

# Year 10 Science

# Chemistry

HOMEWORK BOOK



#### Find-a-word

ASVYONOBLEGASESG Alkali Metals TWGHVEELEDNEMRUH Atom **Atomic Mass** ORQPXBMOTAXACJFU **Atomic Number** MHZXSLATEM LAKL Block IANWWPKHKGJVSJE Ε **Electron** CLCOMNTSVAEYJHVV Element M OΙP REBMUNC П M OGroup Halogens TNOTORPFDO RE Mendeleev SEEUUHURGFCQABUZ Neutron SNHZOQXEDB TKV AR**Noble Gases** TGROUPNKNCHTMO MSOrbital RTNEMELENT TOAAL Period Y F PJSMUSKLUL W L **Proton** YFSNORTCELEBBS **Synthetic** 

Alkali Metals	Group 1 of the periodic table.	Noble Gases	Group 8 of the periodic table, low reactivity.
Atomic Mass	Relative Atomic Mass: The mass of one atom of an element compared with one-twelfth of the mass of one atom of carbon-12.	Mendeleev	Dmitri Mendeleev is generally noted as the creator of the modern periodic table. His theory was to leave room for elements not yet discovered.
Atomic Number	The number of protons (and therefore of electrons) in an atom.	Orbital	The region in an atom where an electron is most likely to be found.
Atom	A single unit of an element.	Halogens	Group 7 of the periodic table.
Block	The periodic table is split up into four blocks, s, d, p and f, based on the element's characteristic orbital.	Period	A horizontal row of the periodic table.
Electron	A negatively charged particle. Electrons orbit the atomic nucleus in energy levels.	Neutron	A neutral (uncharged) particle in the atomic nucleus. Its mass is approximately 1 atomic unit.
Element	A substance which cannot be broken down into any simpler substance by chemical means.	Proton	A positively charged particle in the atomic nucleus. Its mass is approximately 1 atomic unit.
Group	The elements in a column of the Periodic Table.	Synthetic	An element too unstable to occur naturally on Earth.

## Periodic table 1

1 Below is some important data about the physical properties, melting point, boiling point and size of the first twenty elements of the periodic table. Fill in the missing information.

Period	Group	Atomic number	Electronic configuration	Symbol	Element	Melting point (°C)	Boiling point (°C)	Diameter of atom (Angstrom)
1	I	1	1		Hydrogen			0.60
	П	2	2	He				1.86
2	I	3	2.1		Lithium	181	1342	3.04
	П	4	2.2		Beryllium	1278	2970	2.22
	Ш	5			Boron	2200	3927	1.76
	IV			С		3500	3800	1.54
	V	7			Nitrogen	-211	-196	1.40
	VI				Oxygen	-219	-183	1.32
	VII			F		-220	-188	1.28
	VIII	10				-249	-246	2.24
3	I					98	883	3.72
	П					649	1107	3.20
	III					660	2467	2.86
		14				1410	2355	2.34
		15				44	287	2.20
		16				119	445	2.08
					Chlorine	-101	-35	1.98
					Argon	-190	-186	3.08
4				K		63	760	4.62
		20				839	1484	3.94

- 2 What are the 'family' names normally given to the elements of:
  - a Group I?
  - b Group II?
  - c Group VII?
  - d Group VIII?
- 3 What does the term 'atomic number' mean?

