basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

SENIOR CERTIFICATE/ NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

PHYSICAL SCIENCES: CHEMISTRY (P2)

NOVEMBER 2020

MARKS: 150

TIME: 3 hours

This question paper consists of 15 pages and 4 data sheets.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. Write your examination number and centre number in the appropriate spaces on the ANSWER BOOK.

2. This question paper consists of TEN questions. Answer ALL the questions in the ANSWER BOOK.

3. Start EACH question on a NEW page in the ANSWER BOOK.

4. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.

5. Leave ONE line between two subquestions, e.g. between QUESTION 2.1 and QUESTION 2.2.

6. You may use a non-programmable calculator.

7. You may use appropriate mathematical instruments.

8. Show ALL formulae and substitutions in ALL calculations.

9. Round off your FINAL numerical answers to a minimum of TWO decimal places.

10. Give brief motivations, discussions, etc. where required.

11. You are advised to use the attached DATA SHEETS.

12. Write neatly and legibly.

QUESTION 1: MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

Various options are provided as possible answers to the following questions. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A–D) next to the question numbers (1.1 to 1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.11 E.

1.1 Which ONE of the following is the general formula for the alkanes?

A C_nH_{2n}

B C_nH_{2n-2}

C C_nH_{2n+2}

D $C_nH_{2n+2}O$ (2)

1.2 The EMPIRICAL FORMULA of hexanoic acid is …

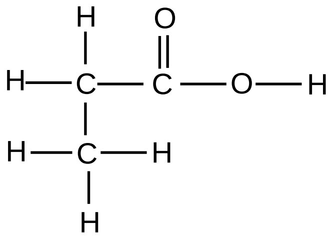
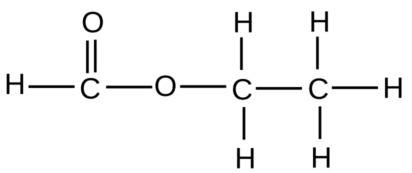
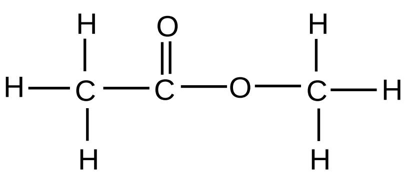
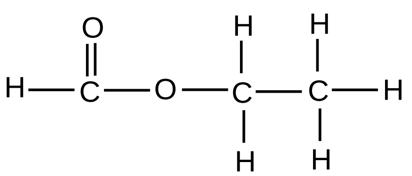
A $C_3H_6O_2$

B $C_6H_6O_2$

C $C_6H_{12}O_2$

D C_3H_6O (2)

1.3 Which ONE of the following is the CORRECT structural formula for METHYL ETHANOATE?

A		**B**	
C		**D**	

(2)

1.4 Zinc (Zn) granules react as follows with EXCESS hydrochloric acid solution, HCℓ(aq):

$$Zn(s) + HC\ell(aq) \rightarrow ZnC\ell_2(aq) + H_2(g)$$

Which ONE of the following combinations of volume and concentration of HCℓ(aq) will result in the highest INITIAL reaction rate for the same mass of zinc granules used? (Assume that the zinc granules are completely covered by the acid in all cases.)

	VOLUME HCℓ(aq) (cm^3)	**CONCENTRATION HCℓ(aq) ($mol \cdot dm^{-3}$)**
A	50	0,5
B	100	1,0
C	200	0,1
D	200	0,5

(2)

1.5 The role of a catalyst in a chemical reaction is to increase the …

A yield.

B activation energy.

C heat of reaction.

D rate of the reaction. (2)

1.6 Consider the equilibrium represented by the balanced equation below:

$$2CrO_4^{2-}(aq) + 2H^+(aq) \rightleftharpoons Cr_2O_7^{2-}(aq) + H_2O(\ell) \quad \Delta H < 0$$

Which ONE of the following changes to the equilibrium will favour the forward reaction?

	TEMPERATURE	**pH**
A	Decrease	Increase
B	Decrease	Decrease
C	Increase	Increase
D	Increase	Decrease

(2)

1.7 The conjugate base of HPO_4^{2-} is …

A OH^-

B PO_4^{3-}

C $H_2PO_4^-$

D H_3PO_4 (2)

1.8 Which ONE of the following reactions will proceed spontaneously under standard conditions?

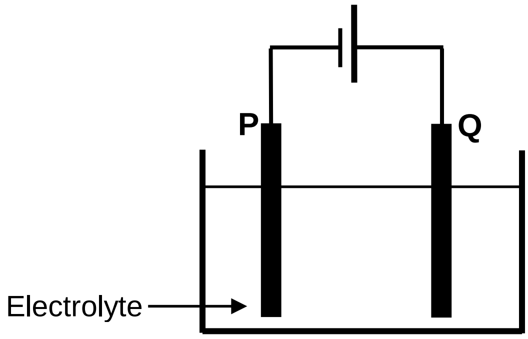
A $Ni^{2+}(aq) + H_2(g) \rightarrow Ni(s) + 2H^+(aq)$

B $Br_2(\ell) + 2C\ell^-(aq) \rightarrow 2Br^-(aq) + C\ell_2(g)$

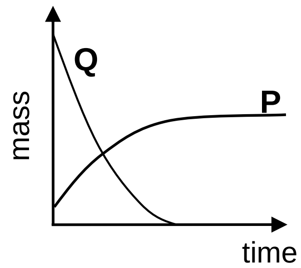
C $2Fe^{3+}(aq) + 2I^-(aq) \rightarrow 2Fe^{2+}(aq) + I_2(s)$

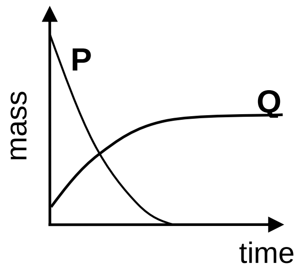
D $2Cu^+(aq) + Pb^{2+}(aq) \rightarrow 2Cu^{2+}(aq) + Pb(s)$ (2)

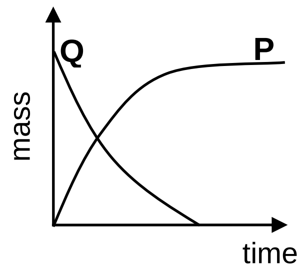
1.9 The simplified diagram below represents an electrochemical cell used for the PURIFICATION of copper.

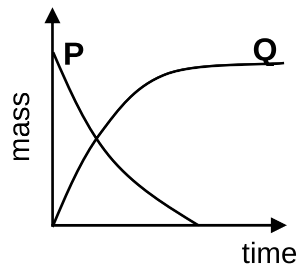


Which ONE of the graphs below represents the CHANGE IN MASS of electrodes **P** and **Q** during the purification process?

A


B


C


D


(2)

1.10 Eutrophication in water is caused by …

A algal bloom.

B bacterial nitrogen fixation.

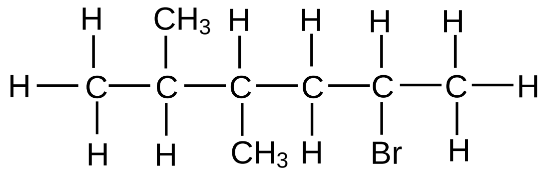
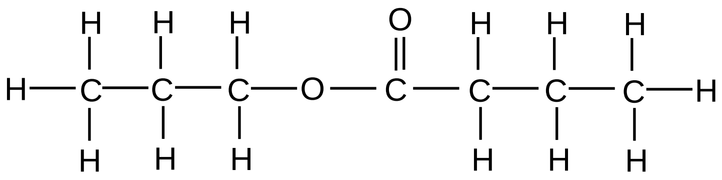
C an increase in plant nutrients.

D a depletion of oxygen concentration. (2)

[20]

QUESTION 2 (Start on a new page.)

The letters **A** to **E** in the table below represent five organic compounds.

A		**B**	C_3H_8O
C		**D**	Pentan-2-one
E	4-methylpent-2-yne		

Use the information in the table to answer the questions that follow.

2.1 For compound **D**, write down the:

2.1.1 Homologous series to which it belongs (1)

2.1.2 IUPAC name of a FUNCTIONAL ISOMER (2)

2.2 Write down the:

2.2.1 IUPAC name of compound **A** (3)

2.2.2 STRUCTURAL FORMULA of compound **E** (2)

2.3 Compound **B** is a primary alcohol.

2.3.1 Write down the meaning of the term *primary alcohol*. (2)

Compound **B** reacts with another organic compound **X** to form compound **C**.

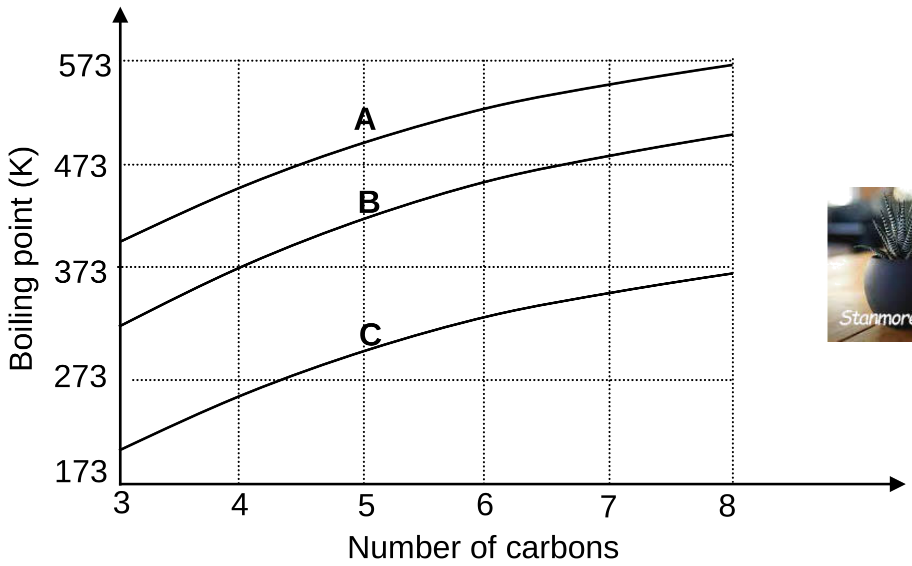
Write down the:

2.3.2 Type of reaction that takes place (1)

2.3.3 IUPAC name of compound **X** (1)
[12]

QUESTION 3 (Start on a new page.)

