



For Supervisor's use only

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90780



NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY  
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA



National Certificate of Educational Achievement  
TAUMATA MĀTAURANGA Ā-MOTU KUA TAEA

## Level 3 Chemistry, 2006

### 90780 Describe properties of particles and thermochemical principles

Credits: Five

9.30 am Monday 27 November 2006

Check that the National Student Number (NSN) on your admission slip is the same as the number at the top of this page.

A Periodic Table is provided on the RESOURCE SHEET in your Level 3 Chemistry package.

You should answer ALL the questions in this booklet.

Show all working for all calculations.

If you need more space for any answer, use the page(s) provided at the back of this booklet and clearly number the question.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–8 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

**YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.**

For Assessor's use only		Achievement Criteria	
Achievement		Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Describe properties of particles and thermochemical principles.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Explain and apply properties of particles and thermochemical principles.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Overall Level of Performance			<input type="checkbox"/>

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(a) Complete the table below by:

- (i) drawing Lewis diagrams for phosphorus trifluoride,  $\text{PF}_3$ , and tetrachloroiodide ion  $\text{ICl}_4^-$ ,  
(ii) identifying the shape of  $\text{BF}_3$ ,  $\text{PF}_3$  and  $\text{ICl}_4^-$ .

		$\text{BF}_3$	$\text{PF}_3$	$\text{ICl}_4^-$
(i)	<b>Lewis diagram</b>	$  \begin{array}{ccccc}  & \text{:}\ddot{\text{F}} & - & \text{B} & - & \text{:}\ddot{\text{F}} & \\  & \text{:}\ddot{\text{F}} & &   & & \text{:}\ddot{\text{F}} & \\  & & & \text{:}\ddot{\text{F}} & & &   \end{array}  $		
(ii)	<b>Shape</b>			

- (b) Discuss reasons for the difference in the polarities of  $\text{BF}_3$  and  $\text{PF}_3$  molecules.

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**QUESTION THREE: TRANSITION METALS**Assessor's  
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- (a) Write the electron configuration for:

Cr \_\_\_\_\_

Mn \_\_\_\_\_

Mn<sup>2+</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

- (b) Explain why manganese and chromium form a variety of different compounds and ions with oxygen.

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- (c) Explain why most manganese and chromium compounds are coloured.

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Use the following information to answer the question below.

Discuss the trend in  $\Delta_{\text{vap}} H$  of the compounds in the table above in terms of the **attractive forces** between the particles and the **factors** affecting those forces.

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**QUESTION FIVE: ENTHALPY OF FORMATION AND COMBUSTION**

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- (a) Write the equation for the reaction that has an enthalpy change equal to  $\Delta_c H^\circ(\text{H}_2, g)$

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- (b) Explain why  $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{H}_2\text{O}, \ell)$  is equal to  $\Delta_c H^\circ(\text{H}_2, g)$ .

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- (c) (i) Calculate the enthalpy of formation of water in the **gas** state,  $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{H}_2\text{O}, g)$ , using the following bond enthalpies.

Bond	Bond enthalpy / $\text{kJ mol}^{-1}$
H–H	436
O–H	463
O=O	498

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- (ii) The experimental value for  $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{H}_2\text{O}, \ell)$  is  $-286 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ .

Using the information above, calculate the  $\Delta_{\text{vap}} H^\circ(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ , and also the heat required to vaporise 100 g of water.

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$$\Delta_{\text{f}}H^{\circ}(\text{H}_2\text{O}, \ell) = -286 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$
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