

Vertroulik



# basic education

Department:  
Basic Education  
**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

**NASIONALE  
SENIOR SERTIFIKAAT**

**GRAAD 12**

**FISIESE WETENSKAPPE: CHEMIE (V2)**

**NOVEMBER 2025**

**PUNTE: 150**

**TYD: 3 uur**

**Hierdie vraestel bestaan uit 16 bladsye en 4 gegewensblaaie.**

**INSTRUKSIES EN INLIGTING**

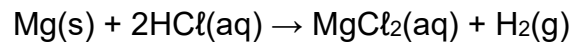
1. Skryf jou sentrumnommer en eksamennummer in die toepaslike ruimtes op die ANTWOORDEBOEK neer.
2. Hierdie vraestel bestaan uit NEGE vrae. Beantwoord AL die vrae in die ANTWOORDEBOEK.
3. Begin ELKE vraag op 'n NUWE bladsy in die ANTWOORDEBOEK.
4. Nommer die antwoorde korrek volgens die nommeringstelsel wat in hierdie vraestel gebruik is.
5. Laat EEN reël tussen twee subvrae oop, bv. tussen VRAAG 2.1 en VRAAG 2.2.
6. Jy mag 'n nieprogrammeerbare sakrekenaar gebruik.
7. Toon ALLE formules en substitusies in ALLE berekeninge.
8. Rond jou FINALE numeriese antwoorde tot 'n minimum van TWEE desimale plekke af.
9. Gee kort (bondige) motiverings, besprekings, ens. waar nodig.
10. Jy word aangeraai om die aangehegte GEGEWENSBLAAIE te gebruik.
11. Skryf netjies en leesbaar.

**VRAAG 1: MEERVOUDIGEKEUSE-VRAE**

Verskeie opsies word as moontlike antwoorde op die volgende vrae gegee. Elke vraag het slegs EEN korrekte antwoord. Kies die antwoord en skryf slegs die letter (A–D) langs die vraagnommers (1.1 tot 1.10) in die ANTWOORDEBOEK neer, bv. 1.11 E.

- 1.1 Watter EEN van die volgende is die naam van die funksionele groep van propan-1-ol?
- A Karboksiel
  - B Karboniel
  - C Hidroksiel
  - D Formiel (2)
- 1.2 Die organiese verbinding  $C_2H_4$  word na 'n alkaan omgeskakel, soos in die reaksie hieronder getoon.
- $$C_2H_4 \rightarrow \text{Alkaan}$$
- Watter EEN van die volgende is 'n geskikte katalisator vir hierdie reaksie?
- A Lood
  - B Platinum
  - C Waterstof
  - D Yster (2)
- 1.3 Watter van die volgende stellings is ALTYD van toepassing op verbindings watstrukturele isomere van mekaar is?
- (i) Hulle behoort aan dieselfde homoloë reeks.
  - (ii) Hulle het dieselfde struktuurformule.
  - (iii) Hulle het dieselfde molekulêre formule.
- A Slegs (iii)
  - B Slegs (i) en (iii)
  - C Slegs (i) en (ii)
  - D (i), (ii) en (iii) (2)

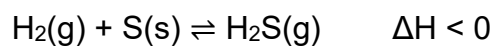
- 1.4 Magnesiumlint met 'n massa van 2 g reageer met oormaat soutsuur met 'n konsentrasie van  $0,1 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{dm}^{-3}$  by  $20 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ :



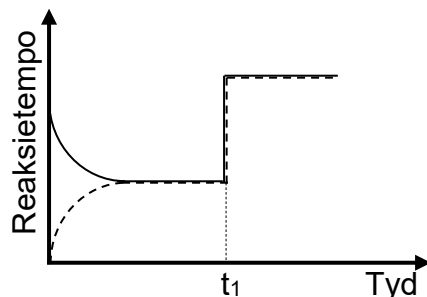
Watter EEN van die volgende veranderinge sal NIE die aanvanklike reaksietempo verhoog NIE?

- A Gebruik 2 g verpoeierde magnesium
- B Verhoog die temperatuur van HCl tot  $30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
- C Gebruik 'n langer stuk van die magnesiumlint
- D Verdubbel die volume van die soutsuur gebruik (2)

- 1.5 Die volgende reaksie bereik ewewig in 'n geslote houer:



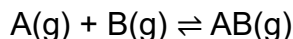
Die reaksietempo-teenoor-tydgrafiek vir die reaksie word hieronder gegee.



Watter verandering is by tyd  $t_1$  aan die sisteem gemaak?

- A Die druk is by 'n konstante temperatuur verhoog.
- B Die volume van die houer is vergroot.
- C Die temperatuur is verhoog.
- D Meer waterstof is by die sisteem gevoeg. (2)

1.6 'n Hipotetiese endotermiese reaksie word hieronder gegee.



Die aktiveringsenergie vir die terugwaartse reaksie is  $50 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ .

Watter EEN van die volgende is moontlik vir die reaksie hierbo?

- A Die reaksiewarmte is  $+70 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ .
- B Die aktiveringsenergie vir die voorwaartse reaksie is  $50 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ .
- C Die energie van die geaktiveerde kompleks is  $40 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ .
- D Die aktiveringsenergie vir die voorwaartse reaksie is  $40 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ . (2)

1.7 Die produkte vir die reaksie tussen 'n metaaloksied en 'n suur is ...

- A 'n sout en water.
- B 'n sout en waterstofgas.
- C 'n sout en koolstofdioksied.
- D 'n sout, water en koolstofdioksied. (2)

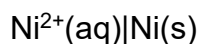
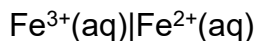
1.8 Die konsentrasie van elk van die vier oplossings hieronder is  $0,1 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{dm}^{-3}$ .



Watter EEN van die volgende plaas die oplossings in die KORREKTE volgorde van TOENEMENDE pH?

- A  $\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3$  ;  $\text{HNO}_3$  ;  $\text{NH}_3$  ;  $\text{NaOH}$
- B  $\text{HNO}_3$  ;  $\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3$  ;  $\text{NH}_3$  ;  $\text{NaOH}$
- C  $\text{NaOH}$  ;  $\text{NH}_3$  ;  $\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3$  ;  $\text{HNO}_3$
- D  $\text{HNO}_3$  ;  $\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3$  ;  $\text{NaOH}$  ;  $\text{NH}_3$  (2)

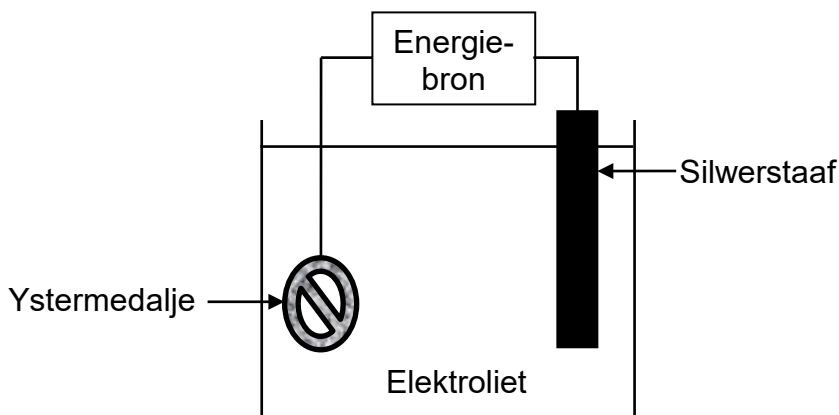
1.9 'n Galvaniese sel bestaan uit die volgende halfselle:



Watter EEN van die volgende stellings is KORREK vir hierdie sel?

- A  $\text{Ni}^{2+}$  is gereduseer en  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$  is geoksideer.
- B  $\text{Ni}^{2+}$  is geoksideer en  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$  is gereduseer.
- C Pt is die elektrode by die katode.
- D Ni is die elektrode by die katode. (2)

1.10 Die opstelling vir die elektroplatering van 'n ystermedalje met silwer word in die vereenvoudigde diagram hieronder getoon.



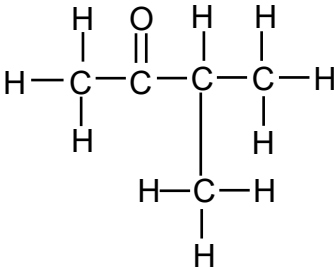
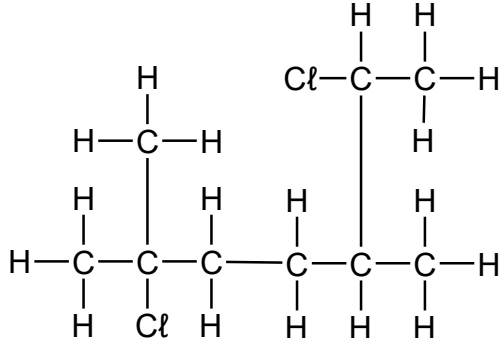
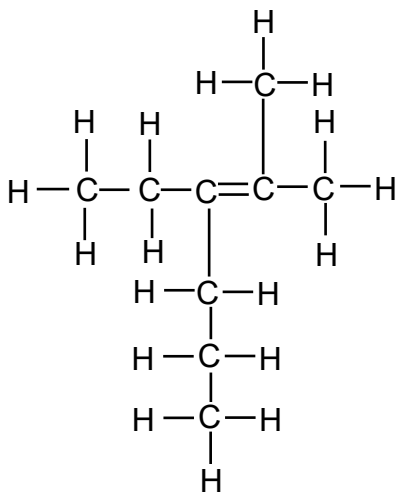
Watter EEN van die volgende kombinasies vir die ANODE en REAKSIE BY DIE KATODE is KORREK?

	ANODE	REAKSIE BY DIE KATODE
A	Ystermedalje	$\text{Ag}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Ag}(\text{s})$
B	Silwerstaaf	$\text{Fe}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Fe}(\text{s})$
C	Ystermedalje	$\text{Ag}(\text{s}) \rightarrow \text{Ag}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{e}^-$
D	Silwerstaaf	$\text{Ag}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Ag}(\text{s})$

(2)  
[20]

**VRAAG 2 (Begin op 'n nuwe bladsy.)**

Die letters **A** tot **G** in die tabel hieronder verteenwoordig organiese verbindings.

