

# Preparing to begin A-level Chemistry at Hereford Sixth Form College

## INTRODUCTION

These pages aim to make sure that your knowledge and understanding from GCSE have put you in a good place to begin the A-level work next year. They focus on topics from GCSE and key skills (especially maths skills) which will continue to be really important as you move on to a broader and deeper understanding at A-level.

- This work is for you to have a go at, and to check yourself: you won't be handing this in to us.
- The text of this document discusses a few topics, most of which you probably know something about already. At the end of each section there are some **Questions** for you to try.
- You can get worked answers to the questions from us, if you send an email to [pae@hereford.ac.uk](mailto:pae@hereford.ac.uk). These answers will let you check what you've done but also help you see what to do if you get stuck.
- **Don't worry** if you can't do some of the questions or if we seem to be assuming you know about things you've actually never heard of! We will go through all this stuff during the first year of the course. Just try and pick up as much as you can from this material now, as that will make your learning easier when you do the course next year.
- When you come to enrol at college, we will give you a different, short piece of work to do for your first lesson.

## CONTENTS

1. The Periodic Table
2. Atoms & Ions
3. Chemical Calculations
4. Structure and Bonding
5. Balancing Equations
6. Maths in Chemistry

## The Periodic Table

The Periodic Table is probably the single thing you will use more often than anything else as you progress with your chemistry. The good news is that you don't have to learn it by heart – you will have a data sheet in lessons, and in your exams, which includes the table and key numbers for each element. The more you use the table, the quicker you'll get at finding particular elements, and seeing the relationships between them. The table, as it appears on the A-level data sheet is included on the next page.

Key features of the periodic table include:

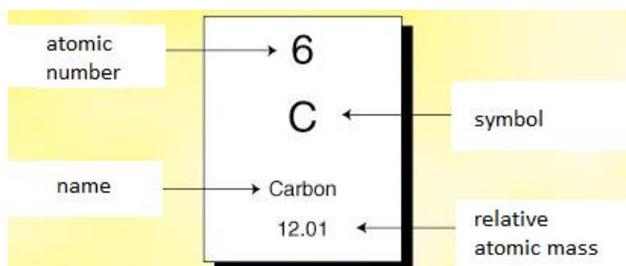
- It is organised with atoms placed **in order of increasing atomic number**.
- Atoms of elements in the same **period** (a horizontal row) have at least one electron in the shell corresponding to their period number. For example, you'll find calcium (atomic number 20) in the fourth row down (period 4), so you know that a calcium atom has at least one electron in the fourth shell.
- Elements in the same **group** (vertical column) all have the same number of electrons in their outermost shell. This number is the same as the group number shown in brackets across the top of the table (eg nitrogen is in group 5 so it has 5 outer shell electrons). The consequence is that elements in the same group have similar physical and chemical properties, although reactivity changes as you descend the group.
- At A level you will learn about the way electrons behave in atoms and this will give you an understanding of why the periodic table has the shape it does.

# The Periodic Table of the Elements

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(0)		
1 H hydrogen 1.0	2 He helium 4.0	3 Li lithium 6.9	4 Be beryllium 9.0	5 B boron 10.8	6 C carbon 12.0	7 N nitrogen 14.0	8 O oxygen 16.0	9 F fluorine 19.0	10 Ne neon 20.2
11 Na sodium 23.0	12 Mg magnesium 24.3	13 Al aluminium 27.0	14 Si silicon 28.1	15 P phosphorus 31.0	16 S sulfur 32.1	17 Cl chlorine 35.5	18 Ar argon 39.9	19 K potassium 39.1	20 Ca calcium 40.1
37 Rb rubidium 85.5	38 Sr strontium 87.6	39 Y yttrium 88.9	40 Zr zirconium 91.2	41 Nb niobium 92.9	42 Mo molybdenum 95.9	43 Tc technetium 99.9	44 Ru ruthenium 101.1	45 Rh rhodium 102.9	46 Pd palladium 106.4
55 Cs caesium 132.9	56 Ba barium 137.3	57-71 lanthanoids	72 Hf hafnium 178.5	73 Ta tantalum 180.9	74 W tungsten 183.8	75 Re rhenium 186.2	76 Os osmium 190.2	77 Ir iridium 192.2	78 Pt platinum 195.1
87 Fr francium	88 Ra radium	89-103 actinoids	104 Rf rutherfordium	105 Db dubnium	106 Sg seaborgium	107 Bh bohrium	108 Hs hassium	109 Mt meitnerium	110 Ds darmstadtium
111 Rg roentgenium	112 Cn copernicium	113 Nh nihonium	114 Fl flerovium	115 Mc moscovium	116 Lv livermorium	117 Ts tennessine	118 Og oganesson	119 Uue unbinilium	120 Uuo unbinilium
121 Uut ununtrium	122 Uuq ununquadium	123 Uub ununbium	124 Uuq ununquadium	125 Uub ununbium	126 Uuq ununquadium	127 Uub ununbium	128 Uuq ununquadium	129 Uub ununbium	130 Uuq ununquadium
131 Uuh ununhexium	132 Uuq ununquadium	133 Uub ununbium	134 Uuq ununquadium	135 Uub ununbium	136 Uuq ununquadium	137 Uub ununbium	138 Uuq ununquadium	139 Uub ununbium	140 Uuq ununquadium
141 Uut ununtrium	142 Uuq ununquadium	143 Uub ununbium	144 Uuq ununquadium	145 Uub ununbium	146 Uuq ununquadium	147 Uub ununbium	148 Uuq ununquadium	149 Uub ununbium	150 Uuq ununquadium
151 Uuh ununhexium	152 Uuq ununquadium	153 Uub ununbium	154 Uuq ununquadium	155 Uub ununbium	156 Uuq ununquadium	157 Uub ununbium	158 Uuq ununquadium	159 Uub ununbium	160 Uuq ununquadium
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171 Uuh ununhexium	172 Uuq ununquadium	173 Uub ununbium	174 Uuq ununquadium	175 Uub ununbium	176 Uuq ununquadium	177 Uub ununbium	178 Uuq ununquadium	179 Uub ununbium	180 Uuq ununquadium
181 Uut ununtrium	182 Uuq ununquadium	183 Uub ununbium	184 Uuq ununquadium	185 Uub ununbium	186 Uuq ununquadium	187 Uub ununbium	188 Uuq ununquadium	189 Uub ununbium	190 Uuq ununquadium

Key  
atomic number  
Symbol  
name  
relative atomic mass

Each element has its own square on the table which includes three key pieces of information:



The **atomic number** is the number of protons in the nucleus of an atom of that element. This number does not change in chemical reactions.

The **relative atomic mass** is the average mass of an atom of an element. More about this later.

### Questions 1

1. You've probably never met any rubidium (atomic number 37) but see if you can predict what sort of properties it might have, from its position in the table.
2. What do the following have in common, in terms of their electronic structures?
  - i. Magnesium and sulfur
  - ii. Boron and gallium

### Atoms and Ions

Atoms are made out of protons and neutrons (which are packed together in the nucleus) and electrons which occupy most of the space in the atom, outside the nucleus. You need to know the basic properties of these particles:

PARTICLE	RELATIVE MASS	CHARGE
Proton	1	+1
Neutron	1	0
Electron	approx. 1/2000	-1

A few key points:

- The number of electrons in a neutral atom is equal to the number of protons. Atoms have no charge because there are equal numbers of positive and negative charges, and protons and electrons have equal and opposite charges.
- The sum of the number of protons and the number of neutrons in an atom is called the **mass number**. This is written top left of the symbol

e.g. an atom with 16 protons is a sulfur atom (atomic number 16). If this atom has 17 neutrons, its mass number is 33, so it can be written as  $^{33}\text{S}$ .

- A simple subtraction sum of mass number – atomic number will determine the number of neutrons.
- The chemical properties of atoms are dominated by the electrostatic forces between the positively charged protons and negatively charged electrons. So neutrons, which have no charge, have only a small effect on chemical properties. For this reason you can get atoms of the same element, with virtually the same chemical properties but different numbers of neutrons. These are called **isotopes**.

**Ions** are particles formed when atoms lose or gain electrons (note that the number of protons and neutrons never changes in a *chemical* process). Since electrons are negatively charged, we can see that:

- Positive ions (also called **cations**) are formed when electrons are lost from an atom. e.g.  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$  is a magnesium ion, formed when a Mg atom loses two electrons.
- Negative ions (also called **anions**) are formed when extra electrons are gained by an atom. e.g.  $\text{Cl}^-$  is a chloride ion, formed when a chlorine atom gains an electron. (Notice – and try to get in the habit of following this pattern – the change in the spelling when an atom becomes a negative ion).

## Questions 2

1. Write down the symbols for these atoms, including the mass number (follow the example of  $^{33}\text{S}$ , above):

	Protons	Neutrons	Electrons
(i)	1	1	1
(ii)	26	30	26
(iii)	92	143	92

2. Write down how many protons, neutrons and electrons are in each of the following atoms:

(i)  $^{37}\text{Cl}$       (ii)  $^{94}\text{Mo}$

3. Write the name and the symbol for what you get when:

- (i) An oxygen atom gains two electrons.
- (ii) An aluminium atom loses three electrons

4. Write the full symbol, including the mass number and the charge, for particles with following compositions:

	Protons	Neutrons	Electrons
(i)	1	2	0
(ii)	35	46	36
(iii)	111	172	108

### Chemical Calculations

The **mass number** refers to a specific isotope. However – with rare exceptions – we are usually working in chemistry not with individual atoms but with enormous numbers of atoms (e.g. a mugful of neon gas contains around 10 000 000 000 000 000 000 atoms). These will generally include a mixture of isotopes (our mugful of neon is a mixture of  $^{20}\text{Ne}$ ,  $^{21}\text{Ne}$  and  $^{22}\text{Ne}$  atoms, for example).

So in most practical situations in chemistry, what we care about is the average mass of an atom of an element in the mixture we are working with, rather than the mass of any one individual isotope. Fortunately the relative amounts of each isotope are fairly constant everywhere on Earth (although the small differences that exist are interesting and sometimes useful to measure). This means that once we've measured the average atomic mass, it will be valid for pretty much any calculation.

So we define **relative atomic mass**:

**Relative atomic mass ( $A_r$ ) is the weighted mean mass of an atom of an element relative to 1/12 of the mass of an atom of  $^{12}\text{C}$ .**

Expressing the mass of an atom on a relative scale like this (using 1/12 of a  $^{12}\text{C}$  atom as our reference point) gives us numbers that are much easier to handle than tiny actual masses in grams would be).

The idea of a “weighted mean” is that an isotope contributes more towards the average, the more abundant it is on Earth. This leads to the following recipe for calculating  $A_r$ :

- For each isotope multiply the mass number x the relative amount of the isotope
- Add these terms together
- Divide by the sum of the relative amounts.

For example:

In a sample of chlorine, 75% of atoms are  $^{35}\text{Cl}$  and 25% are  $^{37}\text{Cl}$ .

The average mass is therefore:

$$A_r = \frac{(35 \times 75) + (37 \times 25)}{100} = 35.5$$

Make sure you don't confuse mass numbers with relative atomic masses:

- Mass numbers refer to single isotopes and they are always whole numbers. Mass numbers should be used at the top left of an atom symbol to identify the isotope.
- Relative atomic mass refers to the isotopes that occur in nature, which usually means a mixture. They are often not whole numbers. These are the numbers you find for each element at the bottom of its square in the periodic table.

**The Mole** is a quantity that's used in chemistry to define an amount of a substance. The definition of a mole looks a bit strange:

**One mole is the amount of substance containing the Avogadro number of atoms, molecules or groups of ions.**

**Avogadro's number is  $6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$**  (ie 602 000 000 000 000 000 000 000)

There is a very good reason for using this weird looking definition: it allows us to take relative atomic masses (measured relative to 1/12 of a single atom) and apply them easily on the big scale (measured in g) that we normally work on:

Avogadro's number (written  $N_A$  for short) is special because if you have that number of atoms of  $^{12}\text{C}$ , it has a mass of exactly 12g. Similarly, since for example, chlorine has a relative atomic mass of 35.5, and Avogadro's number of chlorine atoms has a mass of 35.5g.

