| 0 6 | This question is about oxygen (O_2) and sulfur dioxide (SO_2) . | | |
|-------|---|-----------|--|
| 0 6.1 | Give the test and result for oxygen gas. | [2 marks] | |
| | TestResult | | |
| 0 6.2 | The reaction between oxygen and sulfur dioxide is at equilibrium. $O_2(g) \ + \ 2SO_2(g) \ \rightleftharpoons \ 2SO_3(g)$ Some of the sulfur trioxide (SO ₃) is removed. Explain what happens to the position of the equilibrium. | | |
| | | [2 marks] | |
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| 0 6 . 3 | Sulfur dioxide is an atmospheric pollutant. | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| | Sulfur dioxide pollution is reduced by reacting calcium oxide with sulfur dioxide to produce calcium sulfite. $\text{CaO} \ + \ \text{SO}_2 \ \rightarrow \ \text{CaSO}_3$ | | |
| | 7.00 g of calcium oxide reacts with an excess of sulfur dioxide. | | |
| Relative atomic masses (A_r): O = 16 S = 32 Ca = 40 | | | |
| | Calculate the mass of calcium sulfite produced. [4 marks] | | |
| | [4 marks] | | |
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| | Mass of calcium sulfite produced = g | | |

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ▶

| Question | Answers | Extra information | Mark | AO / Spec. Ref. |
|----------|--|--|------|---------------------------|
| 06.1 | glowing splint | | 1 | AO1 5.8.2.2 |
| | relights | | 1 | 5.6.2.2 |
| 06.2 | equilibrium shifts to right-hand side | allow towards the products allow in favour of the forward reaction | 1 | AO3 |
| | (because) concentration of SO ₃ decreases | this marking point is dependent on first marking point being awarded | 1 | AO2 5.6.2.5 5.6.2.7 |
| | | allow pressure decreases | | |
| | | allow to increase the concentration of SO ₃ allow to re-establish equilibrium | | |
| | | | | |
| 06.3 | | an answer of 15(.0 g) scores 4 marks | | AO2 5.3.1.2 5.3.2.1 |
| | | in all approaches allow a correct calculation using an incorrectly calculated M_r | | 5.3.2.2 |
| | (<i>M</i> _r CaO =) 56 | | 1 | |
| | (M _r CaSO ₃ =) 120 | | 1 | |
| | $\frac{7}{56} \times 120$ | | 1 | |
| | = 15(.0 g) | alternative approach A | 1 | |
| | | $(M_{\rm r} {\rm CaO} =) 56$ (1) | | |
| | | $\frac{7}{56}$ = 0.125 (moles) (1) | | |
| | | (mass CaSO ₃ =) 0.125×120 (1) | | |
| | | = 15(.0 g) (1) | | |

| | alternative approach B | | |
|--|---|--------|--|
| | $(M_{\rm r} {\rm CaO} =) 56$ (1 |) | |
| | $\frac{56}{7} = 8 \text{ (factor)} \tag{1}$ |) | |
| | $(M_{\rm r} {\rm CaSO_3} =) 120$ (1) |) | |
| | $\frac{120}{8} = 15(.0 \text{ g})$ (1) |) | |
| | alternative approach C (M _r CaO =) 56 | (1) | |
| | (M _r CaSO ₃ =) 120 | (1) | |
| | $\frac{120}{56}$ = 2.14235714 (factor | ·) (1) | |
| | 2.14235714 × 7 = 15(.0 g |) (1) | |

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