<b>A</b>		<b>B</b>	
<b>C</b>	CH <sub>3</sub> CH(CH <sub>3</sub> )CH <sub>2</sub> CHO	<b>D</b>	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O
<b>E</b>	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub>	<b>F</b>	Pentaan
<b>G</b>			

2.1 Skryf die LETTER(S) neer wat ELK van die volgende verteenwoordig:

2.1.1 'n Alkohol (1)

2.1.2 TWEE verbindings wat funksionele isomere van mekaar is (1)

2.1.3 TWEE verbindings wat aan dieselfde homoloë reeks behoort (1)

2.2 Skryf neer die:

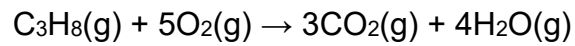
2.2.1 IUPAC-naam van verbinding **A** (3)

2.2.2 IUPAC-naam van verbinding **B** (3)

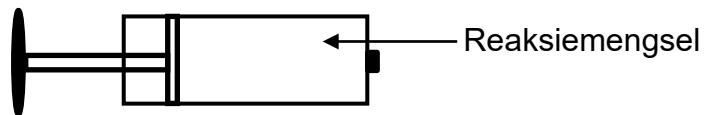
2.2.3 IUPAC-naam van verbinding **G** (3)

2.2.4 STRUKTUURFORMULES van twee REGUITKETING-  
posisionele isomere van verbinding **D** (4)

- 2.3 Verbinding **E**,  $C_3H_8(g)$ , reageer met suurstof,  $O_2(g)$ , volgens die gebalanseerde vergelyking:



Aanvanklik is  $8\text{ cm}^3$  van verbinding **E** en  $50\text{ cm}^3$  suurstof in 'n houer met veranderbare volume ingespuut en toegelaat om te reageer.

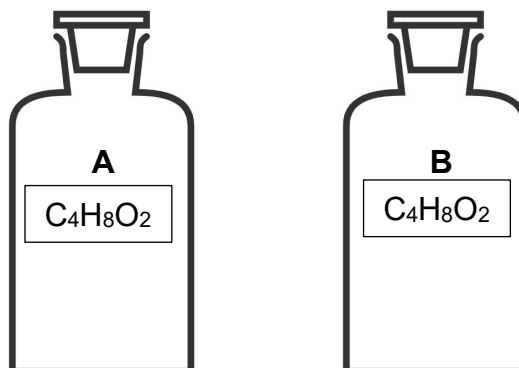


- 2.3.1 Skryf die naam van hierdie tipe reaksie neer. (1)
- 2.3.2 Bereken die TOTALE volume van die GASSE wat teen die einde van die reaksie in die houer teenwoordig is. (5)

**[22]**

**VRAAG 3 (Begin op 'n nuwe bladsy.)**

Twee bottels bevat verbindings **A** en **B** met dieselfde molekulêre formule,  $C_4H_8O_2$ . Hierdie verbindings is reguitketting-organiese molekules wat aan twee verskillende homoloë reekse behoort.



Die kookpunte word gebruik om tussen die twee verbindings te onderskei.

- 3.1 Definieer die term *homoloë reeks*. (1)
- 3.2 Identifiseer die TWEE homoloë reekse waaraan hierdie verbindings behoort. (2)

Die volgende is die dampdrukke van hierdie verbindings by 'n gegewe temperatuur:

Verbinding <b>A</b>	0,071 kPa	Verbinding <b>B</b>	9,7 kPa
---------------------	-----------	---------------------	---------

- 3.3 Skryf neer die:
- 3.3.1 STRUKTUURFORMULE van verbinding **A** (2)
- 3.3.2 IUPAC-naam vir 'n moontlike verbinding **B** (2)
- 3.4 Skryf neer die sterkste tipe Van der Waalskrag tussen die molekules in:
- 3.4.1 Verbinding **A** (1)
- 3.4.2 Verbinding **B** (1)
- 3.5 Watter verbinding, **A** of **B**, het 'n hoër kookpunt? Gee 'n rede vir die antwoord deur na die sterkte van die intermolekulêre kragte te verwys. (2)
- 3.6 Die kookpunt van verbinding **A** word weer gemeet op 'n ander dag wanneer die atmosferiese druk heelwat laer is.
- Hoe sal die kookpunt van hierdie verbinding nou beïnvloed word? Kies uit TOENEEM, AFNEEM of BLY DIESELFDE. (1)

**[12]**

**VRAAG 4 (Begin op 'n nuwe bladsy.)**

- 4.1 Bestudeer die drie organiese reaksies **I**, **II** en **III** hieronder. Verbindings **T** en **W** is organiese verbindings. **R** en **S** is anorganiese stowwe. Neem slegs die hoofprodukte in ag.

<b>I</b>	$\text{HBr(g)} + \text{T} \longrightarrow \text{W}$
<b>II</b>	$\text{W} + \text{NaOH(aq)} \longrightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{CH(OH)CH}_2\text{CH}_3 + \text{R}$
<b>III</b>	$\text{CH}_3\text{CH(OH)CH}_2\text{CH}_3 \xrightarrow{\text{S}} \text{T} + \text{H}_2\text{O(l)}$

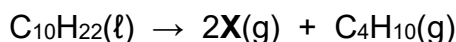
Skryf neer die:

- 4.1.1 IUPAC-naam van verbinding **W** (2)
- 4.1.2 NAAM of FORMULE van **R** (1)
- 4.1.3 TWEE name vir die tipe reaksie in reaksie **I** (2)
- 4.1.4 NAAM of FORMULE van **S** (1)
- 4.1.5 STRUKTUURFORMULE van verbinding **T** (2)

Verbinding **W** kan in een stap na verbinding **T** omgeskakel word.

- 4.1.6 Noem, behalwe hitte, EEN ander reaksietoestand vir hierdie reaksie. (1)

- 4.2 'n Verbinding met die formule  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{22}$  ondergaan 'n krakingsreaksie volgens die vergelyking:



Die mengsel van die twee produkte word in 'n donker vertrek in broomwater,  $\text{Br}_2(\text{aq})$ , geborrel.

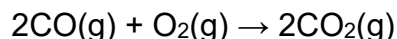
- 4.2.1 Definieer die term *kraking*. (2)
- 4.2.2 Noem EEN verandering, behalwe 'n verandering in temperatuur, wat waargeneem sal word wanneer die mengsel in  $\text{Br}_2(\text{aq})$  geborrel word. (1)
- 4.2.3 Skryf die STRUKTUURFORMULE van verbinding **X** neer. (2)
- 4.2.4 Watter verbinding, **X** of  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}$ , reageer vinniger met  $\text{Br}_2(\text{aq})$ ? Verduidelik die antwoord. (3)

**[17]**

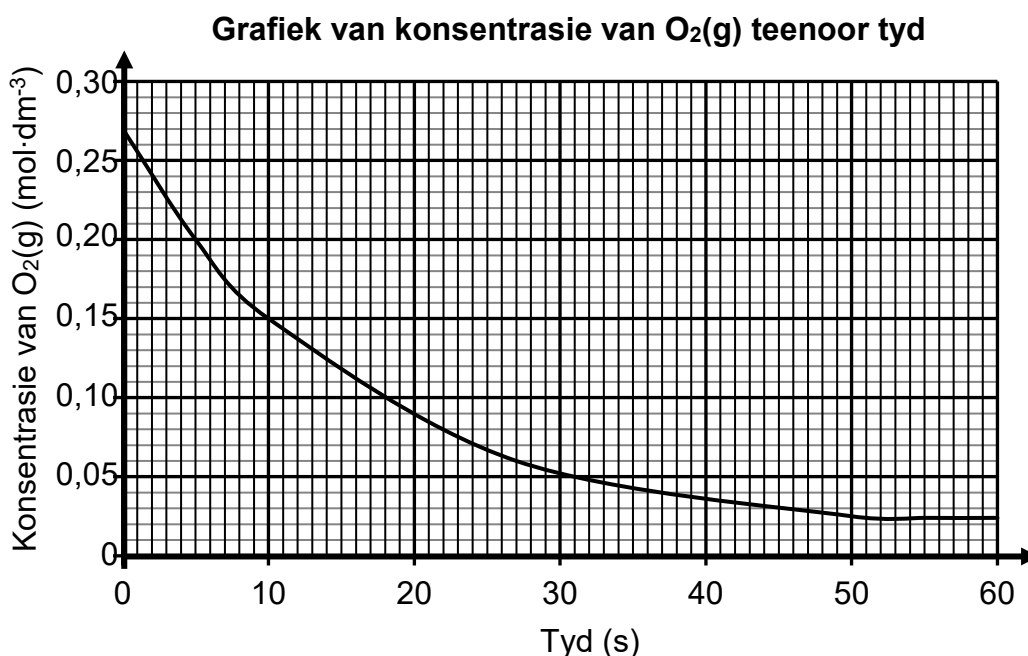
**VRAAG 5 (Begin op 'n nuwe bladsy.)**

5.1 Definieer die term *reaksietempo*. (2)

5.2 Koolstofmonoksied,  $\text{CO(g)}$ , reageer met suurstof,  $\text{O}_2\text{(g)}$ , om koolstofdoksied,  $\text{CO}_2\text{(g)}$ , in 'n verseelde houer te vorm, volgens die gebalanseerde vergelyking:



Die grafiek hieronder toon die konsentrasie van  $\text{O}_2\text{(g)}$  teenoor tyd.



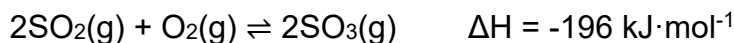
5.2.1 By watter tyd, 10 s of 30 s, is die reaksietempo hoër? (1)

5.2.2 Die reaksie vind plaas in 'n  $3\text{ dm}^3$ -houer. Bereken die gemiddelde tempo (in  $\text{mol}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ ) waarteen  $\text{CO}_2\text{(g)}$  in die eerste 10 s gevorm word. (5)

5.2.3 Watter reaktans is in oormaat, CO of  $\text{O}_2$ ? (1)

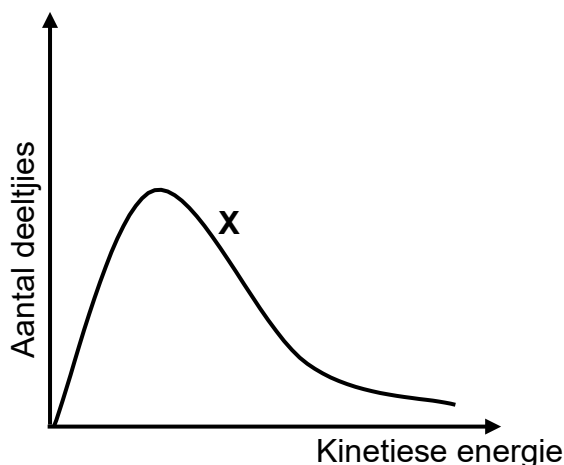
5.2.4 Hierdie reaksie is herhaal deur 'n kleiner verseelde houer te gebruik. Hoe sal dit die grootte van die gradiënt van die grafiek aan die begin van die reaksie beïnvloed? Kies uit VERHOOG, VERLAAG of BLY DIESELFDE. Gee 'n rede vir die antwoord. (2)

- 5.3 Die reaksie tussen swaeldioksied,  $\text{SO}_2(\text{g})$ , en suurstof,  $\text{O}_2(\text{g})$ , vind plaas in 'n verseële houer volgens die gebalanseerde vergelyking hieronder.



- 5.3.1 Was daar 'n netto vrystelling of netto absorpsie van energie tydens die TERUGWAARTSE reaksie? (1)
- 5.3.2 Definieer die term *geaktiveerde kompleks*. (2)
- 5.3.3 'n Katalisator, vanadiumpentoksied, word by die reaksie gevoeg. Verduidelik, in terme van die botsingsteorie, waarom die reaksietempo sal toeneem. (3)

Kurwe **X** is die Maxwell Boltzmann-verspreidingskurwe vir die reaksie hierbo.



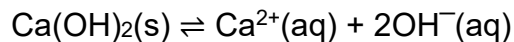
Meer  $\text{SO}_2(\text{g})$  word nou by konstante temperatuur in die houer bygevoeg.

- 5.3.4 Hoe sal hierdie verandering die reaksiewarmte beïnvloed? Kies uit TOENEEM, AFNEEM of BLY DIESELFDE. (1)
- 5.3.5 Teken die grafiek hierbo in die ANTWOORDEBOEK oor. Teken op dieselfde assestelsel die kurwe wat nou verkry sal word. Benoem dit as kurwe **Y**. (2)

[20]

**VRAAG 6 (Begin op 'n nuwe bladsy.)**

- 6.1 Ewig word by 25 °C in 'n versadigde kalsiumhidroksiedoplossing volgens die vergelyking bereik:



- 6.1.1 Stel Le Chatelier se beginsel. (2)
- 6.1.2 'n Paar druppels gekonsentreerde soutsuur, HCl(gekons.), word by die ewewigmengsel gevoeg. Watter effek het hierdie byvoeging op die massa van Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub>(s)? Kies uit TOENEEM, AFNEEM of BLY DIESELFDE. (1)
- 6.1.3 Verduidelik die antwoord op VRAAG 6.1.2 deur van Le Chatelier se beginsel gebruik te maak. (2)
- 6.2 Aanvanklik word 70 g NH<sub>4</sub>HS(s) in 'n 3 dm<sup>3</sup>-houer by 250 °C geplaas. Die houer word verseël en die reaksie word toegelaat om ewewig te bereik volgens die gebalanseerde vergelyking:



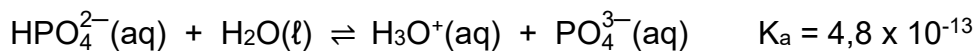
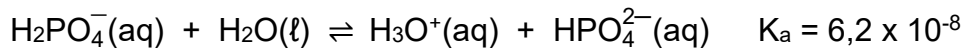
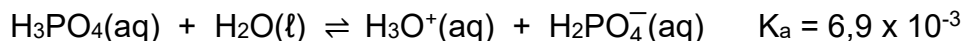
Die K<sub>c</sub>-waardes vir die ontbinding van NH<sub>4</sub>HS(s) by verskillende temperature word in die tabel hieronder gegee.

TEMPERATUUR (°C)	K <sub>c</sub>
200	7,5 x 10 <sup>-2</sup>
250	18 x 10 <sup>-2</sup>
300	40 x 10 <sup>-2</sup>

- 6.2.1 Is die ontbinding van NH<sub>4</sub>HS(s) 'n EKSOTERMIESE of ENDOTERMIESE reaksie? (1)
- 6.2.2 Verduidelik die antwoord op VRAAG 6.2.1 deur van Le Chatelier se beginsel gebruik te maak. (3)
- 6.2.3 Bereken die massa NH<sub>4</sub>HS(s) wat by ewewig by 250 °C teenwoordig sal wees. (8)
- [17]**

**VRAAG 7 (Begin op 'n nuwe bladsy.)**

- 7.1 Fosforsuur,  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4(\text{aq})$ , is 'n voorbeeld van 'n suur wat in drie stappe kan ioniseer, soos hieronder getoon.



- 7.1.1 Watter een is die sterkste suur,  $\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^-$  of  $\text{HPO}_4^{2-}$ ?  
Gee 'n rede vir die antwoord deur na die data hierbo te verwys. (2)

- 7.1.2 Skryf die FORMULE vir die gekonjugeerde basis van  $\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^-(\text{aq})$  neer. (1)

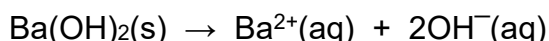
- 7.1.3 Identifiseer 'n stof wat as 'n amfoliet in die reaksies hierbo optree. (1)

Natriumwaterstoffosfaat,  $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4(\text{s})$ , word in water opgelos.

- 7.1.4 Sal die gevolglike oplossing SUUR of BASIES wees? (1)

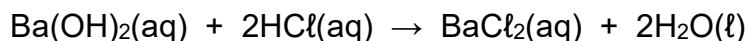
- 7.1.5 Skryf 'n gebalanseerde vergelyking om die antwoord op VRAAG 7.1.4 te verduidelik. (3)

- 7.2 Bariumhidroksied,  $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2$ , los op in water volgens die gebalanseerde vergelyking:



'n Oplossing van  $100 \text{ cm}^3$  word berei deur 'n onbekende hoeveelheid  $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2$  by  $25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  op te los.

$25 \text{ cm}^3$  van hierdie  $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2$ -oplossing word in 'n fles met  $15 \text{ cm}^3$  van 'n  $0,2 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{dm}^{-3}$ - $\text{HCl}$ -oplossing gereageer, volgens die gebalanseerde vergelyking:



Die finale pH van die oplossing is 12,62 by  $25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ .

Bereken die:

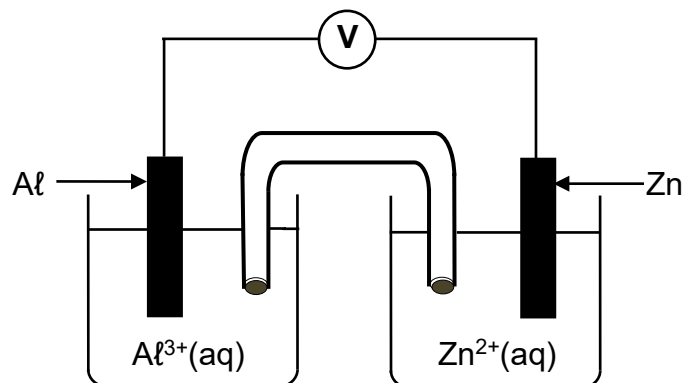
- 7.2.1 Finale konsentrasie van die hidroksiedione in die fles (4)

- 7.2.2 Aantal mol  $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2$  wat gebruik is om die  $100 \text{ cm}^3$ -oplossing te berei (8)

**[20]**

**VRAAG 8 (Begin op 'n nuwe bladsy.)**

Die diagram hieronder verteenwoordig 'n sel wat aanvanklik onder standaardtoestande werk.



8.1 Definieer die term *elektroliet*. (2)

8.2 Watter ionkonsentrasie,  $Al^{3+}(aq)$  of  $Zn^{2+}(aq)$ , sal toeneem? Gee 'n rede vir die antwoord. (2)

8.3 Skryf die selnotasie vir hierdie sel neer. (3)

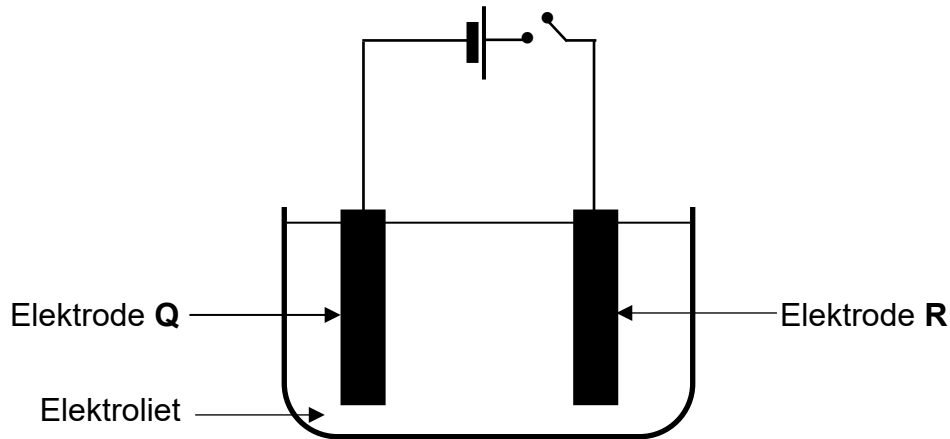
Die elektroliet vir die aluminiumhalfsel word voorberei deur 'n hoeveelheid aluminiumsulfaat,  $Al_2(SO_4)_3(s)$ , in water op te los.

8.4 Bereken die massa  $Al_2(SO_4)_3(s)$  wat benodig word om  $250\text{ cm}^3$  van hierdie oplossing te berei sodat die sel aanvanklik onder STANDAARDTOESTANDE werk. (4)

**[11]**

**VRAAG 9 (Begin op 'n nuwe bladsy.)**

Die diagram hieronder verteenwoordig 'n sel wat vir die raffinering van koper gebruik word.



Die onsuiver koper bevat sink as die enigste onsuiverheid.

- 9.1 Is dit 'n ELEKTROLITIESE of 'n GALVANIIESE sel? (1)
- 9.2 Wanneer die skakelaar gesluit word, word daar ná **T**-uur gevind dat die hoeveelheid  $\text{Cu}^{2+}(\text{aq})$ -ione in die elektroliet met 0,05 mol verander het en dat 0,15 mol  $\text{Cu}(\text{s})$  op elektrode **Q** neergeslaan het.
- 9.2.1 Hoe sal die konsentrasie van die sink-ione in die elektroliet tydens die raffinering van die koper beïnvloed word? Kies uit TOENEEM, AFNEEM of BLY DIESELFDE. (1)
- 9.2.2 Sal die hoeveelheid  $\text{Cu}^{2+}(\text{aq})$ -ione AFNEEM of TOENEEM?  
Verduidelik die antwoord volgens die relatiewe sterktes van die oksideermiddels teenwoordig. (3)
- 9.2.3 Bereken die verandering in die massa van elektrode **R** ná **T**-uur. (6)

**[11]****TOTAAL: 150**

**DATA FOR PHYSICAL SCIENCES GRADE 12  
PAPER 2 (CHEMISTRY)**

**GEGEWENS VIR FISIESTE WETENSKAPPE GRAAD 12  
VRAESTEL 2 (CHEMIE)**

**TABLE 1: PHYSICAL CONSTANTS/TABEL 1: FISIESTE KONSTANTES**

NAME/NAAM	SYMBOL/SIMBOOL	VALUE/WAARDE
Standard pressure <i>Standaarddruk</i>	1	1,013 x 10 <sup>5</sup> Pa
Molar gas volume at STP <i>Molêre gasvolume by STD</i>	V <sub>m</sub>	22,4 dm <sup>3</sup> ·mol <sup>-1</sup>
Standard temperature <i>Standaardtemperatuur</i>	T <sup>0</sup>	273 K
Charge on electron <i>Lading op elektron</i>	e	1,6 x 10 <sup>-19</sup> C
Avogadro's constant <i>Avogadro-konstante</i>	N <sub>A</sub>	6,02 x 10 <sup>23</sup> mol <sup>-1</sup>

**TABLE 2: FORMULAE/TABEL 2: FORMULES**

$n = \frac{m}{M}$	$n = \frac{N}{N_A}$
$c = \frac{n}{V}$ or/of $c = \frac{m}{MV}$	$n = \frac{V}{V_m}$
$\frac{c_a V_a}{c_b V_b} = \frac{n_a}{n_b}$	pH = -log[H <sub>3</sub> O <sup>+</sup> ]
K <sub>w</sub> = [H <sub>3</sub> O <sup>+</sup> ][OH <sup>-</sup> ] = 1 x 10 <sup>-14</sup> at/by 298 K	
$E_{\text{cell}}^{\theta} = E_{\text{cathode}}^{\theta} - E_{\text{anode}}^{\theta} / E_{\text{sel}}^{\theta} = E_{\text{katode}}^{\theta} - E_{\text{anode}}^{\theta}$ or/of $E_{\text{cell}}^{\theta} = E_{\text{reduction}}^{\theta} - E_{\text{oxidation}}^{\theta} / E_{\text{sel}}^{\theta} = E_{\text{reduksie}}^{\theta} - E_{\text{oksidasie}}^{\theta}$ or/of $E_{\text{cell}}^{\theta} = E_{\text{oxidising agent}}^{\theta} - E_{\text{reducing agent}}^{\theta} / E_{\text{sel}}^{\theta} = E_{\text{oksideermiddel}}^{\theta} - E_{\text{reduseermiddel}}^{\theta}$	



**TABLE 4A: STANDARD REDUCTION POTENTIALS**  
**TABEL 4A: STANDAARD-REDUKSIEPOTENSIALE**

Half-reactions/ <i>Halfreaksies</i>	$E^{\circ}$ (V)
$F_2(g) + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons 2F^-$	+ 2,87
$Co^{3+} + e^- \rightleftharpoons Co^{2+}$	+ 1,81
$H_2O_2 + 2H^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons 2H_2O$	+1,77
$MnO_4^- + 8H^+ + 5e^- \rightleftharpoons Mn^{2+} + 4H_2O$	+ 1,51
$Cl_2(g) + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons 2Cl^-$	+ 1,36
$Cr_2O_7^{2-} + 14H^+ + 6e^- \rightleftharpoons 2Cr^{3+} + 7H_2O$	+ 1,33
$O_2(g) + 4H^+ + 4e^- \rightleftharpoons 2H_2O$	+ 1,23
$MnO_2 + 4H^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Mn^{2+} + 2H_2O$	+ 1,23
$Pt^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Pt$	+ 1,20
$Br_2(l) + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons 2Br^-$	+ 1,07
$NO_3^- + 4H^+ + 3e^- \rightleftharpoons NO(g) + 2H_2O$	+ 0,96
$Hg^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Hg(l)$	+ 0,85
$Ag^+ + e^- \rightleftharpoons Ag$	+ 0,80
$NO_3^- + 2H^+ + e^- \rightleftharpoons NO_2(g) + H_2O$	+ 0,80
$Fe^{3+} + e^- \rightleftharpoons Fe^{2+}$	+ 0,77
$O_2(g) + 2H^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons H_2O_2$	+ 0,68
$I_2 + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons 2I^-$	+ 0,54
$Cu^+ + e^- \rightleftharpoons Cu$	+ 0,52
$SO_2 + 4H^+ + 4e^- \rightleftharpoons S + 2H_2O$	+ 0,45
$2H_2O + O_2 + 4e^- \rightleftharpoons 4OH^-$	+ 0,40
$Cu^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Cu$	+ 0,34
$SO_4^{2-} + 4H^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons SO_2(g) + 2H_2O$	+ 0,17
$Cu^{2+} + e^- \rightleftharpoons Cu^+$	+ 0,16
$Sn^{4+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Sn^{2+}$	+ 0,15
$S + 2H^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons H_2S(g)$	+ 0,14
<b><math>2H^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons H_2(g)</math></b>	<b>0,00</b>
$Fe^{3+} + 3e^- \rightleftharpoons Fe$	- 0,06
$Pb^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Pb$	- 0,13
$Sn^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Sn$	- 0,14
$Ni^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Ni$	- 0,27
$Co^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Co$	- 0,28
$Cd^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Cd$	- 0,40
$Cr^{3+} + e^- \rightleftharpoons Cr^{2+}$	- 0,41
$Fe^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Fe$	- 0,44
$Cr^{3+} + 3e^- \rightleftharpoons Cr$	- 0,74
$Zn^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Zn$	- 0,76
$2H_2O + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons H_2(g) + 2OH^-$	- 0,83
$Cr^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Cr$	- 0,91
$Mn^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Mn$	- 1,18
$Al^{3+} + 3e^- \rightleftharpoons Al$	- 1,66
$Mg^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Mg$	- 2,36
$Na^+ + e^- \rightleftharpoons Na$	- 2,71
$Ca^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Ca$	- 2,87
$Sr^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Sr$	- 2,89
$Ba^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Ba$	- 2,90
$Cs^+ + e^- \rightleftharpoons Cs$	- 2,92
$K^+ + e^- \rightleftharpoons K$	- 2,93
$Li^+ + e^- \rightleftharpoons Li$	- 3,05

Increasing strength of oxidising agents/*Toenemende sterkte van oksideermiddels*

Increasing strength of reducing agents/*Toenemende sterkte van reduseermiddels*

**TABLE 4B: STANDARD REDUCTION POTENTIALS**  
**TABEL 4B: STANDAARD-REDUKSIEPOTENSIALE**

Increasing strength of oxidising agents/Toenemende sterkte van oksideermiddels

Half-reactions/ <i>Halfreaksies</i>	$E^{\circ}$ (V)
$\text{Li}^+ + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Li}$	- 3,05
$\text{K}^+ + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{K}$	- 2,93
$\text{Cs}^+ + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Cs}$	- 2,92
$\text{Ba}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Ba}$	- 2,90
$\text{Sr}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Sr}$	- 2,89
$\text{Ca}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Ca}$	- 2,87
$\text{Na}^+ + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Na}$	- 2,71
$\text{Mg}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Mg}$	- 2,36
$\text{Al}^{3+} + 3e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Al}$	- 1,66
$\text{Mn}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Mn}$	- 1,18
$\text{Cr}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Cr}$	- 0,91
$2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_2(\text{g}) + 2\text{OH}^-$	- 0,83
$\text{Zn}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Zn}$	- 0,76
$\text{Cr}^{3+} + 3e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Cr}$	- 0,74
$\text{Fe}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Fe}$	- 0,44
$\text{Cr}^{3+} + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Cr}^{2+}$	- 0,41
$\text{Cd}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Cd}$	- 0,40
$\text{Co}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Co}$	- 0,28
$\text{Ni}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Ni}$	- 0,27
$\text{Sn}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Sn}$	- 0,14
$\text{Pb}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Pb}$	- 0,13
$\text{Fe}^{3+} + 3e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Fe}$	- 0,06
<b><math>2\text{H}^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_2(\text{g})</math></b>	<b>0,00</b>
$\text{S} + 2\text{H}^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_2\text{S}(\text{g})$	+ 0,14
$\text{Sn}^{4+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Sn}^{2+}$	+ 0,15
$\text{Cu}^{2+} + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Cu}^+$	+ 0,16
$\text{SO}_4^{2-} + 4\text{H}^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{SO}_2(\text{g}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+ 0,17
$\text{Cu}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Cu}$	+ 0,34
$2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{O}_2 + 4e^- \rightleftharpoons 4\text{OH}^-$	+ 0,40
$\text{SO}_2 + 4\text{H}^+ + 4e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{S} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+ 0,45
$\text{Cu}^+ + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Cu}$	+ 0,52
$\text{I}_2 + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons 2\text{I}^-$	+ 0,54
$\text{O}_2(\text{g}) + 2\text{H}^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_2\text{O}_2$	+ 0,68
$\text{Fe}^{3+} + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Fe}^{2+}$	+ 0,77
$\text{NO}_3^- + 2\text{H}^+ + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{NO}_2(\text{g}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}$	+ 0,80
$\text{Ag}^+ + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Ag}$	+ 0,80
$\text{Hg}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Hg}(\ell)$	+ 0,85
$\text{NO}_3^- + 4\text{H}^+ + 3e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{NO}(\text{g}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+ 0,96
$\text{Br}_2(\ell) + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons 2\text{Br}^-$	+ 1,07
$\text{Pt}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Pt}$	+ 1,20
$\text{MnO}_2 + 4\text{H}^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Mn}^{2+} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+ 1,23
$\text{O}_2(\text{g}) + 4\text{H}^+ + 4e^- \rightleftharpoons 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+ 1,23
$\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-} + 14\text{H}^+ + 6e^- \rightleftharpoons 2\text{Cr}^{3+} + 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+ 1,33
$\text{Cl}_2(\text{g}) + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons 2\text{Cl}^-$	+ 1,36
$\text{MnO}_4^- + 8\text{H}^+ + 5e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Mn}^{2+} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+ 1,51
$\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + 2\text{H}^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+ 1,77
$\text{Co}^{3+} + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Co}^{2+}$	+ 1,81
$\text{F}_2(\text{g}) + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons 2\text{F}^-$	+ 2,87

Increasing strength of reducing agents/Toenemende sterkte van reduseermiddels



# basic education

Department:  
Basic Education  
**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

**NATIONAL  
SENIOR CERTIFICATE  
NASIONALE  
SENIOR SERTIFIKAAT**

**GRADE/GRAAD 12**

**PHYSICAL SCIENCES: CHEMISTRY (P2)  
FISIESE WETENSKAPPE: CHEMIE (V2)**

**NOVEMBER 2025**

**MARKING GUIDELINES/NASIENRIGLYNE**

**MARKS/PUNTE: 150**

**These marking guidelines consist of 22 pages.  
Hierdie nasienriglyne bestaan uit 22 bladsye.**

### QUESTION 1/VRAAG 1

- 1.1 C ✓✓ (2)
- 1.2 B ✓✓ (2)
- 1.3 A ✓✓ (2)
- 1.4 D ✓✓ (2)
- 1.5 A ✓✓ (2)
- 1.6 A ✓✓ (2)
- 1.7 A ✓✓ (2)
- 1.8 B ✓✓ (2)
- 1.9 C ✓✓ (2)
- 1.10 D ✓✓ (2)
- [20]**

### QUESTION 2/VRAAG 2

- 2.1
- 2.1.1 D ✓ (1)
- 2.1.2 A and/en C ✓ (1)
- 2.1.3 E and/en F ✓ (1)

2.2

2.2.1

<p><b><u>Marking criteria:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Correct stem i.e. <u>butanone</u>. ✓</li><li>• Substituents (methyl) correctly identified. ✓</li><li>• IUPAC name is completely correct including numbering, sequence, hyphens and commas. ✓</li></ul> <p><b><u>Nasienkriteria:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Korrekte stam, d.i. butanoon.</i></li><li>• <i>Substituente (metiel) korrek geïdentifiseer.</i></li><li>• <i>IUPAC-naam heeltemal korrek insluitende nommering, volgorde, koppeltekens en kommas.</i></li></ul>
---

3-methylbutan-2-one ✓✓✓/3-methylbutanone

3-metielbutan-2-oon/3-metielbutanoon

**ACCEPT/AANVAAR**

3-methyl-2-butanone/ methylbutanone/3-metiel-2-butanoon/metielbutanoon (3)

2.2.2

**Marking criteria:**

- Correct stem i.e. heptane. ✓
- Substituents (dichloro and dimethyl) correctly identified. ✓
- IUPAC name is completely correct including numbering, sequence, hyphens and commas. ✓

**Nasienkriteria:**

- *Korrekte stam, d.i. heptaan.*
- *Substituente (dichloro en dimetiel) korrek geïdentifiseer.*
- *IUPAC-naam heeltemal korrek insluitende nommering, volgorde, koppeltekens en kommas.*

2,6-dichloro-2,5-dimethylheptane ✓✓✓

2,6-dichloro-2,5-dimetielheptaan

(3)

2.2.3

**Marking criteria:**

- Correct stem i.e. hexene. ✓
- Substituents (ethyl and methyl) correctly identified. ✓
- IUPAC name is completely correct including numbering, sequence, hyphens and commas. ✓

**Nasienkriteria:**

- *Korrekte stam, d.i. hekseen.*
- *Substituente (etiel en metiel) korrek geïdentifiseer.*
- *IUPAC-naam heeltemal korrek insluitende nommering, volgorde, koppeltekens en kommas.*

3-ethyl-2-methylhex-2-ene ✓✓✓/3-ethyl-2-methyl-2-hexene

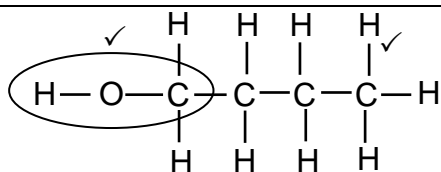
3-etiel-2-metielheks-2-een/3-etiel-2-metiel-2-hekseen

(3)

2.2.4

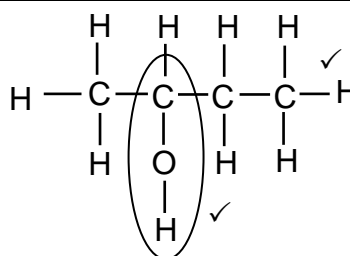
**Marking criteria/Nasienkriteria:**

- Hydroxyl group on the 1<sup>st</sup> C-atom. ✓  
*Hidroksiel groep op 1<sup>ste</sup> C-atoom.*
- Whole structure correct. ✓  
*Hele struktuur korrek.*



**Marking criteria/Nasienkriteria:**

- Hydroxyl group on the 2<sup>nd</sup> C-atom. ✓  
*Hidroksiel groep op 2<sup>de</sup> C-atoom.*
- Whole structure correct. ✓  
*Hele struktuur korrek.*



**IF/INDIEN**

- More than one functional group/wrong functional group:  $0/2$  per molecule/*molekule*  
*Meer as een funksionele groep/foutiewe funksionele groep:*
- Condensed structural formulae used  
*Gekondenseerde struktuurformules gebruik: Max/Maks.  $2/4$*
- Bond between O and H not shown, accept.  
*Binding tussen O en H nie gewys nie, aanvaar.*

(4)

2.3.1 Combustion/oxidation/Verbranding/oksidasie ✓

(1)

2.3.2

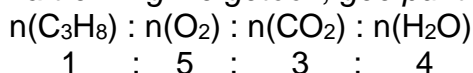
<p><b>Marking criteria:</b></p> <p>(a) Volume O<sub>2</sub> and C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub> used. ✓                  (b) Volume CO<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>O produced ✓                  (c) Volume O<sub>2</sub> remaining ✓                  (d) Addition of the three volumes ✓                  (e) Correct final answer 66 cm<sup>3</sup> or 0,066 dm<sup>3</sup> ✓</p>	<p><b>Nasienkriteria:</b></p> <p>(a) Volume O<sub>2</sub> en C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub> gebruik. ✓                  (b) Volume CO<sub>2</sub> en H<sub>2</sub>O gevorm ✓                  (c) Volume O<sub>2</sub> wat oorbly ✓                  (d) Optel van drie volumes ✓                  (e) Korrekte finale antwoord 66 cm<sup>3</sup> of 0,066 dm<sup>3</sup> ✓</p>
<p><b>OPTION 1/OPSIE 1:</b></p> <p><math>V(\text{O}_2)_{\text{used/gebruik}} = 5V(\text{C}_3\text{H}_8)</math>  <math>= (5)(8)</math>  <math>= 40 \text{ cm}^3</math> ✓ (a)</p> <p><math>V(\text{CO}_2)_{\text{formed/gevorm}} = 3V(\text{C}_3\text{H}_8)</math>  <math>= (3)(8)</math>  <math>= 24 \text{ cm}^3</math></p> <p><math>V(\text{H}_2\text{O})_{\text{formed/gevorm}} = 4V(\text{C}_3\text{H}_8)</math>  <math>= (4)(8)</math>  <math>= 32 \text{ cm}^3</math> ✓ (b)</p> <p><math>V(\text{O}_2)_{\text{unused}} = 50 - 40 = 10 \text{ cm}^3</math> ✓ (c)</p> <p>Volume gas in the container = <math>10 + 24 + 32</math> ✓ (d)                  Total volume gas in the container = 66 cm<sup>3</sup> ✓ (e)</p>	

**OPTION 2/ OPSIE 2:**

	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub>	O <sub>2</sub>	CO <sub>2</sub>	H <sub>2</sub> O
Initial volume (cm <sup>3</sup> ) <i>Aanvanklike volume (cm<sup>3</sup>)</i>	8	50	0	0
Change volume (cm <sup>3</sup> ) <i>Verandering in volume (cm<sup>3</sup>)</i> ✓ (a)	-8	-40	24	32
Final volume (cm <sup>3</sup> ) <i>Finale volume (cm<sup>3</sup>)</i>	0	10 ✓ (c)	24	32
Total volume of gases in container (cm <sup>3</sup> ) <i>Totale volume gas in houer (cm<sup>3</sup>)</i>			10 + 24 + 32 ✓ (d) = 66 cm <sup>3</sup> ✓ (e)	

**ACCEPT/AANVAAR:**

If subtraction not shown, give mark for the 10 cm<sup>3</sup>/  
 Indien aftrekking nie getoon, gee punt vir 10 cm<sup>3</sup>.



V =  $\begin{matrix} \checkmark (a) & & \checkmark (b) \\ \boxed{8} & \boxed{40} & \boxed{24} & \boxed{32} \end{matrix}$

Total volume = 10 + 24 + 32 ✓ (d)  
 = 66 cm<sup>3</sup> ✓ (e)

<b>ACCEPT/ AANVAAR:</b> Moles calculated using 22,4 dm <sup>3</sup> or any other molar gas volume. <i>Mol bereken deur 22,4 dm<sup>3</sup> of ander molêre gasvolume te gebruik.</i>	
<b>Marking criteria:</b>	<b>Nasienkriteria:</b>
(a) V(O <sub>2</sub> ) and V(C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub> )/ n(O <sub>2</sub> ) and n(C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub> ) used. ✓ (b) V(CO <sub>2</sub> ) and V(H <sub>2</sub> O)/ n(CO <sub>2</sub> ) and n(H <sub>2</sub> O) produced. ✓ (c) V(O <sub>2</sub> )/ n(O <sub>2</sub> ) remaining ✓ (d) Addition of the three volumes/moles ✓ (e) Correct final answer 66 cm <sup>3</sup> or 0,066 dm <sup>3</sup> ✓	(a) V(O <sub>2</sub> ) en V(C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub> )/ n(O <sub>2</sub> ) en n(C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub> ) gebruik. ✓ (b) V(CO <sub>2</sub> ) en V(H <sub>2</sub> O)/ n(CO <sub>2</sub> ) en n(H <sub>2</sub> O) gevorm. ✓ (c) V(O <sub>2</sub> )/ n(O <sub>2</sub> ) wat oorbly ✓ (d) Optel van drie volumes/moles ✓ (e) Korrekte finale antwoord 66 cm <sup>3</sup> of 0,066 dm <sup>3</sup> ✓
$n(\text{C}_3\text{H}_8) = \frac{V}{V_m}$ $= \frac{0,008}{22,4}$ $= 3,571 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol}$ $n(\text{O}_2)_{\text{change}} = (5)3,571 \times 10^{-4}$ $= 1,7855 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$ $n(\text{O}_2)_{\text{change}} = \frac{V}{V_m}$ $1,7855 \times 10^{-3} = \frac{V}{22,4}$ $V(\text{O}_2)_{\text{change}} = 0,04 \text{ dm}^3$ $V(\text{O}_2)_{\text{remaining}} = 0,05 - 0,04$ $= 0,01 \text{ dm}^3 \quad \checkmark \text{ (c)}$ $n(\text{CO}_2) = (3) 3,571 \times 10^{-4}$ $= 1,0713 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$ $n(\text{CO}_2) = \frac{V}{V_m}$ $1,0713 \times 10^{-3} = \frac{V}{22,4}$ $V(\text{CO}_2) = 0,024 \text{ dm}^3$ $n(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = (4)3,571 \times 10^{-4}$ $= 1,43 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$ $n(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = \frac{V}{V_m}$ $1,43 \times 10^{-3} = \frac{V}{22,4}$ $V(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 0,032 \text{ dm}^3$ $V_{\text{Total}} = 0,01 + 0,024 + 0,032 \quad \checkmark \text{ (d)}$ $= 0,066 \text{ dm}^3 \quad \checkmark \text{ (e)}$	$n(\text{C}_3\text{H}_8) = \frac{V}{V_m}$ $= \frac{0,008}{22,4}$ $= 3,571 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol}$ $n(\text{O}_2)_{\text{change}} = (5)3,571 \times 10^{-4}$ $= 1,7855 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \quad \checkmark \text{ (a)}$ $n(\text{O}_2)_{\text{ini}} = \frac{V}{V_m}$ $= \frac{0,05}{22,4}$ $= 2,232 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$ $n(\text{O}_2)_{\text{remaining}}$ $= 2,232 \times 10^{-3} - 1,7855 \times 10^{-3}$ $= 4,465 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol} \quad \checkmark \text{ (c)}$ $n(\text{CO}_2) = (3)3,571 \times 10^{-4}$ $= 1,0713 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$ $n(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = (4) \times 3,571 \times 10^{-4}$ $= 1,43 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \quad \checkmark \text{ (b)}$ $n_{\text{Total}}$ $= 4,465 \times 10^{-4} + 1,0713 \times 10^{-3} +$ $1,43 \times 10^{-3}$ $= 2,95 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \quad \checkmark \text{ (d)}$ $n_{\text{Total}} = \frac{V}{V_m}$ $2,95 \times 10^{-3} = \frac{V}{22,4}$ $V_{\text{Total}} = 0,066 \text{ dm}^3 \quad \checkmark \text{ (e)}$

(5)  
[22]

### QUESTION 3/VRAAG 3

3.1 A series of organic compounds that can be described by the same general formula. ✓ (1 OR 0)

**OR**

A series of organic compounds in which one member differs from the next by a CH<sub>2</sub> group.

*'n Reeks organiese verbindings wat deur dieselfde algemene formule beskryf kan word. (1 OF 0)*

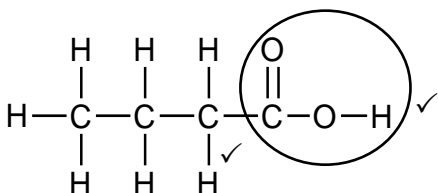
**OR**

*'n Reeks organiese verbindings waarin die een lid van die volgende verskil met 'n CH<sub>2</sub>-groep* (1)

3.2 Ester ✓ and carboxylic acid ✓ / Ester en karboksiesuur (2)

3.3

3.3.1



**Marking criteria/Nasienkriteria:**

(a) Functional group correct. ✓

*Funksionele groep korrek.*

(b) Whole structure correct. ✓

*Hele struktuur korrek.* (2)

3.3.2 Methyl propanoate/Propyl methanoate/Ethyl ethanoate ✓✓ (2 OR/OF 0)  
*Metielpropanoaat/Propielmetanoaat/Etieletanoaat* (2)

3.4.1 Hydrogen bonds / Waterstofbindings ✓ (1)

3.4.2 Dipole-dipole forces / Dipool-dipoolkragte ✓ (1)

3.5 A ✓

The hydrogen bond is stronger than the dipole-dipole force. ✓

**OR**

The dipole-dipole force is weaker than the hydrogen bonds.

**OR**

Compound A has stronger intermolecular forces (than B).

**OR**

Compound B has weaker intermolecular forces (than A).

*Die waterstofbinding is sterker as die dipool-dipoolkrag.*

**OR**

*Die dipool-dipoolkragte is swakker as die waterstofbinding.*

**OR**

*Verbinding A het sterker intermolekulêre kragte (as B).*

**OR**

*Verbinding B het swakker intermolekulêre kragte (as A).* (2)

3.6 Decreases/Afneem ✓ (1)

(1)

[12]

#### QUESTION 4/VRAAG 4

4.1

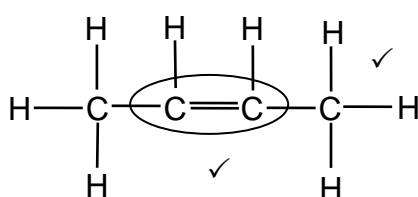
4.1.1 2-bromo✓butane✓/2-bromobutaan (2)

4.1.2 NaBr/Sodium bromide/*Natriumbromied* ✓ (1)

4.1.3 Addition/*Addisie* ✓  
Hydrohalogenation/Hydrobromination/*Hydrohalogenering/Hidrobrominering* ✓ (2)

4.1.4 (Concentrated) sulphuric acid/ H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>/Phosphoric acid/H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>/  
(*Gekonsentreerde*) *swaelsuur/Fosforsuur* ✓ (1)

4.1.5



**Marking criteria/Nasienkriteria:**

(a) Correct functional group. ✓

*Funksionele groep korrek.*

(b) Whole structure correct. ✓

*Hele struktuur korrek.*

**IF/INDIEN**

• More than one functional group/wrong functional group:

• *Meer as een funksionele groep/foutiewe funksionele groep:* 0/2

• Correct condensed formula:

*Korrekte gekondenseerde formule Max: 1/2* (2)

4.1.6 Concentrated strong base/Gekonsentreerde sterk basis ✓  
Concentrated/Gekonsentreerde NaOH/KOH/LiOH (1)

4.2

4.2.1

**Marking criteria/Nasienkriteria**

If any one of the underlined key phrases in the **correct context** is omitted, deduct 1 mark./*Indien enige van die onderstreepte frases in die korrekte konteks uitgelaat is, trek 1 punt af.*

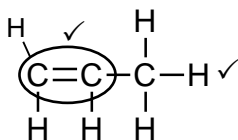
The underlined phrases must be in the correct context. / *Die onderstreepte frases moet in die korrekte konteks wees.*

The chemical process/reaction in which longer chain hydrocarbon/alkane molecules/ are broken down to shorter (more useful) molecules. ✓✓

*Die chemiese proses/reaksie waarin langer kettingkoolwaterstof/alkaanmolekule afgebreek word in korter (meer bruikbare) molekules.* (2)

4.2.2 Decolourisation/colour fades/becomes lighter in colour/colourless ✓  
*Ontkleuring/kleur raak dowwer/word ligter van kleur/kleurloos* (1)

4.2.3



**Marking criteria/Nasienkriteria:**

- (a) Correct functional group. ✓  
*Funksionele groep korrek.*  
(b) Whole structure correct. ✓  
*Hele struktuur korrek.*

(2)

4.2.4 **X** / C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>6</sub> / Propene / Propeen ✓

- **X** is unsaturated/has a double bond/is an alkene. ✓

**ANY ONE**

- **X** undergoes addition. ✓

**OR**

Alkenes are more reactive than alkanes/Unsaturated compounds react faster than saturated compounds.

Addition reaction is faster than substitution

Addition reaction does not need UV/light.

- **X** is onversadig/besit 'n dubbelbinding/is 'n alkeen.

**ENIGE EEN**

- **X** ondergaan addisie.

**OF**

*Alkene is meer reaktief as alkane./Onversadigde verbindings reageer vinniger as versadigde verbindings.*

*Addisiereaksie is vinniger as substitusie.*

*Addisiereaksie benodig nie UV/lig.*

(3)  
[17]

### QUESTION 5/VRAAG 5

5.1

**NOTE/LET WEL**

Give the mark for per unit time only if in context of reaction rate.

Gee die punt vir per eenheid tyd slegs indien in konteks met reaksietempo.

**ANY ONE:**

- Change in concentration ✓ of products/reactants per (unit) time. ✓
- Change in amount/number of moles/volume/mass of products or reactants per (unit) time.
- Amount/number of moles/volume/mass of products formed/reactants used per (unit) time.
- Rate of change in concentration/amount/number of moles/volume/mass. ✓✓ (2 or 0)

**ENIGE EEN:**

- Verandering in konsentrasie van produkte/reaktanses per (eenheid) tyd.
- Verandering in hoeveelheid/getal mol/volume/massa van produkte of reaktanses per (eenheid) tyd.
- Hoeveelheid/getal mol/volume/massa van produkte gevorm/reaktanses gebruik per (eenheid) tyd.
- Tempo van verandering in konsentrasie/ hoeveelheid/aantal mol/ volume/massa. (2 of 0) (2)

5.2.1 10 (s) ✓

(1)

## 5.2.2

<p><b>Marking criteria</b></p> <p>(a) Calculate the change:  <math>[O_2]_{\text{final}} - [O_2]_{\text{initial}} /</math>  <math>n(O_2)_{\text{final}} - n(O_2)_{\text{initial}} /</math>  <math>n(CO_2)_{\text{final}} - n(CO_2)_{\text{initial}}</math>. ✓            Accept: 0,265 to 0,27 for <math>[O_2]_{\text{initial}}</math></p> <p>(b) Substitute 10 s in rate formula. ✓</p> <p>(c) Multiply rate / concentration of <math>O_2</math> by <math>3 \text{ dm}^3</math>. ✓</p> <p>(d) USE mol ratio:  <math>n(O_2) : n(CO_2) = 1 : 2</math> ✓</p> <p>(e) Final correct answer  <math>= 0,072 \text{ (mol}\cdot\text{s}^{-1})</math> ✓</p> <p>RANGE: 0,06 – 0,072</p>	<p><b>Nasienkriteria:</b></p> <p>(a) <i>Bereken die verandering:</i>  <math>[O_2]_{\text{finale}} - [O_2]_{\text{aanvank}} /</math>  <math>n(O_2)_{\text{finale}} - n(O_2)_{\text{aanvanklik}} /</math>  <math>n(CO_2)_{\text{finale}} - n(CO_2)_{\text{aanvanklik}}</math> ✓  <i>Aanvaar: 0,265 tot 0,27 vir <math>[O_2]_{\text{aanvank}}</math></i></p> <p>(b) <i>Vervang 10 s in tempoformule.</i> ✓</p> <p>(f) <i>Vermenigvuldig tempo/konsentrasie <math>O_2</math> met <math>3 \text{ dm}^3</math>.</i> ✓</p> <p>(c) <i>Gebruik molverhouding:</i>  <math>n(O_2) : n(CO_2) = 1 : 2</math> ✓</p> <p>(d) <i>Finale korrekte antwoord</i>  <math>= 0,072 \text{ (mol}\cdot\text{s}^{-1})</math> ✓</p> <p>GEBIED: 0,06 – 0,072</p>
<p><b>OPTION 1/OPSIE 1:</b></p> $\text{Rate/Tempo} = - \frac{\Delta c(O_2)}{\Delta t}$ $= - \left( \frac{0,15 - 0,27}{10 - 0} \right) \checkmark \text{ (a)}$ $= 0,012 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{dm}^{-3}\cdot\text{s}^{-1} \checkmark \text{ (b)}$ <p>Rate/Tempo (<math>O_2</math>) in <math>\text{mol}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}</math>  <math>= cV</math>  <math>= (0,012)(3) \checkmark \text{ (c)}</math>  <math>= 0,036 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}</math></p> <p>Rate/Tempo (<math>CO_2</math>) = 2 x rate (<math>O_2</math>)  <math>= 2 \times 0,036 \checkmark \text{ (d)}</math>  <math>= 0,072 \text{ (mol}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}) \checkmark \text{ (e)}</math></p>	<p><b>OPTION 2/OPSIE 2:</b></p> $\Delta c(O_2) = 0,27 - 0,15 \checkmark \text{ (a)}$ $= 0,12 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{dm}^{-3}$ <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> $\Delta n(O_2) = cV$ $= 0,12(3) \checkmark \text{ (c)}$ $= 0,36 \text{ mol}$ <p style="text-align: center;">↙ ↘</p> $\Delta n(CO_2) = 2n(O_2) \checkmark \text{ (d)}$ $= 2(0,36)$ $= 0,72 \text{ mol}$ <p style="text-align: center;">↙ ↘</p> $\text{Rate}(CO_2) = \frac{\Delta n}{\Delta t}$ $= \frac{0,72}{10 - 0} \checkmark \text{ (b)}$ $= 0,072 \text{ (mol}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}) \checkmark \text{ (e)}$
<p><b>OPTION 3/OPSIE 3:</b></p> $n(O_2)_{\text{at } 0\text{s}} = cV$ $= 0,27 \times 3 \checkmark \text{ (c)}$ $= 0,81 \text{ mol}$ <p style="text-align: center;">↙ ↘</p> $n(O_2)_{\text{at } 10\text{s}} = cV$ $= 0,15 \times 3$ $= 0,45 \text{ mol}$ <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> $\text{Rate}(O_2) = - \frac{\Delta n}{\Delta t}$ $= - \left( \frac{0,45 - 0,81}{10 - 0} \right) \checkmark \text{ (a)}$ $= 0,036 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{s}^{-1} \checkmark \text{ (b)}$ <p style="text-align: center;">↙ ↘</p> $\text{Rate}(CO_2) = 2 \times \text{rate}(O_2)$ $= 2 \times 0,036 \checkmark \text{ (d)}$ $= 0,072 \text{ (mol}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}) \checkmark \text{ (e)}$	