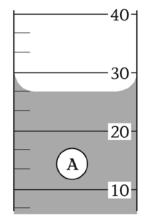
# The periodic table 2

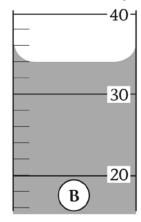
noble gases roup VIII He Helium 2	Neon 10 Ar	Argon 18	Krypton 36	Xe Xenon 54	Rn Radon 86			
sroup VII Gr	Fluorine 9 CI	Chlorine 17	Br Bromine F	I Iodine 53	At Astatine 85			
noble gases   Group VI   Group VII   Helium   VI A   VII A   V   V   V   C   C   C   C   C   C   C		Sulfur 16	Selenium 34	Te Tellunium 52	Po Polonium 84		Lu Lutetium 71	Lr awrencium 103
~ ~	Nitrogen 7	Phosphorus 15	As Arsenic 33	Sb Antimony 51	Bi Bismuth 83		Yb Ytterbium 70	No Nobelium L 102
Group III   Group IV   Group V		Silicon 14	Ge Germanium 32	Sn Tin 50	Pb Lead 82		Tm Thulium 69	Mendelevium 101
Group III	Boron 5	Aluminium 13	Gallium	In Indium 49	Tl Thallium 81		Ersium 68	Fm Fermium 100
		II B	Zn Zinc 30	Cd Cadmium 48	Hg Mercury 80	Uuu Uuubuu Unununium Uuubium 111 112	Dy Ho Dysprosium Holmium 66 67	Cf Es
		IB	Cu Copper 29	Ag Silver 47	Au Gold 79		Dy Dysprosium 66	
			Nickel 28	Pd Palladium 46	Pt Platinum 78	Mft Uun Meitherium Unumilium 109	Tb Terbium 65	Bk Berkelium 97
of the state of th		VIII	Co Cobalt 27	Rhodium 45	Ir Iridium 77	Meitnerium 109	Gadolinium 64	Curium 96
chemical symbol name of element atomic number	metals		Fe Iron 26	Ruthenium 44	Os Osmium 76	Hs Haffium 108	Europium 63	Pu Am Plutonium Americium 94 95
— chemi — name — atomi	transition metals	VIIB	Mn Manganese 25	Tc Ru  frechnetium Ruthenium  43	Re Rhenium 75	Nsielsbohrium	Sm Samarium 62	
H Hydrogen		VI B	V Cr Vanadium Chromium 23 24	Nb Molybdenum 41	W Tungsten 74	Sg Seaborgium 106	Pr Nd Pm Praseodymium Neodymium Promethium 59 60 61	U Np Uranium Neptunium 92 93
		VB	V Vanadium 23		Ta Tantalum 73	Ac Rf Ha Actinium* Rutherfordium Hahnium 89 104 105	Nd Neodymium 60	
		IV B	Ti Titanium 22	Zr Zirconium 40	Hf Hafnium 72	Rutherfordium	Pr Praseodymium 59	Th Pa Thorium Protactinium 90 91
_		III B	Sc Scandium 21	Y Yttrium 39	La* Lanthanum 57	Ac Actinium* 89	Ce Cerium 58	Th Thorium 90
alkaline earth metals IIA Be	Beryllium 4	Magnessum 12	Calcium 20	Rb Sr Rubidium Strontium 37 38	Barium 56	Radium 88	*Lanthanides 58–71	**Actinides 90–103
alkaline metals I A Hydrogen 1	Lithium 3	Sochum 11	K Potassium 19	Rb Rubidium 37	Cs Cesium 55	Francium 87	"Lant	**Act
Period 1	renod 2	3	Period 4	Period 5	Period 6	Period 7		

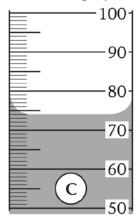
Questions	6 а	Identify three elements that start with a C.
	Р	State the symbols for the elements you have chose
c semi-metals (metalloids)  Identify which group consists of all gases.	၁	Explain why some elements have one letter for their symbol and others have two.
What other name is give to the group VII elements?		
State the atomic number for the following elements:  a Platinum	7	Outline a reason why elements are placed in the same group.
	8	Explain what the atomic number tells us about an element.
d Magnesium		
e Californium		
f Bromine	1 6	Identify three elements that you think are named after famous people, and propose who that
g Krypton		person was.
ta:		
b 3		
с 40		
d 13		
e 92		
f 56		

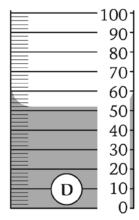
# Reading scales

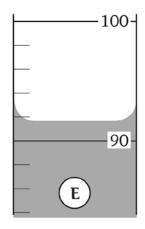
1 Record the measurement shown by each measuring cylinder in the results table.



