



Cambridge International AS & A Level

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CHEMISTRY

9701/23

Paper 2 AS Level Structured Questions

October/November 2025

1 hour 15 minutes

You must answer on the question paper.

No additional materials are needed.

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **all** questions.
- Use a black or dark blue pen. You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes at the top of the page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- Do **not** write on any bar codes.
- You may use a calculator.
- You should show all your working and use appropriate units.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].
- The Periodic Table is printed in the question paper.
- Important values, constants and standards are printed in the question paper.

This document has **16** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

1 Chromium, Cr, and its compounds are widely used in many chemical reactions.

(a) Cr exists as four stable isotopes.

(i) The most common isotope of Cr is chromium-52.

Determine the number of protons, neutrons and electrons in an atom of chromium-52.

number of protons neutrons electrons [1]

(ii) Describe how an atom of chromium-54 differs from an atom of chromium-52. Refer to numbers of particles in your answer.

.....
..... [1]

(iii) The relative isotopic masses of the isotopes of Cr can be determined using mass spectrometry.

State what other information is needed to calculate the relative atomic mass, A_r , of Cr.

..... [1]

(iv) Atoms of ^{52}Cr , ^{53}Cr and ^{54}Cr make up more than 95% of naturally occurring chromium atoms. The A_r of naturally occurring Cr is 51.996.

Suggest what these statements imply about the relative isotopic mass of the fourth stable isotope of chromium.

..... [1]

(b) The shorthand electronic configuration of chromium is $[\text{Ar}] 3d^5 4s^1$.

(i) Complete the full electronic configuration of chromium.

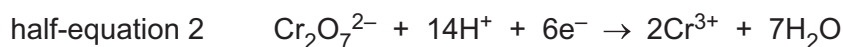
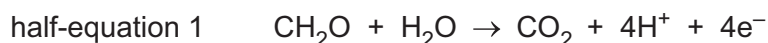
..... $3d^5 4s^1$ [1]

(ii) Deduce the total number of unpaired electrons in an atom of chromium.

..... [1]



- (c) Acidified dichromate(VI) ions will convert methanal, CH_2O , to carbon dioxide. The movement of electrons to or from relevant species is shown in the following half-equations.



- (i) Identify the species that is reduced in half-equation 2. Explain your answer.

..... [1]

- (ii) The oxidation state of the carbon atom in methanal is 0.

Calculate the oxidation state of carbon in carbon dioxide.

..... [1]

- (iii) Construct the ionic equation for the reaction of dichromate(VI) ions with methanal in acidic conditions.

..... [2]

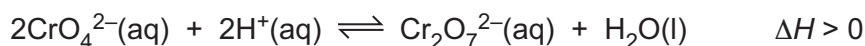
- (iv) Methanal is a liquid at -30°C but carbon dioxide is a gas at this temperature. Explain why.

.....

 [2]



- (d) In acidic conditions, a dynamic equilibrium is established between $\text{CrO}_4^{2-}(\text{aq})$ and $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}(\text{aq})$.



- (i) State what is meant by dynamic equilibrium.

.....
 [1]

- (ii) Identify the condition necessary to establish dynamic equilibrium.

..... [1]

- (iii) $\text{CrO}_4^{2-}(\text{aq})$ ions are yellow and $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}(\text{aq})$ ions are orange.

State what is observed when the following changes are made to an equilibrium mixture of acidified $\text{CrO}_4^{2-}(\text{aq})$ and $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}(\text{aq})$ ions.

Explain your answers.

- The equilibrium mixture is warmed gently.

observation

explanation

.....

- Dilute $\text{HCl}(\text{aq})$ is added to the equilibrium mixture.

observation

explanation

.....

[4]

- (e) Chromium(IV) fluoride, CrF_4 , is a covalent molecule that shows similar chemical properties to SiCl_4 .

Suggest the type of reaction that occurs when CrF_4 is placed in water.

Construct a relevant equation for this reaction.

type of reaction

equation

[2]

[Total: 20]





2 The Period 3 elements show trends in physical and chemical properties across the period.

(a) Fig. 2.1 shows the variation in atomic and ionic radii of the Period 3 elements Na to Cl.

The ionic radius of Si is **not** shown.