One mole of any substance contains the same number ( $N_A$ ) of particles. So we can make this incredibly important general statement:

**One mole of atoms of any element has a mass (in grams) that is numerically equal to the relative atomic mass.**

For example, Iron has a relative atomic mass of 55.8, so 1 mole of iron has a mass of 55.8g

**Relative formula mass** is a simple generalisation of this idea, to let us work with substances with more than one atom in their formula by simply adding up the individual atomic masses to get the relative formula mass ( $M_r$ ).

e.g. Oxygen exists as molecules made up of pairs of oxygen atoms, so its formula is  $O_2$ . The relative formula mass is therefore:  $M_r = 2 \times A_r = 2 \times 16.0 = 32.0$  for  $O_2$ .

Sodium oxide has the formula  $Na_2O$ . So its  $M_r$  is given by:

$$2 \times A_r \text{ of sodium} + A_r \text{ of oxygen} = (2 \times 23.0) + 16.0 = 62.0$$

**One mole of any substance has a mass (in grams) equal to the relative formula mass ( $M_r$ ) of the substance.**

We can translate this statement usefully into a formula, to use in most situations, where we don't have exactly one mole of a substance:

$$\text{moles} = \frac{\text{mass (g)}}{M_r}$$

We can also rearrange this to find mass, or to find  $M_r$ :

$$\text{Mass (g)} = \text{moles} \times M_r$$

$$M_r = \frac{\text{mass (g)}}{\text{moles}}$$

We can apply these formulae to calculations involving the masses of substances reacting together, as described by an equation.

e.g. the equation for the reaction of sodium and oxygen is:  $4Na + O_2 \rightarrow 2Na_2O$

We can read this equation as meaning that 4 moles of sodium react with each mole of oxygen and 2 moles of sodium oxide are formed as a result.

So, suppose we have 1.00g of sodium. We can calculate what mass of oxygen will react with it or what mass of sodium oxide will be formed. Here are the steps:

(1) Find the moles of sodium that you have.  $\text{Moles} = \text{mass(g)} / A_r = 1.00 / 23.0 = 0.04348 \text{ mol.}$

(2) Now look at the equation. It tells you that the moles of oxygen that will react is only  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the moles of sodium (that's what the 4 in the equation means). So:

$$\text{Moles O}_2 \text{ reacting} = \frac{1}{4} \times \text{moles Na} = \frac{1}{4} \times 0.04348 \text{ mol} = 0.01087 \text{ mol}$$

(3) We can now turn this number of moles back into mass, to find the mass of oxygen reacting:

$$\text{Mass(g)} = \text{mol} \times M_r = 0.01087 \times 32.0 = 0.348\text{g}$$

So now we know: 1.00g sodium will react with 0.348g of oxygen. We could only do this by using moles.

The method for finding reacting masses is really important to get used to:

- convert mass to moles,
- use the reaction equation to relate the moles of differences involved
- convert back to mass.

### Questions 3

1. Sulfur occurs as a mixture of 3 isotopes:  $^{32}\text{S}$ : 94.9%       $^{33}\text{S}$ : 0.80%  
 $^{34}\text{S}$ : 4.3%

Calculate the relative atomic mass of sulfur.

2. The most common isotope of sulfur is  $^{32}\text{S}$ . The relative atomic mass of sulfur is 32.1. What does this tell you?

3. What is the mass of 1 mole of water (use relative atomic masses from the periodic table)?

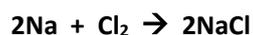
How many water molecules does this contain?

4. How many moles of sodium oxide ( $\text{Na}_2\text{O}$ ) are in 13.8g of this substance?

How many sodium ions are in this amount of sodium oxide?

How many oxide ions are in this amount of sodium oxide?

5. Here is the equation for the reaction between sodium metal and chlorine gas:



This means that each mole of chlorine reacts with two moles of sodium to form 2 moles of sodium chloride. So:

Suppose you are given 142g of chlorine for your birthday.

