

Contents

ATOMIC STRUCTURE AND THE PERIODIC TABLE	
Atoms, elements and compounds	8
Mixtures and compounds	9
Scientific models of the atom	10
Atomic structure, isotopes and relative atomic mass	11
The development of the periodic table and the noble gases	12
Electronic structure	13
Metals and non-metals	14
Group 1 – the alkali metals	15
Group 7 – the halogens	16
The transition metals	17
BONDING, STRUCTURE AND THE PROPERTIES OF MATTER	
Bonding and structure	18
Ions and ionic bonding	19
The structure and properties of ionic compounds	20
Covalent bonds and simple molecules	21
Diamond, graphite and graphene	22
Fullerenes and polymers	23
Giant metallic structures and alloys	24
Nanoparticles	25
QUANTITATIVE CHEMISTRY	
Conservation of mass and balancing equations	26
Relative formula masses	28
The mole and reactive masses	29
Limiting reactants	31
Concentrations in solutions	33
Moles in solution	34
Moles and gas volumes	35
Percentage yield and atom economy	36
CHEMICAL CHANGES	
Metal oxides and the reactivity series	37
Extraction of metals and reduction	38
The reactions of acids	39
The preparation of soluble salts	40
Oxidation and reduction in terms of electrons	41
pH scale and neutralisation	42
Strong and weak acids	43
Electrolysis	44
The electrolysis of aqueous solutions	45
The extraction of metals using electrolysis	46
Practical investigation into the electrolysis of aqueous solutions	47
Titrations	48
ENERGY CHANGES	
Exothermic and endothermic reactions	49
Practical investigation into the variables that affect temperature changes in chemical reactions	50
Reaction profiles	51
The energy changes of reactions	52
Chemical cells and fuel cells	53
RATES OF REACTION AND EQUILIBRIUM	
Ways to follow a chemical reaction	54
Calculating the rate of reaction	55

Topic 1

Topic 2

Topic 3

Topic 4

Topic 5

Topic 6

The effect of concentration on reaction rate and the effect of pressure on the rate of gaseous reactions	56
Rates of reaction – the effect of surface area	58
The effects of changing the temperature and adding a catalyst	59
An investigation into how changing the concentration affects the rate of reaction	60
Reversible reactions	62
The effect of changing conditions on equilibrium	63
Topic 7	
ORGANIC CHEMISTRY	
Alkanes	64
Fractional distillation	65
Cracking and alkenes	66
Alcohols	67
Carboxylic acids	68
Addition polymerisation	69
Condensation polymerisation	70
Amino acids and DNA	71
Topic 8	
CHEMICAL ANALYSIS	
Pure substances and formulations	72
Chromatography	74
Testing for gases	75
Identifying metal ions using flame tests, flame emission spectroscopy and sodium hydroxide	76
Testing for negative ions (anions) in salts	77
Identifying ions in an ionic compound	78
Topic 9	
CHEMISTRY OF THE ATMOSPHERE	
The composition and evolution of the Earth's atmosphere	79
Global warming	80
The carbon footprint and its reduction	81
Atmospheric pollutants	82
Topic 10	
USING RESOURCES	
Finite and renewable resources, sustainable development	83
Life cycle assessments (LCAs)	84
Alternative methods of copper extraction	85
Making potable water and waste water treatment	86
Ways of reducing the use of resources	87
Rusting	88
Alloys as useful materials	89
Ceramics, polymers and composites	90
The Haber process	91
Production and uses of NPK fertilisers	92
PAPER 1	93
ANSWERS	102