The relationship between boiling point and the number of carbon atoms in straight chain molecules of aldehydes, alkanes and primary alcohols is investigated. Curves **A**, **B** and **C** are obtained.



3.1 Define the term *boiling point*. (2)

3.2 Write down the STRUCTURAL FORMULA of the functional group of the aldehydes. (1)

3.3 The graph shows that the boiling points increase as the number of carbon atoms increases. Fully explain this trend. (3)

3.4 Identify the curve (**A**, **B** or **C**) that represents the following:

3.4.1 Compounds with London forces only (1)

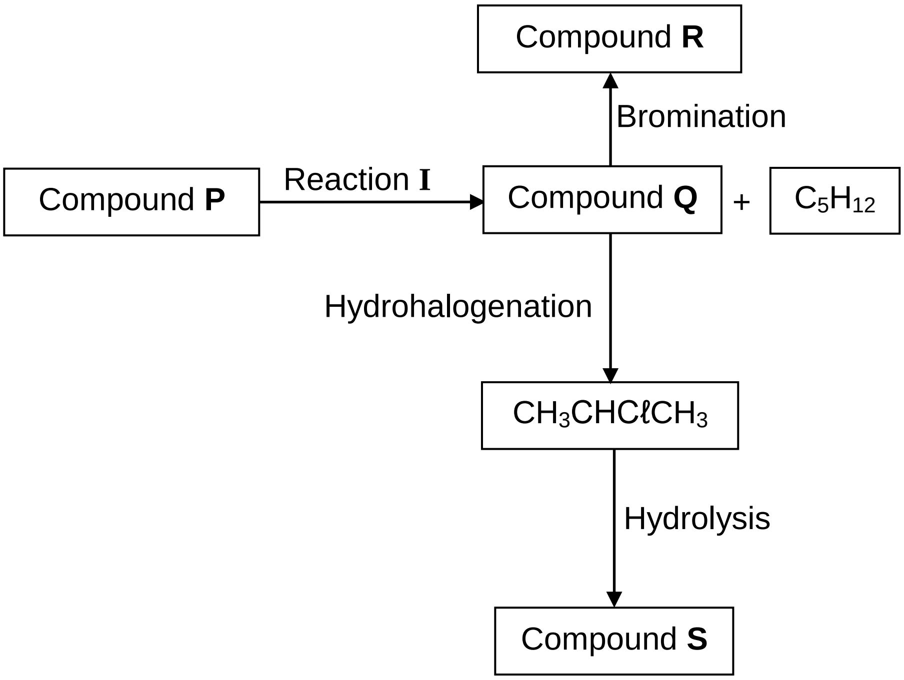
3.4.2 The aldehydes
Explain the answer. (4)

3.5 Use the information in the graph and write down the IUPAC name of the compound with a boiling point of 373 K. (2)

3.6 Write down the IUPAC name of the compound containing five carbon atoms, which has the lowest vapour pressure at a given temperature. (2)
[15]

QUESTION 4 (Start on a new page.)

The flow diagram below shows how various organic compounds can be prepared using compound **P** as starting reagent.



4.1 Write down the meaning of the term *hydrohalogenation*. (2)

4.2 Write down the STRUCTURAL FORMULA of compound **Q**. (2)

4.3 **Reaction I** is an elimination reaction.

Write down the:

4.3.1 TYPE of elimination reaction (1)

4.3.2 MOLECULAR FORMULA of compound **P** (1)

4.4 Write down the IUPAC name of compound **R**. (2)

4.5 For the HYDROLYSIS REACTION, write down the:

4.5.1 Balanced equation using structural formulae (5)

4.5.2 TWO reaction conditions (2)
[15]

QUESTION 5 (Start on a new page.)

The reaction of calcium carbonate ($CaCO_3$) and EXCESS dilute hydrochloric acid ($HC\ell$) is used to investigate one of the factors that affects reaction rate. The balanced equation for the reaction is:

$$CaCO_3(s) + 2HC\ell(aq) \rightarrow CaC\ell_2(aq) + H_2O(\ell) + CO_2(g)$$

The same mass of $CaCO_3$ is used in all the experiments and the temperature of the hydrochloric acid in all experiments is 40 °C.

The reaction conditions for each experiment are summarised in the table below.

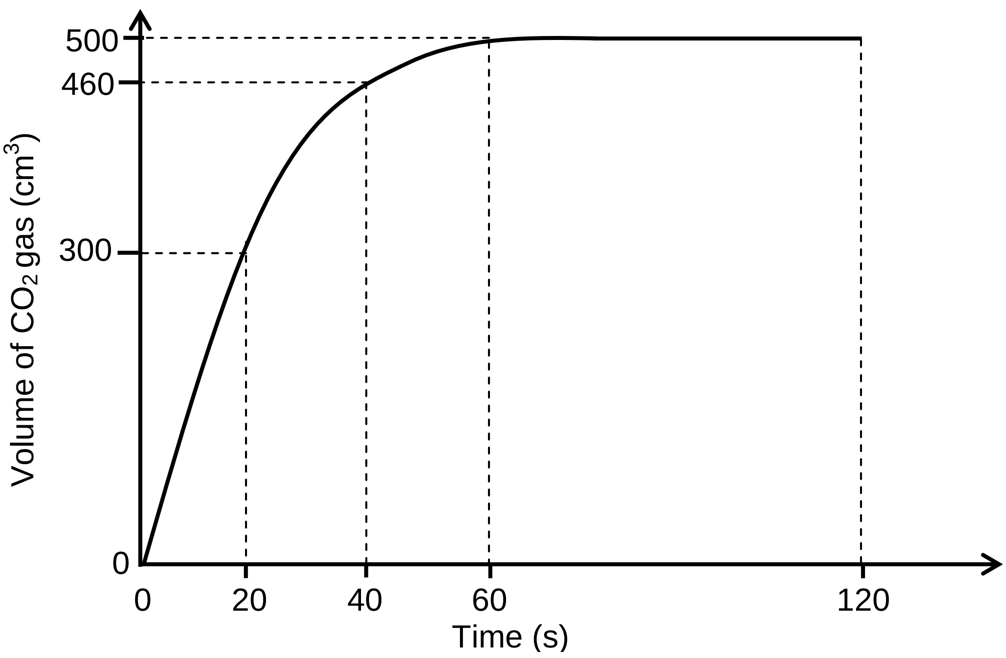
EXPERIMENT	**VOLUME OF $HC\ell(aq)$ (cm^3)**	**CONCENTRATION OF $HC\ell(aq)$ ($mol \cdot dm^{-3}$)**	**STATE OF DIVISION OF $CaCO_3$**
A	500	0,1	granules
B	500	0,1	lumps
C	500	0,1	powder

5.1 For this investigation write down the:

5.1.1 Dependent variable (1)

5.1.2 Independent variable (1)

The carbon dioxide gas, $CO_2(g)$, produced during EXPERIMENT **A**, is collected in a gas syringe. The volume of gas collected is measured every 20 s and the results obtained are shown in the graph below.



5.2 What can be deduced from the graph regarding the RATE OF THE REACTION during the time interval:

5.2.1 20 s to 40 s (1)

5.2.2 60 s to 120 s (1)

5.3 Calculate the average rate (in $cm^3 \cdot s^{-1}$) at which $CO_2(g)$ is produced in the experiment. (3)

5.4 How will the volume of $CO_2(g)$ produced in experiment **B** compare to that produced in experiment **A**? Choose from GREATER THAN, SMALLER THAN or EQUAL TO. (1)

5.5 A graph is now drawn for experiment **C** on the same set of axes. How will the gradient of this graph compare to the gradient of the graph for experiment **A**? Choose from GREATER THAN, SMALLER THAN or EQUAL TO.

Use the collision theory to fully explain the answer. (4)

5.6 Assume that the molar gas volume at 40 °C is 25,7 $dm^3 \cdot mol^{-1}$. Calculate the mass of $CaCO_3(s)$ used in experiment **A**. (4)
[16]

QUESTION 6 (Start on a new page.)

The dissociation of iodine molecules to iodine atoms (I) is a reversible reaction taking place in a sealed container at 727 °C. The balanced equation for the reaction is:

$$I_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2I(g)$$

K_c for the reaction at 727 °C is 3,76 x 10^{-3}.

6.1 Write down the meaning of the term *reversible reaction*. (1)

6.2 At equilibrium the pressure of the system is increased by decreasing the volume of the container at constant temperature.

How will EACH of the following be affected? Choose from INCREASES, DECREASES or REMAINS THE SAME.

6.2.1 The value of the equilibrium constant (1)

6.2.2 The number of I_2 molecules (1)

6.3 Explain the answer to QUESTION 6.2.2 by referring to Le Chatelier's principle. (2)

6.4 At 227 °C, the K_C value for the reaction above is 5,6 x 10^{-12}.

Is the forward reaction ENDOTHERMIC or EXOTHERMIC?
Fully explain the answer. (4)

6.5 A certain mass of iodine molecules (I_2) is sealed in a 12,3 dm^3 flask at a temperature of 727 °C (K_c = 3,76 x 10^{-3}).

When equilibrium is reached, the concentration of the iodine atoms is found to be 4,79 x 10^{-3} $mol \cdot dm^{-3}$. Calculate the INITIAL MASS of the iodine molecules in the flask. (9)
[18]

QUESTION 7 (Start on a new page.)

7.1 Ethanoic acid (CH_3COOH) is an ingredient of household vinegar.

7.1.1 Is ethanoic acid a WEAK acid or a STRONG acid? Give a reason for the answer. (2)

7.1.2 An ethanoic acid solution has a pH of 3,85 at 25 °C. Calculate the concentration of the hydronium ions, $H_3O^+(aq)$, in the solution. (3)

Sodium ethanoate, $CH_3COONa(aq)$, forms when ethanoic acid reacts with sodium hydroxide.

7.1.3 Will the pH of a sodium ethanoate solution be GREATER THAN 7, LESS THAN 7 or EQUAL TO 7? (1)

7.1.4 Explain the answer to QUESTION 7.1.3 with the aid of a balanced chemical equation. (3)

7.2 Household vinegar contains 4,52% ethanoic acid, CH_3COOH by volume.

A 1,2 g impure sample of calcium carbonate ($CaCO_3$) is added to 25 cm^3 household vinegar.

On completion of the reaction, the EXCESS ethanoic acid in the household vinegar is neutralised by 14,5 cm^3 of a sodium hydroxide solution of concentration 1 $mol \cdot dm^{-3}$. The balanced equation for the reaction is:

$$CH_3COOH(aq) + NaOH(aq) \rightarrow CH_3COONa(aq) + H_2O(\ell)$$

7.2.1 Calculate the number of moles of the unreacted ethanoic acid. (3)

7.2.2 Calcium carbonate reacts with ethanoic acid according to the following balanced equation:

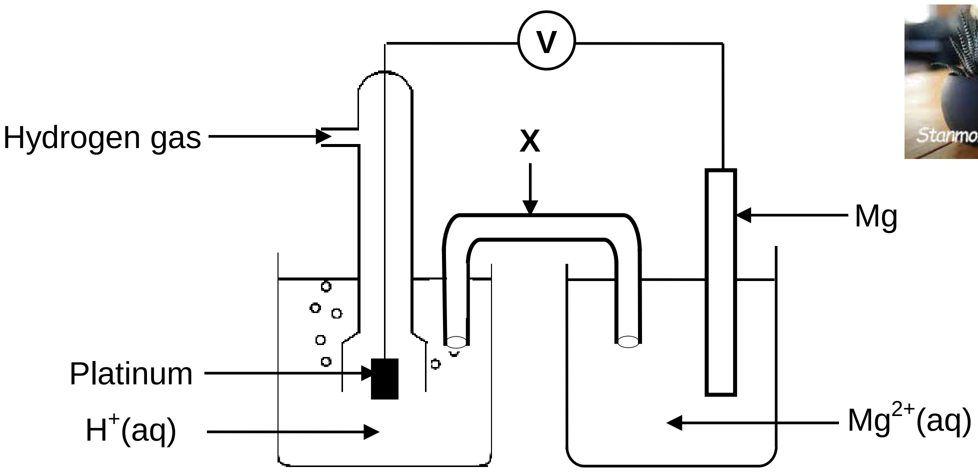
$$CaCO_3(s) + 2CH_3COOH(aq) \rightarrow (CH_3COO)_2Ca(aq) + H_2O + CO_2(g)$$

Calculate the percentage calcium carbonate in the impure sample if 1 cm^3 of household vinegar has a mass of 1 g. (8)

[20]

QUESTION 8 (Start on a new page.)

The electrochemical cell illustrated below is set up under standard conditions.



8.1 Component **X** completes the circuit in the cell. State ONE other function of component **X**. (1)

8.2 Define the term *anode*. (2)

8.3 Identify the anode in the cell above. (1)

8.4 Write down the:

8.4.1 Reduction half-reaction that takes place in this cell (2)

8.4.2 NAME or FORMULA of the reducing agent in this cell (1)

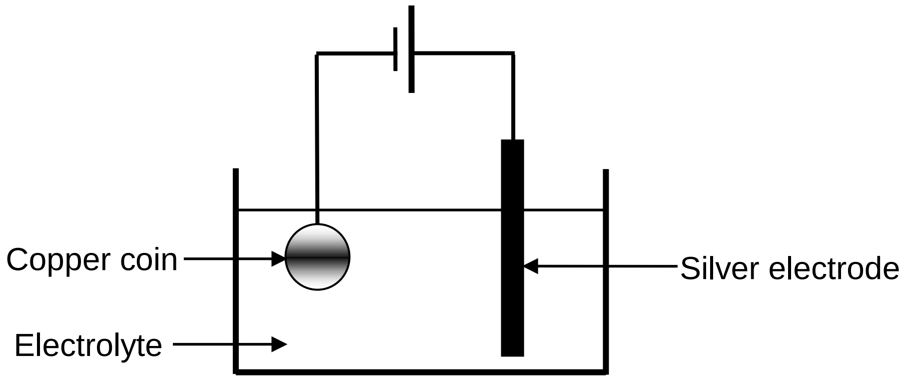
8.5 Calculate the initial voltmeter reading of this cell under standard conditions. (4)

8.6 The $Mg|Mg^{2+}$ half-cell is now replaced by a $Cu|Cu^{2+}$ half-cell. It is found that the direction of electron flow changes.

Fully explain why there is a change in direction of electron flow by referring to the relative strengths of the reducing agents involved. (3)
[14]

QUESTION 9 (Start on a new page.)

The simplified diagram below represents an electrolytic cell used to electroplate a copper (Cu) coin with silver (Ag).



9.1 Define the term *electrolysis*. (2)

9.2 Which component in the diagram indicates that this is an electrolytic cell? (1)

9.3 Write down the NAME or FORMULA of the electrolyte. (1)

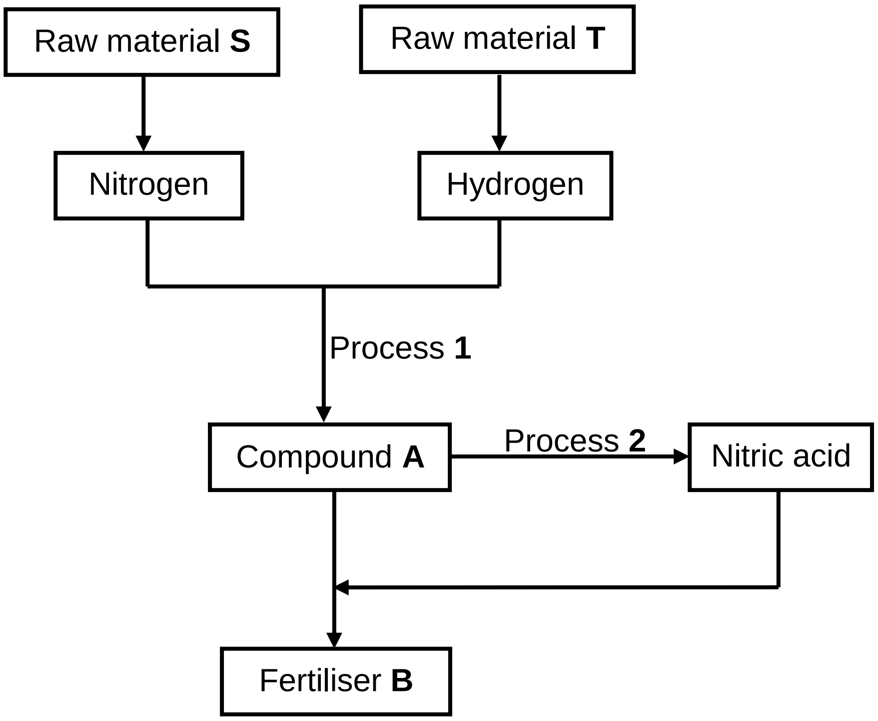
9.4 How will the concentration of the electrolyte change during electroplating? Choose from INCREASES, DECREASES or REMAINS THE SAME.

Give a reason for the answer. (2)

9.5 Write down the balanced equation of the half-reaction that takes place at the silver electrode. (2)
[8]

QUESTION 10 (Start on a new page.)

10.1 The flow diagram below shows how fertiliser **B** is produced in industry.



Write down the:

10.1.1	NAME of **S**	(1)
10.1.2	NAME of **T**	(1)
10.1.3	NAME or FORMULA of the catalyst used in process **1**	(1)
10.1.4	NAME or FORMULA of compound **A**	(1)
10.1.5	NAME of process **2**	(1)
10.1.6	Balanced equation for the formation of fertiliser **B**	(3)

10.2 A 20 kg bag of fertiliser is labelled as follows: **2 : 4 : 3 (X)**.

10.2.1 What does the ratio on the label represent? (1)

10.2.2 The bag contains 2,315 kg phosphorous.

Calculate the value of **X**. (3)
[12]

TOTAL: 150

DATA FOR PHYSICAL SCIENCES GRADE 12
PAPER 2 (CHEMISTRY)

GEGEWENS VIR FISIESE WETENSKAPPE GRAAD 12
VRAESTEL 2 (CHEMIE)

TABLE 1: PHYSICAL CONSTANTS/*TABEL 1: FISIESE KONSTANTES*

NAME/*NAAM*	SYMBOL/*SIMBOOL*	VALUE/*WAARDE*
Standard pressure *Standaarddruk*	p^{θ}	$1{,}013 \times 10^{5}$ Pa
Molar gas volume at STP *Molêre gasvolume by STD*	V_m	$22{,}4\ dm^{3}\cdot mol^{-1}$
Standard temperature *Standaardtemperatuur*	T^{θ}	273 K
Charge on electron *Lading op elektron*	e	$-1{,}6 \times 10^{-19}$ C
Avogadro's constant *Avogadro-konstante*	N_A	$6{,}02 \times 10^{23}\ mol^{-1}$

TABLE 2: FORMULAE/*TABEL 2: FORMULES*

$n=\frac{m}{M}$	$n=\frac{N}{N_A}$
$c=\frac{n}{V}$ or/*of* $c=\frac{m}{MV}$	$n=\frac{V}{V_m}$
$\frac{c_a V_a}{c_b V_b}=\frac{n_a}{n_b}$	$pH = -\log[H_3O^+]$
$K_w = [H_3O^+][OH^-] = 1 \times 10^{-14}$ at/*by* 298 K	
$E^{\theta}_{cell} = E^{\theta}_{cathode} - E^{\theta}_{anode} / E^{\theta}_{sel} = E^{\theta}_{katode} - E^{\theta}_{anode}$ or/*of* $E^{\theta}_{cell} = E^{\theta}_{reduction} - E^{\theta}_{oxidation} / E^{\theta}_{sel} = E^{\theta}_{reduksie} - E^{\theta}_{oksidasie}$ or/*of* $E^{\theta}_{cell} = E^{\theta}_{oxidising\ agent} - E^{\theta}_{reducing\ agent} / E^{\theta}_{sel} = E^{\theta}_{oksideermiddel} - E^{\theta}_{reduseermiddel}$	

TABLE 3: THE PERIODIC TABLE OF ELEMENTS
TABEL 3: DIE PERIODIEKE TABEL VAN ELEMENTE

KEY/*SLEUTEL*

Atomic number / *Atoomgetal*	29
Electronegativity / *Elektronegatiwiteit*	1,9
Symbol / *Simbool*	Cu
Approximate relative atomic mass / *Benaderde relatiewe atoommassa*	63,5

1 (I)	2 (II)	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13 (III)	14 (IV)	15 (V)	16 (VI)	17 (VII)	18 (VIII)
1 2,1 H 1																	2 He 4
3 1,0 Li 7	4 1,5 Be 9											5 2,0 B 11	6 2,5 C 12	7 3,0 N 14	8 3,5 O 16	9 4,0 F 19	10 Ne 20
11 0,9 Na 23	12 1,2 Mg 24											13 1,5 Aℓ 27	14 1,8 Si 28	15 2,1 P 31	16 2,5 S 32	17 3,0 Cℓ 35,5	18 Ar 40
19 0,8 K 39	20 1,0 Ca 40	21 1,3 Sc 45	22 1,5 Ti 48	23 1,6 V 51	24 1,6 Cr 52	25 1,5 Mn 55	26 1,8 Fe 56	27 1,8 Co 59	28 1,8 Ni 59	29 1,9 Cu 63,5	30 1,6 Zn 65	31 1,6 Ga 70	32 1,8 Ge 73	33 2,0 As 75	34 2,4 Se 79	35 2,8 Br 80	36 Kr 84
37 0,8 Rb 86	38 1,0 Sr 88	39 1,2 Y 89	40 1,4 Zr 91	41 Nb 92	42 1,8 Mo 96	43 1,9 Tc	44 2,2 Ru 101	45 2,2 Rh 103	46 2,2 Pd 106	47 1,9 Ag 108	48 1,7 Cd 112	49 1,7 In 115	50 1,8 Sn 119	51 1,9 Sb 122	52 2,1 Te 128	53 2,5 I 127	54 Xe 131
55 0,7 Cs 133	56 0,9 Ba 137	57 La 139	72 1,6 Hf 179	73 Ta 181	74 W 184	75 Re 186	76 Os 190	77 Ir 192	78 Pt 195	79 Au 197	80 Hg 201	81 1,8 Tℓ 204	82 1,8 Pb 207	83 1,9 Bi 209	84 2,0 Po	85 2,5 At	86 Rn
87 0,7 Fr	88 0,9 Ra 226	89 Ac															

58 Ce 140	59 Pr 141	60 Nd 144	61 Pm	62 Sm 150	63 Eu 152	64 Gd 157	65 Tb 159	66 Dy 163	67 Ho 165	68 Er 167	69 Tm 169	70 Yb 173	71 Lu 175
90 Th 232	91 Pa	92 U 238	93 Np	94 Pu	95 Am	96 Cm	97 Bk	98 Cf	99 Es	100 Fm	101 Md	102 No	103 Lr

TABLE 4A: STANDARD REDUCTION POTENTIALS
TABEL 4A: STANDAARD-REDUKSIEPOTENSIALE

Increasing oxidising ability/*Toenemende oksiderende vermoë* (↑)

Increasing reducing ability/*Toenemende reduserende vermoë* (↓)

Half-reactions/*Halfreaksies*			E^θ (V)
$F_2(g) + 2e^-$	⇌	$2F^-$	+ 2,87
$Co^{3+} + e^-$	⇌	Co^{2+}	+ 1,81
$H_2O_2 + 2H^+ + 2e^-$	⇌	$2H_2O$	+1,77
$MnO_4^- + 8H^+ + 5e^-$	⇌	$Mn^{2+} + 4H_2O$	+ 1,51
$C\ell_2(g) + 2e^-$	⇌	$2C\ell^-$	+ 1,36
$Cr_2O_7^{2-} + 14H^+ + 6e^-$	⇌	$2Cr^{3+} + 7H_2O$	+ 1,33
$O_2(g) + 4H^+ + 4e^-$	⇌	$2H_2O$	+ 1,23
$MnO_2 + 4H^+ + 2e^-$	⇌	$Mn^{2+} + 2H_2O$	+ 1,23
$Pt^{2+} + 2e^-$	⇌	Pt	+ 1,20
$Br_2(\ell) + 2e^-$	⇌	$2Br^-$	+ 1,07
$NO_3^- + 4H^+ + 3e^-$	⇌	$NO(g) + 2H_2O$	+ 0,96
$Hg^{2+} + 2e^-$	⇌	$Hg(\ell)$	+ 0,85
$Ag^+ + e^-$	⇌	Ag	+ 0,80
$NO_3^- + 2H^+ + e^-$	⇌	$NO_2(g) + H_2O$	+ 0,80
$Fe^{3+} + e^-$	⇌	Fe^{2+}	+ 0,77
$O_2(g) + 2H^+ + 2e^-$	⇌	H_2O_2	+ 0,68
$I_2 + 2e^-$	⇌	$2I^-$	+ 0,54
$Cu^+ + e^-$	⇌	Cu	+ 0,52
$SO_2 + 4H^+ + 4e^-$	⇌	$S + 2H_2O$	+ 0,45
$2H_2O + O_2 + 4e^-$	⇌	$4OH^-$	+ 0,40
$Cu^{2+} + 2e^-$	⇌	Cu	+ 0,34
$SO_4^{2-} + 4H^+ + 2e^-$	⇌	$SO_2(g) + 2H_2O$	+ 0,17
$Cu^{2+} + e^-$	⇌	Cu^+	+ 0,16
$Sn^{4+} + 2e^-$	⇌	Sn^{2+}	+ 0,15
$S + 2H^+ + 2e^-$	⇌	$H_2S(g)$	+ 0,14
$2H^+ + 2e^-$	**⇌**	**$H_2(g)$**	**0,00**
$Fe^{3+} + 3e^-$	⇌	Fe	– 0,06
$Pb^{2+} + 2e^-$	⇌	Pb	– 0,13
$Sn^{2+} + 2e^-$	⇌	Sn	– 0,14
$Ni^{2+} + 2e^-$	⇌	Ni	– 0,27
$Co^{2+} + 2e^-$	⇌	Co	– 0,28
$Cd^{2+} + 2e^-$	⇌	Cd	– 0,40
$Cr^{3+} + e^-$	⇌	Cr^{2+}	– 0,41
$Fe^{2+} + 2e^-$	⇌	Fe	– 0,44
$Cr^{3+} + 3e^-$	⇌	Cr	– 0,74
$Zn^{2+} + 2e^-$	⇌	Zn	– 0,76
$2H_2O + 2e^-$	⇌	$H_2(g) + 2OH^-$	– 0,83
$Cr^{2+} + 2e^-$	⇌	Cr	– 0,91
$Mn^{2+} + 2e^-$	⇌	Mn	– 1,18
$A\ell^{3+} + 3e^-$	⇌	$A\ell$	– 1,66
$Mg^{2+} + 2e^-$	⇌	Mg	– 2,36
$Na^+ + e^-$	⇌	Na	– 2,71
$Ca^{2+} + 2e^-$	⇌	Ca	– 2,87
$Sr^{2+} + 2e^-$	⇌	Sr	– 2,89
$Ba^{2+} + 2e^-$	⇌	Ba	– 2,90
$Cs^+ + e^-$	⇌	Cs	- 2,92
$K^+ + e^-$	⇌	K	– 2,93
$Li^+ + e^-$	⇌	Li	– 3,05

TABLE 4B: STANDARD REDUCTION POTENTIALS
TABEL 4B: STANDAARD-REDUKSIEPOTENSIALE

Increasing oxidising ability/*Toenemende oksiderende vermoë* (↓)

Increasing reducing ability/*Toenemende reduserende vermoë* (↑)

Half-reactions/*Halfreaksies*			**E^{θ} (V)**
$Li^+ + e^-$	⇌	Li	– 3,05
$K^+ + e^-$	⇌	K	– 2,93
$Cs^+ + e^-$	⇌	Cs	– 2,92
$Ba^{2+} + 2e^-$	⇌	Ba	– 2,90
$Sr^{2+} + 2e^-$	⇌	Sr	– 2,89
$Ca^{2+} + 2e^-$	⇌	Ca	– 2,87
$Na^+ + e^-$	⇌	Na	– 2,71
$Mg^{2+} + 2e^-$	⇌	Mg	– 2,36
$A\ell^{3+} + 3e^-$	⇌	$A\ell$	– 1,66
$Mn^{2+} + 2e^-$	⇌	Mn	– 1,18
$Cr^{2+} + 2e^-$	⇌	Cr	– 0,91
$2H_2O + 2e^-$	⇌	$H_2(g) + 2OH^-$	– 0,83
$Zn^{2+} + 2e^-$	⇌	Zn	– 0,76
$Cr^{3+} + 3e^-$	⇌	Cr	– 0,74
$Fe^{2+} + 2e^-$	⇌	Fe	– 0,44
$Cr^{3+} + e^-$	⇌	Cr^{2+}	– 0,41
$Cd^{2+} + 2e^-$	⇌	Cd	– 0,40
$Co^{2+} + 2e^-$	⇌	Co	– 0,28
$Ni^{2+} + 2e^-$	⇌	Ni	– 0,27
$Sn^{2+} + 2e^-$	⇌	Sn	– 0,14
$Pb^{2+} + 2e^-$	⇌	Pb	– 0,13
$Fe^{3+} + 3e^-$	⇌	Fe	– 0,06
$2H^+ + 2e^-$	⇌	**$H_2(g)$**	**0,00**
$S + 2H^+ + 2e^-$	⇌	$H_2S(g)$	+ 0,14
$Sn^{4+} + 2e^-$	⇌	Sn^{2+}	+ 0,15
$Cu^{2+} + e^-$	⇌	Cu^+	+ 0,16
$SO_4^{2-} + 4H^+ + 2e^-$	⇌	$SO_2(g) + 2H_2O$	+ 0,17
$Cu^{2+} + 2e^-$	⇌	Cu	+ 0,34
$2H_2O + O_2 + 4e^-$	⇌	$4OH^-$	+ 0,40
$SO_2 + 4H^+ + 4e^-$	⇌	$S + 2H_2O$	+ 0,45
$Cu^+ + e^-$	⇌	Cu	+ 0,52
$I_2 + 2e^-$	⇌	$2I^-$	+ 0,54
$O_2(g) + 2H^+ + 2e^-$	⇌	H_2O_2	+ 0,68
$Fe^{3+} + e^-$	⇌	Fe^{2+}	+ 0,77
$NO_3^- + 2H^+ + e^-$	⇌	$NO_2(g) + H_2O$	+ 0,80
$Ag^+ + e^-$	⇌	Ag	+ 0,80
$Hg^{2+} + 2e^-$	⇌	$Hg(\ell)$	+ 0,85
$NO_3^- + 4H^+ + 3e^-$	⇌	$NO(g) + 2H_2O$	+ 0,96
$Br_2(\ell) + 2e^-$	⇌	$2Br^-$	+ 1,07
$Pt^{2+} + 2e^-$	⇌	Pt	+ 1,20
$MnO_2 + 4H^+ + 2e^-$	⇌	$Mn^{2+} + 2H_2O$	+ 1,23
$O_2(g) + 4H^+ + 4e^-$	⇌	$2H_2O$	+ 1,23
$Cr_2O_7^{2-} + 14H^+ + 6e^-$	⇌	$2Cr^{3+} + 7H_2O$	+ 1,33
$C\ell_2(g) + 2e^-$	⇌	$2C\ell^-$	+ 1,36
$MnO_4^- + 8H^+ + 5e^-$	⇌	$Mn^{2+} + 4H_2O$	+ 1,51
$H_2O_2 + 2H^+ + 2e^-$	⇌	$2H_2O$	+1,77
$Co^{3+} + e^-$	⇌	Co^{2+}	+ 1,81
$F_2(g) + 2e^-$	⇌	$2F^-$	+ 2,87

basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

SENIOR CERTIFICATE/*SENIOR SERTIFIKAAT*
NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE/
NASIONALE SENIOR SERTIFIKAAT

GRADE/*GRAAD* 12

PHYSICAL SCIENCES: CHEMISTRY (P2)
FISIESE WETENSKAPPE: CHEMIE (V2)

NOVEMBER 2020

MARKING GUIDELINES/*NASIENRIGLYNE*

MARKS/*PUNTE*: 150

These marking guidelines consist of 17 pages./
Hierdie nasienriglyne bestaan uit 17 bladsye.

QUESTION 1/*VRAAG 1*

1.1	C ✓✓	(2)
1.2	D ✓✓	(2)
1.3	C ✓✓	(2)
1.4	B ✓✓	(2)
1.5	D ✓✓	(2)
1.6	B ✓✓	(2)
1.7	B ✓✓	(2)
1.8	C ✓✓	(2)
1.9	A ✓✓	(2)
1.10	C ✓✓	(2)
		[20]

QUESTION 2/*VRAAG 2*

2.1.1 Ketones/*Ketone* ✓ (1)

2.1.2 Pentanal/*Pentanaal* ✓✓

ACCEPT/*AANVAAR*
2,2-dimethylpropanal/*2,2-dimethylpropanaal*
2-methylbutanal/*2-metielbutanaal*
3-methylbutanal/*3-metielbutanaal*

Marking criteria/*Nasienriglyne*
- Correct functional group,i.e. – al / *Korrekte funksionele groep d.i. al* ✓
- Whole name correct/*Hele naam korrek* ✓

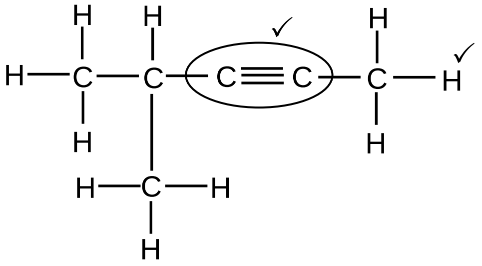
(2)

2.2.1 5 – bromo-2,3 – dimethylhexane/*5 – bromo-2,3 – dimetielheksaan*

Marking criteria/*Nasienriglyne:*
- Correct stem i.e. hexane./*Korrekte stam d.i. heksaan.* ✓
- All substituents (bromo and dimethyl) correctly identified./*Alle substituente (bromo en dimetiel) korrek geïdentifiseer.* ✓
- IUPAC name completely correct including numbering, sequence, hyphens and commas./*IUPAC-naam heeltemal korrek insluitende volgorde, koppeltekens en kommas .* ✓

(3)

2.2.2



Marking criteria/*Nasienriglyne*
- Whole structure correct/*Hele struktuur korrek:* $\frac{2}{2}$
- Only functional group correct:/*Slegs funksionele groep korrek:* Max/*Maks.*: $\frac{1}{2}$

IF/*INDIEN*
More than one functional group/*Meer as een funksionele groep* $\frac{0}{2}$

(2)

IF/*INDIEN*
Molecular formula/*Molekulêre formule* $\frac{0}{2}$

Condensed structural formula /*Gekondenseerde struktuurformule* $\frac{1}{2}$

2.3.1 The C atom bonded to the hydroxyl group is bonded to only one other C-atom. ✓✓ **(2 or 0)**
Die C-atoom wat aan die hidroksielgroep gebind is, is aan slegs een ander C-atoom gebind. ***(2 or 0)***

OR/*OF*
The hydroxyl group/-OH/ is bonded to a C atom which is bonded to two hydrogens atoms. **(2 or 0)**
Die hidroksielgroep/funksionele groep is gebind aan 'n C-atoom wat aan twee waterstofatome gebind is. ***(2 of 0)***

OR/*OF*
The hydroxyl group/functional group/-OH is bonded to:
a primary C atom / the first C atom **(2 or 0)**
Die hidroksielgroep/funksionele groep/-OH aan
'n primêre C-atoom gebind / die eerste C-atoom gebind ***(2 of 0)***

OR/*OF*

The functional group (─ C - OH) is bonded to only one other C-atom. (C shown with one bond above and one bond below)

Die funksionele groep (─ C – OH) is aan slegs een ander C-atoom gebind. (C shown with one bond above and one bond below) (2)

2.3.2 Esterification/condensation ✓
Verestering/esterifikasie/kondensasie (1)

2.3.3 <u>Butanoic acid</u>/<u>*Butanoësuur*</u> ✓ (1)
[12]

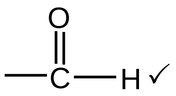
QUESTION 3/*VRAAG 3*

3.1

> **Marking criteria/*Nasienriglyne***
> If any one of the underlined key phrases in the **correct context** is omitted, deduct 1 mark./*Indien enige van die onderstreepte frases in die **korrekte konteks** uitgelaat is, trek 1 punt af.*

The temperature at which the vapour pressure equals atmospheric (external) pressure. ✓✓
Die temperatuur waar die dampdruk gelyk is aan atmosferiese (eksterne) druk. (2)

3.2



(1)

3.3

- Increase in the number of C-atoms increases molecular mass/size/chain length/surface area. ✓
- Strength of the intermolecular forces increases/More sites for London forces. ✓
- More energy is needed to overcome/break intermolecular forces. ✓

- *Toename in aantal C-atome verhoog molekulêre massa/molekulêre grootte/kettinglengte/reaksie-oppervlak.*
- *Sterkte van die intermolekulêre kragte verhoog./Meer punte vir Londonkragte.*
- *Meer energie benodig om intermolekulêre kragte te oorkom/breek.* (3)

3.4.1 C ✓ (1)

3.4.2 B ✓

> **Marking criteria/*Nasienriglyne***
> - Compare strength of intermolecular forces of A, B and C. ✓
> - Compare boiling points/energy required to overcome intermolecular forces of alcohols/A and aldehydes/B. ✓
>   **OR**
>   Alcohols have the highest boiling point.
> - Compare boiling points/ energy required to overcome intermolecular force of aldehydes/B and alkanes/C .✓
>   **OR**
>   Alkanes have the lowest boiling point.
>
> - *Vergelyk sterkte van intermolekulêre kragte van A, B en C.* ✓
> - *Vergelyk kookpunte /energie benodig om intermolekulêre kragte van alkohole/A en aldehiede/B te oorkom.* ✓
>   ***OF***
>   *Alkohole het die hoogste kookpunt.*
> - *Vergelyk kookpunte /energie benodig om intermolekulêre kragte van aldehiede/B en alkane/C.* ✓
>   ***OF***
>   *Alkane het die laagste kookpunt.*

Aldehydes/B have (in addition to London forces) dipole-dipole forces which are stronger than London forces, but weaker than hydrogen bonds. ✓
Therefore aldehydes/B have lower boiling points/require less energy to overcome intermolecular forces than alcohols/A,✓but higher boiling points / require more energy to overcome intermolecular forces than alkanes/C. ✓

Aldehiede/B het (in toevoeging tot Londonkragte) dipool-dipoolkragte wat sterker is as Londonkragte, maar swakker is as waterstofbinding.
Dus het aldehiede/B laer kookpunte/benodig minder energie om intermolekulêre kragte te oorkom as alkohole/A, maar hoër kookpunte/benodig meer energie om intermolekulêre kragte te oorkom as alkane/C.

