## Section A

		Answer all questions in the spaces provided.
1		The rate of hydrolysis of an ester <b>X</b> (HCOOCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub> ) was studied in alkaline conditions at a given temperature. The rate was found to be first order with respect to the ester and first order with respect to hydroxide ions.
1	(a) (i)	Name ester X.
		(1 mark)
1	(a) (ii)	Using <b>X</b> to represent the ester, write a rate equation for this hydrolysis reaction.
		(1 mark)
1	(a) (iii)	When the initial concentration of <b>X</b> was $0.024~\text{mol}\text{dm}^{-3}$ and the initial concentration of hydroxide ions was $0.035~\text{mol}\text{dm}^{-3}$ , the initial rate of the reaction was $8.5~\text{x}~10^{-5}~\text{mol}\text{dm}^{-3}~\text{s}^{-1}$ . Calculate a value for the rate constant at this temperature and give its units.
		Calculation
		Units
		(3 marks)
1	(a) (iv)	In a second experiment at the same temperature, water was added to the original reaction mixture so that the total volume was doubled.  Calculate the initial rate of reaction in this second experiment.
		(1 mark)



1	(a) (v)	In a third experiment at the same temperature, the concentration of <b>X</b> was half that used in the experiment in part <b>1</b> (a) (iii) and the concentration of hydroxide ions was three times the original value.  Calculate the initial rate of reaction in this third experiment.					
		(1 mark)					
1	(a) (vi)	State the effect, if any, on the value of the rate constant <i>k</i> when the temperature is lowered but all other conditions are kept constant. Explain your answer.					
		Explanation					
		(2 marks)					
1	(b)	Compound A reacts with compound B as shown by the overall equation					
		$A + 3B \rightarrow AB_3$					
		The rate equation for the reaction is					
		$rate = k[A][B]^2$					
		A suggested mechanism for the reaction is					
		Step 1 A + B $\rightarrow$ AB Step 2 AB + B $\rightarrow$ AB <sub>2</sub> Step 3 AB <sub>2</sub> + B $\rightarrow$ AB <sub>3</sub>					
		Deduce which one of the three steps is the rate-determining step.  Explain your answer.					
		Rate-determining step					
		Explanation					
		(2 marks)					

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2 Gases P and Q react as shown in the following equation.

$$2P(g) + 2Q(g) \longrightarrow R(g) + S(g)$$

The initial rate of the reaction was measured in a series of experiments at a constant temperature. The following rate equation was determined.

rate = 
$$k[\mathbf{P}]^2[\mathbf{Q}]$$

2 (a) Complete the table of data for the reaction between P and Q.

Experiment	Initial [ <b>P</b> ]/moldm <sup>-3</sup>	Initial [ <b>Q</b> ]/moldm <sup>-3</sup>	Initial rate / mol dm <sup>-3</sup> s <sup>-1</sup>	
1	$2.5 \times 10^{-2}$	1.8 × 10 <sup>-2</sup>	5.0 × 10 <sup>-5</sup>	
<b>2</b> 7.5 × 10 <sup>-2</sup>		1.8 × 10 <sup>-2</sup>		
3	5.0 × 10 <sup>-2</sup>		5.0 × 10 <sup>-5</sup>	
4		5.4 × 10 <sup>-2</sup>	$4.5 \times 10^{-4}$	

(Space for working) .....

(3 marks)

2 (b)	Use the data from Experiment 1 to calculate a value for the rate constant $(k)$ at this temperature. Deduce the units of $k$ .
	Calculation
	Units
	(3 marks)



6 (a)	In the presence of the catalyst rhodium, the reaction between NO and H <sub>2</sub> occurs
	according to the following equation.

$$2NO(g) + 2H_2(g) \longrightarrow N_2(g) + 2H_2O(g)$$

The kinetics of the reaction were investigated and the rate equation was found to be

rate = 
$$k[NO]^2[H_2]$$

The initial rate of reaction was  $6.2 \times 10^{-6} \, \text{mol dm}^{-3} \, \text{s}^{-1}$  when the initial concentration of NO was  $2.9 \times 10^{-2} \, \text{mol dm}^{-3}$  and the initial concentration of H<sub>2</sub> was  $2.3 \times 10^{-2} \, \text{mol dm}^{-3}$ .

6 (a) (i)	Calculate the	value of the rate	constant under these	conditions and	give its units
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Calculation	
Units	
Units	
	(3 marks)

0 (a) (ii)	conditions but with the concentrations of NO and of H <sub>2</sub> both doubled from their original values.

(1 mark)

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6 (b)	Using the rate equation and the overall equation, the following three-step mechanism
	for the reaction was suggested. X and Y are intermediate species.

Step 1 NO + NO 
$$\longrightarrow$$
 X

Step 2 
$$X + H_2 \longrightarrow Y$$

Step 3 
$$Y + H_2 \longrightarrow N_2 + 2H_2O$$

Suggest which  ${\bf one}$  of the three steps is the rate-determining step.

Explain your answer.

Rate-determining ste	ep	

xplanation	


(0	
(2 marks)	
,	

(Extra space)	 	 	

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