

MARKER CODE				



STUDENT ENROLMENT NUMBER (SEN)							

TONGA FORM SIX CERTIFICATE

2022

CHEMISTRY

QUESTION AND ANSWER BOOKLET

Time allowed: 3 Hours

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Write your **Student Enrolment Number (SEN)** on the top right-hand corner of this page.
- This paper consists of **SEVEN SECTIONS** and is out of 82 weighted scores.

SECTION	STRANDS	TOTAL SKILL LEVEL
ONE	ATOMIC STRUCTURE	22
TWO	SOLID PROPERTIES	11
THREE	KINETIC CHEMISTRY	10
FOUR	QUANTITATIVE CHEMISTRY	5
FIVE	INORGANIC CHEMISTRY	6
SIX	ORGANIC CHEMISTRY	21
SEVEN	REDOX	7
	TOTAL	82

- Answer ALL QUESTIONS. Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet.
- Use a **BLUE** or **BLACK** ball point pen only for writing. Use a pencil for drawing if required.
- 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 **19**. The table gives the Symbol, Atomic Number and the Relative Atomic Mass of the elements. The Groups (columns) are numbered 1, 2, 3, 4 etc. NOTE: The symbol M is used for molar mass. $M(\text{Na}) = \text{g mol}^{-1}$ and $M(\text{CO}_2) = 44 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$.
- Check that this booklet contains pages **2-19** in the correct order and that page 18 has been deliberately left blank.

YOU MUST HAND IN THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR BEFORE YOU LEAVE THE EXAMINATION ROOM.

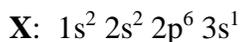
SECTION ONE:

ATOMIC STRUCTURE

1. Write the electron configuration of potassium ion.

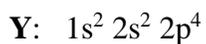
Skill level 2	
2	
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0	
NR	

2. Given the electron arrangement of **X**, name the element.



Skill level 1	
1	
0	
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3. Element **Y** gain electrons to form ion, **Z**.



- a. Name ion Z.

Skill level 1	
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NR	

- b. Write the symbol of ion Z.

Skill level 1	
1	
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NR	

4. Draw the Lewis structure of methane, CH₄

Skill level 3	
3	
2	
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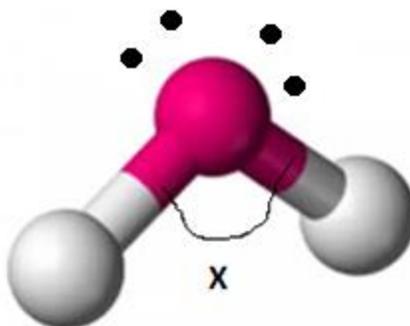
5. a. **Draw** the shape of the ammonia NH_3 molecule.

Skill level 3	
3	
2	
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NR	

- b. **Name** the shape drawn above.

Skill level 1	
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6. State the **ideal bonding angle** labelled X of the shape provided.

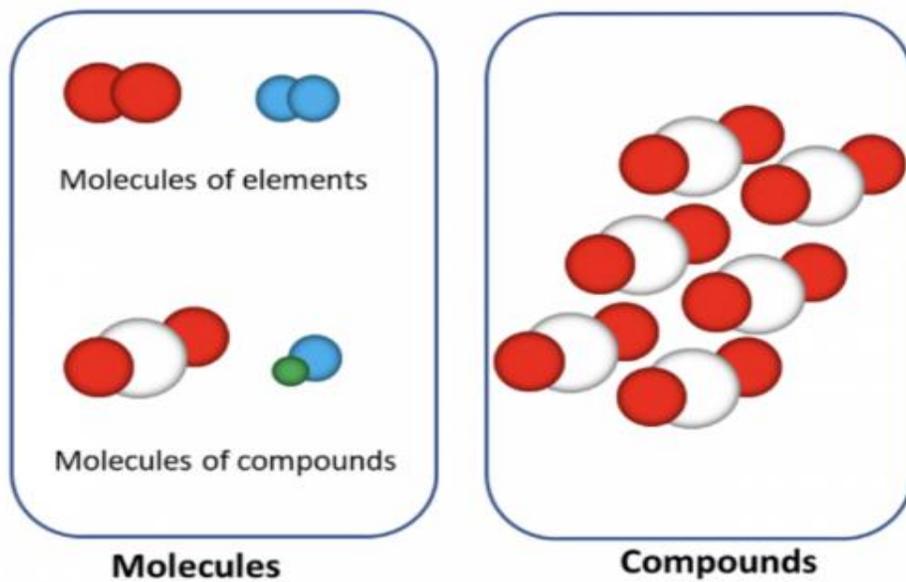


Skill level 1	
1	
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NR	

7. Differentiate between polar and nonpolar covalent bonds.

Skill level 3	
3	
2	
1	
0	
NR	

8. The diagram below represents a model of different types of molecules and compound.



- a. Define the term “molecule”.