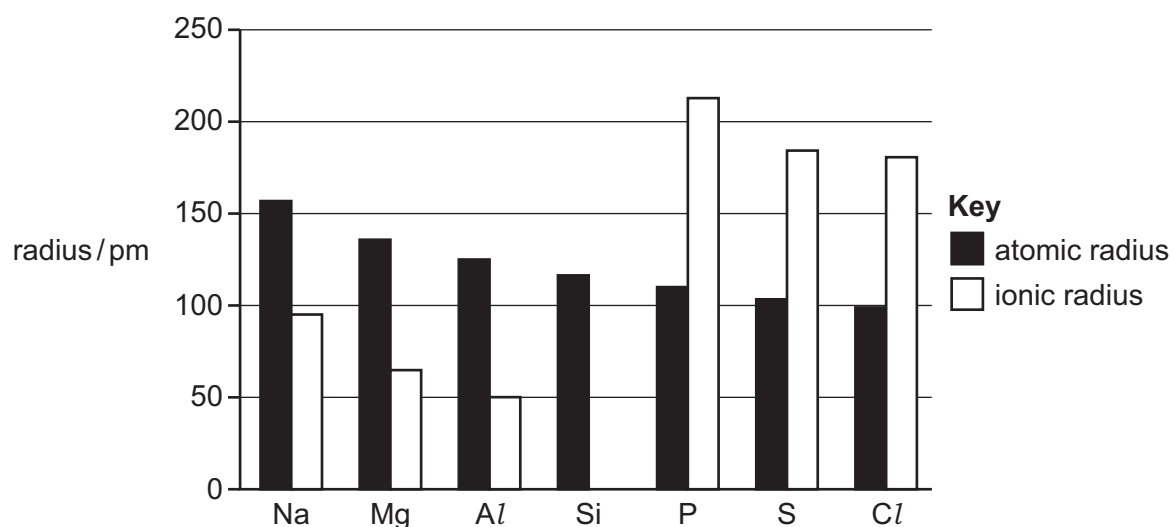


Fig. 2.1

(i) Explain the trend shown in the atomic radii of the Period 3 elements Na to Cl.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

(ii) Explain why there is a large difference in the ionic radii of Al and P.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]



(b) Table 2.1 gives some information about some of the Period 3 oxides.

Row B gives the pH of the solution that forms when the Period 3 oxide is added to water.

Table 2.1

	formula of Period 3 oxide	Na ₂ O	MgO	Al ₂ O ₃	SiO ₂	P ₄ O ₁₀	SO ₃
A	oxidation number of Period 3 element			+3			
B	pH of solution			—	—		

(i) Complete Table 2.1. [2]

(ii) State why there is no data given in row B for Al₂O₃ and SiO₂.

..... [1]

(c) (i) Write an equation for the reaction of Na₂O with dilute hydrochloric acid.

..... [1]

(ii) Construct an equation for the reaction of Al₂O₃ with a base to form NaAlO₂.

..... [1]

(d) Group 2 nitrates decompose on heating to form oxides.

(i) State the trend in thermal stability of the Group 2 nitrates down the group.

..... [1]

(ii) Identify the other products of the thermal decomposition of Group 2 nitrates.

..... [1]

[Total: 11]



- 3 Cycloalkanes show similar chemical properties to alkanes but have the same empirical formula as alkenes.

(a) Define empirical formula.

.....
 [1]

- (b) Cyclopentane, C_5H_{10} , has four cyclic structural isomers. One of these isomers is **C**, shown in Fig. 3.1.

Complete Fig. 3.1 to show two other cyclic structural isomers of C_5H_{10} .

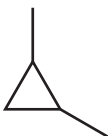
cyclopentane 			C 
--	--	--	---

Fig. 3.1

[2]

- (c) Cyclopentane reacts with Cl_2 in the presence of ultraviolet light to form C_5H_9Cl .

- (i) The reaction is initiated by the bond fission of Cl_2 .

State the type of bond fission shown in the initiation step.

..... [1]

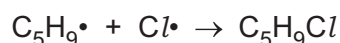
- (ii) Complete the equations to show the two propagation steps that follow the initiation step.

propagation 1 $C_5H_{10} + \dots \rightarrow C_5H_9\cdot + \dots$

propagation 2 $C_5H_9\cdot + \dots \rightarrow \dots$

[2]

- (iii) The final step is shown.



Give the name for this step in the reaction.

..... [1]



(d) Fig. 3.2 shows a reaction cycle involving cyclopentane, cyclopentene and $\text{C}_5\text{H}_9\text{Cl}$.

