



basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 11

PHYSICAL SCIENCES: CHEMISTRY (P2)

NOVEMBER 2018

MARKS: 150

TIME: 3 hours

This question paper consists of 12 pages, 4 data sheets and 1 answer sheet.



INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. Write your name and class (e.g. 11A) in the appropriate spaces on the ANSWER BOOK.
2. This question paper consists of TEN questions. Answer ALL the questions in the ANSWER BOOK except QUESTION 4.3 that must be answered on the attached ANSWER SHEET.
3. Hand in the ANSWER SHEET with the ANSWER BOOK.
4. Start EACH question on a NEW page in the ANSWER BOOK.
5. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
6. Leave ONE line between two subquestions, e.g. between QUESTION 2.1 and QUESTION 2.2.
7. You may use a non-programmable calculator.
8. You may use appropriate mathematical instruments.
9. You are advised to use the attached DATA SHEETS.
10. Show ALL formulae and substitutions in ALL calculations.
11. Round off your FINAL numerical answers to a minimum of TWO decimal places.
12. Give brief motivations, discussions, etc. where required.
13. Write neatly and legibly.



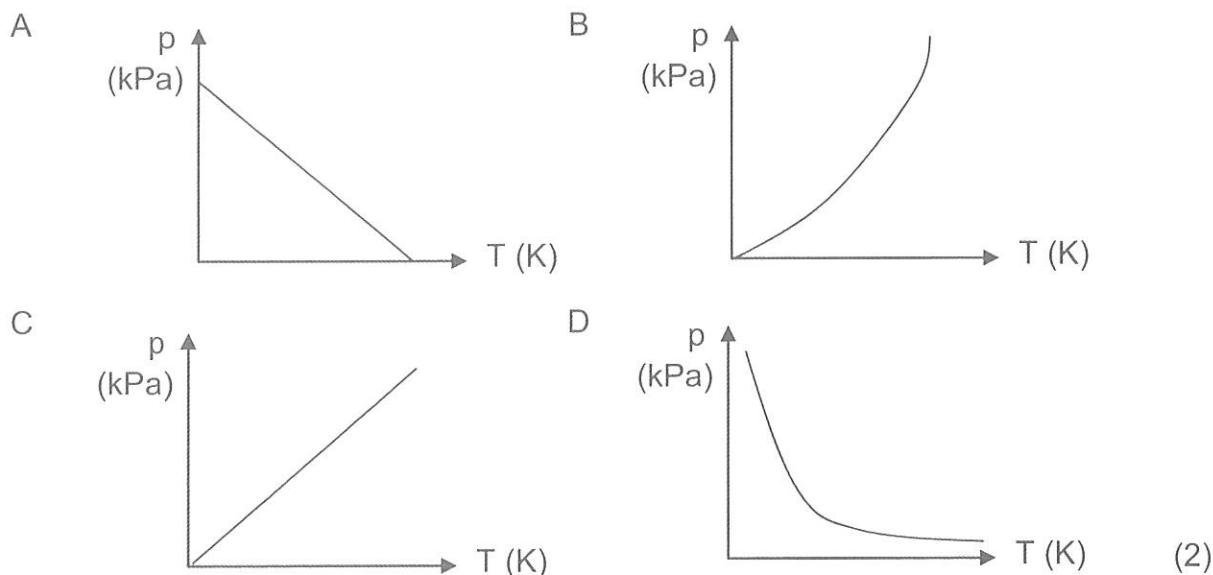
QUESTION 1: MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

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 The tendency of an atom to attract the bonding pair of electrons is known as ...
- A electron affinity.
 - B electronegativity.
 - C polarity.
 - D activation energy. (2)
- 1.2 Bond length is the average distance between the ...
- A orbitals of two bonded atoms.
 - B electrons in two bonded atoms.
 - C nuclei of two bonded atoms.
 - D molecules of the same substance. (2)
- 1.3 Hydrogen bonds and London forces (induced dipole forces) have a common characteristic in that they ...
- A are both stronger than chemical bonds.
 - B both occur between non-polar molecules.
 - C both occur between polar molecules.
 - D are both intermolecular forces. (2)
- 1.4 In order to double the volume of a fixed amount of moles of an enclosed gas, the temperature in ... at constant pressure.
- A °C can be doubled
 - B K can be doubled
 - C °C can be halved
 - D K can be halved (2)



- 1.5 The graph that CORRECTLY represents the relationship between the pressure (kPa) and the temperature (K) of an enclosed gas at constant volume is ...



- 1.6 The solution that will have the greatest concentration of H^+ ions if complete ionisation takes place, is ...

- A 0,4 dm³ of a 1 mol·dm⁻³ H_2SO_4 solution.
 B 0,4 dm³ of a 1 mol·dm⁻³ HCl solution.
 C 1 dm³ of a 1 mol·dm⁻³ HCl solution.
 D 0,4 dm³ of a 1 mol·dm⁻³ CH_3COOH solution. (2)

- 1.7 Which ONE of the following is NOT a typical reaction of hydrochloric acid?

- A It neutralises a base with the release of hydrogen gas.
 B It forms hydronium ions in water.
 C It colours litmus paper red.
 D It forms CO_2 when reacting with a metal carbonate. (2)



- 1.8 Which ONE of the following pairs represents the conjugate acid and conjugate base of HPO_4^{2-} ?

	CONJUGATE ACID	CONJUGATE BASE
A	PO_4^{3-}	H_2PO_4^-
B	H_2PO_4^-	PO_4^{3-}
C	H_2PO_4^-	H_3PO_4
D	$\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^{2-}$	PO_4^{2-}

(2)

- 1.9 Which ONE of the following indicates the CORRECT colour of bromothymol blue in an acid and a base?

	BROMOTHYMOL BLUE IN AN ACID	BROMOTHYMOL BLUE IN A BASE
A	Orange	Yellow
B	Blue	Red
C	Pink	Colourless
D	Yellow	Blue

(2)

- 1.10 In which ONE of the following reactions is HCl oxidised?

- A $\text{HCl}(\text{aq}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}(\ell) \rightarrow \text{H}_3\text{O}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{Cl}^-(\text{aq})$
- B $\text{CaCO}_3(\text{s}) + 2\text{HCl}(\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{CaCl}_2(\text{aq}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}(\ell) + \text{CO}_2(\text{g})$
- C $\text{NH}_3(\text{aq}) + \text{HCl}(\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{NH}_4\text{Cl}(\text{aq})$
- D $\text{MnO}_2(\text{aq}) + 4\text{HCl}(\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{MnCl}_2(\text{aq}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}(\ell) + \text{Cl}_2(\text{g})$

(2)
[20]

QUESTION 2 (Start on a new page.)

Hydrogen cyanide (HCN) is a very poisonous compound used in the manufacturing of plastics, mining of gold and as a poison.

- 2.1 Define the term *chemical bond*. (2)
- 2.2 Draw Lewis structures for:
- 2.2.1 HCN (2)
- 2.2.2 H₂O (2)
- 2.3 What is the shape of the HCN molecule? (1)
- 2.4 Calculate the electronegativity difference for the CN bond. (1)
- 2.5 What is polarity of the HCN molecule? Write only POLAR or NON-POLAR. (1)

The table below indicates the values of the bond length and bond energy of the different bonds in HCN.