(5)

5.2.3 O<sub>2</sub>/Oxygen/Suurstof ✓ (1)

5.2.4 Increases/Neem toe ✓

Higher reaction rate./Concentration of reactants are higher. ✓  
Hoër reaksietempo./Konsentrasie van die reaktanse is hoër.

**ACCEPT/AANVAAR:** pressure increased/druk verhoog. (2)

5.3.1 Absorption ✓  
Absorpsie (1)

5.3.2 **Marking criteria/Nasienkriteria:**  
If any one of the underlined key phrases in the **correct context** is omitted, deduct 1 mark./Indien enige van die onderstreepte frases in die **korrekte konteks** uitgelaat is, trek 1 punt af.  
The underlined phrases must be in the correct context. / Die onderstreepte frases moet in die korrekte konteks wees.

Unstable (high energy) transition state from reactants to products. ✓✓  
Onstabiele (hoë energie) oorgangs-toestand van reaktanse na produkte

**ACCEPT/AANVAAR:**  
Unstable (high energy) transition state between reactants and products. ✓✓  
Onstabiele (hoë energie) oorgangs-toestand tussen reaktanse en produkte. (2)

5.3.3

- Catalyst provides an alternative path with lower activation energy / lowers the activation energy. ✓
- More particles have sufficient (kinetic) energy / kinetic energy greater (or equal to) activation energy. ✓
- More effective collisions per unit time/second. ✓

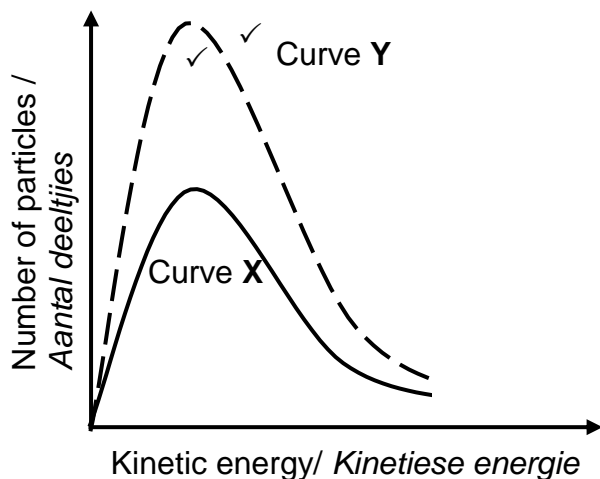
**OR**  
Higher frequency of effective collisions.

- *Katalisator verskaf 'n alternatiewe roete met 'n laer aktiveringsenergie/ Verlaag die aktiveringsenergie.*
- *Meer deeltjies het genoeg (kinetiese) energie/kinetiese energie groter (of gelyk aan) aktiveringsenergie.*
- Meer effektiewe botsings per eenheid tyd/sekonde.

**OF**  
*Hoër frekwensie van effektiewe botsings.* (3)

5.3.4 Remains the same/Bly dieselfde ✓ (1)

5.3.5



**Marking criteria:**

- Both curves start at origin and have correct shape with peaks at same  $E_k$ . ✓
- Peak of curve Y must be higher than curve X with peaks at same  $E_k$ . ✓

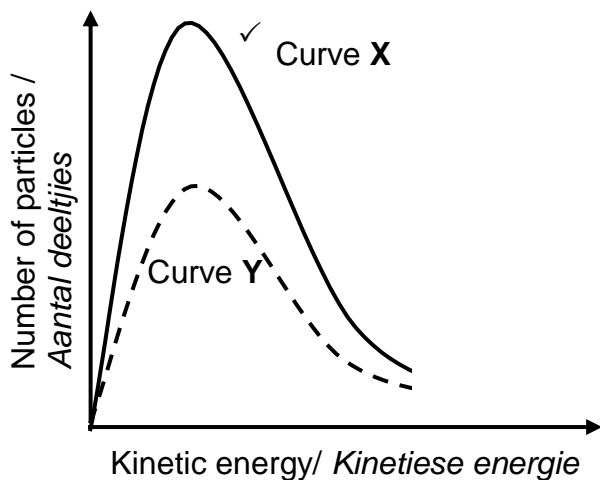
**Nasiemkriteria:**

- Beide kurwes begin by die oorsprong en het dieselfde vorm met maksimums by dieselfde  $E_k$ .
- Maksimum van kurwe Y moet hoër wees as kurwe X met maksimums by dieselfde  $E_k$ .

**IF/INDIEN:**

- Both curves not labelled./ Beide kurwes nie benoem  $0/2$
- Curves intersect at any other point, beside the origin. Kurwes kruis by enige ander punt as oorsprong. Max:  $1/2$ .

**IF/INDIEN:**



Max/Maks:  $1/2$

(2)  
 [20]

## QUESTION 6/VRAAG 6

6.1

**Marking criteria/Nasienkriteria:**

6.1.1

If any one of the underlined key phrases in the **correct context** is omitted, deduct 1 mark./Indien enige van die onderstreepte frases in die **korrekte konteks** uitgelaat is, trek 1 punt af.

The underlined phrases must be in the correct context. / Die onderstreepte frases moet in die korrekte konteks wees.

When the equilibrium in a closed system is disturbed, the system will re-instate a new equilibrium by favouring the reaction that will cancel/oppose the disturbance. ✓✓

Wanneer die ewewig in 'n geslote sisteem versteur word, sal die sisteem 'n nuwe ewewig instel deur die reaksie te bevoordeel wat die versteuring kanselleer/teenwerk. (2)

6.1.2

(Mass) decreases./ (Massa) Afneem. ✓ (1)

6.1.3

• Decrease in amount of  $\text{OH}^-$  ions /concentration of  $\text{OH}^-$  ions, favours the reaction that increases the amount/concentration of  $\text{OH}^-$  ions. ✓ **OR**  
Acid/  $\text{HCl}/\text{H}^+$  reacts with  $\text{OH}^-$  ions.

• The forward reaction is favoured ✓ **OR**  
The amount/concentration of the products increases.

• 'n Afname in hoeveelheid  $\text{OH}^-$ -ione /konsentrasie  $\text{OH}^-$ -ione bevoordeel die reaksie wat die hoeveelheid/konsentrasie van  $\text{OH}^-$ -ione laat toeneem. **OF**  
Suur  $\text{HCl}/\text{H}^+$  reageer met  $\text{OH}^-$  ione.

• Die voorwaartse reaksie is bevoordeel. **OF**  
Die hoeveelheid/konsentrasie van die produkte neem toe. (2)

6.2.1

Endothermic/Endotermies ✓ (1)

6.2.2

• With an increase in the temperature the  $K_c$  value increases. ✓  
• The concentration of the products increases. **OR** Concentration of reactants decreases. **OR** The forward reaction is favoured. ✓  
• (According to Le Chatelier's principle) an increase in temperature favours the endothermic reaction. ✓

• Met 'n toename in temperatuur neem die  $K_c$ -waarde toe.  
• Die konsentrasie van die produkte neem toe. **OF** Konsentrasie van die reaktante neem af. **OF** Voorwaartse reaksie is bevoordeel.  
• (Volgens Le Chatelier se beginsel) sal 'n toename in temperatuur die endotermiese reaksie bevoordeel. (3)

6.2.3

**CALCULATIONS USING MOLES**

**BEREKENINGE WAT MOL GEBRUIK**

**Marking criteria:**

- (a) Calculate number of moles  $\text{NH}_4\text{HS}$  ( $\frac{70}{51}$ ) ✓ **OR** 1,37 moles
- (b) **USING RATIO:**  $\text{NH}_4\text{HS} : \text{NH}_3 : \text{H}_2\text{S} = 1 : 1 : 1$  ✓
- (c) Calculate  $c(\text{NH}_3)$  and  $c(\text{H}_2\text{S})$  at equilibrium (divide equilibrium moles by 3) ✓
- (d) Correct  $K_c$  expression ✓
- (e) Substitute  $K_c = 18 \times 10^{-2}$  ✓
- (f)  $n(\text{NH}_4\text{HS})_{\text{eq}} = n(\text{NH}_4\text{HS})_{\text{in}} - n(\text{NH}_4\text{HS})_{\text{change}}$  **OR**  
 $m(\text{NH}_4\text{HS})_{\text{eq}} = m(\text{NH}_4\text{HS})_{\text{in}} - m(\text{NH}_4\text{HS})_{\text{change}}$  ✓
- (g) Substitute 51 in  $n = \frac{m}{M}$  ✓
- (h) **CORRECT** final answer:  $m = 5,61 \text{ g}$  ✓  
Range: 4,96 – 5,74 g