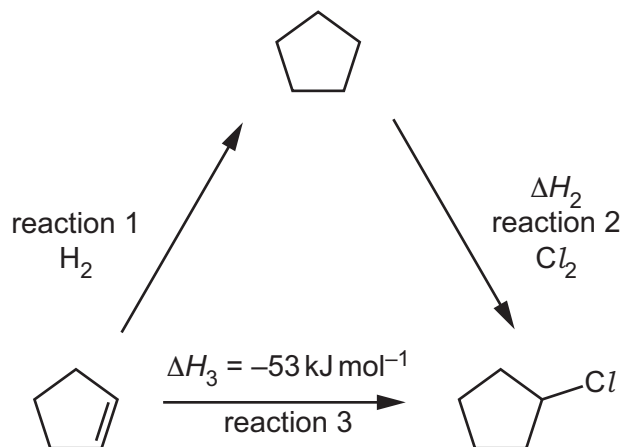


Fig. 3.2

- (i) Identify a suitable reagent for reaction 3.

..... [1]

- (ii) Use the data in Fig. 3.2 and in Table 3.1 to calculate the enthalpy change of reaction 2, ΔH_2 .

Table 3.1

compound	enthalpy change of combustion, $\Delta H_c / \text{kJ mol}^{-1}$
	-3292
	-3115
H_2	-286

$\Delta H_2 = \dots\dots\dots \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ [2]



(e) Cyclopentene, C_5H_8 , reacts with hot concentrated acidified $KMnO_4$ to form compound **W**, $C_5H_8O_4$.

(i) Draw the structure of **W**.

[1]

(ii) The infrared spectrum of **W** is shown in Fig. 3.3.

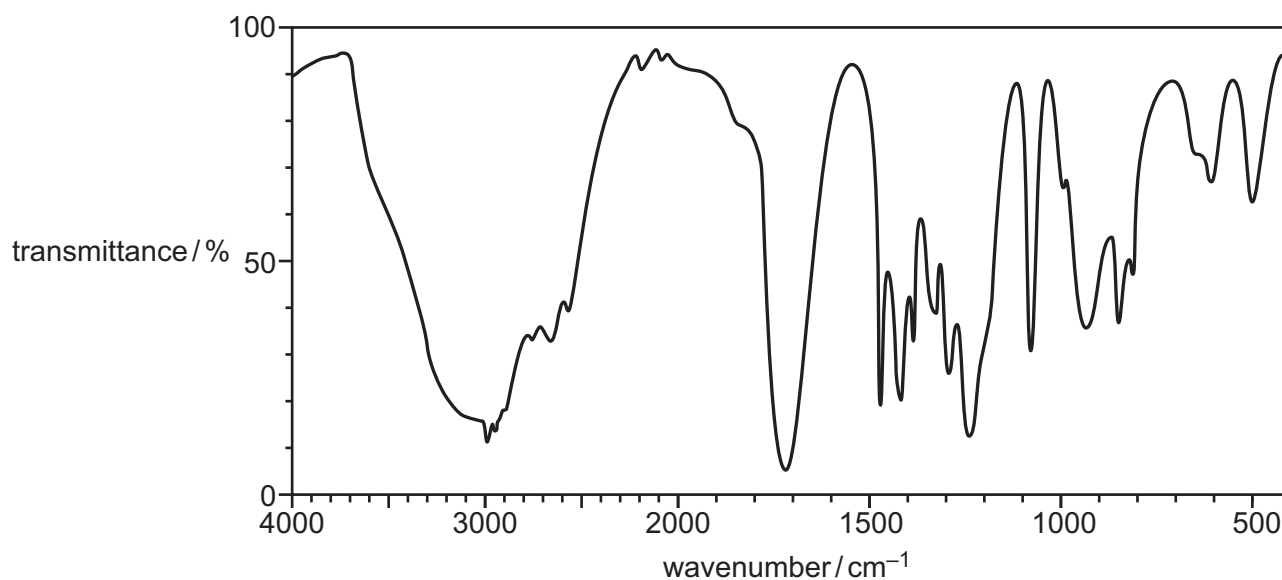


Fig. 3.3

Identify **two** absorptions in the infrared spectrum of **W** that would **not** be present in the infrared spectrum of cyclopentene.

- Write **1** or **2** on Fig. 3.3 against each of these two absorptions.
- Complete Table 3.2 to show which bond is responsible for each absorption that you have identified in Fig. 3.3.