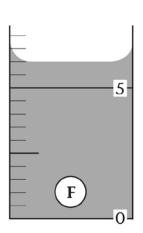


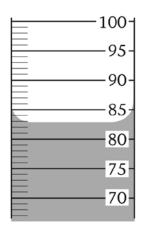


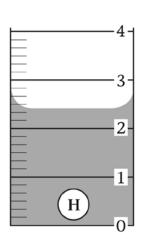


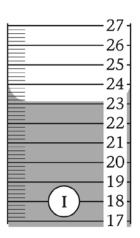


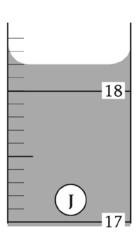
Cylinder	Result	Cylinder	Result
Α		F	
В		G	
C		Н	
D		I	
E		J	











#### Comprehension

Read the following article by Dr Karl S. Kruszelnicki. It first appeared in the *Good Weekend* (*The Age* magazine, Saturday 13 October 2001). Use the information contained to answer the following questions.

# Mythconceptions Fry me to the moon

One of the great myths about the space program that got us to the moon was that "the only good thing to come out of it was Teflon". Teflon was in fact discovered, albeit accidentally, much earlier, on April 6, 1938, when a Du Pont chemist, Roy J. Plunkett Jr, was looking for a new gas to use in refrigerators. One gas on his list was tetrafluoroethylene. Plunkett opened the valve of what was supposed to be a full cylinder of it, but none came out.

Most people would have just fetched another cylinder, but Plunkett was curious.

He weighed the cylinder and found that it weighed as much as a full cylinder of tetrafluoroethylene, so it wasn't empty. He then proved that the valve was indeed open by running a thin wire into it. There was only one way left to work out what was going on, so he hacksawed the cylinder open, and found the gas had turned itself into a solid, white, slippery, waxy powder which, when analysed, revealed itself as polytetrafluoroethylene, today known as Teflon.

This powder proved to be the most inert plastic Plunkett had ever come across. It was

Dr Karl S. Kruszelnicki tackles the myths, curiosities and absurdities of everyday life.

unaffected by low heat. Nothing dissolved it. And it was more slippery than wet ice on wet ice. It was also a terrific electrical insulator. Sadly, it was very expensive to produce, so it had no commercial use.

During World War II, the Manhattan Project saw the first atom bombs made. As part of the manufacturing process, uranium had to be turned into uranium hexafluoride. Unfortunately, this was an incredibly corrosive gas and would eat through metal, a major problem. But the Manhattan Project had money to burn, and once the US military heard about Teflon, it bought huge quantities of it to protect the machinery from the corrosive uranium hexafluoride. But Teflon would also have applications in other important areas.

The human immune system tends to ignore Teflon, so it's used in artificial heart valves and aortas, as well as for artificial corneas and bones (for ears, chins, fingers, noses, skulls and various joints). Because it's tough enough to withstand the harsh conditions of outer space, Teflon is also used in spacesuits. And, of course, it's there in frying pans.



1	When was Teflor	n discovered and by whom?	
2	What is the actua	al chemical name of Teflon?	
3	Describe the app	pearance of Teflon.	
4	What properties	make Teflon an extremely useful material?	
5	Teflon is said to	be inert: what does this mean?	
6	What research w	as the inventor actually doing when he disco	overed Teflon?
7	How did he know	w the cylinder of tetrafluoroethylene wasn't e	empty?
8	What stopped Te	eflon from being produced commercially in	the early days?
9	Teflon's name sh	lows it to be a polymer. What would be the r	name of the Teflon monomer?
10	Is Teflon a metal	or a plastic? Give one piece of evidence.	
11	Is tetrafluoroethy	lene a solid, liquid or gas?	
12	Is Teflon a solid,	liquid or gas?	
13	Complete the fo	llowing table, about the uses of Teflon.	
	Location	Use	Property related to uses
	Body		
	Space		
	Kitchen		

