

# HL Paper 1

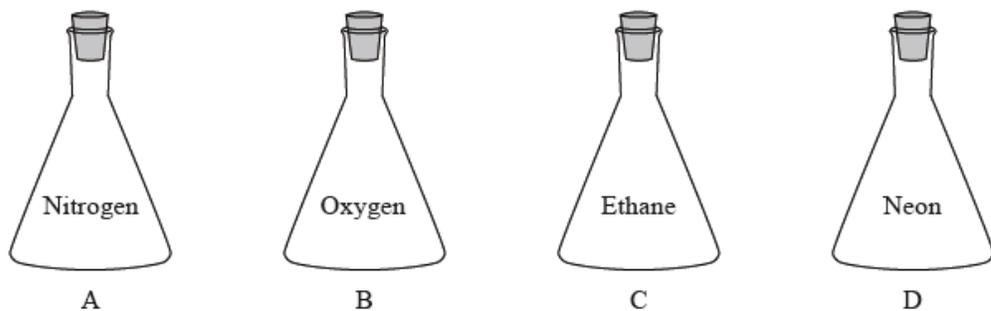
At which temperature, in K, assuming constant pressure, is the volume of a fixed mass of gas at 127 °C doubled?

- A. 200 K
- B. 254 K
- C. 400 K
- D. 800 K

300 cm<sup>3</sup> of water is added to a solution of 200 cm<sup>3</sup> of 0.5 mol dm<sup>-3</sup> sodium chloride. What is the concentration of sodium chloride in the new solution?

- A. 0.05 mol dm<sup>-3</sup>
- B. 0.1 mol dm<sup>-3</sup>
- C. 0.2 mol dm<sup>-3</sup>
- D. 0.3 mol dm<sup>-3</sup>

Four identical containers under the same conditions are filled with gases as shown below. Which container and contents will have the highest mass?



What is the pressure, in Pa, inside a 1.0 m<sup>3</sup> cylinder containing 10 kg of H<sub>2</sub> (g) at 25 °C?

$$R = 8.31 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}; pV = nRT$$

- A.  $\frac{1 \times 10^4 \times 8.31 \times 25}{1.0 \times 10^3}$
- B.  $\frac{5 \times 10^2 \times 8.31 \times 298}{1.0}$
- C.  $\frac{1 \times 8.31 \times 25}{1.0 \times 10^3}$

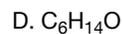
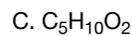
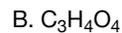
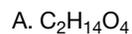
D.  $\frac{5 \times 10^3 \times 8.31 \times 298}{1.0}$

---

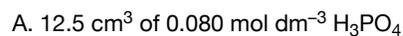
A compound with  $M_r = 102$  contains 58.8 % carbon, 9.80 % hydrogen and 31 % oxygen by mass.

What is its molecular formula?

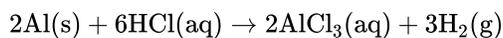
$A_r$ : C = 12.0; H = 1.0; O = 16.0



Which solution neutralizes 50.0 cm<sup>3</sup> of 0.120 mol dm<sup>-3</sup> NaOH (aq)?



What mass, in g, of hydrogen is formed when 3 mol of aluminium react with excess hydrochloric acid according to the following equation?



A. 3.0

B. 4.5

C. 6.0

D. 9.0

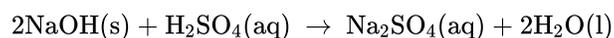
---

Which coefficients would balance this equation?



	<b>MnO<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>HCl</b>	<b>MnCl<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>Cl<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>H<sub>2</sub>O</b>
A.	1	2	1	1	1
B.	1	3	1	1	1
C.	1	4	1	1	2
D.	1	4	1	2	2

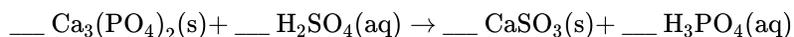
4.0 g of solid sodium hydroxide is added to 0.10 dm<sup>3</sup> of 1.0 mol dm<sup>-3</sup> aqueous sulfuric acid.



Which statement is correct?

- A. Neither reactant is in excess.
- B. 0.10 mol Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> is formed.
- C. Excess H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> remains in solution.
- D. Excess NaOH remains in solution.

What are the coefficients of H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>(aq) and H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>(aq) when the following equation is balanced using the smallest possible whole numbers?



	Coefficient of H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> (aq)	Coefficient of H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> (aq)
A.	1	2
B.	2	3
C.	3	1
D.	3	2

What volume of carbon dioxide, in dm<sup>3</sup> under standard conditions, is formed when 7.00 g of ethene (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>, M<sub>r</sub> = 28.1) undergoes complete combustion?

- A.  $\frac{22.4 \times 28.1}{7.00}$
- B.  $\frac{22.4 \times 7.00}{28.1}$
- C.  $\frac{2 \times 22.4 \times 28.1}{7.00}$
- D.  $\frac{2 \times 22.4 \times 7.00}{28.1}$

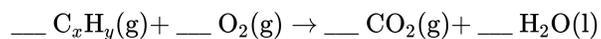
Under which conditions does CH<sub>4</sub> have the same number of molecules as 100 cm<sup>3</sup> of O<sub>2</sub> at 27 °C and 1.0 × 10<sup>5</sup> Pa?

	Volume / cm <sup>3</sup>	Temperature / °C	Pressure / 10 <sup>5</sup> Pa
A.	50	54	1.0
B.	50	327	1.0
C.	100	54	2.0
D.	100	327	2.0

7.102 g of  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  ( $M = 142.04 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$ ) is dissolved in water to prepare  $0.5000 \text{ dm}^3$  of solution. What is the concentration of  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  in  $\text{mol dm}^{-3}$ ?

- A.  $2.500 \times 10^{-2}$
- B.  $1.000 \times 10^{-1}$
- C.  $1.000 \times 10$
- D.  $1.000 \times 10^2$

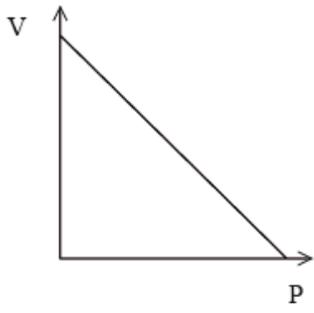
Which expression gives the sum of all the coefficients for the general equation for the complete combustion of hydrocarbons?



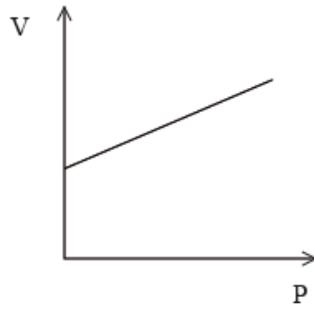
- A.  $1 + x + \frac{y}{4}$
- B.  $1 + x + \frac{y}{2}$
- C.  $1 + 2x + \frac{3y}{4}$
- D.  $1 + 2x + \frac{3y}{2}$

Which graph represents the relationship between volume and pressure for a fixed mass of gas at constant temperature?

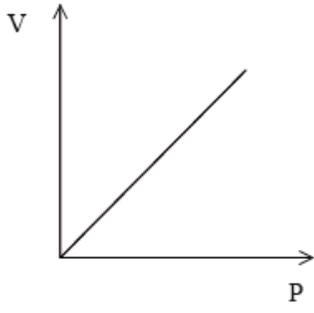
A.



B.



C.



D.