Diamond, graphite and graphene

1 Figure 1 shows three giant covalent substances. Choose the correct letter to answer each question. (2 marks, ★★)

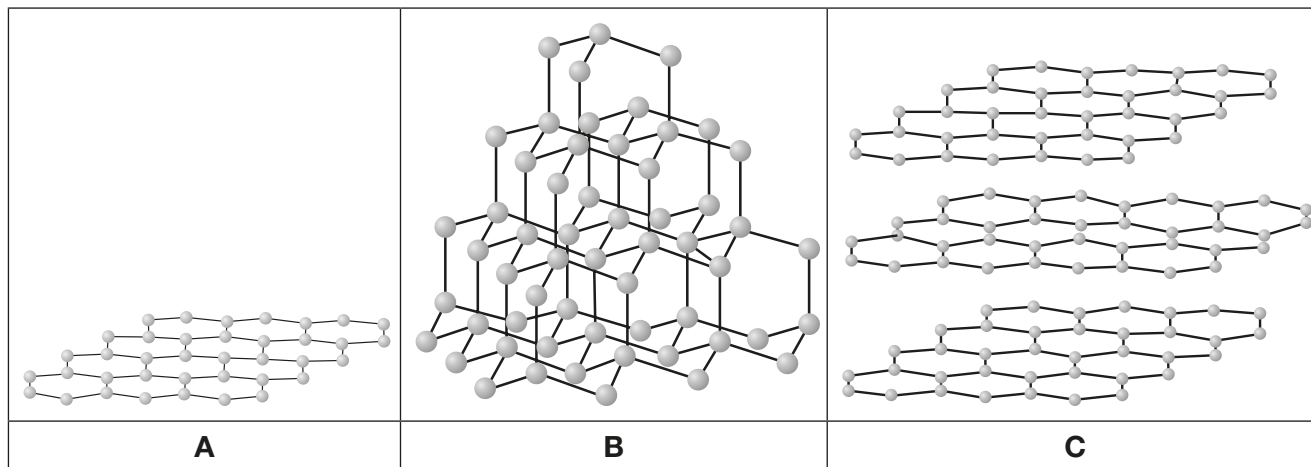


Figure 1

- a Which substance is graphene?
- b Which substance has weak intermolecular forces?

2 This question is about the properties of diamond and graphite.

- a Use your knowledge about their structure and bonding to explain why diamond and graphite both have high melting points. (2 marks, ★★★)

.....

- b Explain why diamond is hard. (2 marks, ★★★)

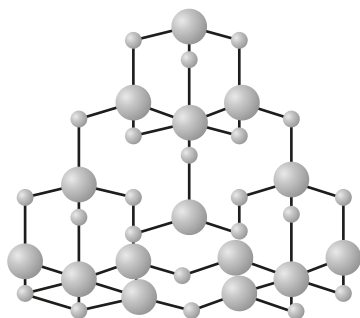
.....

- c Although graphite is a non-metal, like metals it conducts electricity. Explain what feature both graphite and metals have that enable them to conduct electricity.

(1 mark, ★★★)

.....

3 Silicon dioxide, SiO₂, is the main component of sand. It has a giant covalent structure, shown below.



- a SiO₂ does *not* conduct electricity. Suggest why. (1 mark, ★★★)

.....

- b Predict two further properties of SiO₂. (2 marks, ★★★)

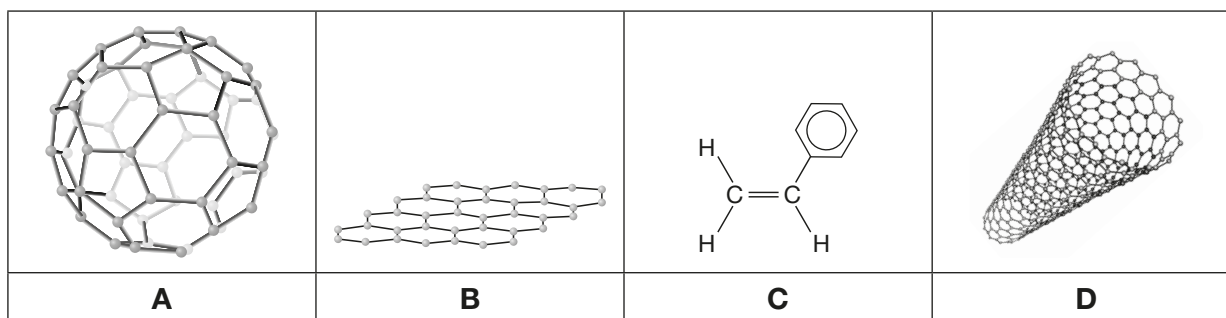
.....

NAILIT!

The properties of diamond and graphite are often assessed in exams.

Fullerenes and polymers

- 1 The diagram below shows three different substances made from carbon. Choose the correct letter to answer each question. (4 marks, ★★)



- a Which substance has a very high length to diameter ratio?
- b Which substance could be used to make a polymer?
- c Which substance is buckminster fullerene?
- d Which substance is made from a single layer of graphite?
- 2 The structures of fullerenes and nanotubes are unique, which gives them many uses. Explain how their structure makes them suitable for the following:

- a Fullerenes can be used to deliver drugs to targeted areas inside the body. (1 mark, ★★★)

.....

- b Nanotubes make excellent catalysts. (1 mark, ★★★)

.....

- 3 Polyethene is a polymer made from many ethene molecules joined together in a long chain.

- a Which type of bonds are found in polymers? (1 mark, ★)

.....

The table below shows some of the properties of ethene and polyethene.

	Ethene	Polyethene
Melting point/°C	-169	Approx. 120
Size of molecules	Small	Large
State at room temperature	Gas	Solid

- b Use this information to explain why ethene is a gas at room temperature yet polyethene is a solid. (3 marks, ★★★)

.....

.....

.....