- (i) How many moles of chlorine is this?
- (ii) So how many moles of sodium will react with it?
- (iii) What is the mass of this amount of sodium?
- (iv) What mass of sodium chloride will be formed?

6. Here is the equation for the reaction of aluminium and carbon monoxide:



Using the same kind of ideas as in question 5, see if you can work out what mass of aluminium you would need to produce 240g of aluminium oxide.

### Structure and Bonding

There are basically 3 ways in which atoms can form strong bonds to other atoms:

- **Ionic bonding** is electrostatic attraction between oppositely charged ions. It most commonly occurs when a metal forms a compound with a non-metal.
- **Covalent bonding** happens when two atoms share a pair of electrons. The bond is the attractive force between the shared pair and the nuclei of the two atoms. This type of bonding is common when non-metals react with one another.
- **Metallic bonding** occurs between the atoms of metallic elements – it is the attractive force between a lattice of positive ions and a sea of delocalised electrons surrounding them.

Commented [JE1]: ost

For the moment, we're going to focus just on ionic bonding.

#### Ionic bonding

This most often occurs when a metal forms a compound with a non-metal (however this is not always the case, it is just a guideline for when it is reasonable that bonding will be ionic. So it is not the definition of ionic bonding. The correct definition is:

**Ionic bonding** is electrostatic attraction between oppositely charged ions.

So you can predict whether a compound will be ionic if you know which elements are metals and which are not. There is a rough boundary in the periodic table that makes this possible and you'll need to know where this boundary is:

1		2												3	4	5	6	7	0
		H																	He
Li	Be											B	C	N	O	F	Ne		
Na	Mg											Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar		
K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr		
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe		
Cs	Ba	Lu	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn		
Fr	Ra	Lr	Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt	Ds	Rg	Uub	Uut	Uuq	Uup	Uuh				

Metals
  Non-Metals

When metals in the main groups of the periodic table (it's more complex for the transition elements) react with non-metals, the metal atoms usually lose all of their outer shell electrons to form positive ions. As a result the size of the positive charge is the same as the group number. e.g. calcium is in group 2, so a Ca atom has 2 outer shell electrons and when it reacts it loses both, to form a  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  ion.

When non-metals react with metals, the non-metal atoms usually gain electrons to form negative ions. Specifically, they will gain electrons until they have 8 in the outer shell (we'll learn why this is the case during your A-level studies) e.g. oxygen is in group 6, so an O atom has 6 outer shell electrons. On reacting with a metal, it will therefore gain two electrons to form an  $\text{O}^{2-}$  ion (oxide) with 8 outer electrons.

An ionic bond is the attraction between oppositely charged ions formed in this way. Ionic compounds are neutral overall, so the total charge of the positive and negative ions must cancel each other out. This enables you to work out the formula of an ionic compound

e.g. sodium forms  $\text{Na}^+$  ions while oxygen forms  $\text{O}^{2-}$  ions. So to balance out the charges you need twice as many  $\text{Na}^+$  as  $\text{O}^{2-}$  ions. The formula of sodium oxide is therefore  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}$ .

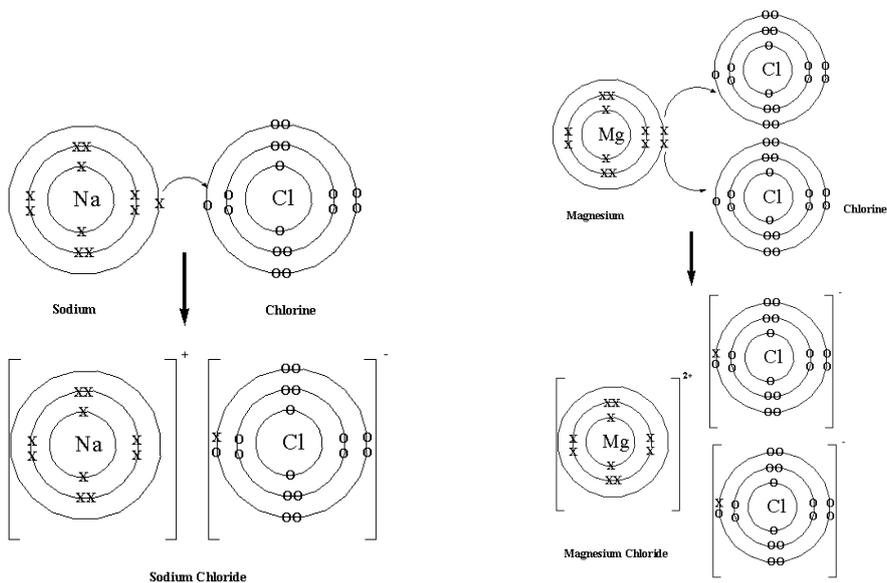
These websites may help you, if you're not yet comfortable predicting the formulae of ionic compounds:

<http://freesciencelessons.co.uk/charges-on-ions/>

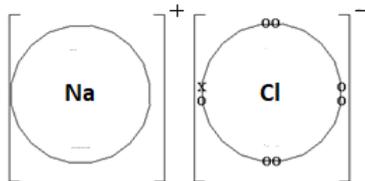
and

<http://freesciencelessons.co.uk/formula-of-ionic-compounds/>

You should remember how to draw dot and cross diagrams from GCSE for ionic compounds. Here are some examples:



At A-level we will still use these diagrams, but keep things simpler by showing just the outer shell electrons in the compound, eg for sodium chloride we just draw this:



Key properties of ionic compounds can be understood in terms of this bonding model:

- Ionic compounds are usually solid at room temperature: melting them would require the ionic bonding to be partially broken down and, because this is very strong, it requires more energy than is available at room temperature.
- They do not conduct electricity in the solid state but they do when molten or dissolved in water. This is because conduction requires charged particles to be free to move. In the solid the strong ionic bonding locks the ions together so they can't move but these forces are weakened in the liquid and solution states, so the ions become mobile.

Some ionic compounds contain **polyatomic ions**: these are ions that are made up of a group of atoms joined together by covalent bonds, which between them share a positive or negative charge. There is a short list of common ones that you'll need to learn, so get ahead of the game by [learning them now](#):

**Polyatomic ions to memorise:**

**Hydroxide**  $\text{OH}^-$

**Sulfate**  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$

**Nitrate**  $\text{NO}_3^-$

**Carbonate**  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$

**Ammonium**  $\text{NH}_4^+$

Note: you have to be careful when writing the formula of a compound if it contains more than one polyvalent ion. E.g. calcium hydroxide is made up of  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  and  $\text{OH}^-$ , and it obviously takes two  $\text{OH}^-$  for each  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  to balance the charges. To show that there are two lots of the whole  $\text{OH}^-$  ion, you put a bracket around it in the formula:

$\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$  is correct .....  $\text{CaOH}_2$  is wrong!

#### Questions 4

- For each of the following reactions say whether the compound formed is ionic or covalent:
  - Hydrogen and bromine
  - Potassium and sulfur
  - Carbon and aluminium
  - Uranium and fluorine
- Write down the ions you would expect to be formed by the following elements:
  - Magnesium
  - Iodine
  - Nitrogen
  - Aluminium
  - Francium
- For each of the following element combinations, suggest the formula of the compound formed if they react together and its name.
  - Potassium and chlorine
  - Calcium and bromine
  - Barium and sulfur
  - Aluminium and oxygen

**4. Suggest dot and cross diagrams (using the simplified, A-level format) for each of the compounds formed in the reactions in question 3.**

**5. Write down the formulae of the following compounds:**

- i. Magnesium sulfate**
- ii. Ammonium fluoride**
- iii. Strontium nitrate**
- iv. Ammonium carbonate**
- v. Aluminium sulfate**

**6. Carbon monoxide (CO) and magnesium oxide can both be turned into liquids by selecting a suitable temperature. Liquid CO is a non-conductor but liquid magnesium oxide is a good conductor. How do you explain this?**

### **Balancing Equations**

At A-level you will need to be able to write balanced symbol equations for most of the reactions you come across, so practising balancing – and being able to do it quickly – is a skill that's worth developing at this point.