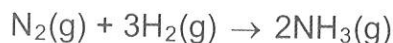
BOND	BOND LENGTH (nm)	BOND ENERGY (kJ·mol ⁻¹)
CH	0,109	413
CN	0,116	890

- 2.6 Explain why the bond energy of the CN bond is more than the bond energy of the CH bond. (2)
- 2.7 Explain the difference between the *bond length of the CH bond* and the *bond length of the CN bond*. (2)
- 2.8 Will HCN be soluble in water? Write only YES or NO. (1)
- 2.9 Explain the answer to QUESTION 2.8 by referring to the polarity and intermolecular forces of the compounds. (3)

[17]

QUESTION 3 (Start on a new page.)

The reaction below is used in the Haber process to manufacture ammonia.



The boiling points of the substances in the reaction are as follows:

SUBSTANCE	BOILING POINT (°C)
H ₂	-252,9
N ₂	-195,8
NH ₃	-33,3

- 3.1 Refer to the intermolecular forces and explain the difference in boiling point between NH₃ and N₂. (3)
- 3.2 Write down the FORMULA of the substance in the table that will have the lowest melting point. (1)
- 3.3 Explain why H₂ will evaporate faster than N₂. Refer to the type and relative strength of the intermolecular forces. (3)
- 3.4 Write down the FORMULA of the substance in the table that will have the highest vapour pressure. Explain your answer. (3)
- [10]**



QUESTION 4 (Start on a new page.)

A certain amount of gas is sealed in a container of which the volume can change. The relationship between the pressure and volume of the gas at 20 °C is investigated. The results of the experiment are given in the table below.

PRESSURE (kPa)	VOLUME (dm ³)
70	174
95	128
130	93,6
165	74
205	59
240	51
260	47

- 4.1 Name the gas law that is represented by the results of the experiment. (1)
- 4.2 Write down a hypothesis for the investigation. (2)
- 4.3 Draw a graph of volume versus pressure on the ANSWER SHEET attached. (3)
- 4.4 Calculate the volume of the gas at 300 kPa. (3)
- 4.5 When the volume of the gas is measured at 300 kPa, it is 44 dm³. Explain why the measured volume differs from the volume calculated in QUESTION 4.4. (2)
- 4.6 Which temperature condition will cause a gas to deviate from ideal behaviour? Write only HIGH or LOW. (1)
- 4.7 Explain the answer to QUESTION 4.6. (2)
- 4.8 Calculate the number of moles of the gas in the container at the INITIAL pressure and volume. (4)

[18]

QUESTION 5 (Start on a new page.)

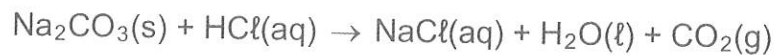
A balloon is filled with 160 g of argon gas (Ar). The pressure of the gas is 120 kPa at a temperature of 15 °C.

- 5.1 Calculate the volume of the balloon. (4)
- 5.2 The temperature of the gas is now increased BY 20 °C and the initial pressure is doubled. Calculate the new volume of the balloon. (4)
- [8]**

QUESTION 6 (Start on a new page.)

- 6.1 In an experiment, a learner added 1,5 g of sodium carbonate (Na_2CO_3) to hydrochloric acid (HCl). A volume of 306 cm^3 of carbon dioxide gas was formed and collected under standard pressure at room temperature. Take the molar gas volume at room temperature (V_m) as 24,45 dm^3 .

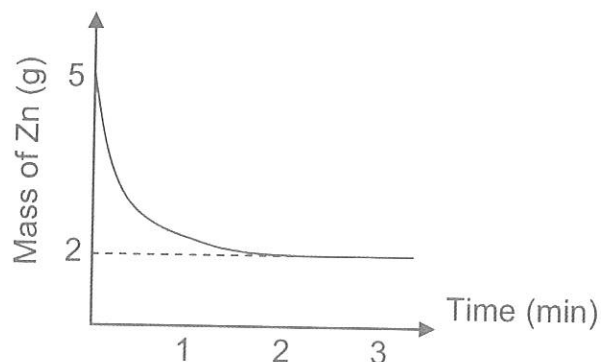
The unbalanced equation for the reaction is:



- 6.1.1 Define the term *one mole of a substance*. (2)
- 6.1.2 Balance the equation for the reaction. (2)
- 6.1.3 Calculate the mass of sodium carbonate that reacted. (7)
- 6.1.4 Calculate the percentage of sodium carbonate in excess. (2)
- 6.2 Zinc reacts with sulphuric acid according to the reaction below.



The mass of zinc is recorded during the experiment and is shown on the graph below. The reaction stops after 2 minutes.

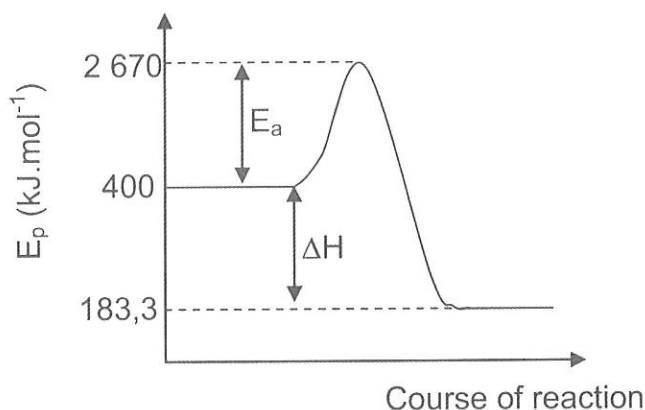


- 6.2.1 Name the substance that is the limiting reagent. (1)
- 6.2.2 Calculate the initial concentration of the sulphuric acid if 50 cm^3 of the acid was used. (5)
- [19]**



QUESTION 7 (Start on a new page.)

The following reaction between ammonia and oxygen takes place in a closed system at constant pressure and temperature:



- 7.1 Define the term *activation energy*. (2)
- 7.2 Give a reason why this reaction is exothermic. (1)
- 7.3 Calculate the heat of reaction. (3)
- 7.4 Redraw the graph and indicate with a dotted line the effect of a catalyst on the activation energy. (2)
- 7.5 State *Avogadro's law* in words. (2)
- 7.6 If 6 dm^3 of NH_3 and 9 dm^3 of O_2 are used, calculate the TOTAL VOLUME of the gases at the end of the reaction. (4)
- 7.7 The reaction above is the first step in the manufacturing of an acid. This acid contains 1,59% hydrogen, 22,2% nitrogen and 76,2% oxygen. Determine the empirical formula of the acid. (5)

[19]

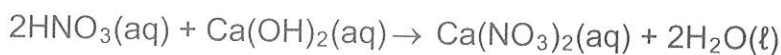
QUESTION 8 (Start on a new page.)

Ammonia can readily dissolve in water according to the equation below:



- 8.1 Explain why a hydroxide ion is regarded as a Lowry-Brønsted base. (2)
- 8.2 Identify the type of bond responsible for the formation of the ammonium ion in the above equation. (1)
- 8.3 Write a balanced equation to show how the ampholyte in the above equation will act as a base when it reacts with hydrochloric acid (HCl). (2)

5 dm³ of nitric acid (HNO₃), with a concentration of 0,75 mol·dm⁻³, is spilled accidentally in a small pond of water. The acid and water has a total volume of 1 000 dm³. To neutralise the acid, calcium hydroxide is added to the water.

