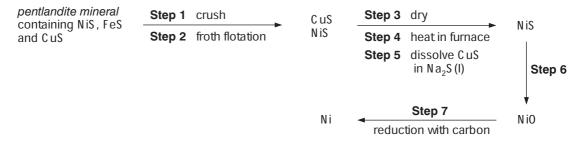
**ii** Write the overall equation, with state symbols, for the reaction of chlorine gas with aqueous bromide ions. (*3 marks*)

- e When the reaction in d ii is complete, some aqueous silver nitrate is added.
  - i What would you expect to see? (2 marks)
  - ii Write an ionic equation, with state symbols, to explain your observation. (3 marks)
- f State two safety precautions needed when handling bromine industrially. (2 marks)
- **g** The maximum amount of bromine that will dissolve in  $100 \text{ cm}^3$  water at 25 °C is 1.8 g. Calculate the concentration of Br<sub>2</sub> in this solution in mol dm<sup>-3</sup>. ( $A_r$ : Br, 80) (3 marks)

h State one large-scale use of bromine or of one of its compounds. (1 mark)

## [TOTAL: 22 MARKS]

2 The flow diagram below shows how nickel can be manufactured.



- a i What effect does froth flotation have on the crushed mineral? (1 mark)
  - ii Suggest how step 6 is carried out. (2 marks)
  - iii Suggest a possible environmental problem associated with:
    - 1 step 2; (1 mark)
    - 2 step 6. (1 mark)

**b** Copper and nickel compounds often have similar reactions.

i In which block of the Periodic Table are copper and nickel both found? (1 mark)

ii At which step in the process shown above are copper and nickel separated? (1 mark)

**c** The waste material from the mine will contain silica, SiO<sub>2</sub>. Carbon dioxide has a similar formula, yet its properties are very different from those of silica.

Describe the structures of  $SiO_2$  and  $CO_2$ , and explain how these structures lead to differences in properties. (5 marks)

[TOTAL: 12 MARKS]



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**3** This question is about making copper from its ore in the laboratory. The stages are:

I Roasting the ore	$CuS + 1.50_2 \rightarrow CuO + SO_2$	Equation 3.1
II Leaching out the copper	$CuO + 2NH_4^+ \rightarrow Cu^{2+} + 2NH_3 + H_2O$	Equation 3.2
	$Cu^{2+}$ + 4NH <sub>3</sub> → $[Cu(NH_3)_4]^{2+}$	Equation 3.3

**III** Filtering

IV Acidifying the solution remaining

**V** Displacing the copper using zinc

**a** Complete the electronic configurations for:

copper	$1s^22s^2$	(1 mark)
$Cu^{2+}$ ions	$1s^22s^2$	(1 mark)
sulphur	1s²2s²	(1 mark)

**b** Draw a labelled diagram of the apparatus you would use for vacuum filtration in stage **III**.

(3 marks)

- c From Equations 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3, pick:
  - i a redox reaction. Copy out the equation and under **each** of the atoms write its oxidation state. (6 marks)
  - **ii** an acid-base reaction. Give the number of the equation and identify the acid in the reaction. Why is this an acid? (3 *marks*)
- **d** The concentration of the ammonia solution used in **Equation 3.3** can be checked by titration with hydrochloric acid of known molar concentration. A measured volume of ammonia solution is placed in a flask (using a pipette) and the hydrochloric acid solution is run in from a burette.
  - i Give three other vital instructions that would be necessary for someone to carry out the above titration to obtain an *accurate* value for the amount of acid needed. (3 marks)
  - **ii** 25.0 cm<sup>3</sup> of ammonia solution required 21.3 cm<sup>3</sup> of 1.00 mol dm<sup>-3</sup> hydrochloric acid for complete reaction. Calculate the concentration of the ammonia solution in mol dm<sup>-3</sup>. (3 marks)
- **e** Copper sulphide has a structure similar to that of sodium chloride. Draw a three-dimensional sketch of the structure of CuS, labelling the ions. (2 marks)
- **f** Copper ions are said to be *hydrated* in aqueous solution. Draw a fully labelled diagram to illustrate this. (3 *marks*)

## [TOTAL: 26 MARKS]

(Adapted from OCR Chemistry (Salters), Module 1, question 3, Jan 1996)