## ALEXANDER ROAD HIGH SCHOOL

June 2022
PHYSICAL SCIENCES JUNE PAPER 2
1,5 HOURS
CO
GRADE 10
TOTAL $=75$

## Instructions:

- The question paper consists of 6 questions.
- Answer all the questions.
- Answer section A on the answer sheet provided AND section B on folio sheets.
- A non-programmable calculator may be used.
- Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system.
- Round off to at least two (2) decimal places where necessary.
- A periodic table has been provided on the back of the answer sheet.


## SECTION A

## (answer on the answer sheet)

## QUESTION 1:

Four possible options are provided as answers to the following questions. Each question has only one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and write the letter (A - D) next to the relevant question number (1.1-1.4) on the answer sheet.
1.1 Which one of the following is a mixture?
A. Air
B. A diamond
C. Distilled water
D. Sodium chloride
1.2 The type of bond between a metal and a non-metal atom when there is a large difference between electronegativities (more than 2):
A. covalent
B. ionic
C. metallic
D. dative covalent
1.3 When an atom $X$ of an element in Group 2 reacts to become $X^{2+}$, the...
A. mass number of $X$ increases.
B. atomic number of $X$ decreases.
C. number of occupied energy levels decreases.
D. charge of the nucleus increases.
1.4 The number of neutrons in an atom of ${ }_{11} \mathrm{Na}^{23}$ is ...
A. 1
B. 11
C. 12
D. 23

TOTAL SECTION A = [8]
SECTION B (answer on folio paper)

## QUESTION 2:

2.1 What is the difference between a mixture and a compound?
2.2 Choose an item from COLUMN B that best matches a description/item in COLUMN A.
Write only the letter (A-G) next to the question number (2.2.1-2.2.6).

| COLUMN A | COLUMN B |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2.2.1 Magnetic substance | A molecule |
| 2.2.2 Chocolate | B compound |
| 2.2.3 Good conductor of electricity | C nichrome |
| 2.2.4 Increasing conductivity with <br> increasing temperature. | D copper |
| 2.2.5 Copper sulphate crystals | E cobalt |
| 2.2.6 A non-metal element | F silicon |
|  | G sodium chloride |
|  | H mixture |
|  | I sodium |
|  | J sulphur |

## QUESTION 3:

A part of the cooling curve of stearic acid is obtained after temperature changes were recorded over a period of 18 minutes. It is further given that the boiling point of this acid is $361^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and the melting point is $79^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.


Answer the questions below with reference to the graph.
3.1 Write an investigative question for this investigation.
3.2 What is the dependant variable in this investigation?
3.3 What phase change does the acid undergo between 5 and 10 minutes?
3.4 Although the acid is being cooled between 5 and 10 minutes, the temperature does not change. Explain in terms of the kinetic molecular theory why the temperature remains the same.
3.5 The particles experience a decrease in temperature at 15 minutes. How does this change influence the movement of the particles? Fully explain.
3.6 What is the temperature of the acid after 18 minutes?
3.7 What is the phase of the acid when this investigation is completed?

## QUESTION 4:

4.1 The discovery of the atom followed a timeline with many contributers. Who was responsible for the following contributions?
4.1.1 The atom is a solid ball that forms the basic 'building block' of matter.
4.1.2 The nucleus is the small positive part of the atom and the electrons are contributing to the volume of the atom.
4.2 Calcium has 20 protons.

Give the electron configuration (in sp notation) for the calcium ion.
4.3.1 Define isotopes.
4.3.2 Silicon is an element that exists in three main isotopes:

Si28-92,2297 \%
Si29-4,6832 \%
Si30-3,0872 \%
Calculate the relative atomic mass of this silicon sample.
4.3.3 Draw the Aufbau diagram for silicon.
[10]

## QUESTION 5:

5.1 Give the names of the element(s) on the periodic table which match the following descriptions:
5.1.1 In the $3^{\text {rd }}$ period with a similar valence shell electron configuration to oxygen.
5.1.2 It has the highest ionization energy in the $3{ }^{\text {rd }}$ period.
5.1.3 The ionic form has a charge of $3+$ and it is in the $2^{\text {nd }}$ period.
5.1.4 A metal ion and a non-metal ion with the same electron configuration as neon.
5.1.5 The sp-notation of the element is: $[\mathrm{Ne}] 3 s^{2} 3 p^{1}$
5.2 Study the table of first and second ionisation energies and answer the questions that follow.

|  | FIRST IONISATION ENERGY <br> $\left(\mathbf{k J . m o l}^{-1}\right)$ | SECOND IONISATION ENERGY <br> $\left(\mathbf{k J . \mathbf { m o l } ^ { - 1 } )}\right.$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Li | 520 | 7297 |
| Be | 899 | 1757 |
| $\mathbf{B}$ | 801 | 2427 |
| C | 1086 | 2352 |
| N | 1402 | 2854 |
| $\mathbf{O}$ | 1214 | 3391 |
| F | 1681 | 3381 |
| Ne | 2080 | 3964 |

5.2.1 Define the term ionisation energy.
5.2.2 Use the information in the table to explain why:
5.2.2(a) metals form cations easily.
5.2.2(b) Neon is chemically unreactive.
5.2.3 Explain why the second ionisation energy of lithium is higher than its first ionisation energy.

## QUESTION 6:

6.1 Define covalent bonding.
6.2 Use Lewis diagrams to represent the molecules of:
6.2.1 Nitrogen
6.2.2 HOCl
6.2.3 $\mathrm{PH}_{3}$
6.3.1 Is the bond in hydrogen chloride POLAR or NON-POLAR?
6.3.2 Explain your answer in 6.3.1, also show the Couper diagram of the molecule and the partial charges on each atom.
6.4.1 Define metallic bonding.
6.4.2 Explain why metallic bonding is fundamentally responsible for electrical conductivity.
6.5 Show the formation of potassium flouride by using Lewis structures.
6.6 Write the chemical formulas for the following compounds:
6.6.1 Sodium sulphate
6.6.2 Ammonium carbonate
6.6.3 Nitrogen dioxide
6.7 Explain, by referring to electronegativities, why potassium chloride forms an ionic bond.
6.8 Salts are not molecules. What is the arrangement of ions called?