Skill level 1	
1	
0	
NR	

- b. Give an example of a compound shown by the model in the diagram.

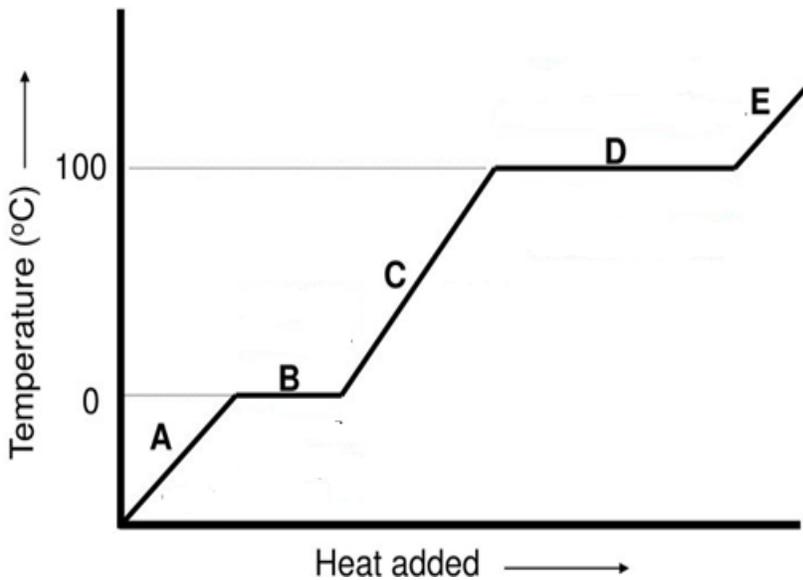
Skill level 1	
1	
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NR	

SECTION TWO:

SOLID PROPERTIES

1. The diagram below shows the changes in temperature when heating a container of water. The water particles in the container undergo changes in the states of matter at different Sections labelled **A**, **B**, **C**, **D** and **E**.

Study the graph carefully to answer the questions that follow.



- a. Identify the state of matter of water at Section **A** in the graph.

Skill level 1	
1	
0	
NR	

- b. Name the **process of changing** the state of water at section **D**.

Skill level 1	
1	
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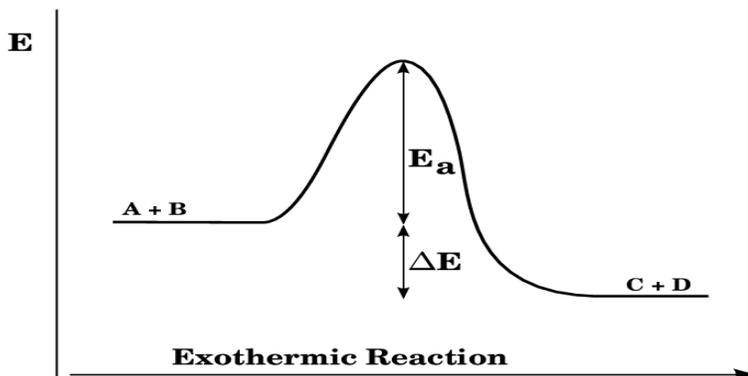
- c. Describe the **nature of water particles** in section **C**.

Skill level 2	
2	
1	
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SECTION THREE:

KINETIC CHEMISTRY

1. The diagram below shows an energy diagram for an exothermic reaction.

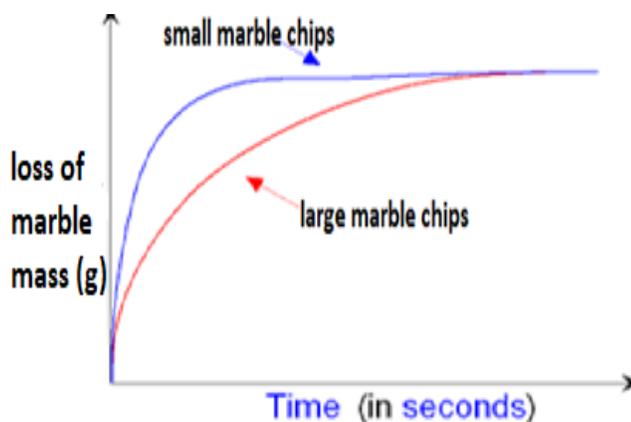


Determine from the diagram the part that represents **the $\Sigma\Delta$ products**.