OR/*OF*
Aldehydes/B have stronger intermolecular forces than alkanes, but weaker intermolecular forces than alcohols/A. ✓
Therefore aldehydes/B have higher boiling points/ more energy required to overcome intermolecular forces than alkanes/C, ✓ but lower boiling points/ less energy to overcome intermolecular forces than alcohols/A. ✓

Aldehiede/B het sterker intermolekulêre kragte as alkane/C, maar swakker intermolekulêre kragte as alkohole/A.
Dus het aldehiede/B laer kookpunte/ benodig minder energie om intermolekulêre kragte te oorkom as alkohole/A, maar hoër kookpunte/ benodig meer energie om intermolekulêre kragte te oorkom as alkane/C. (4)

3.5 Butanal ✓✓
Butanaal

Marking criteria/*Nasienriglyne*
• Correct stem, i.e. but/*Korrekte stam d.i. but* ✓
• Whole name correct/*Hele naam korrek* ✓

(2)

3.6 Pentan-1-ol ✓✓
OR/*OF*
1-pentanol ✓✓

(2)
[15]

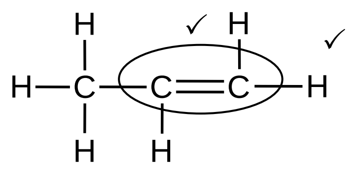
QUESTION 4/*VRAAG 4*

4.1

Marking criteria/*Nasienriglyne*
• Addition reaction / reaction of alkene / reaction of C – C double bond /reaction of unsaturated hydrocarbon✓ *Addisie reaksie / reaksie van 'n alkeen /reaksie van C – C dubbelbinding/reaksie van 'n onversadigde koolwaterstof.*
• (Addition of) hydrogen halide/HX/ hydrogen and halide. ✓ *(Addisie van) waterstofhalied/HX/waterstof en halied.*

The addition ✓of a hydrogen halide/HX ✓to an alkene.
Die addisie van 'n waterstofhalied/HX aan 'n alkeen. (2)

4.2



Marking criteria/*Nasienriglyne*
- Whole structure correct:
  Hele struktuur korrek: 2/2
- Only functional group correct/*Slegs funksionele groep korrek:* Max/Maks: 1/2

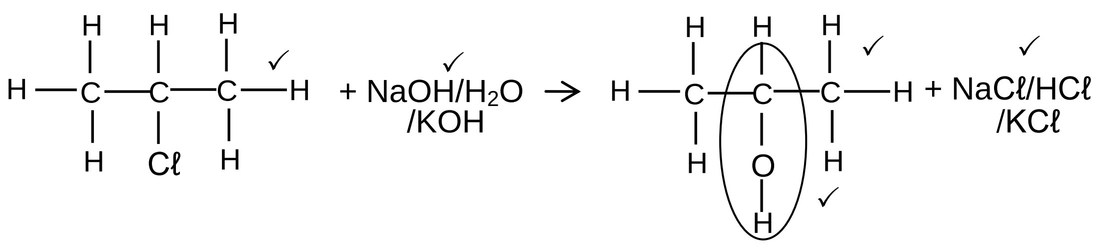
(2)

4.3.1 Cracking/*Kraking* ✓ (1)

4.3.2 C_8H_{18} ✓ (1)

4.4 1,2–dibromo ✓ propane ✓
1,2-dibromopropaan/1,2-dibroompropaan (2)

4.5.1



Marking criteria for the alcohol/*Nasienriglyne vir die alkohol*
- Whole structure of alcohol correct/*Hele struktuur van alkohol korrek:* 2/2
- Only functional group correct/*Slegs funksionele groep korrek:* 1/2

Notes/*Aantekeninge:*
- If 1-chloropropane used as reactant, 2 marks for the primary alcohol.
  Indien 1-chloropropaan as reaktanse gebruik is, 2 punte vir die primêre alkohol.
- Condensed or semi-structural formula: Max. 4/5
  Gekondenseerde of semistruktuurformule: *Maks.* 4/5
- Molecular formula/*Molekulêre formule*: 2/5
- Any additional reactants or products: Max. 4/5
  Enige addisionele reaktanse of produkte: Maks. 4/5
- If arrow in completely correct equation omitted: Max. 4/5
  Indien pyltjie in volledige korrekte vergelyking uitgelaat is: *Maks.* 4/5
- The product NaCℓ/KCℓ/HCℓ must be marked in conjunction with reactant NaOH/KOH/H_2O.
  Die produk NaCℓ/KCℓ/HCℓ moet in samehang met die reaktans NaOH/KOH / H_2O nagesien word.

(5)

4.5.2
- (Mild) heat/*(Matige) hitte* ✓
- Dilute strong base/NaOH/LiOH/KOH **OR** water/H_2O ✓
  Verdunde sterk basis/NaOH/LiOH/KOH ***OF*** *water/H_2O*

(2)
[15]

QUESTION 5/*VRAAG 5*

5.1.1 (Reaction) rate/*Reaksietempo* ✓ (1)

5.1.2 Surface area/state of division /particle size ✓
Reaksie-oppervlak/*toestand van verdeeldheid/deeltjie grootte* (1)

5.2.1 (Decreasing gradient indicates) rate of reaction is decreasing. ✓
(*Afnemende gradiënt dui aan dat) reaksietempo afneem.* (1)

5.2.2 (Gradient is zero, indicates) reaction rate is zero ✓
(*Gradiënt is nul, wat aandui dat) reaksietempo nul is.* (1)

5.3 ave rate/*gem tempo* = $\frac{\Delta V}{\Delta t}$

$= \frac{500\checkmark(-0)}{60\checkmark(-0)} = 8{,}33\ (cm^3{\cdot}s^{-1})\ \checkmark$ (3)

5.4 Equal to/*Gelyk aan* ✓ (1)

5.5 Greater than/*Groter as* ✓

Experiment C/*Eksperiment C*:

- Surface area of $CaCO_3$ powder is greater than that of $CaCO_3$ granules./ More particles are exposed /More particles with correct orientation ✓
- More effective collisions per unit time/Higher frequency of effective collisions. ✓
- Increase in reaction rate.✓

- *Reaksieoppervlak van $CaCO_3$-poeier is groter (as die van $CaCO_3$-korrels /Meer deeltjies met korrekte oriëntasie.*
- *Meer effektiewe botsings per eenheid tyd./Hoër frekwensie van effektiewe botsings*
- *Toename in reaksie tempo*

OR/*OF*
Experiment A/*Eksperiment A:*

- Surface area of $CaCO_3$ granules is smaller/Fewer particles are exposed (than that of powdered $CaCO_3$). Less particles with correct orientation ✓
- Less effective collisions per unit time./Lower frequency of effective collisions. ✓
- Decrease in reaction rate.✓.

- *Reaksieoppervlak van $CaCO_3$ is kleiner/Minder deeltjies is blootgestel (as die van die verpoeierde* $CaCO_3$)./ *Minder deeltjies met korrekte oriëntasie*
- *Minder effektiewe botsings per eenheidtyd./Laer frekwensie van effektiewe botsings.*
- *Afname in reaksie tempo* (4)

5.6

Marking criteria/*Nasienriglyne:* • Divide volume by 25,7 in / *Deel volume deur 25,7 in* $n = \frac{V}{V_M}$. ✓ If no substitution step shown, award mark for answer: 0,0195 mol *Indien geen vervanging stap getoon is nie, ken punt toe vit antwoord: 0,0195 mol* • Ratio/*Verhouding*: $n(CO_2) = n(CaCO_3)$. ✓ • Substitute/*Vervang* 100 in $n = \frac{m}{M}$ or in ratio / *of in verhouding*. ✓ • Final answer/*Finale antwoord:* 1,95 g to/*tot* 2 g. ✓

OPTION 1/*OPSIE 1*	**OPTION 2/*OPSIE 2***
$n(CO_2) = \frac{V}{V_m} = \frac{0,5}{25,7}$ ✓ = 0,0195 mol $n(CaCO_3) = n(CO_2)$ = 0,0195 mol ✓ $m(CaCO_3) = nM$ = 0,0195(100) = 1,95 g ✓	25,7 dm^3 ....1 mol 0,5 dm^3 ....0,0195 mol ✓ 100 g ✓...........1 mol x ....0,0195 mol ✓ x = $m(CaCO_3)$ = 1,95 g ✓

OPTION 3/*OPSIE 3*
$n(CO_2) = \frac{V}{V_m} = \frac{0,5}{25,7}$ ✓ = 0,0195 mol 0,0195 mol CO_2 ≡ 0,856 g CO_2 ✓ $m(CO_2)$ produced : $m(CaCO_3)$ 44 g : 100 g ✓ 0,856 : x x = 1,95 g ✓ $CaCO_3$

(4)
[16]

QUESTION 6/*VRAAG 6*

6.1 Products can be converted back to reactants. ✓
Produkte kan omgeskakel word na reaktanse.

OR/*OF*
Both forward and reverse reactions can take place.
Beide voor-en terugwaartse reaksies kan plaasvind.

