MAR	KER C	ODE	



s	TUD	ENT	ENR	OLM	ENT	NUM	BER	(SEN	I)

TONGA FORM SIX CERTIFICATE 2019 CHEMISTRY

QUESTION AND ANSWER BOOKLET

Time allowed: 3 Hours

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1. Write your **Student Enrolment Number (SEN**) on the top right-hand corner of this page.
- 2. This paper consists of **SIX QUESTIONS** and is out of 70 Total scores.

QUESTIONS	STRANDS	TOTAL SKILL LEVEL
ONE	ATOMIC STRUCTURE, BONDING AND	20
	RELATED PROPERTIES	
TWO	SOLIDS AND RELATED PROPERTIES	13
THREE	INORGANIC CHEMISTRY	9
FOUR	REDOX CHEMISTRY	8
FIVE	QUANTITATIVE CHEMISTRY	4
SIX	ORGANIC CHEMISTRY	16
	TOTAL	70

- 3. Answer ALL QUESTIONS. Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet.
- 4. Use a **BLUE** or **BLACK** ball point pen only for writing. Use a pencil for drawing if required.
- 5. If you need more spaces for answers, ask the supervisor for extra paper. Write your **Student Enrolment Number (SEN)** on each additional sheet, number the questions clearly and insert them in the appropriate places in this booklet.

NOTE: There is a group of the **Periodic Table of the Elements** provided on page **15**. The table gives the **Symbol**, **Atomic Number** and the **Relative Atomic Mass** of the elements. The Groups (columns) are numbered I, II, III, IV etc.

NOTE: The symbol M is used for molar mass. M (Na) = $gmol^{-1}$ and M (CO_2) = 44 $gmol^{-1}$.

6. Check that this booklet contains pages 2-15 in the correct order and that none of the pages is blank.

ATTEMPT ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS EXAMINATION PAPER.

Write the answer to each question in the correct spaces provided.

QUESTION ONE: ATOMIC STRUCTURE, BONDING AND RELATED PROPERTIES

1. An **Ion Z** has a mass number of *16* and consists of *8 neutrons* and *10 electrons*.

a.	Define	the	term	Mage	number.

Skill lev	vel 1
1	
0	
NR	

b. Determine the number of **protons**.

Skill lev	vel 1
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c. Name **Ion Z** from the given data.

Skill lev	vel 1
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Ion Z is an anion and also can form a covalent bond with a respective element from **Group 17.(VII)**

d. Define the term **Anion**.

Skill lev	vel 1
1	
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e. Define the term Covalent bond.

Skill lev	vel 1
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f. Give an example of a covalent compound that is formed between Ion Z and a member of Group 17 (VII).

Skill le	vel 1
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Skill level 2

0 NR

2. Draw the Lewis structure of **Atom Z** using a dot diagram.

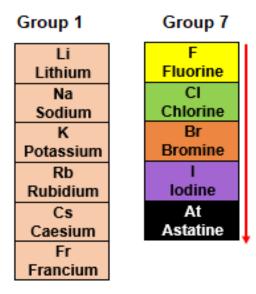


3. Name the **TWO** (2) isotopes of Hydrogen.

i. 1

ii. ______

The diagram below shows elements in the same group.



source: http://www.google/periodictable

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xplain how a methane molecule can have a th		Χ
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6.	A 150 mL sample of 1.65 molL ⁻¹ aqueous nitric acid was completely reacted
	with 6.0 g of industrial sludge containing copper. The equation for the
	reaction is shown below

$$3Cu$$
 $_{(s)}$ + $8~HNO_3$ $_{(aq)}$ \rightarrow $3Cu$ $(NO_3)_2\,_{(aq)}$ + 2 $NO_{(q)}$ + 4 H_2O $_{(l)}$

Calculate the **percentage yield of copper** in the sample. Assume that the

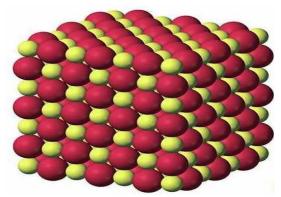
copper woul	d react com	pletely with t	his amount	of nitric a	cid.		
						Skill	Ιlε
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QUESTION TWO:

SOLIDS AND RELATED PROPERTIES

1. The diagram below shows an **ionic solid structure**. Ionic solids can undergo **hydration** process.



Source: http://www.google.com//ionicsolid

	Source: http://www.google.com//tonicsolia		
		Skill level 1	
a.	Define the term hydration .	1	
		0	
		NR	
		-	
b.	Determine the bond that is disrupted when ionic solids undergo	Skill le	vel 1
	hydration.	1	
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		Skill le	vel 1
c.	State ONE (1) use of ionic solids in everyday life.	1	
		0	
		NR	

in solid form.