Skill level 1	
1	
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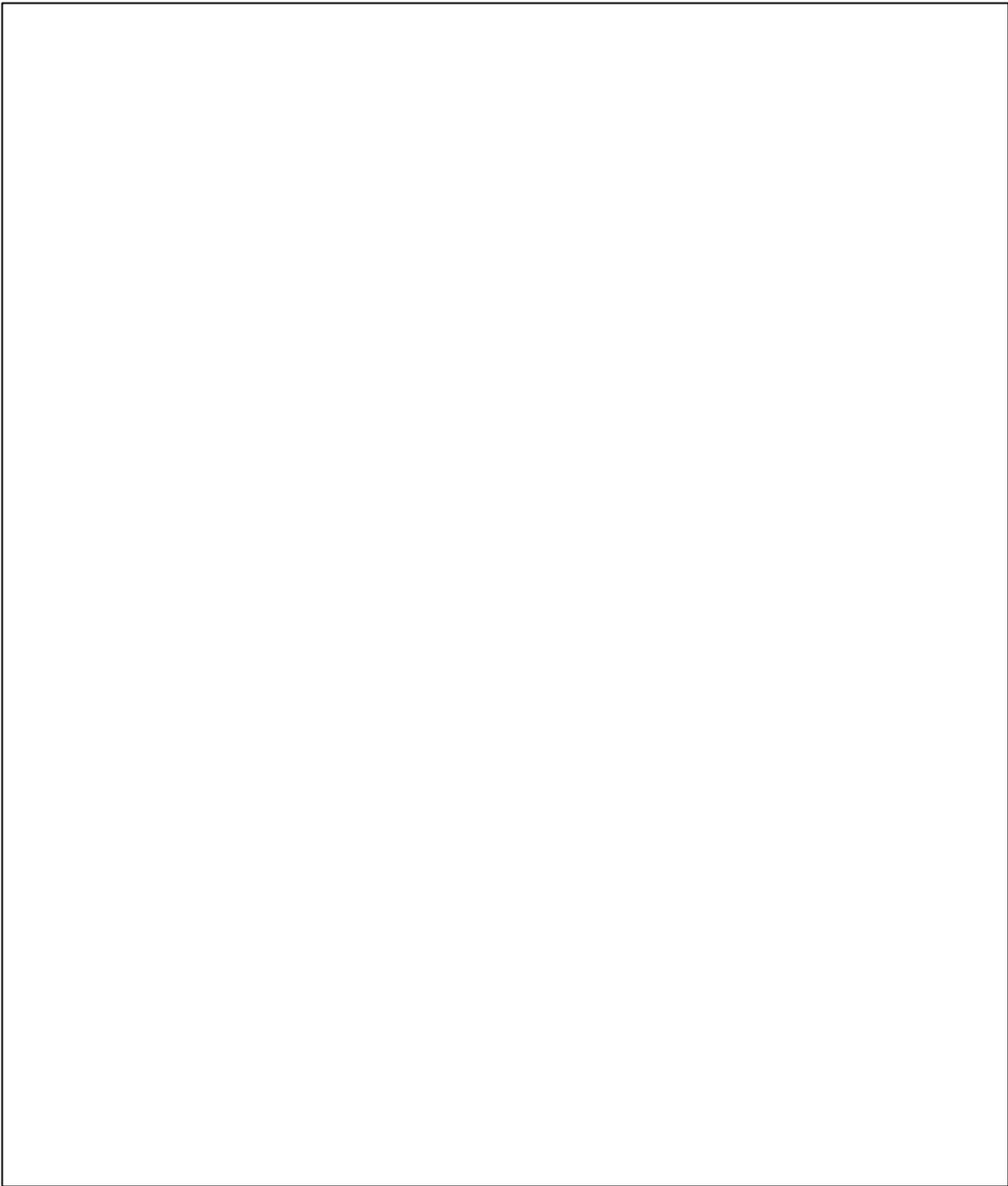
2. The graph below shows the result of an experiment titled as “the effects of particle size on the rate of reaction” conducted by Form 6 Chemistry students.