OR/*OF*
A reaction which can take place in both directions.
'n Reaksie wat in beide rigtings kan plaasvind. (1)

6.2.1 Remains the same/*Bly dieselfde* ✓ (1)

6.2.2 Increases/*Toeneem* ✓ (1)

6.3
- (When pressure is increased) the reaction that leads to the smaller amount of gas / side with less molecules/number of moles is favoured. ✓
(Wanneer die druk verhoog word,) word die reaksie wat tot die kleiner hoeveelheid gas /minder gas molekule/aantal mol lei, bevoordeel.
- The reverse reaction is favoured. ✓
Die terugwaartse reaksie word bevoordeel. (2)

6.4 Endothermic/*Endotermies* ✓

- K_c decreases with decrease in temperature. ✓
- Reverse reaction is favoured. / Concentration of reactants increases. / Concentration of products decreases./Yield decreases ✓
- Decrease in temperature favours an exothermic reaction. ✓

- *K_c neem af met afname in temperatuur.*
- *Terugwaartse reaksie word bevoordeel./Konsentrasie van reaktanse neem toe./Konsentrasie van produkte neem af./Opbrengs neem af*
- *Afname in temperatuur bevoordeel 'n eksotermiese reaksie.*

OR/*OF*
- K_c increases with increase in temperature. ✓
- Forward reaction is favoured. / Concentration of reactants decreases. / Concentration of products increases./Yield increases ✓
- Increase in temperature favours an endothermic reaction. ✓

- *K_c neem toename met toename in temperatuur.*
- *Voorwaartse reaksie word bevoordeel./Konsentrasie van produkte neem toe./Konsentrasie van reaktanse neem af./Opbrengs neem toe*
- *Toename in temperatuur bevoordeel 'n endotermiese reaksie* (4)

6.5

<u>CALCULATIONS USING NUMBER OF MOLES</u>
Mark allocation
- Correct K_c expression (<u>formulae in square brackets</u>). ✓
- Substitution of equilibrium concentrations into K_c expression. ✓
- Substitution of K_c value. ✓
- Multiply equilibrium concentrations of I_2 <u>and</u> I by 12,3 dm^3. ✓ (**OPTION 1**)
- Multiply equilibrium concentrations of I by 12,3 dm^3 and divide equilibrium mol of I_2 by 12,3 dm^3. ✓(**OPTION 2**)
- Change in n(I) = n(I at equilibrium). ✓
- **<u>USING</u>** ratio/***<u>GEBRUIK</u>*** *verhouding:* $I_2 : I = 1 : 2$ ✓
- Initial n(I_2) = equilibrium n(I_2) + change in n(I_2). ✓
- Substitute 254 g·mol^{-1} as molar mass for I_2.✓
- Final answer: (26 g - 27,94 g). ✓

<u>BEREKENINGE WAT AANTAL MOL GEBRUIK</u>
Puntetoekenning:
- *Korrekte K_c-uitdrukking (<u>formules in vierkanthakies</u>).*
- *Vervanging van ewewigskonsentrasies in K_c-uitdrukking.*
- *Vervanging van K_c-waarde.* ✓
- *Vermenigvuldig ewewigskonsentrasies van I_2 <u>en</u> I met 12,3 dm^3.(**OPSIE 1**)*
  *Vermenigvuldig ewewigskonsentrasies van I met 12,3 dm^3 en deel ewewigsmol I_2 met 12,3 dm^3(**OPSIE 2**)*
- *Verandering in n(I) = n(I by ewewig)*
- ***<u>GEBRUIK</u>*** *verhouding:* $I_2 : I = 1 : 2$ ✓
- *Aanvanklike n(I_2) = ewewigs n(I_2) + verandering in n(I_2).*
- *Vervang 254 g·mol^{-1} as molêre massa van I_2.*
- *Finale antwoord: (26 g – 27,94 g)*

OPTION 1/*OPSIE 1*

$K_c = \frac{[I]^2}{[I_2]}$ ✓

$3{,}76\times10^{-3}$ ✓ $= \frac{(4{,}79\times10^{-3})^2}{[I_2]}$ ✓

$\therefore [I_2] = 6{,}102 \times 10^{-3}$ mol·dm^{-3}

No K_c expression, correct substitution/*Geen K_c-uitdrukking, korrekte substitusie*: Max./*Maks.* $\frac{8}{9}$
Wrong K_c expression/*Verkeerde K_c-uitdrukking*: Max./*Maks.* $\frac{6}{9}$

	I_2	I	
Initial mass (g) *Aanvangsmassa (g)*	(0,1045)(254) ✓ = 26,543 g ✓		
Initial quantity (mol) *Aanvangshoeveelheid (mol)*	0,1045	0	
Change (mol) *Verandering (mol)*	✓ 0,0295	0,0589 ✓	Using ratio ✓
Quantity at equilibrium (mol)/ *Hoeveelheid by ewewig (mol)*	0,0751	0,0589	
Equilibrium concentration (mol·dm^{-3}) *Ewewigskonsentrasie (mol·dm^{-3})*	$6{,}102 \times 10^{-3}$	$4{,}79 \times 10^{-3}$	x12,3 ✓

OPTION 2/*OPSIE 2*

	I_2	I	
Initial amount (moles) *Aanvangshoeveelheid (mol)*	x	0	
Change in amount (moles) *Verandering in hoeveelheid* (mol)	0,0295 ✓	0,0589	ratio ✓ *verhouding*
Equilibrium amount (moles) *hoeveelheid* (mol)	x - 0,0295	0,0589 ✓	
Equilibrium concentration (mol·dm^{-3}) *Ewewigskonsentrasie (mol·dm^{-3})*	$\frac{x-0{,}0295}{12{,}3}$	$4{,}79 \times 10^{-3}$	x 12,3 and divide by 12,3✓

$K_c = \frac{[I]^2}{[I_2]}$ ✓

$3{,}76\times10^{-3}$ ✓ $= \frac{(4{,}79\times10^{-3})^2}{\frac{x-0{,}0295}{12{,}3}}$ ✓

x = 0,1045 mol

$\therefore$ m = nM ✓
= (0,1045)(254)
= 26,543 g ✓

No K_c expression, correct substitution/*Geen K_c-uitdrukking, korrekte substitusie*: Max./*Maks.* $\frac{8}{9}$
Wrong K_c expression/*Verkeerde K_c-uitdrukking*: Max./*Maks.* $\frac{6}{9}$

CALCULATIONS USING CONCENTRATION

Mark allocation

- Correct K_c expression (formulae in square brackets). ✓
- Substitution of equilibrium concentrations into K_c expression. ✓
- Substitution of K_c value ✓
- Change in n(I) = n(I at equilibrium). ✓
- **USING** ratio: I_2 : I = 1 : 2 ✓
- Initial $[I_2]$ = equilibrium $[I_2]$ + change in $[I_2]$. ✓
- Divide by 12,3 dm^3. ✓
- Substitute 254 $g·mol^{-1}$ as molar mass for I_2.✓
- Final answer 26,543 g. ✓

BEREKENINGE WAT KONSENTRASIE GEBRUIK

Puntetoekenning

- *Korrekte K_c-uitdrukking (formules in vierkanthakies).*
- *Vervanging van ewewigskonsentrasies in K_c-uitdrukking.*
- *Vervanging van K_c-waarde.*
- *Verandering in n(I) = n(I by ewewig).*
- ***GEBRUIK*** *verhouding* I_2 : I = 1 : 2
- *Aanvanklike* $[I_2]$ = *ewewigs* $[I_2]$ + *verandering in* $[I_2]$.
- *Deel deur 12,3 dm^3.* ✓
- *Vervang 254 $g·mol^{-1}$ as molêre massa van I_2.*
- *Finale antwoord: 26,543 g*

OPTION 3/*OPSIE 3*

$K_c = \frac{[I]^2}{[I_2]}$ ✓

$3,76\times10^{-3}$ ✓ $= \frac{(4,79\times10^{-3})^2}{[I_2]}$ ✓

$[I_2] = 6,102 \times 10^{-3}$ mol·dm^{-3}

No K_c expression, correct substitution/*Geen K_c-uitdrukking, korrekte substitusie*: Max./*Maks.* $\frac{8}{9}$
Wrong K_c expression/*Verkeerde K_c-uitdrukking*: Max./*Maks.* $\frac{6}{9}$

	I_2	I	
Initial concentration (mol·dm^{-3}) *Aanvangskonsentrasie (mol·dm^{-3})*	$8,497\times10^{-3}$ ✓	0	
Change (mol·dm^{-3}) *Verandering* (mol·dm^{-3})	$2,395\times10^{-3}$	$4,79\times10^{-3}$ ✓	Using ratio ✓
Equilibrium concentration (mol·dm^{-3}) *Ewewigskonsentrasie (mol·dm^{-3})*	$6,102 \times 10^{-3}$	$4,79 \times 10^{-3}$	

$c = \frac{m}{MV}$

$8,497\times10^{-3} = \frac{m}{(254)✓(12,3)}$ ✓

$\therefore m = 26,546$ g ✓

(9)
[18]

QUESTION 7/*VRAAG 7*

7.1.1 Weak/*Swak* ✓

Ionises/Dissociates incompletely/partially (in water) ✓
Ioniseer/Dissosieer/onvolledig/gedeeltelik (in water) (2)

7.1.2

OPTION 1/*OPSIE 1*	**OPTION 2/*OPSIE 2***
$pH = -\log[H_3O^+]$ ✓ 3,85 ✓ $= -\log[H_3O^+]$ $[H_3O^+] = 1,41 \times 10^{-4}$ mol·dm^{-3} ✓	$[H_3O^+] = 10^{-pH}$ ✓ $= 10^{-3,85}$ ✓ $= 1,41 \times 10^{-4}$ mol·dm^{-3} ✓

(3)

7.1.3 Greater than/*Groter as* ✓ (1)

7.1.4 $CH_3COO^-(aq) + H_2O(\ell)$ ✓ $\rightleftharpoons$ $CH_3COOH(aq) + OH^-(aq)$ ✓

OR/*OF*
$CH_3COONa(aq) + H_2O(\ell)$ ✓ $\rightleftharpoons$ $CH_3COOH(aq) + NaOH(aq)$ ✓

Due to formation of hydroxide/OH^- / the solution is basic/alkaline /pH > 7. ✓
As gevolg van die vorming van hidroksied/OH^- is die oplossing basies/ alkalies /pH > 7 (3)