#### **Chemical Equations**

## Skills: Interpreting, numeracy, knowledge

Balance the following equations:

$$\mathbf{a} \quad \mathrm{CH}_{4(\mathbf{g})} \quad + \quad \mathrm{O}_{2(\mathbf{g})} \quad \boldsymbol{\rightarrow} \quad \mathrm{CO}_{2(\mathbf{g})} \quad + \quad \mathrm{H}_2\mathrm{O}_{(\mathbf{l})}$$

b 
$$KI_{(aq)}$$
 +  $Pb(NO_3)_{2(aq)}$   $\rightarrow$   $PbI_{2(s)}$  +  $KNO_{3(aq)}$ 

$$\mathbf{d} \quad \mathrm{Al}_{(s)} \quad \ + \quad \ \mathrm{Cl}_{2(g)} \quad \ \to \quad \ \mathrm{AlCl}_{3(s)}$$

e 
$$NH_{3(g)}$$
 +  $O_{2(g)}$   $\rightarrow$   $NO_{(g)}$  +  $H_2O_{(g)}$ 

$$f ext{ Mg} ext{ } + ext{ } ext{$$

$$g \quad \text{Mg} \quad + \quad \text{HCl} \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{MgCl}_2 \quad + \quad \text{H}_2$$

$$h \text{ Mg} + N_2 \rightarrow Mg_3N_2$$

$$i \quad \text{Fe} \quad + \quad \text{H}_2 \text{SO}_4 \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{Fe}_2 (\text{SO}_4)_3 \quad + \quad \text{H}_2$$

$$j \quad MgCO_3 \rightarrow MgO + CO_2$$

$$k \quad C_2H_6 \quad + \quad O_2 \quad \rightarrow \quad H_2O \quad + \quad CO_2$$

- Equations must be balanced so that the Law of Conservation of Mass holds true. State this law in your own words.
- Use the information below to help answer the following questions.

Compound name	Compound formula	Compound name	Compound formula
Hydrochloric acid	HCI	Carbon dioxide	CO <sub>2</sub>
Nitric acid	HNO <sub>3</sub>	Calcium carbonate	CaCO <sub>3</sub>
Sulfuric acid	H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	Calcium nitrate	Ca(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>
Magnesium chloride	MgCl <sub>2</sub>	Magnesium hydroxide	Mg(OH) <sub>2</sub>
Barium sulfate	BaSO <sub>4</sub>	Barium nitrate	Ba(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>
Sodium sulfate	Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	Sodium hydroxide	NaOH
Water	H <sub>2</sub> O	Sodium carbonate	Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>

Write balanced chemical equations, including subscripts, for each of the following reactions.

*Hint*: follow these steps:

- Write the word equation for the reaction.
- Directly underneath the word equation, write the unbalanced formula equation.
- Add subscripts—(s), (l), (g) or (aq).
- Balance the equation.

*Note*: 'Dilute' means a water solution, and therefore the appropriate subscript is (aq).

a	Dilute hydrochloric acid is added to solid magnesium hydroxide, producing water and the soluble salt magnesium chloride.
b	Dilute nitric acid is added to solid calcium carbonate, producing bubbles of carbon dioxide, water, and the soluble salt calcium nitrate.
c	When dilute sodium sulfate solution is added to dilute barium nitrate solution, barium sulfate precipitates, leaving sodium nitrate in solution.
d	Dilute sodium hydroxide is added to dilute sulfuric acid, producing water and the soluble salt sodium sulfate.
e	Dilute sulfuric acid is poured over solid sodium carbonate, producing carbon dioxide, water and the soluble salt sodium sulfate.
	rite balanced equations, including subscripts, for the following reactions. This time you will need to ite formulas first.  Iron metal reacts with chlorine gas to produce iron chloride.
b	Sodium chloride solution is mixed with silver nitrate solution, producing a precipitate of solid silver chloride.
c	Lead nitrate solution is added to sodium sulfate solution, producing lead sulfate precipitate.
d	Sulfur dioxide gas reacts with oxygen to produce sulfur trioxide gas.

