## **SECTION B**

## Answer all the questions.

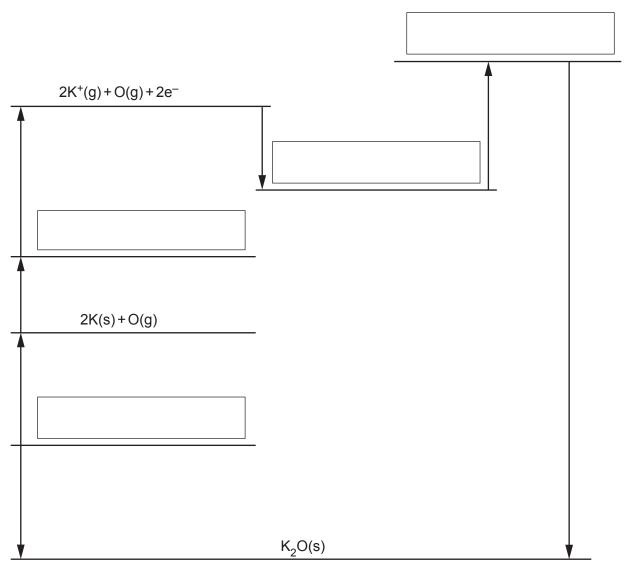
relative isotopic masses and % abundances of two of the is    Isotope   Relative isotopic mass   % abundances   % abundances			ok in the Ferredic rable coulding	n and magnesium b	belong to.			
Isotope Relative isotopic mass % abundances of two of the is    Sotope   Relative isotopic mass   % abundances   % abundances	•••••							
24 Mg 23.985 78.9  25 Mg 24.986 10.0  Determine the relative isotopic mass of the third isotope of Give your answer to 5 significant figures.  relative isotopic mass =	A sample of magnesium, $A_r$ = 24.305, is found to consist of three isotopes. The accurelative isotopic masses and % abundances of two of the isotopes are shown in the table							
Determine the relative isotopic mass of the third isotope of Give your answer to <b>5</b> significant figures.  relative isotopic mass =  (c) A student adds an excess of calcium oxide to water in a test in a separate test tube, the student adds an excess of stroid (i) Write the equation for the reaction of calcium oxide with the student adds and excess of stroid (ii) Write the equation for the reaction of calcium oxide with the student adds and excess of stroid (iii) Write the equation for the reaction of calcium oxide with the student adds and excess of stroid (iiii) where the student adds are excess of stroid (iiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii	-	Isotope	Relative isotopic mass	% abundance				
Determine the relative isotopic mass of the third isotope of Give your answer to 5 significant figures.  relative isotopic mass =  (c) A student adds an excess of calcium oxide to water in a test in a separate test tube, the student adds an excess of strong (i) Write the equation for the reaction of calcium oxide with the equation of t		<sup>24</sup> Mg	23.985	78.99%				
relative isotopic mass =  (c) A student adds an excess of calcium oxide to water in a test In a separate test tube, the student adds an excess of stroit (i) Write the equation for the reaction of calcium oxide with the equation of the reaction of calcium oxide with the equation for the reaction of calcium oxide with the equation for the reaction of calcium oxide with the equation for the reaction of calcium oxide with the equation for the reaction of calcium oxide with the equation for the reaction of calcium oxide with the equation for the reaction of calcium oxide with the equation for the reaction of calcium oxide with the equation for the reaction of calcium oxide with the equation for the reaction of calcium oxide with the equation for the reaction of calcium oxide with the equation for the reaction of calcium oxide with the equation for the reaction of calcium oxide with the equation for the reaction of calcium oxide with the equation for the reaction of calcium oxide with the equation for the reaction of calcium oxide with the equation for the reaction of calcium oxide with the equation for the reaction of calcium oxide with the equation for the reaction of calcium oxide with the equation of calcium oxide w		<sup>25</sup> Mg	24.986	10.00%				
(i) Write the equation for the reaction of calcium oxide with			relative isotopic mas	ss =				
					ide to water.			
State symbols are <b>not</b> required.	W	/rite the equa	ation for the reaction of calciur	n oxide with water.				
		tate symbols	s are <b>not</b> required.					
	St							
	S1							
(ii) Suggest the approximate pH of the two solutions form								
State symbols are <b>not</b> required.	a se	eparate test	tube, the student adds an exce	ess of strontium ox				

(d) The table below shows enthalpy changes involving potassium, oxygen and potassium oxide,  $\rm K_2O$ .

	Enthalpy change /kJ mol <sup>-1</sup>
formation of potassium oxide	-363
1st electron affinity of oxygen	-141
2nd electron affinity of oxygen	+790
1st ionisation energy of potassium	+419
atomisation of oxygen	+249
atomisation of potassium	+89

(i) The incomplete Born–Haber cycle below can be used to determine the lattice enthalpy of potassium oxide.

In the boxes, complete the species present in the cycle. Include state symbols for the species.



(ii)	Calculate the	lattice	enthalpy	of	potassium	oxide.
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		lattice enthalpy = kJ mol <sup>-1</sup> [2]
(e)	A si	milar Born–Haber cycle to potassium oxide in (d) can be constructed for sodium oxide.
	(i)	The first ionisation energy of sodium is more endothermic than that of potassium.
		Explain why.
		[2]
	(ii)	The lattice enthalpy of sodium oxide is more exothermic than that of potassium oxide.
		Explain why.
		[2]

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