| 0 | 6 |
| :--- | :--- | This question is about oxygen $\left(\mathrm{O}_{2}\right)$ and sulfur dioxide $\left(\mathrm{SO}_{2}\right)$.


| $\mathbf{0}$ | 6 |
| :--- | :--- | $\mathbf{1}$ Give the test and result for oxygen gas.

Test
Result $\qquad$

| $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{6}$. | $\mathbf{2}$ The reaction between oxygen and sulfur dioxide is at equilibrium. l . |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

$$
\mathrm{O}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})+2 \mathrm{SO}_{2}(\mathrm{~g}) \rightleftharpoons 2 \mathrm{SO}_{3}(\mathrm{~g})
$$

Some of the sulfur trioxide $\left(\mathrm{SO}_{3}\right)$ is removed.
Explain what happens to the position of the equilibrium.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

| $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{6}$. | $\mathbf{3}$ Sulfur dioxide is an atmospheric pollutant. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Sulfur dioxide pollution is reduced by reacting calcium oxide with sulfur dioxide to produce calcium sulfite.

$$
\mathrm{CaO}+\mathrm{SO}_{2} \rightarrow \mathrm{CaSO}_{3}
$$

7.00 g of calcium oxide reacts with an excess of sulfur dioxide.

Relative atomic masses $\left(A_{r}\right): O=16 \quad S=32 \quad C a=40$
Calculate the mass of calcium sulfite produced.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
Mass of calcium sulfite produced = $\qquad$ g

Turn over for the next question

| Question | Answers | Extra information | MarkAO / <br> Spec. Ref. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| 06.1 | glowing splint |  | 1 | AO1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
|  | relights |  | 1 | 5.8 .2 .2 |


| 06.2 | equilibrium shifts to right-hand side <br> (because) concentration of $\mathrm{SO}_{3}$ decreases | allow towards the products allow in favour of the forward reaction <br> this marking point is dependent on first marking point being awarded <br> allow pressure decreases <br> allow to increase the concentration of $\mathrm{SO}_{3}$ allow to re-establish equilibrium | 1 1 | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{AO} 3 \\ \\ \\ \mathrm{AO} 2 \\ 5.6 .2 .5 \\ 5.6 .2 .7 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


| 06.3 | $\begin{aligned} & \left(M_{\mathrm{r}} \mathrm{CaO}=\right) 56 \\ & \left(M_{\mathrm{r}} \mathrm{CaSO}_{3}=\right) 120 \\ & \frac{7}{56} \times 120 \\ & =15(.0 \mathrm{~g}) \end{aligned}$ | an answer of $15(.0 \mathrm{~g})$ scores 4 marks <br> in all approaches allow a correct calculation using an incorrectly calculated $M_{r}$ <br> alternative approach A $\begin{align*} & \left(M_{\mathrm{r}} \mathrm{CaO}=\right) 56  \tag{1}\\ & \frac{7}{56}=0.125 \text { (moles) }  \tag{1}\\ & \left(\text { mass } \mathrm{CaSO}_{3}=\right) 0.125 \times 120  \tag{1}\\ & =15(.0 \mathrm{~g}) \tag{1} \end{align*}$ | 1 1 1 | AO2 <br> 5.3.1.2 <br> 5.3.2.1 <br> 5.3.2.2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |



| Total |  |  | 8 |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |