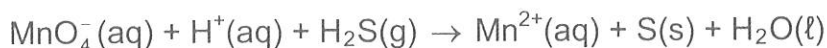


- 8.4 Define the term *concentration*. (2)
- 8.5 Calculate the concentration of the acid AFTER it was spilled in the pond. (4)
- 8.6 Use calculations to determine if 120 g of calcium hydroxide will be sufficient to react completely with ALL the acid in the pond. (6)
- [17]**



QUESTION 9 (Start on a new page.)

The reaction between permanganate ions (MnO_4^-) and hydrogen sulphide (H_2S) is given below.

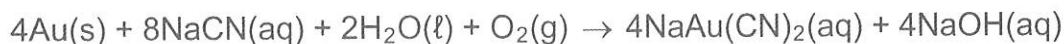


- 9.1 Define *reduction* in terms of oxidation numbers. (2)
- 9.2 Determine the oxidation number of manganese in the permanganate ion. (1)
- 9.3 Write down the FORMULA of the substance that undergoes oxidation. (1)
- 9.4 Explain the answer to QUESTION 9.3 in terms of oxidation numbers. (2)
- 9.5 Write down the FORMULA for the oxidising agent. (1)
- 9.6 Write down the oxidation half-reaction. (2)
- 9.7 Use the ion-electron method and write down the balanced net ionic equation. (3)
- [12]**

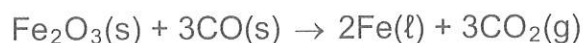
QUESTION 10 (Start on a new page.)

Gold and iron extraction are important mining processes in South Africa. Refining takes place according to the following reactions:

Gold is dissolved using cyanide ions (CN^-) to extract it from the ore:



Iron(III)oxide is burned in a furnace in the presence of CO:



- 10.1 Name TWO disadvantages of deep-shaft mining in comparison with open-cast mining. (2)
- 10.2 Write down the FORMULA of the substance that is reduced in the reaction used to extract gold. (1)
- 10.3 Use oxidation numbers to explain how you arrived at the answer to QUESTION 10.2. (1)
- 10.4 Write the reduction half-reaction for the iron extraction reaction. (2)
- 10.5 Calculate the percentage of iron present in Fe_2O_3 . (2)
- 10.6 Only 65% of the ore contains iron. If 2 500 kg of ore is used, calculate the mass of iron that can be extracted from the ore. (2)
- [10]**

TOTAL: 150



**DATA FOR PHYSICAL SCIENCES GRADE 11
PAPER 2 (CHEMISTRY)**

**GEGEWENS VIR FISIESE WETENSAPPE GRAAD 11
VRAESTEL 2 (CHEMIE)**

TABLE 1: PHYSICAL CONSTANTS/TABEL 1: FISIESE KONSTANTES

NAME/NAAM	SYMBOL/SIMBOOL	VALUE/WAARDE
Avogadro's constant <i>Avogadro-konstante</i>	N_A	$6,02 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$
Molar gas constant <i>Molêre gaskonstante</i>	R	$8,31 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
Standard pressure <i>Standaarddruk</i>	p^θ	$1,013 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$
Molar gas volume at STP <i>Molêre gasvolume by STD</i>	V_m	$22,4 \text{ dm}^3\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
Standard temperature <i>Standaardtemperatuur</i>	T^θ	273 K

TABLE 2: FORMULAE/TABEL 2: FORMULES

$\frac{p_1 V_1}{T_1} = \frac{p_2 V_2}{T_2}$	$pV = nRT$
$n = \frac{m}{M}$	$n = \frac{N}{N_A}$
$n = \frac{V}{V_m}$	$c = \frac{n}{V}$ OR/OF $c = \frac{m}{MV}$



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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
(I)	(II)											(III)	(IV)	(V)	(VI)	(VII)	(VIII)
1 H 1	2 He 4	3 Li 7	4 Be 9	5 B 11	6 C 12	7 N 14	8 O 16	9 F 19	10 Ne 20	11 Na 23	12 Mg 24	13 Al 27	14 Si 28	15 P 31	16 S 32	17 Cl 35,5	18 Ar 40
19 K 39	20 Ca 40	21 Sc 45	22 Ti 48	23 V 51	24 Cr 52	25 Mn 55	26 Fe 56	27 Co 59	28 Ni 59	29 Cu 63,5	30 Zn 65	31 Ga 70	32 Ge 73	33 As 75	34 Se 79	35 Br 80	36 Kr 84
37 Rb 86	38 Sr 88	39 Y 89	40 Zr 91	41 Nb 92	42 Mo 96	43 Tc 98	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	57 La 139	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 226	88 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	103 Lr	
		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		

Atomic number
Atoomgetal

Electronegativity
Elektronegatiwiteit

29
Cu
63,5

Symbol
Simbool

Approximate relative atomic mass
Benaderde relatiewe atoommassa



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

Half-reactions/Halfreaksies	E° (V)
$F_2(g) + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons 2F^-$	+ 2,87
$Co^{3+} + e^- \rightleftharpoons Co^{2+}$	+ 1,81
$H_2O_2 + 2H^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons 2H_2O$	+1,77
$MnO_4^- + 8H^+ + 5e^- \rightleftharpoons Mn^{2+} + 4H_2O$	+ 1,51
$Cl_2(g) + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons 2Cl^-$	+ 1,36
$Cr_2O_7^{2-} + 14H^+ + 6e^- \rightleftharpoons 2Cr^{3+} + 7H_2O$	+ 1,33
$O_2(g) + 4H^+ + 4e^- \rightleftharpoons 2H_2O$	+ 1,23
$MnO_2 + 4H^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Mn^{2+} + 2H_2O$	+ 1,23
$Pt^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Pt$	+ 1,20
$Br_2(l) + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons 2Br^-$	+ 1,07
$NO_3^- + 4H^+ + 3e^- \rightleftharpoons NO(g) + 2H_2O$	+ 0,96
$Hg^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Hg(l)$	+ 0,85
$Ag^+ + e^- \rightleftharpoons Ag$	+ 0,80
$NO_3^- + 2H^+ + e^- \rightleftharpoons NO_2(g) + H_2O$	+ 0,80
$Fe^{3+} + e^- \rightleftharpoons Fe^{2+}$	+ 0,77
$O_2(g) + 2H^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons H_2O_2$	+ 0,68
$I_2 + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons 2I^-$	+ 0,54
$Cu^+ + e^- \rightleftharpoons Cu$	+ 0,52
$SO_2 + 4H^+ + 4e^- \rightleftharpoons S + 2H_2O$	+ 0,45
$2H_2O + O_2 + 4e^- \rightleftharpoons 4OH^-$	+ 0,40
$Cu^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Cu$	+ 0,34
$SO_4^{2-} + 4H^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons SO_2(g) + 2H_2O$	+ 0,17
$Cu^{2+} + e^- \rightleftharpoons Cu^+$	+ 0,16
$Sn^{4+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Sn^{2+}$	+ 0,15
$S + 2H^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons H_2S(g)$	+ 0,14
$2H^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons H_2(g)$	0,00
$Fe^{3+} + 3e^- \rightleftharpoons Fe$	- 0,06
$Pb^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Pb$	- 0,13
$Sn^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Sn$	- 0,14
$Ni^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Ni$	- 0,27
$Co^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Co$	- 0,28
$Cd^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Cd$	- 0,40
$Cr^{3+} + e^- \rightleftharpoons Cr^{2+}$	- 0,41
$Fe^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Fe$	- 0,44
$Cr^{3+} + 3e^- \rightleftharpoons Cr$	- 0,74
$Zn^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Zn$	- 0,76
$2H_2O + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons H_2(g) + 2OH^-$	- 0,83
$Cr^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Cr$	- 0,91
$Mn^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Mn$	- 1,18
$Al^{3+} + 3e^- \rightleftharpoons Al$	- 1,66
$Mg^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Mg$	- 2,36
$Na^+ + e^- \rightleftharpoons Na$	- 2,71
$Ca^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Ca$	- 2,87
$Sr^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Sr$	- 2,89
$Ba^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Ba$	- 2,90
$Cs^+ + e^- \rightleftharpoons Cs$	- 2,92
$K^+ + e^- \rightleftharpoons K$	- 2,93
$Li^+ + e^- \rightleftharpoons Li$	- 3,05

Increasing oxidising ability/Toenemende oksiderende vermoë

Increasing reducing ability/Toenemende reduserende vermoë



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

Half-reactions/Halfreaksies	E^{\ominus} (V)
$\text{Li}^+ + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Li}$	- 3,05
$\text{K}^+ + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{K}$	- 2,93
$\text{Cs}^+ + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Cs}$	- 2,92
$\text{Ba}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Ba}$	- 2,90
$\text{Sr}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Sr}$	- 2,89
$\text{Ca}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Ca}$	- 2,87
$\text{Na}^+ + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Na}$	- 2,71
$\text{Mg}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Mg}$	- 2,36
$\text{Al}^{3+} + 3e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Al}$	- 1,66
$\text{Mn}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Mn}$	- 1,18
$\text{Cr}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Cr}$	- 0,91
$2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_2(\text{g}) + 2\text{OH}^-$	- 0,83
$\text{Zn}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Zn}$	- 0,76
$\text{Cr}^{3+} + 3e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Cr}$	- 0,74
$\text{Fe}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Fe}$	- 0,44
$\text{Cr}^{3+} + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Cr}^{2+}$	- 0,41
$\text{Cd}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Cd}$	- 0,40
$\text{Co}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Co}$	- 0,28
$\text{Ni}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Ni}$	- 0,27
$\text{Sn}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Sn}$	- 0,14
$\text{Pb}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Pb}$	- 0,13
$\text{Fe}^{3+} + 3e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Fe}$	- 0,06
$2\text{H}^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_2(\text{g})$	0,00
$\text{S} + 2\text{H}^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_2\text{S}(\text{g})$	+ 0,14
$\text{Sn}^{4+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Sn}^{2+}$	+ 0,15
$\text{Cu}^{2+} + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Cu}^+$	+ 0,16
$\text{SO}_4^{2-} + 4\text{H}^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{SO}_2(\text{g}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+ 0,17
$\text{Cu}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Cu}$	+ 0,34
$2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{O}_2 + 4e^- \rightleftharpoons 4\text{OH}^-$	+ 0,40
$\text{SO}_2 + 4\text{H}^+ + 4e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{S} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+ 0,45
$\text{Cu}^+ + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Cu}$	+ 0,52
$\text{I}_2 + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons 2\text{I}^-$	+ 0,54
$\text{O}_2(\text{g}) + 2\text{H}^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_2\text{O}_2$	+ 0,68
$\text{Fe}^{3+} + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Fe}^{2+}$	+ 0,77
$\text{NO}_3^- + 2\text{H}^+ + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{NO}_2(\text{g}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}$	+ 0,80
$\text{Ag}^+ + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Ag}$	+ 0,80
$\text{Hg}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Hg}(\text{l})$	+ 0,85
$\text{NO}_3^- + 4\text{H}^+ + 3e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{NO}(\text{g}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+ 0,96
$\text{Br}_2(\text{l}) + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons 2\text{Br}^-$	+ 1,07
$\text{Pt}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Pt}$	+ 1,20
$\text{MnO}_2 + 4\text{H}^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Mn}^{2+} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+ 1,23
$\text{O}_2(\text{g}) + 4\text{H}^+ + 4e^- \rightleftharpoons 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+ 1,23
$\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-} + 14\text{H}^+ + 6e^- \rightleftharpoons 2\text{Cr}^{3+} + 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+ 1,33
$\text{Cl}_2(\text{g}) + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons 2\text{Cl}^-$	+ 1,36
$\text{MnO}_4^- + 8\text{H}^+ + 5e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Mn}^{2+} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+ 1,51
$\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + 2\text{H}^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+ 1,77
$\text{Co}^{3+} + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Co}^{2+}$	+ 1,81
$\text{F}_2(\text{g}) + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons 2\text{F}^-$	+ 2,87

Increasing oxidising ability/Toenemende oksiderende vermoë

Increasing reducing ability/Toenemende reduserende vermoë

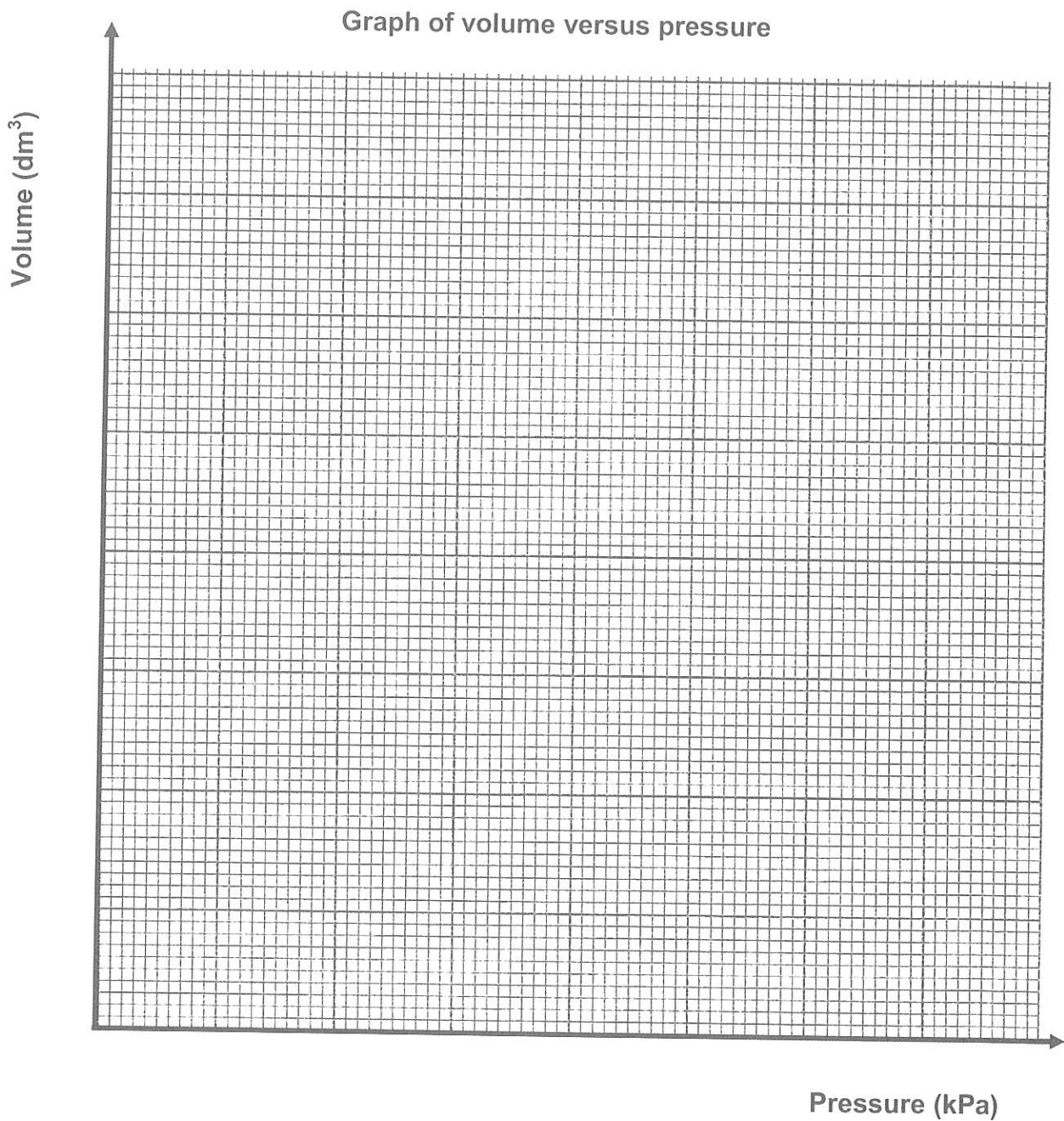


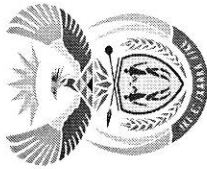
ANSWER SHEET

SUBMIT THIS SHEET WITH THE ANSWER BOOK.

NAME _____ CLASS _____

QUESTION 4.3





basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE/
NACIONALE
SENIOR SERTIFIKAAT**

GRADE/GRAAD 11

**PHYSICAL SCIENCES: CHEMISTRY (P2)
FISIESE WETenskAPPE: CHEMIE (V2)**

NOVEMBER 2018

MARKING GUIDELINES/NASiENRiGLYNE

MARKS/PUNTE: 150

These marking guidelines consist of 16 pages.
Hierdie nasienriglyne bestaan uit 16 bladsye.

QUESTION 1/VRAAAG 1

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

QUESTION 2/VRAG 2

- 2.1 Chemical bond is mutual attraction between two atoms resulting from the simultaneous attraction between their nuclei and (outer) electrons. ✓✓
Chemiese binding is die wedersydse aantekking tussen twee atome as gevolg van die gelyktydige aantekking tussen hulle kerne en (buite)-elektrone. (2)
- 2.2.1 $\text{H} \overset{\ominus}{\underset{\ominus}{\text{O}}} \text{:N}$ ✓✓ (2)
- 2.2.2 $\begin{array}{c} \text{:} \\ \text{:} \\ \text{O} \\ \text{:} \\ \text{H} \end{array}$ ✓✓ (2)
- 2.3 Linear ✓
Lineêr (1)
- 2.4 $3 - 2.5 = 0.5$ ✓ (1)
- 2.5 Polar ✓
Polêr (1)
- 2.6 CN has a higher order bond/triple bond with more orbitals overlapping ✓ than CH, which is a single bond. ✓ Thus CN bond needs more energy to break.
CN het 'n hoër orde/drievoudige binding met meer orbitale wat oorvleuel as die CN enkel binding. Dus benodig die CN-binding meer energie om te breek. (2)
- 2.7 CN has a longer bond length than CH ✓ because the H atom is smaller than the N atom. ✓
CN het 'n groter bindingslengte as CH omdat die H-atom kleiner as die N-atom is (2)

2.8 Yes/Ja ✓ (1)

2.9



- HCN has polar molecules with dipole-dipole forces. ✓
 - H₂O has polar molecules with hydrogen bonds (dipole-dipole forces). ✓
 - If the forces are of the same order/comparable the substances will dissolve. ✓
- OR
- Both molecules are polar ✓
 - HCN has dipole-dipole forces and H₂O has (dipole-dipole forces) hydrogen bonds ✓
 - Like dissolve like. ✓
 - HCN het polêre molekules met dipool-dipoolkragte.
 - H₂O het polêre molekules met waterstofbindings.
 - Indien die intermolekulêre kragte van dieselfde orde is, sal stowwe oplos
- OR
- Beide molekules is polêr ✓
 - HCN het dipool-dipool kragte en H₂O het (dipool-dipool kragte) waterstofbindings ✓
 - Soort los op in soort ✓

(3)
 [17]

QUESTION 3/VRAG 3

- 3.1
- NH₃ has hydrogen bonds between the molecules ✓
 - N₂ has London forces/induced dipole forces ✓
 - NH₃ has stronger intermolecular forces than N₂ and therefore a higher boiling point than N₂ ✓
- OR
- N₂ has weaker intermolecular forces than NH₃ and therefore a lower boiling point than NH₃
 - (Accept: less energy requires to overcome weaker forces of H₂)
- OR
- NH₃ het waterstofbindings tussen die molekules
 - N₂ het Londonkragte/geïnduseerde dipoolkragte
 - NH₃ het sterker intermolekulêre kragte as N₂ en daarom 'n hoër kookpunt as N₂
- OR
- N₂ het swakker intermolekulêre kragte as NH₃ en daarom 'n laer kookpunt as NH₃
 - (Aanvaar: NH₃ vereis meer energie om sterker kragte te oorkom)
- 3.2 H₂ ✓ (1)

- 3.3
- H₂ and N₂ both have weak London forces/induced dipole forces ✓
 - N₂ is a larger molecule/has a greater molecular mass/has a larger surface area than H₂ ✓
 - and therefore N₂ has stronger intermolecular forces. ✓
- OR
- H₂ is a smaller molecule/has a smaller molecular mass/has a smaller surface area than N₂ ✓
 - and therefore H₂ has weaker intermolecular forces. ✓
 - H₂ en N₂ het beide swak Londonkragte/geïnduseerde dipoolkragte
 - N₂ is 'n groter molekule/groter molekulêre massa/groter oppervlaktearea as H₂
 - en daarom het N₂ sterker intermolekulêre kragte.
- OF
- H₂ is 'n kleiner molekule/het kleiner molekulêre massa/kleiner oppervlaktearea as N₂
 - en daarom swakker intermolekulêre kragte.

