

# **Education**

# KwaZulu-Natal Department of Education REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

PHYSICAL SCIENCE: CHEMISTRY (P2)

COMMON TEST

**MARCH 2017** 

# NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

**GRADE 11** 

MARKS:

50

TIME:

1 hour

This question paper consists of 6 pages and a periodic table.

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Please turn over

## INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

- This question paper consists of FOUR questions. Answer ALL the questions in the ANSWER BOOK.
- 2. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
- 3. Leave ONE line between two sub questions, for example between QUESTION 2.1 and QUESTION 2.2.
- 4. You may use a non-programmable calculator.
- 5. You may use appropriate mathematical instruments.
- 6. YOU ARE ADVISED TO USE THE ATTACHED DATA SHEET.
- 7. Show ALL formulae and substitutions in ALL calculations.
- 8. Round off your FINAL numerical answers to a minimum to TWO decimal places.
- 9. Give brief motivations, discussions, et cetera where required.
- 10. Write neatly and legibly.

### **QUESTION 1: MULTIPLE CHOICE**

Four options are provided as possible answers to the following questions. Each question has only ONE correct answer. Write down only the letter (A - D) next to the question number (1.1 - 1.4) in the answer book, for example 1.1 D.

		7	in the director book, for example 111 E	<b>~ 1</b>	
1.1	Whic	ch one of the following diator	mic molecules is NOT possible to form	?	
	Α	Cl <sub>2</sub>			
	В	He <sub>2</sub>			
	С	$O_2$			
	D	$N_2$		(2)	
				(-)	
1.2	The freely	type of chemical bond between the structure of the lattice structure.	een atoms whereby valence electrons e is called a / an	move	
	A	Ionic Bond			
	B	Dipole-dipole		·	
	С	Metallic Bond			
	D	Dative covalent bond		(2)	
1.3.	The shape of the PCl <sub>5</sub> molecule is				
	Α	Pentagonal			
	В	Tetrahedral			
	C D	Trigonal planar		(0)	
	D	Trigonal bipyramidal		(2)	
1.4	Hydrogen bonds and Van der Waals forces are similar in that both				
	Α	Are due to permanent dipo	oles.		
	В	Are stronger than covalent			
	C D	Are attractive forces between		(0)	
	U	Onginate unough the shar	ring of electrons between charges.	(2) <b>[8]</b>	
				ro1	

#### **QUESTION 2**

2.1 The following diagram represents the bonding that takes place in a month	olecule.

0 = X = 0

The electronegativity difference between element **X** and oxygen is 1.0.

- 2.1.1 Define the term *Electronegativity.* (2)
- 2.1.2 Which group in the periodic table does element **X** belong to?

  Give a reason. (2)
- 2.1.3 Identify element **X** by means of a calculation. (3)
- 2.1.4 Is the molecule XO<sub>2</sub> polar or non-polar? Explain fully. (3)
- 2.2 Consider the following substances and answer questions set:

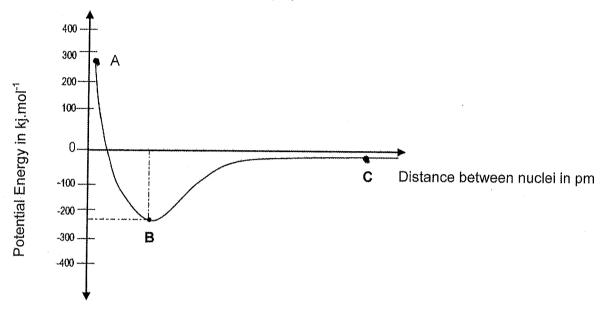
CH<sub>4</sub> MgC $\ell_{2(s)}$  HF NaC $\ell_{(aq)}$  H<sub>3</sub>O<sup>+</sup>

- 2.2.1 Which substance is ionic? (1)
- 2.2.2 Name the type of Van de Waals forces in NaCl.(aq) (1)
- 2.2.3. Which of the above substances is most likely to dissolve in chloroform? (1)
- 2.2.4. Identify the substance with a dative covalent bond. (1)
- 2.2.5 Which compound has London forces between its molecules? (1)
- 2.2.6. Identify the substance with the lowest melting point. (1)
- 2.7 Draw Lewis dot structures for the following:
  - $2.7.1 \text{ NH}_3$  (2)
  - 2.7.2 HNO<sub>3</sub>. (3)

[21]

### **QUESTION 3**

The graph below shows the changes in potential energy that take place when a hydrogen (H) atom approaches a chlorine (Cl) atom.

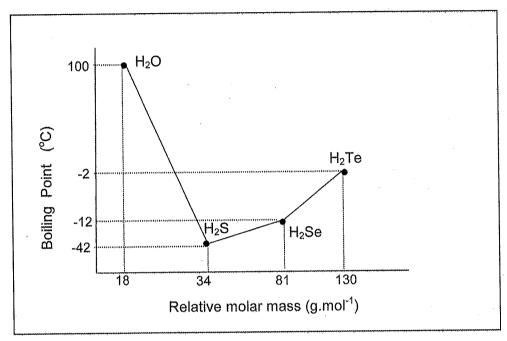


- 3.1 Define bond length. (2)
- 3.2 From the graph, write down the:
  - 3.2.1 Energy, in kJ·mol<sup>-1</sup>, needed to break the H-Cl bond. (1)
  - 3.2.2 Name of the potential energy at **B**. (1)
  - 3.2.3 Explain why the potential energy decreases from **C** to **B**. (3)
  - 3.2.4. At which point (**A**, **B** or **C**) are the repulsive forces the greatest? (1)
- 3.3 Which molecule has a greater bond length, HCℓ or HF?
  Give a reason for the answer. (2)

  [10]

### **QUESTION 4**

4. Study the following graph of the boiling points of the hydrides of the group VI elements:



4.1. Define the term Boiling point.

(2)

4.2 Explain, why the boiling point increase from H<sub>2</sub>S to H<sub>2</sub>Te?

(3)

4.3 It is observed that boiling point of water does not follow the same trend as that of the other hydrides.

FULLY explain this deviation.

(4)

4.4. Which hydride has the highest vapour pressure? Give a reason.

(2) [11]

**TOTAL MARKS:** 

[50]

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