Table 3.2

absorption	1	2
bond responsible		

[2]



Table 3.3

bond	functional groups containing the bond	characteristic infrared absorption range (in wavenumbers)/cm ⁻¹
C–O	hydroxy, ester	1040–1300
C=C	aromatic compound, alkene	1500–1680
C=O	amide carbonyl, carboxyl ester	1640–1690 1670–1740 1710–1750
C≡N	nitrile	2200–2250
C–H	alkane	2850–2950
N–H	amine, amide	3300–3500
O–H	carboxyl hydroxy	2500–3000 3200–3650

[Total: 13]



4 Fig. 4.1 shows a possible synthesis of propene, C_3H_6 .

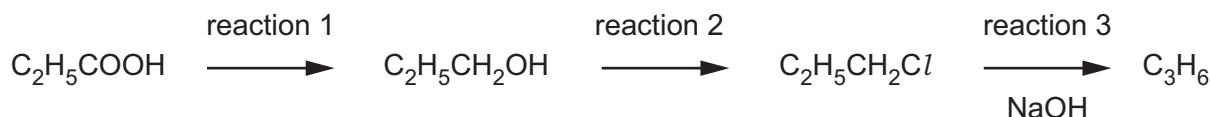


Fig. 4.1

(a) (i) Identify the type of reaction that occurs in reaction 1.

..... [1]

(ii) Suggest a suitable reagent for reaction 2.

..... [1]

(iii) Reaction 3 is an elimination reaction.

Write an equation for this reaction and identify the solvent and conditions used.

equation

solvent and conditions [2]

(iv) $C_2H_5CH_2OH$ can be directly converted to C_3H_6 .

Suggest the reagent and conditions for this conversion.

..... [1]

(b) Under suitable conditions, propene polymerises to form poly(propene).

Poly(propene) exhibits stereoisomerism.

(i) Identify the type of polymerisation that forms poly(propene) from propene.

..... [1]

(ii) Define stereoisomerism.

.....

..... [2]



- (iii) Draw a section of poly(propene), showing **two** repeat units.

Use your diagram to identify the type of stereoisomerism shown by poly(propene).
Explain your answer.

section of poly(propene)

[3]

- (iv) State **two** difficulties associated with the disposal of poly(propene).

1

2 [2]



(c) Under different conditions, two molecules of propene can combine to form compounds **X** and **Y**.



(i) Name **X**.

..... [1]

(ii) Fig. 4.2 shows the mass spectrum of either compound **X** or compound **Y**.

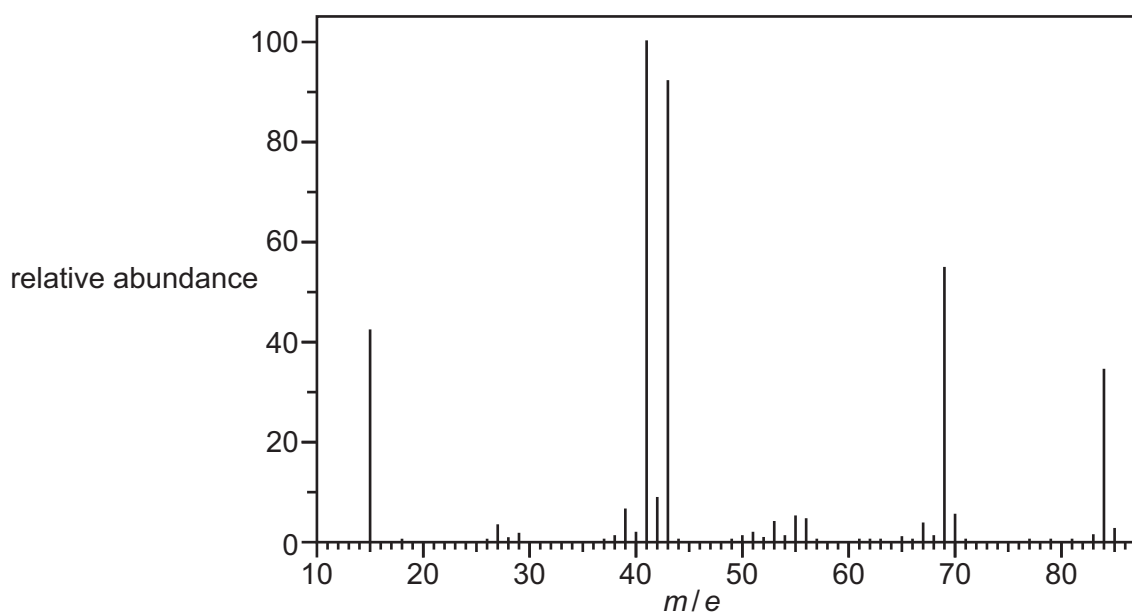


Fig. 4.2

Identify which of **X** and **Y** gives this mass spectrum.