- 3.4
- H₂ ✓
- It has the weakest intermolecular forces/London forces ✓
- It has the lowest boiling point ✓
- OR
- It has the weakest intermolecular forces/London forces ✓
- Boiling point is inversely proportional to vapour pressure ✓
- Dit het die swakste intermolekulêre kragte
- Dit het die laagste kookpunt
- OF
- Dit het die swakste intermolekulêre kragte/Londonkragte
- Kookpunt is omgekeerd eweredig aan die dampdruk
- (3) [10]

QUESTION 4/VRAAG 4

- 4.1 Boyle's law/Boyle se wet ✓ (1)

4.2

Criteria for hypothesis/Riglyne vir hipotese	
The dependent and independent variables are stated correctly. Die afhanklike en onafhanklike veranderlikes korrek genoem.	✓
State the relationship between the dependent and independent variables. Stel die verwantskap tussen die afhanklike en onafhanklike veranderlike.	✓
Dependent variable/afhanklike veranderlike: volume	
Independent variable/onafhanklike veranderlike: pressure/druk	

Example/Voorbeeld:

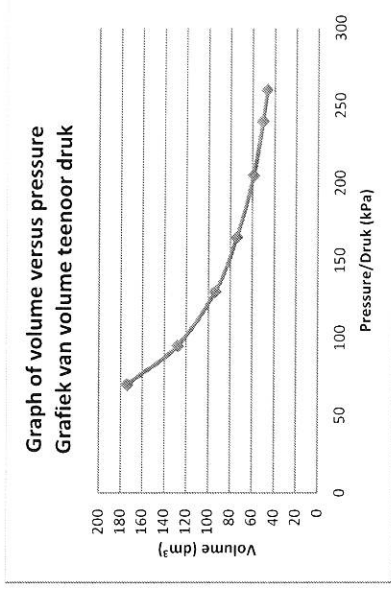
If the pressure of and enclosed gas increases the volume will decrease at constant temperature.

The pressure of an enclosed gas is inversely proportional to the volume it occupies if the temperature is kept constant.

Die druk van 'n ingeslote gas is omgekeerd eweredig aan die volume wat dit beslaan indien die temperatuur konstant gehou word.

Indien die druk van 'n ingeslote gas toeneem, sal die volume afneem. (2)

- 4.3



Refer to the last page of the memo for the graph drawn to scale
Verwys na die laaste bladsy van die memo vir die skaalgrafiek

Criteria for marking the graph/Nasienkriteria vir grafiek

Use of correct scale on both axis (If learners used table values as scale values maximum 1/3 for line drawn) Korrekte skaal op die asse (Indien leerders tabelwaardes as skaalwaardes gebruik maksimum 1/3 vir lyn getrek)	✓
At least five (5) points plotted correctly Ten minste vyf (5) punte korrek gestip	✓
Curve is drawn Kurve getrek	✓

(3)

4.4 Any set of values can be used from the table :

Enige stel waardes vanaf die tabel kan gebruik word:

$$p_1 V_1 = p_2 V_2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$70(174) = (300)V_2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$V_2 = 40,5 \text{ dm}^3 \quad \checkmark$$

(Accept/Aanvaar 40,32 – 40,8 dm³)

4.5 At high pressure a gas starts to deviate from ideal gas behaviour ✓

because the volume of the molecules of a gas and the intermolecular forces start to influence the measured value, causing it to be greater than the theoretical value calculated./Forces of repulsion between the gas particles prevents them from moving closer ✓

By hoë druk sal 'n gas begin afwyk van ideale gasgedrag want die volume van die gasdeeltjies en intermolekulêre kragte begin die waarde van die volume beïnvloed, wat veroorsaak dat die gemete waarde groter is as die berekende waarde./Afstotingskragte veroorsaak dat gasdeeltjies nie nader aan mekaar kan beweeg nie

4.6 Low/Laag ✓

4.7 Temperature is an indication of the average kinetic energy of the molecules of a gas. If the temperature of a gas decreases, the molecules move slower and closer together ✓ up to a point where the gas will start to condense ✓ and not behave like an ideal gas.

OR
The intermolecular forces of attraction becomes significant ✓ then the gas condenses. ✓

Temperatuur is die aanduiding van die gemiddelde kinetiese energie van die molekules van 'n gas. Indien die temperatuur afneem sal die molekules stadiger en nader aan mekaar beweeg tot by die punt waar die gas sal begin kondenseer sodat dit nie meer soos 'n ideale gas optree nie.

OR
Die intermolekulêre kragte word beduidend en dit veroorsaak dat die gas kondenseer.

4.8 $pV = nRT \quad \checkmark$

$$(70\,000)(174 \times 10^{-3}) = n(8,31)(293) \quad \checkmark$$

$$n = 5 \text{ moles} \quad \checkmark$$

QUESTION 5/VRAAG 5

5.1

$$n = \frac{m}{M}$$

$$n = \frac{160}{40} \quad \checkmark$$

$$n = 4 \text{ mole}$$

$$pV = nRT \quad \checkmark$$

$$(120\,000)V = (4)(8,31)(288) \quad \checkmark$$

$$V = 0,08 \text{ m}^3 \quad \checkmark$$

(4)

5.2 **POSITIVE MARKING FROM QUESTION 5.1**

POSITIEWE NASIEN VANAF VRAAG 5.1

OPTION 1/OPSIE 1

$$p_1 V_1 = p_2 V_2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{120(0,08)}{288} = \frac{240 V_2}{308} \quad \checkmark$$

$$V_2 = 0,043 \text{ m}^3 \quad \checkmark \quad (427,78 \text{ dm}^3)$$

$$\text{OPTION 2/OPSIE 2}$$

$$pV = nRT \quad \checkmark$$

$$(240\,000)V = (4)(8,31)(308) \quad \checkmark$$

$$V = 0,043 \text{ m}^3 \quad \checkmark \quad (426,58 \text{ dm}^3)$$

(4)

QUESTION 6/VRAAG 6

6.1.1 One mole is the amount of a substance having the same number of particles as there are atoms in 12 g carbon-12. ✓✓

Een mol is die stofhoeveelheid wat dieselfde getal deeltjies het as wat daar atome in 12 g koolstof-12 is.
[2 or 0]

(2)

6.1.2 $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 + 2\text{HCl} \rightarrow 2\text{NaCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CO}_2 \quad \checkmark$

(2)

6.1.3 **Mark allocation/Nasiennriglyne:**

- Formula for/ Formule vir volume ✓
- Substitution of 0,306 and 24,45 ✓/Vervanging van 0,306 en 24,45 ✓
- Using ratio/Gebruik verhouding ✓
- Formula for/ Formule vir mass ✓
- Substitutions of moles ✓ and 106 ✓/Vervanging van mole en 106 ✓
- Answer with units/ Antwoord met eenheid ✓

$$n = \frac{V}{V_m} \quad \checkmark$$

$$n = \frac{0,306}{24,45} \quad \checkmark$$

$$n = 0,0125 \text{ mol of CO}_2$$



1 : 1 ✓ (use of the ratio/gebruik die verhouding)

$n = 0,0125 \text{ mol of Na}_2\text{CO}_3$

$$n = \frac{m}{M} \quad \checkmark$$

$$0,0125 = \frac{m}{106} \quad \checkmark$$

$$m = 1,33 \text{ g} \quad \checkmark \quad (1,325 - 1,33 \text{ g})$$

(7)