Study the graph below carefully to answer the question that follow.



Describe how the **particle size of the marble chips** affects the rate of reaction.

Skill level 2	
2	
1	
0	
NR	



Skill level 4	
4	
3	
2	
1	
0	
NR	

SECTION FOUR:

QUANTITATIVE CHEMISTRY

1. Calculate the **empirical formula** of a compound that has:
52.14% Carbon, 13.13% Hydrogen and 34.73% Oxygen

Skill level 2	
2	
1	
0	
NR	

2. 10g of Butane (C_4H_{10}), is combusted. Calculate the **amount** of carbon dioxide formed from the complete combustion of butane using stoichiometric analysis.

$$M(C_4H_{10}) = 58 \text{ g/mol}$$

Skill level 3	
3	
2	
1	
0	
NR	

SECTION FIVE:

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

1. State the **colour** of the complex ion $[\text{FeSCN}]^{+2}$

Skill level 1	
1	
0	
NR	

2. Describe **the type of bond** formed between oxygen and sulfur atoms in a compound.

Skill level 2	
2	
1	
0	
NR	

3. **Relate** the melting points of chlorides provided in the table below to their structure and bonding.

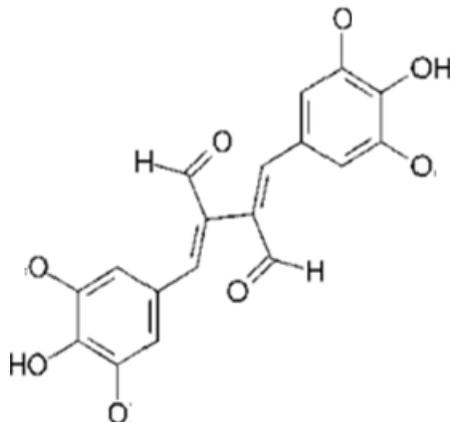
CHLORIDES	MgCl_2	PCl_3
Melting point ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	714	-112

Skill level 3	
3	
2	
1	
0	
NR	

SECTION SIX:

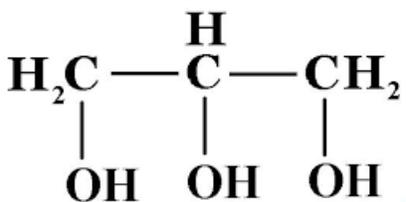
ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

1. Identify by **circling the functional group** of an aldehyde from the diagram below.



Skill level 1	
1	
0	
NR	

2. Name using *IUPAC naming system* for the **polyhydric alcohol** structure below.

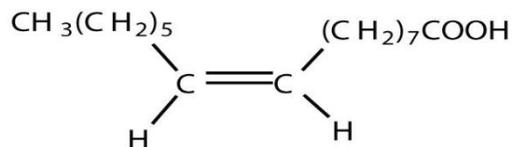


Skill level 1	
1	
0	
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3. Define **Fehling's reagent**.

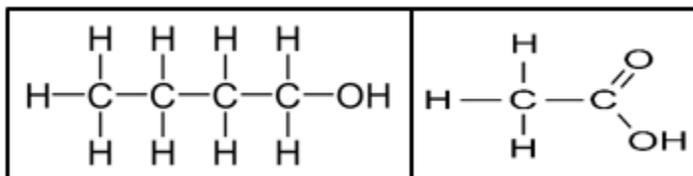
Skill level 1	
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4. Draw the structure of the **triglyceride** given the formulae of the constituent fatty acid.



Skill level 2	
2	
1	
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NR	

5. Write the equation for the **formation of ester** from the two structures given below.



ester

Skill level 2	
2	
1	
0	
NR	

6. Explain why **stereoisomerism** can occur in butene, $\text{CH}_2\text{CHCH}_2\text{CH}_3$ but **not** in butane, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$.