The first rule is that you must always make sure the individual substance formulae are correct before you start trying to do your balancing act. So:

- First decide if it's an ionic or covalent substance.
- If it's ionic, think about the ionic charge and then use the charge-balancing rule (see above) to get the formula.
- If it's covalent, there are various ways you can get the correct formula – but we won't get into that at the moment.

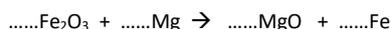
Now you can start putting your equation together:

1. Write down the correct chemical formula for each reactant and product
2. Check the equation to see if there are the same number of atoms of each element in the reactants and products. If there are not, you need to adjust the equation.
3. To set about balancing, start with an element that is only in one reactant and one product. Put a number **IN FRONT** of the particular reactant or product **WITHOUT** changing the formula, to make that element balance. Remember, these numbers in front are balancing

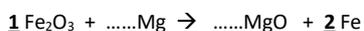
numbers – they are not part of the formula of the individual substance. Any number in front multiplies every atom in that compound. These balancing numbers are now fixed.

4. Now do the same for a different element. Remember you can't change any balancing number you have already fixed. Continue to do this for each element, until both sides contain the same number of each type of atom.

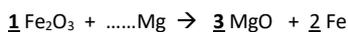
e.g. reaction of iron (III) oxide with magnesium:



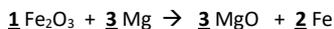
Let's start with Fe: at the moment, we have 2 on the left but 1 on the right. We can fix this by putting in a balancing number:



The underlined numbers are now fixed – we mustn't change them. So we can see that since we're stuck with  $\underline{1} \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ , we'll have to have 3 oxygens on the right too. To make that happen, we need a balancing number for MgO:



Now we're almost there. We just need to make Mg balance, and that's easily done:



We don't generally write "1" in an equation – it's just implied if there is no other balancing number. So we would write our final equation as:

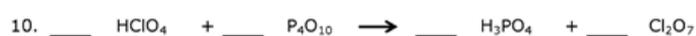
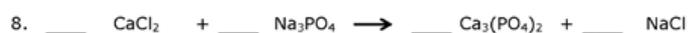


If you would like more help in learning to balance equations, try these websites:

<http://freesciencelessons.co.uk/balancing-chemical-equations/> and  
<http://www.wikihow.com/Balance-Chemical-Equations>

## Questions 5

1. Balance the following equations. The formulae are all correct (so don't change them!)



2. For the following reactions, first make sure you have the right formula for each substance involved, then have a go at balancing them.

- i. sodium carbonate + hydrochloric acid → sodium chloride + carbon dioxide + water
- ii. sodium hydroxide + sulphuric acid → sodium sulphate + water
- iii. sodium + water → sodium hydroxide + hydrogen
- iv. sodium + chlorine → sodium chloride
- v. iron (III) oxide + nitric acid → iron(III) nitrate + water
- vi. burning magnesium in oxygen to give magnesium oxide

- vii. reacting lithium with water to give lithium hydroxide and hydrogen
- viii. burning  $C_5H_{12}$  in oxygen to give carbon dioxide and water
- ix. reacting calcium with dilute hydrochloric acid (HCl) to give calcium chloride and hydrogen
- x. reacting magnesium carbonate with dilute sulphuric acid ( $H_2SO_4$ ) to give magnesium sulphate, carbon dioxide and water
- xi. reacting sodium carbonate solution with magnesium chloride solution to give a precipitate of magnesium carbonate and another compound left in solution.

**3. Aluminium reacts with hydrochloric acid (HCl) to make aluminium chloride and hydrogen. Write an equation for this reaction and use this to help you calculate what mass of hydrogen gas would be formed if 25.0g of aluminium chloride reacts with the acid.**

### Maths in Chemistry

There is quite a lot of maths involved in chemistry and it is important to keep your maths skills up to speed ready to use them next year. We'll just look at a few issues here and then give you some practice at the end of the section

#### Rearranging Equations

This is a very important thing to be able to do, as it comes up a lot in chemical problems.