6.1.4 POSITIVE MARKING FROM QUESTION 6.3

POSITIEWE NASIEN VANAF VRAAG 6.3

OPTION 1/OPSIE 1

$$\% \text{CaCO}_3 \text{ unreacted} = \frac{1,5 - 1,33}{1,5} \times 100 \quad \checkmark$$

$$= 11,33\% \quad \checkmark \quad (11,33\% - 11,67\%)$$

OPTION 2/OPSIE 2

$$\% \text{CaCO}_3 \text{ reacted} = \frac{1,33}{1,5} \times 100 = 88,67\% \quad \checkmark$$

$$\% \text{ unreacted} = 100 - 88,67 = 11,33\% \quad \checkmark$$

OPTION 3/OPSIE 3

$$n = \frac{m}{M}$$

$$n = \frac{1,5}{106}$$

$$n = 0,0142 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{initial mol} - \text{reacted mol} = 0,0142 - 0,0125 = 0,0017 \text{ mol unreacted}$$

$$\% \text{CaCO}_3 \text{ unreacted} = \frac{0,0017}{0,0142} \times 100 = 11,97\% \quad \checkmark$$

6.2.1 Sulphuric acid \checkmark
Swawe/suur

(2)

(1)

6.2.2

Mark allocation/Punte toekenning:

- Any one of the formulae/Enige een van formules \checkmark
- Substitution of/Vervanging van 3 g (5 g – 2 g) \checkmark
- Ratio/Verhouding 1:1 \checkmark
- Substitution of moles and volume in dm^3 /Vervanging van mol en volume in dm^3 \checkmark
- Answer with units/Antwoord met eenheid \checkmark

OPTION 1/OPSIE 1

$$n = \frac{m}{M}$$

$$= \frac{3}{65} \quad \checkmark$$

$$= 0,0462 \text{ mol of Zn}$$

Ratio Zn : H_2SO_4
1 : 1 \checkmark

$$n(\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4) = 0,0462 \text{ mol}$$

$$c = \frac{n}{V}$$

$$= \frac{0,0462}{0,05} \quad \checkmark$$

$$= 0,92 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3} \quad \checkmark$$

OPTION 2/OPSIE 2

$$n = \frac{m}{M}$$

$$= \frac{3}{65} \quad \checkmark$$

$$= 0,0462 \text{ mol of Zn}$$

Ratio Zn : H_2SO_4
1 : 1 \checkmark

$$n(\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4) = 0,0462 \text{ mol}$$

$$m = nM$$

$$= (0,0462)(98) \quad \checkmark$$

$$= 4,5276 \text{ g of } \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$$

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

$$= \frac{4,5276}{(98)(0,05)} \quad \checkmark$$

$$= 0,92 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3} \quad \checkmark$$

\checkmark any one of the two formula/Enige een van formules

\checkmark any one of the two formula/Enige een van formules

OPTION 3/OPSIE 3

$$n = \frac{m}{M}$$

$$= \frac{5}{65} \quad \checkmark$$

$$= 0,0769 \text{ mol of Zn initial}$$

$$n = \frac{m}{M}$$

$$= \frac{2}{65} \quad \checkmark$$

$$= 0,0308 \text{ mol of Zn final}$$

$$n_{\text{used}} = 0,0769 - 0,0308 = 0,0461 \text{ mol}$$

Ratio Zn : H_2SO_4
1 : 1 \checkmark

$$n(\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4) = 0,0461 \text{ mol}$$

$$c = \frac{n}{V}$$

$$= \frac{0,0461}{0,05} \quad \checkmark$$

$$= 0,92 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3} \quad \checkmark$$

\checkmark any one of the two formula/Enige een van formules

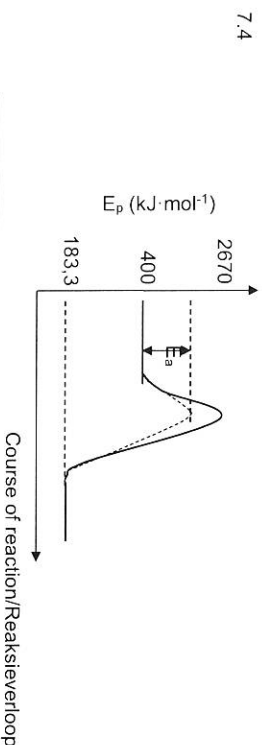
(5)

QUESTION 7/VRAAG 7

7.1 The minimum energy needed for a reaction to take place. ✓✓
Die minimum energie benodig vir die reaksie om plaas te vind.
[2 or 0]

7.2 More energy is released than absorbed OR energy of products is less than energy of reactants OR $\Delta H < 0$ OR ΔH is negative ✓
Meer energie word afggee as opgeneem OF energie van die produkte is minder as die energie van reaktante OF $\Delta H < 0$ OF ΔH is negatief
(1)

7.3 $\Delta H = H_{\text{products}} - H_{\text{reactants}}$
 $= 183,3 - 400$ ✓
 $= -216,7 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ ✓
(3)



Criteria for marking/Nasienkriteria	
Lower curved line/Laer kurwe lyn	✓
Lower activation energy indicated	✓
Laer aktiveringsenergie aangedui	

(2)

7.5 One mole of any gas occupies the same volume at the same temperature and pressure. ✓✓
Een mol van enige gas beslaan dieselfde volume by dieselfde temperatuur en druk.
[2 or 0]

[19]

7.6

	4NH ₃	5O ₂	4NO	6H ₂ O	
Initial vol	6	9	0	0	
Change in vol	6	7,5	6	9	Ratio ✓
Final vol	0	1,5	6	9	

Total volume = 1,5 + 6 + 9 = 16,5 dm³ ✓

OPTION 1/OPSIE 1

Mol ratio 4 : 5 : 4 : 6 from balanced equation
Mol verhouding 4 : 5 : 4 : 6 vanuit gebalanseerde vergelyking

Volume ratio reacting 6 : 7,5 : 6 : 9 ✓
Volume verhouding wat reageer 6 : 7,5 : 6 : 9

O₂ in excess/in oormaat
Only/Slegs 7,5 dm³ of/van 9 dm³ reacts/reageer
9 - 7,5 = 1,5 dm³ ✓

Total volume at the end of reaction = (6 + 9) + 1,5 = 16,5 dm³ ✓
Totale volume aan die einde van die reaksie = 6 + 9 + 1,5 = 16,5 dm³
(4)

7.7

$$n = \frac{m}{M}$$

$$n(\text{H}) = \frac{1,59}{1} = 1,59 \text{ mol}$$

$$n(\text{N}) = \frac{22,2}{14} = 1,5857 \text{ mol}$$

$$n(\text{O}) = \frac{76,2}{16} = 4,7625 \text{ mol}$$

H	:	N	:	O	
1,59	:	1,5857	:	4,7625	
1,5857	:	1,5857	:	1,5857	✓ divide by smallest number/ deel deur kleinste getal
1	:	1	:	3	

Empirical formula/Empiriese formule is HNO₃ ✓
(5)

[19]