Skill level 3	
3	
2	
1	
0	
NR	

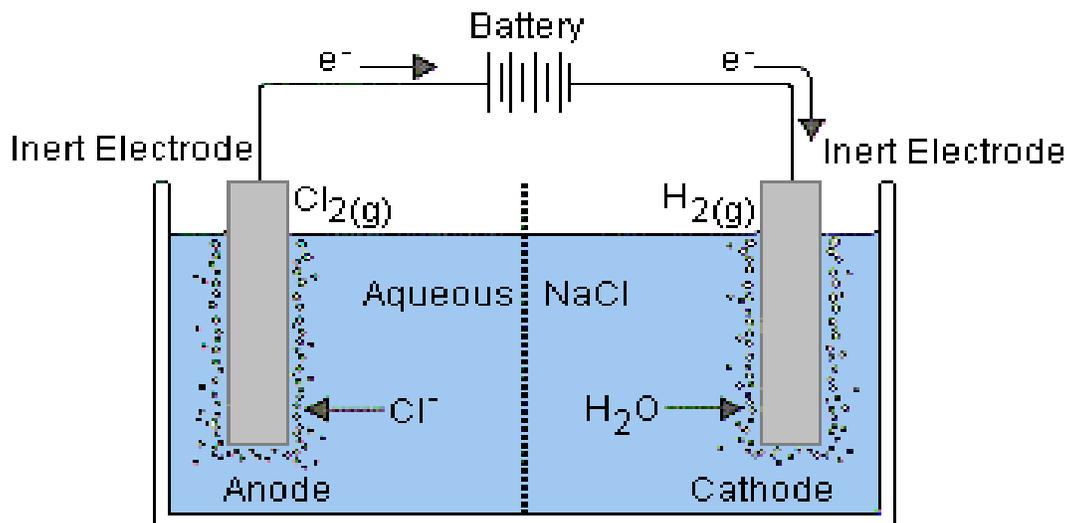
7. Account for the possible **two products** formed in the **oxidation** of primary alcohol.

Skill level 3	
3	
2	
1	
0	
NR	

REDOX

QUESTION SEVEN:

1. The diagram shows the **electrolysis of sodium chloride NaCl** in solution form.



- a. Define the term **electrolysis**.

Skill level 1	
1	
0	
NR	

- b. Identify the **reductant** in this electrolysis of sodium chloride solution.

Skill level 1	
1	
0	
NR	

- c. Write the **balanced half-equations** for the **reduction reaction** in the electrolysis of sodium chloride solution.

Skill level 2	
2	
1	
0	
NR	

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PERIODIC TABLE

		Atomic number																	
		Molar mass / g mol ⁻¹																	
		1																	18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	2		
3 Li 6.9	4 Be 9.0											5 B 10.8	6 C 12.0	7 N 14.0	8 O 16.0	9 F 19.0	10 Ne 20.2		
11 Na 23.0	12 Mg 24.3											13 Al 27.0	14 Si 28.1	15 P 31.0	16 S 32.1	17 Cl 35.5	18 Ar 40.0		
19 K 39.1	20 Ca 40.1	21 Sc 45.0	22 Ti 47.9	23 V 50.9	24 Cr 52.0	25 Mn 54.9	26 Fe 55.9	27 Co 58.9	28 Ni 58.7	29 Cu 63.5	30 Zn 65.4	31 Ga 69.7	32 Ge 72.6	33 As 74.9	34 Se 79.0	35 Br 79.9	36 Kr 83.8		
37 Rb 85.5	38 Sr 87.6	39 Y 88.9	40 Zr 91.2	41 Nb 92.9	42 Mo 95.9	43 Tc 98.9	44 Ru 101	45 Rh 103	46 Pd 106	47 Ag 108	48 Cd 112	49 In 115	50 Sn 119	51 Sb 122	52 Te 128	53 I 127	54 Xe 131		
55 Cs 133	56 Ba 137	71 Lu 175	72 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 Tl 204	82 Pb 207	83 Bi 209	84 Po 210	85 At 210	86 Rn 222		
87 Fr 223	88 Ra 226	103 Lr 262	104 Rf 261	105 Db 262	106 Sg 263	107 Bh 264	108 Hs 265	109 Mt 268	110 Ds 271	111 Rg 272	112 Cn 277		114 Fl 289		116 Lv 292				

Lanthanide Series		Actinide Series																									
57 La 139	58 Ce 140	59 Pr 141	60 Nd 144	61 Pm 147	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	89 Ac 227	90 Th 232	91 Pa 231	92 U 238	93 Np 237	94 Pu 239	95 Am 241	96 Cm 244	97 Bk 249	98 Cf 251	99 Es 252	100 Fm 257	101 Md 258	102 No 259