Give **one** reason for your answer, referring to the fragmentation pattern.

.....

 [1]

(iii) The molecular ion peak in the spectrum in Fig. 4.2 has relative abundance 34.7.

Calculate the relative abundance of the $[M+1]^+$ peak in this spectrum.

relative abundance of $[M+1]^+$ peak = [1]



Important values, constants and standards

molar gas constant	$R = 8.31 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$
Faraday constant	$F = 9.65 \times 10^4 \text{ C mol}^{-1}$
Avogadro constant	$L = 6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$
electronic charge	$e = -1.60 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$
molar volume of gas	$V_m = 22.4 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1}$ at s.t.p. (101 kPa and 273 K) $V_m = 24.0 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1}$ at room conditions
ionic product of water	$K_w = 1.00 \times 10^{-14} \text{ mol}^2 \text{ dm}^{-6}$ (at 298 K (25 °C))
specific heat capacity of water	$c = 4.18 \text{ kJ kg}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ (4.18 J g ⁻¹ K ⁻¹)



The Periodic Table of Elements

Group																			
1	2	1 H hydrogen 1.0												13	14	15	16	17	18
		Key																	
		atomic number atomic symbol name relative atomic mass																	
3 Li lithium 6.9	4 Be beryllium 9.0																		
11 Na sodium 23.0	12 Mg magnesium 24.3																		
19 K potassium 39.1	20 Ca calcium 40.1	21 Sc scandium 45.0	22 Ti titanium 47.9	23 V vanadium 50.9	24 Cr chromium 52.0	25 Mn manganese 54.9	26 Fe iron 55.8	27 Co cobalt 58.9	28 Ni nickel 58.7	29 Cu copper 63.5	30 Zn zinc 65.4	31 Ga gallium 69.7	32 Ge germanium 72.6	33 As arsenic 74.9	34 Se selenium 79.0	35 Br bromine 79.9	36 Kr krypton 83.8		
37 Rb rubidium 85.5	38 Sr strontium 87.6	39 Y yttrium 88.9	40 Zr zirconium 91.2	41 Nb niobium 92.9	42 Mo molybdenum 95.9	43 Tc technetium —	44 Ru ruthenium 101.1	45 Rh rhodium 102.9	46 Pd palladium 106.4	47 Ag silver 107.9	48 Cd cadmium 112.4	49 In indium 114.8	50 Sn tin 118.7	51 Sb antimony 121.8	52 Te tellurium 127.6	53 I iodine 126.9	54 Xe xenon 131.3		
55 Cs caesium 132.9	56 Ba barium 137.3	57–71 lanthanoids		72 Hf hafnium 178.5	73 Ta tantalum 180.9	74 W tungsten 183.8	75 Re rhenium 186.2	76 Os osmium 190.2	77 Ir iridium 192.2	78 Pt platinum 195.1	79 Au gold 197.0	80 Hg mercury 200.6	81 Tl thallium 204.4	82 Pb lead 207.2	83 Bi bismuth 209.0	84 Po polonium —	85 At astatine —	86 Rn radon —	
87 Fr francium —	88 Ra radium —	89–103 actinoids		104 Rf rutherfordium —	105 Db dubnium —	106 Sg seaborgium —	107 Bh bohrium —	108 Hs hassium —	109 Mt meitnerium —	110 Ds darmstadtium —	111 Rg roentgenium —	112 Cn copernicium —	113 Nh nihonium —	114 Fl flerovium —	115 Mc moscovium —	116 Lv livermorium —	117 Ts tennessine —	118 Og oganeson —	

lanthanoids		57 La lanthanum 138.9	58 Ce cerium 140.1	59 Pr praseodymium 140.9	60 Nd neodymium 144.2	61 Pm promethium —	62 Sm samarium 150.4	63 Eu europium 152.0	64 Gd gadolinium 157.3	65 Tb terbium 158.9	66 Dy dysprosium 162.5	67 Ho holmium 164.9	68 Er erbium 167.3	69 Tm thulium 168.9	70 Yb ytterbium 173.1	71 Lu lutetium 175.0
actinoids		89 Ac actinium —	90 Th thorium 232.0	91 Pa protactinium 231.0	92 U uranium 238.0	93 Np neptunium —	94 Pu plutonium —	95 Am americium —	96 Cm curium —	97 Bk berkelium —	98 Cf californium —	99 Es einsteinium —	100 Fm fermium —	101 Md mendelevium —	102 No nobelium —	103 Lr lawrencium —

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