QUESTION 8/IVRAAG 8

- 8.1 A hydroxide ion can act as proton acceptor. ✓✓
'n Hidroksiedioon kan optree as protonontvanger. (2)
- 8.2 Dative covalent bond ✓
Datiefkovalente binding (1)
- 8.3 $\text{HC}\ell(\text{aq}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}(\ell) \checkmark \rightarrow \text{H}_3\text{O}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{Cl}^-(\text{aq}) \checkmark$
OR/OF
 $\text{HC}\ell(\text{aq}) + \text{NH}_3(\text{g}) \checkmark \rightarrow \text{NH}_4^+(\text{aq}) + \text{Cl}^-(\text{aq}) \checkmark$ (2)
- 8.4 Concentration is the amount of solute per litre of solution. ✓✓
Konsentrasie is die hoeveelheid opgeloste stof per liter van 'n oplossing.
OR/OF
Concentration is the number of moles of a substance per dm^3 of solution.
Konsentrasie is die aantal mol van 'n stof per dm^3 –oplossing. (2)

8.5

<p>OPTION 1/OPSIE 1</p> $c = \frac{n}{V}$ $0,75 = \frac{n}{5} \checkmark$ $n = 3,75 \text{ mol}$ $c = \frac{n}{V}$ $= \frac{3,75}{1000} \checkmark$ $= 3,75 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3} \checkmark$	<p>OPTION 2/OPSIE 2</p> $c_1V_1 = c_2V_2 \checkmark$ $(0,75)(5) \checkmark = c_2(1000) \checkmark$ $c_2 = 3,75 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3} \checkmark$ <p>OPTION 3/OPSIE 3</p> $\frac{\checkmark 5}{1000} = \frac{\checkmark c}{0,75}$ $c = 3,75 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3} \checkmark$
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

8.6 **Mark allocation/Punte toekenning**

- Usage of formula(e) of $c = n/V$ and/or $n = m/M$
- Usage or calculation of number of moles (3,75 mol) of HNO_3
- Ratio/Verhouding 2:1
- Usage of $74 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ in formula $n = m/M$
- Answer/Antwoord
- Correct conclusion/Korrekte gevolgtrekking

OPTION 1/OPSIE 1

$$c = \frac{n}{V}$$

$$0,75 = \frac{n}{5}$$

$$n = 3,75 \text{ mol} \checkmark$$

Ratio $\text{HNO}_3 : \text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$

$$2 : 1 \checkmark$$

$$n(\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2) = 1,875 \text{ mol}$$

$$n = \frac{m}{M}$$

$$1,875 = \frac{m}{74} \checkmark$$

$$m = 138,75 \text{ g} \checkmark$$

No, it is insufficient. ✓
Nee, dit is nie genoeg nie

**POSITIVE MARKING FROM 8.5
POSITIEWE NASIEN VANAF 8.5**

OPTION 3/OPSIE 3

$$n = \frac{m}{M}$$

$$n = \frac{120}{74} \checkmark$$

$$n = 1,62 \text{ mol}$$

$$n = cV$$

$$= 3,75 \times 10^{-3}(1000)$$

$$= 3,75 \text{ mol} \checkmark$$

$\text{HNO}_3 : \text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$

$$2 : 1 \checkmark$$

$$n(\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2) = \frac{1}{2}(3,75)$$

$$= 1,875 \text{ mol} \checkmark$$

$$1,875 > 1,62 \text{ mol}$$

No it is insufficient ✓
Nee dis nie genoeg nie

**POSITIVE MARKING FROM 8.5
POSITIEWE NASIEN VANAF 8.5**

OPTION 2/OPSIE 2

$$c = \frac{n}{V}$$

$$3,75 \times 10^{-3} = \frac{n}{1000}$$

$$n = 3,75 \text{ mol} \checkmark$$

Ratio $\text{HNO}_3 : \text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$

$$2 : 1 \checkmark$$

$$n(\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2) = 1,875 \text{ mol}$$

$$n = \frac{m}{M}$$

$$1,875 = \frac{m}{74} \checkmark$$

$$m = 138,75 \text{ g} \checkmark$$

No, it is insufficient. ✓
Nee, dit is nie genoeg nie

**POSITIVE MARKING FROM 8.5
POSITIEWE NASIEN VANAF 8.5**

OPTION 3/OPSIE 3

$$n = \frac{m}{M}$$

$$n = \frac{120}{74} \checkmark$$

$$n = 1,62 \text{ mol}$$

$$n = cV$$

$$= 3,75 \times 10^{-3}(1000)$$

$$= 3,75 \text{ mol} \checkmark$$

$\text{HNO}_3 : \text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$

$$2 : 1 \checkmark$$

$$n(\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2) = \frac{1}{2}(3,75)$$

$$= 1,875 \text{ mol} \checkmark$$

$$1,875 > 1,62 \text{ mol}$$

No it is insufficient ✓
Nee dis nie genoeg nie

QUESTION 9/VRAAG 9

- 9.1 Reduction is a decrease in oxidation number ✓✓
Reduksie is die afname in oksidasiegetalle (2)
- 9.2 Mn is +7 / Mn⁷⁺ ✓ (1)
- 9.3 H₂S / S²⁻ ✓ (1)
- 9.4 The oxidation number of S increases ✓ from -2 to 0 ✓
Die oksidasiegetal van S neem toe van -2 na 0 (2)
- 9.5 MnO₄⁻ / Mn⁷⁺ ✓ (1)
- 9.6 H₂S(g) → S + 2H⁺ + 2e⁻ ✓✓ (2)
- 9.7
$$\text{H}_2\text{S} \rightarrow \text{S} + 2\text{H}^+ + 2\text{e}^-$$

$$\text{MnO}_4^- + 8\text{H}^+ + 5\text{e}^- \rightarrow 2\text{Mn}^{2+} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O} \quad \checkmark$$

$$2\text{MnO}_4^- + 5\text{H}_2\text{S} + 6\text{H}^+ \rightarrow 2\text{Mn}^{2+} + 5\text{S} + 8\text{H}_2\text{O} \quad \checkmark$$
 balancing ✓ equation (3)
[12]

QUESTION 10/VRAAG 10

- 10.1 • Dangerous for workers because they can be trapped underground. ✓
 • Sinkholes ✓
 (Any relevant answer)
 • *Gevaarlik vir werkers want hulle kan ondergronds vasgekeer word*
 • Sinkgate
 (*Enige relevante antwoord*) (2)
- 10.2 O₂ ✓ (1)
- 10.3 Oxidation number of O decreases from 0 (in O₂) to -2 (in NaOH) ✓
Die oksidasiegetal van O neem af van 0 (in O₂) na -2 (in NaOH) (1)
- 10.4 Fe³⁺ + 3e⁻ → Fe ✓✓ (2)
- 10.5
$$\% \text{Fe} = \frac{2(56)}{160} \times 100\% \quad \checkmark$$

$$= 70\% \quad \checkmark$$
 (2)
- 10.6
$$m(\text{Fe}) = (0,65)(2\,500) \quad \checkmark$$
 or/of
$$\frac{55}{100}(2\,500)$$

$$= 1\,625 \text{ kg Fe extracted/original} \quad \checkmark$$
 (Accept/Aanvaar 1,625 x 10⁶ g) (2)
[10]
- TOTAL/TOTAAL: 150**

**SUBMIT THIS SHEET WITH THE ANSWER BOOK/
 LEWER SAAM MET DIE ANTWOORDEBOEK IN**

NAME/NAAM _____ CLASS/KLAS _____
 QUESTION/VRAAG 4.3