 	Skill level 3	
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	1	
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		Skill le	ve
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		2	
		1	
		0	
		NR	
Discrete Molecular	Does not conduct electricity		
Evaluate the different sol	lids and their related properties given in th	e table	
Types of Solid	Properties		
Metallic	Cannot dissolve in water		
		Skill le	·V6
		Skill le	·ve
			eve
		4	ve
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QUESTION THREE: INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

[C	Cu (NH ₃) ₄] ⁺² is a complex ion and forms a dark blue colour solution with		
_	iter.	Skill le	vel 1
		1	
a.	Define the term complex ion .	0	
		NR	
		Skill le	vel 1
b.	Name the complex ion given above.	1	
		0	
		NR	
		Skill le	vel 3
		3	
		2	
		1	
		0	
		NR	
Dis	 scuss tests for the presence of Pb⁺² and Zn⁺² in aqueous solutions by; applying the knowledge of solubilities and describing the observations made. 	- -	
		Skill le	vel 4
		4	
		3	
		2	
		1	
		0	
		NR	

QUESTION FOUR:

REDOX CHEMISTRY

1. Copper chloride in molten state undergoes **electrolysis** and respective ions will attach to the anode and the cathode.

 $CuCl_{2 (I)} \longrightarrow Cu_{(s)} + Cl_{2 (g)}$

a. Identify the **Oxidant** (oxidizing agent) in the chemical reaction above.

Skill lev	vel 1
1	
0	
NR	

01.111.1.14

b. Define the term **Electrolysis**.

Skill level 1				
1				
0				
NR				

c. Define the term **Anode**.

Skill lev	vel 1	
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 0		
NR		

2. Determine the **oxidation state** (number) of Cl in HClO₄.

Skill le	vel 2
2	
1	
0	
NR	

3. Analyse the colours of permanganate in their different oxidation states

under various acid	lic conditions.			
	MnO ₄ -, Mn ⁺² , MnO ₂			
			-	
		 	-	
		 	Skill le	vel 3
		 	3	
		 	2	
			1	
			_	

NR

QUESTION FIVE:

QUANTITATIVE CHEMISTRY

1. Compounds are at times represented using formulas. Formulas used are either empirical formula or molecular formula depending on circumstances.

Define the terms:

	T ' 10 1					
a.	Empirical formula	1				
		0				
		NR				

b.	Molecular formula	Skill lev	vel 1
υ.	Molecular formula	1	1
		0	
		NR	

2. Helium is a very light gas and is therefore used to inflate balloons.



Source: http://www.google.heliumballon

Calculate the number of atoms in 6.46g of Helium. [Avogadro number = $6x10^{23}$]

Skill le	vel 2
2	
1	
0	
NR	

QUE	ESTION SIX: ORGANIC CHEMISTRY		
		Skill lev	vel 1
1.	Define the term polyhydric alcohol .	1	
		0	
		NR	
2.	Name a simple polyhydric alcohol.	Skill le	vel 1
		1	
		0	
		NR	
3.	Define the term Geometric isomers .		
3.	Define the term Geometric isomers .		
		Skill lev	vel 1
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		0	
		NR	
4.	Define the term Stereoisomers .		
		Skill lev	vel 1
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5.	Describe the observations made during the reaction of ethene and water.	bromine	
	actives by the first of the second and the second sections of the section sections of the second sections of the second sections of the second sections of the second sections of the section sections of the section sections of the section sections of the section section sections of the section		
	source: http://www.google.ethene		

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Discuss how to separate the two possible production primary alcohol.	to in the oxidat	ion or the	
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							226.03	Ra	8.8	137.33	Ba	56	87.62	Sr	38	40.08	G	20	24.31	Μg	12	9.01	Ве	4	2		
_			_		_				89-103			57-71	88,91	~	39	44.96	Sc	21	3								
227.03	Ac	89	138.91	La	57		[261]	R 주	104	178.49	¥	72	91.22	Zr	40	47.87	= !	22	4								
232.04	Th	90	140.12	Ce	58		[262]	В	105	180.95	Ta	73	92.91	R		50.94	<	23	5								
231.04	Pa	91	140.91	Ρŗ	59		[266]	Sg	106	183.84	8		95.95	Mo	42	51.99	Ç		6								P
238.03	_	92	144.24	N	0.0		[264]	뫄		186.21	Re	74	98.91	<u>ੋ</u>		54.94	Mn	24	7								erio
237.05	Np	93	144.91	Pm	61		[269]	Hs	107	190.23	S Os	75	101.07	Ru	43	55.85	Fe	25	8								Periodic Table of the
244.06	Pu	94	150.36	Sm	62		[268]	Z M	108	3 192.22	=	76	7 102.91	_ 공	4	58.93	<u>ှ</u>	26	9								[able
243.06	Am		151.96	Ē	63		[269]	t Ds	109	195.09	P	77	106.42	٦ Pd	Üh	58.69	Z.	27	10								<u>o</u>
247.07	£		157.25	ଜ			H		110	H		78		_	46			28									
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258.1	Μd	101	168.93	Tm	69		n [298]	2		[208.98]	Ро		127.6	ъ	_	78.97	Se		32.07	s		16.00	0	7	16		
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