7.2.1

Marking criteria/*Nasienriglyne*

- Substitute/*vervang*: 1 x 0,0145 **OR/*OF*** 1 x 14,5 in $c = \frac{n}{V} / \frac{c_a \times V_a}{c_b \times V_b} = \frac{n_a}{n_b}$. ✓
- Use/*Gebruik*: $n(CH_3COOH) : n(NaOH) = 1:1$ ✓
- Final answer/*Finale antwoord*: 0,0145 mol ✓

OPTION 1/*OPSIE 1*

$n(NaOH)_{reacted} = cV$
$= 1(0,0145)$ ✓
$= 0,0145$ mol

$n(CH_3COOH)_{diluted} = n(NaOH)$ ✓
$= 0,0145$mol ✓

(3)

7.2.2 **POSITIVE MARKING FROM 7.2.1./*POSITEWE NASIEN VANAF VRAAG 7.2.1.***

Marking criteria/*Nasienriglyne*

- Calculate mass/*Bereken massa* CH_3COOH in 25 cm^3 (1,13 g). ✓
- Formula/*Formule*: $n = \frac{m}{M}$. ✓
- Substitute/*Vervang*: M = 60 $g \cdot mol^{-1}$. ✓
- $n(CH_3COOH)_{reacted/reageer} = n_{initial/begin} - n_{unreacted/nie\ reageer}$ ✓
- USE mol ratio/*GEBRUIK molverhouding*: $n(CaCO_3) : n(CH_3COOH) = 1 : 2$.✓
- Substitution of/*Vervanging van* 100 $g \cdot mol^{-1}$ in m = nM. ✓
- Calculate percentage/*Bereken persentasie*: $\frac{0,217}{1,2} \times 100$ ✓
- Final answer/*Finale antwoord*: 18,08% ✓ (17,92 – 22,92)

$m(CH_3COOH) = \frac{4,52}{100} \times 25$ ✓ = 1,13 g

$n(CH_3COOH)_{ini/aanv.} = \frac{m}{M}$ ✓

$= \frac{1,13}{60}$ ✓ = 0,01883 mol

$n(CH_3COOH)_{rea}$ = 0,01883 – 0,0145 ✓ = 0,0043 mol

$n(CaCO_3) = \frac{1}{2} n(CH_3COOH)$

= 0,5(0,0043) ✓

= 0,00217 mol

$m(CaCO_3)$ = nM

= 0,00217(100) ✓ = 0,217 g

$\% \ CaCO_3 = \frac{0,217}{1,2} \times 100$ ✓

= 18,08 % ✓

(8)

[20]

QUESTION 8/*VRAAG 8*

8.1 Provides path for movement of ions./Ensures(electrical)neutrality in the cell. ✓
Verskaf pad vir beweging van ione./Verseker (elektriese) neutraliteit in die sel. (1)

8.2 (The electrode) where oxidation takes place/electrons are lost. ✓✓
(Die elektrode) waar oksidasie plaasvind/elektrone verloor word. (2)

8.3 Mg/Magnesium ✓ (1)

8.4.1 $2H^+ + 2e^- \rightarrow H_2$ ✓✓

Marking criteria/*Nasienriglyne*	
$H_2 \leftarrow 2H^+ + 2e^-$ $(\frac{2}{2})$	$2H^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons H_2$ $(\frac{1}{2})$
$H_2 \rightleftharpoons 2H^+ + 2e^-$ $(\frac{0}{2})$	$2H^+ + 2e \leftarrow H_2$ $(\frac{0}{2})$
• Ignore if charge omitted on electron./*Ignoreer indien lading weggelaat op elektron.*	
• If charge (+) omitted on H^+/*Indien lading (+) weggelaat op* H^+*:*	
Example/*Voorbeeld:* $2H + 2e^- \rightarrow H_2$ ✓	Max./*Maks:* $\frac{1}{2}$

(2)

8.4.2 Magnesium/Mg ✓ (1)

8.5

OPTION 1/*OPSIE 1*	**Notes/*Aantekeninge***
$E^\theta_{cell} = E^\theta_{reduction} - E^\theta_{oxidation}$ ✓ $= 0$ ✓ $- (-2{,}36)$ ✓ $E^\theta_{cell} = 2{,}36\ V$ ✓	• Accept any other correct formula from the data sheet./*Aanvaar enige ander korrekte formule vanaf gegewensblad.* • Any other formula using unconventional abbreviations, e.g. $E°_{cell} = E°_{OA} - E°_{RA}$ followed by correct substitutions:/*Enige ander formule wat onkonvensionele afkortings gebruik bv.* $E°_{sel} = E°_{OM} - E°_{RM}$ *gevolg deur korrekte vervangings:* $\frac{3}{4}$

OPTION 2/*OPSIE 2*	
✓ $2H^+ + 2e^- \rightarrow H_2$	$E^\theta = 0\ V$ ✓
$Mg(s) \rightarrow Mg^{2+}(aq) + 2e^-$	$E^\theta = +2{,}36\ V$ ✓
$Mg(s) + 2H^+(aq) \rightarrow Mg^{2+}(aq) + H_2(g)$	$E^\theta = +2{,}36\ V$ ✓

(4)

8.6 H_2 is a stronger reducing agent ✓ than Cu ✓ and therefore Cu^{2+}/Cu ions are reduced/H_2 is oxidised ✓ Electrons flow from H_2 to Cu.

H_2 is 'n sterker reduseermiddel as Cu en dus word Cu^{2+}/Cu-ione gereduseer/H_2 is geoksideer. Elektrone vloei vanaf H_2 na Cu. (3)

[14]

QUESTION 9/*VRAAG 9*

9.1 **ANY ONE/*ENIGE EEN:***

- The chemical process in which <u>electrical energy is converted to chemical energy</u>. ✓✓ **(2 or 0)**
- The use of <u>electrical energy to produce a chemical change</u>. **(2 or 0)**
- <u>Decomposition of an ionic compound</u> by means of <u>electrical energy</u>. **(2 or 0)**
- The process during which and <u>electric current passes through a solution/ionic liquid/molten ionic</u> compound. **(2 or 0)**

- *Die chemiese proses waarin <u>elektriese energie omgeskakel word na chemiese energie</u>.* ***(2 of 0)***
- *Die gebruik van <u>elektriese energie om 'n chemiese verandering te weeg te bring</u>.* ***(2 of 0)***
- *<u>Ontbinding van 'n ioniese verbinding</u> met behulp van <u>elektriese energie</u>.* ***(2 of 0)***
- *Die proses waardeur 'n <u>elektriese stroom deur 'n oplossing/ioniese vloeistof/gesmelte ioniese</u> verbinding beweeg.* ***(2 of 0)*** (2)

9.2 Battery/cell/ power source ✓
Battery/sel/kragbron (1)

9.3 Silver nitrate/$AgNO_3$/ Silver ethanoate/CH_3COOAg / Silver fluoride /AgF/ Silver perchlorate $AgC\ell O_4$. ✓
Silwernitraat/$AgNO_3$/ Silweretanoaat/CH_3COOAg / Silwerfloried / AgF / Silwerperchloraat / $AgC\ell O_4$ (1)

9.4 Remains the same/*Bly dieselfde* ✓

Rate of oxidation is equal to the rate of reduction. ✓
Tempo van oksidasie is gelyk aan die tempo van reduksie. (2)

9.5 $Ag \rightarrow Ag^+ + e^-$ ✓✓

<u>Notes/*Aantekeninge*</u>

$Ag^+ + e^- \leftarrow Ag$	$(\frac{2}{2})$	$Ag \rightleftharpoons Ag^+ + e^-$	$(\frac{1}{2})$
$Ag \leftarrow Ag^+ + e^-$	$(\frac{0}{2})$	$Ag^+ + e^- \rightleftharpoons Ag$	$(\frac{0}{2})$

- Ignore if charge omitted on electron./*Ignoreer indien lading weggelaat op elektron.*
- If charge (+) omitted on Ag^+/*Indien lading (+) weggelaat op* Ag^+*:*

  Example/*Voorbeeld:* $Ag \rightarrow Ag + e^-$ ✓

(2)
[8]

QUESTION 10/*VRAAG 10*

10.1.1 (Liquid) Air/*(Vloeibare)Lug* ✓ (1)

10.1.2 Natural gas/methane/oil/coal/coke✓
Aardgas/metaan/olie/steenkool/kooks (1)

10.1.3 Iron/iron oxide/Fe/FeO ✓
Yster/ysteroksied/Fe/FeO (1)

10.1.4 NH_3/Ammonia/*Ammoniak* ✓ (1)

10.1.5 Ostwald (process)/*Ostwald(proses)* ✓ (1)

10.1.6 $NH_3 + HNO_3$ ✓ $\rightarrow$ NH_4NO_3 ✓ Bal ✓

<u>Marking criteria/*Nasienriglyne*</u>
- Reactants ✓ *Reaktanse* Products ✓ *Produkte* Balancing ✓ *Balansering*
- Ignore double arrows./*Ignoreer dubbelpyle.*
- Marking rule 6.3.10./*Nasienreël 6.3.10.*

(3)

10.2.1 NPK ratio/Ratio of primary nutrients ✓
NPK-verhouding/Verhouding van primêre voedingstowwe (1)

10.2.2

OPTION 1/*OPSIE 1*	**OPTION 2/*OPSIE 2***
$\frac{4}{9}$ ✓ x $\frac{X}{100}$ x 20 ✓ = 2,315 kg X = 26 ✓ (26,04)	m(P) = 2,315 kg Mass of 1 part P = $\frac{2,315}{4}$ = 0,57575 Mass of N = (0,57575)(2) = 1,1575 kg Mass of K = (0,57575)(3) = 1,73625 kg Total mass of fertiliser: 1,1575 + 2,315 + 1,73625 = 5,20875 kg ✓ X = $\frac{5,20875}{20}$ x 100 ✓= 26,04 ✓

(3)
[12]

TOTAL/*TOTAAL*: 150