If your equation just involves terms multiplied or divided together (no extra terms added or subtracted) you can rearrange it by dividing both sides or multiplying both sides by the same thing:

e.g. you know that velocity = distance / time, which we can write as  $v = s/t$

So what does t equal? To do this,

- first multiply both sides by t, so that the t cancels out on the right. This gives you:  $vt = s$
- then divide both sides by v, so that v cancels on the left. This gives you:  $t = s/v$

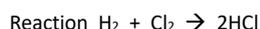
You can do this in a "visual" way, without thinking explicitly about multiplying and dividing, if you prefer. The key is to remember that terms slide diagonally from one side to the other:

- starting with  $v = s/t$  again. Slide the  $t$  diagonally from the bottom on the right to the top on the left, to get:  $vt = s$
- then slide the  $v$  diagonally from the top on the left to bottom on the right, to get:  $t = s/v$

### Significant Figures

When we measure something in chemistry – like mass or temperature – we can't ever measure it exactly because we'll be limited by the precision of the device we're using (the balance or the thermometer). So when we report these measurements and use them in calculations, we use the idea of significant figures to indicate how precisely we know something.

For example, if we are using moles to calculate reacting masses:



Suppose we want to calculate what mass of HCl we can get from 12.0g of chlorine. Notice we wrote 12.0g and not just 12. This is to show that we know the mass to the nearest 0.1g. So it is probably not exactly 12.0 but it's closer to 12.0 than to 12.1 or 11.9. We have given the mass to 3 significant figures.

So we can calculate moles  $\text{Cl}_2 = \text{mass (g)} / M_r = 12.5 / 71.0 = 0.1760563\dots$  (says your calculator)

We can't really know the number this precisely but at this point it doesn't matter because this isn't the final answer we're after. The rule is to carry unrounded numbers through the calculation (keep them in your calculator if possible) and then round at the end if necessary.

So, from the equation, moles HCl = moles  $\text{Cl}_2 \times 2 = 0.3521126\dots$  (again, keep it in your calculator)

And then mass(g) = moles  $\times M_r = 0.3521126 \times 36.5 = 12.85211\dots$  g

Now that's our answer but we can't really know it any more precisely than the numbers we fed in. So, since the mass was known to 3 significant figures, we should round our answer to the same precision, to get:

$$\text{Mass of HCl} = 12.9\text{g (to 3 SF)}$$

Notice that the unrounded number had an 8 after the decimal point but it got rounded up to 9 because the number following was greater than or equal to 5. You must make sure you know about rounding like this.

Remember too that for numbers less than one, the first significant figure is the first non-zero digit.

e.g. if you need to round 0.007438993 to 2 significant figures, you get 0.0074 (because that 7 was the first significant figure).

## Questions 6

1. Round the following numbers as indicated:

To four significant figures:

3.682417      2.0011599      0.000454673      0.1099589

To one decimal place:

38.021778      111.89377      9.967103      0.036784

2. A sample of iron ore comprises 74%  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$  (the rest being junk with no iron in it). I have got 3.00 tonnes\* of this material and I plan to extract iron metal from it, by reacting it with carbon monoxide (CO), to produce iron and carbon dioxide.

- (i) Write an equation for the reaction.
- (ii) Calculate how many moles of  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$  I have got in my ore.
- (iii) Calculate the mass of iron metal I would get, if I manage not to lose any along the way.
- (iv) Round your answer to an appropriate number of significant figures.

\*1 tonne =  $1 \times 10^6$  g (ie 1 000 000 g)

**3. The pressure, temperature and volume of a gas are related by the ideal gas equation:**

$$pV = nRT \quad (\text{where } n \text{ is the number of moles and } R \text{ is a constant})$$

- (i) Rearrange this to find expressions for  $p =$ ,  $V =$ ,  $n =$  and  $T =$ .**
- (ii) If you have 35.0g of oxygen gas ( $O_2$ ), the pressure is 89400 Pa, the volume is  $0.00172 \text{ m}^3$  and the value of  $R$  is  $8.314 \text{ JK}^{-1}\text{mol}^{-1}$ , what is the temperature (these are the units appropriate for using this equation: they will give a temperature in units of K).**
- (iii) Round your answer to an appropriate number of significant figures (taking account of the precision of the numbers you fed into the calculation).**