#### **Chemical Reactions**

### Skills: Knowledge, interpretation

You should know the following reaction types. For more information about each type of reaction, revise *Science Focus* 3, Unit 2.3 Reaction types.

• Combination: Two or more compounds combine to form one compound.

$$A + B \rightarrow AB$$

 Decomposition: The opposite of a combination reaction—a complex molecule breaks down to make simpler ones. These reactions have the general form:

$$AB \rightarrow A + B$$

Precipitation: Two solutions of soluble salts are mixed, resulting in an insoluble solid (precipitate) forming.

soluble salt A + soluble salt B  $\rightarrow$  precipitate + soluble salt C

Neutralisation: An acid and a base react with each other. Generally, the product of this reaction is a salt
and water:

Combustion: Oxygen combines with a compound to form carbon dioxide and water. These reactions
are exothermic, meaning they give out heat.

$$A + O_2 \rightarrow H_2O + CO_2$$

• **Displacement**: One element trades places with another element in a compound. These reactions have the general form:

$$A + BC \rightarrow AC + B$$

1 Using the above information, classify the following reactions according to their type.

Equation	Reaction type
$2Fe_{(s)} + O_{2(g)} \rightarrow 2FeO_{(s)}$	
$H_2O_{(I)} \to H_{2(g)} + O_{2(g)}$	
$AgNO_{3(aq)} + NaCl_{(aq)} \rightarrow AgCl_{2(s)} + NaNO_{3(aq)}$	
$Na_2CO_{3(s)} \rightarrow Na_2O_{(s)} + CO_{2(g)}$	
$Mg_{(s)} + ZnCl_{2(aq)} \rightarrow MgCl_{2(aq)} + Zn_{(s)}$	
$NaOH_{(aq)} + HNO_{3(aq)} \rightarrow NaNO_{3(aq)} + H_2O_{(I)}$	
$HCl_{(aq)} + NaOH_{(aq)} \rightarrow NaCl_{(aq)} + H_2O_{(I)}$	
$CH_{4(g)} + 2O_{2(g)} \rightarrow CO_{2(g)} + 2H_2O_{(g)}$	
$Pb_{(s)} + O_{2(g)} \rightarrow PbO_{2(s)}$	
$2Ag_{(s)} + CuSO_{4(aq)} \rightarrow Ag_2SO_{4(aq)} + Cu_{(s)}$	
$NH_4OH_{(aq)} + HCI_{(aq)} \rightarrow H_2O_{(I)} + NH_4CI_{(aq)}$	
$Pb(NO_3)_{2(aq)} + CuSO_{4(aq)} \rightarrow PbSO_{4(s)} + Cu(NO_3)_{2(aq)}$	
$Ca(OH)_{2(aq)} + HCI_{(aq)} \rightarrow CaCI_{2(aq)} + H_2O_{(I)}$	
$C_{10}H_{8(I)} + 12O_{2(g)} \rightarrow 10CO_{2(g)} + 4H_2O_{(g)}$	

d'OI	r each of the following reactions:
	i Identify the type of reaction taking place
	<ul><li>ii Write a word equation for the reaction</li><li>iii Write a balanced formula equation for the reaction</li></ul>
1	Sulfuric acid reacts with potassium hydroxide to form water and a salt.
)	Silver is placed in zinc chloride solution and causes zinc metal to form.
e	Sulfur reacts with iron to form iron sulfide.
d	Calcium nitrate solution is added to sodium carbonate solution and a precipitate of calcium carbonate is formed.
e	Hydrogen peroxide (H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> ) breaks down to form oxygen gas and water.
-	Barbeque gas (butane, C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub> ) burns in oxygen in an exothermic reaction.