**Nasienkriteria:**

- (a) Bereken aantal mol  $\text{NH}_4\text{HS}$  ( $\frac{70}{51}$ ) ✓ **OF** 1,37 mol
- (b) **GEBRUIK VERHOUDING:**  $\text{NH}_4\text{HS} : \text{NH}_3 : \text{H}_2\text{S} = 1 : 1 : 1$  ✓
- (c) Bereken  $c(\text{NH}_3)$  en  $c(\text{H}_2\text{S})$  by ewewig (deel ewewig mol met 3) ✓
- (d) Korrekte  $K_c$  uitdrukking ✓
- (e) Vervang  $K_c = 18 \times 10^{-2}$  ✓
- (f)  $n(\text{NH}_4\text{HS})_{\text{eq}} = n(\text{NH}_4\text{HS})_{\text{in}} - n(\text{NH}_4\text{HS})_{\text{change}}$  **OF**  
 $m(\text{NH}_4\text{HS})_{\text{eq}} = m(\text{NH}_4\text{HS})_{\text{in}} - m(\text{NH}_4\text{HS})_{\text{change}}$  ✓
- (g) Vervang 51 in  $n = \frac{m}{M}$  ✓
- (h) **KORREKTE** finale antwoord:  $m = 5,61 \text{ g}$  ✓  
Gebied: 4,95 – 5,74 g

**OPTION 1/OPSIE 1:**

$$n = \frac{m}{M}$$

$$= \frac{70}{51} \quad \checkmark \text{(a)}$$

	$\text{NH}_4\text{HS}(\text{s})$	$\text{NH}_3(\text{g})$	$\text{H}_2\text{S}(\text{g})$	
Initial amount (mol) Aanvanklike hoeveelheid (mol)	1,37	0	0	
Change (mol) Verandering (mol)	x	x	x	✓(b)
Equilibrium amount (mol) Ewewig hoeveelheid (mol)	1,37 - x	x	x	
Equilibrium concentration ( $\text{mol} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3}$ ) Ewewigkonsentrasie ( $\text{mol} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3}$ )		$\frac{x}{3}$	$\frac{x}{3}$	✓(c)

$$K_c = [\text{NH}_3][\text{H}_2\text{S}] \quad \checkmark \text{(d)}$$

$$\checkmark \text{(e)} \quad 18 \times 10^{-2} = \left(\frac{x}{3}\right)^2$$

$$x = 1,27$$

$$n(\text{NH}_4\text{HS})_{\text{eq}} = 1,37 - 1,27 \quad \checkmark \text{(f)}$$

$$= 0,1 \text{ mol}$$

$$m(\text{NH}_4\text{HS})_{\text{eq}} = nM$$

$$= 0,1 \times 51 \quad \checkmark \text{(g)}$$

$$= 5,1 \text{ g} \quad \checkmark \text{(h)}$$

No  $K_c$  expression, correct substitution  
Geen  $K_c$ -uitdrukking, korrekte substitusie:  
Max./Maks. 7/8

Wrong  $K_c$  expression/  
Verkeerde  $K_c$ -uitdrukking: Max./Maks. 6/8

**OPTION 2/OPSIE 2:**

$$n = \frac{m}{M} = \frac{70}{51} \checkmark (a)$$

$$K_c = [\text{NH}_3][\text{H}_2\text{S}] \checkmark (d)$$

$$\checkmark (e) 18 \times 10^{-2} = x^2$$

$$x = 0,42$$

	NH <sub>4</sub> HS(s)	NH <sub>3</sub> (g)	H <sub>2</sub> S(g)	
Initial amount (mol) Aanvanklike hoeveelheid (mol)	1,37	0	0	
Change (mol) Verandering (mol)	1,26	1,26	1,26	✓ (b)
Equilibrium amount (mol) Ewig hoeveelheid (mol)	✓ (f) 0,11	1,26	1,26	
Equilibrium concentration (mol·dm <sup>-3</sup> ) Ewigkonsentrasie (mol·dm <sup>-3</sup> )		0,42	0,42	✓ (c)

$m(\text{NH}_4\text{HS})_{\text{eq}} = nM$   
 $= 0,11 \times 51 \checkmark (g)$   
 $= 5,61 \text{ g} \checkmark (h)$

**OR/OF**

$m(\text{NH}_4\text{HS})_{\text{change}} = nM$   
 $= 1,26 \times 51 \checkmark (g)$   
 $= 64,26 \text{ g}$

$m(\text{NH}_4\text{HS})_{\text{eq}} = 70 - 64,26 \checkmark (f)$   
 $= 5,74 \text{ g} \checkmark (h)$

No K<sub>c</sub> expression, correct substitution  
 Geen K<sub>c</sub>- uitdrukking, korrekte substitusie:  
 Max./Maks. 7/8

Wrong K<sub>c</sub> expression/  
 Verkeerde K<sub>c</sub>-uitdrukking: Max./Maks. 6/8

<b>CALCULATIONS USING CONCENTRATION</b>			
<b><u>BEREKENINGE WAT KONSENTRASIE GEBRUIK</u></b>			
	NH <sub>4</sub> HS(s)	NH <sub>3</sub> (g)	H <sub>2</sub> S(g)
Initial concentration (mol·dm <sup>-3</sup> ) Aanvanklike konsentrasie (mol·dm <sup>-3</sup> )		0	0
Change (mol·dm <sup>-3</sup> ) Verandering (mol·dm <sup>-3</sup> )		√(b) x	x
Equilibrium concentration (mol·dm <sup>-3</sup> ) Ewewigskonsentrasie (mol·dm <sup>-3</sup> )		x	x

√(d)  $K_c = [\text{NH}_3][\text{H}_2\text{S}]$   
 √(e)  $18 \times 10^{-2} = x^2$   
 $x = 0,424 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{dm}^{-3}$

$n_{\text{NH}_3(\text{change})} = cV$   
 $= (0,424)(3) \checkmark(\text{c})$   
 $= 1,272 \text{ mol}$

$n_{(\text{NH}_4\text{HS})\text{change}} = n_{\text{NH}_3(\text{change})} = 1,272 \text{ mol}$

$n_{(\text{NH}_4\text{HS})\text{eq}} = \frac{\checkmark(\text{a})}{70} - 1,272 \checkmark(\text{f})$   
 $= 0,098 \text{ mol}$

$m_{(\text{NH}_4\text{HS})\text{eq}} = nM$   
 $= 0,098 \times 51 \checkmark(\text{g})$   
 $= 4,998 \text{ g} \checkmark(\text{h})$

**OR/OF**

$m_{(\text{NH}_4\text{HS})\text{change}} = nM$   
 $= 1,272 \times 51 \checkmark(\text{g})$   
 $= 64,872 \text{ g}$

$m_{(\text{NH}_4\text{HS})\text{eq}} = 70 - 64,872 \checkmark(\text{f})$   
 $= 5,128 \text{ g} \checkmark(\text{h})$

No  $K_c$  expression, correct substitution  
*Geen  $K_c$ - uitdrukking, korrekte substitusie: Max./Maks. 7/8*

Wrong  $K_c$  expression/  
*Verkeerde  $K_c$ -uitdrukking: Max./Maks. 6/8*

(8)  
[17]

### QUESTION 7/VRAAG 7

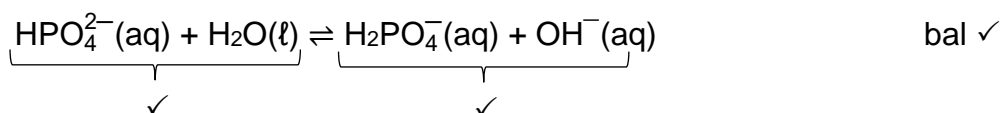
7.1.1  $\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^-$  ✓  
 $K_a$  of  $\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^-$  greater/higher than  $K_a$  of  $\text{HPO}_4^{2-}$  ✓  
**Accept:**  $K_a$  of  $\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^-$  greater (2)

7.1.2  $\text{HPO}_4^{2-}$  ✓ (1)

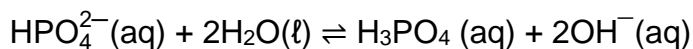
7.1.3  $\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^-$  **OR/OF**  $\text{HPO}_4^{2-}$  ✓ (1)

7.1.4 Basic/*Basies* ✓ (1)

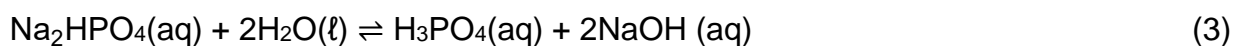
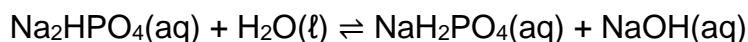
7.1.5 **Marking criteria/Nasienkriteria:**  
• Reactants ✓ Products ✓ Balancing ✓  
  *Reaktanse* ✓    *Produkte* ✓    Balansering ✓  
• Ignore/*Ignoreer* → and phases/*en fases*  
Marking rule 6.3.10/*Nasienreël* 6.3.10



**OR/OF**



**ACCEPT/AANVAAR:**



7.2.1

<p><b>Marking criteria:</b></p> <p><b>a)</b> Any formula: <math>\text{pH} = -\log[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]</math> /  <math>\text{pH} = -\log[\text{H}^+] / [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = 10^{-\text{pH}}</math> /  <math>\text{pOH} = -\log[\text{OH}^-]</math> /  <math>[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+][\text{OH}^-] = 10^{-14}</math> /  <math>\text{pH} + \text{pOH} = 14</math> ✓</p> <p><b>b)</b> Substitute 12,62 in <math>\text{pH} = -\log[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]</math> /  <math>\text{pH} + \text{pOH} = 14</math> ✓</p> <p><b>c)</b> Substitute calculated <math>[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]</math> in  <math>[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+][\text{OH}^-]</math> /          1,38 in <math>\text{pOH} = -\log[\text{OH}^-]</math> ✓</p> <p><b>d)</b> Final answer: <math>0,04 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{dm}^{-3}</math> ✓          RANGE: <math>0,04 - 0,042 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{dm}^{-3}</math></p>	<p><b>Nasienkriteria:</b></p> <p><b>a)</b> Enige formule: <math>\text{pH} = -\log[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]</math> /  <math>\text{pH} = -\log[\text{H}^+] / [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = 10^{-\text{pH}}</math> /  <math>\text{pOH} = -\log[\text{OH}^-]</math> /  <math>[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+][\text{OH}^-] = 10^{-14}</math> /  <math>\text{pH} + \text{pOH} = 14</math> ✓</p> <p><b>b)</b> Vervang 12,62 in <math>\text{pH} = -\log[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]</math> /  <math>\text{pH} + \text{pOH} = 14</math> ✓</p> <p><b>c)</b> Vervang berekende <math>[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]</math> in  <math>[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+][\text{OH}^-]</math> /          1,38 in <math>\text{pOH} = -\log[\text{OH}^-]</math> ✓</p> <p><b>d)</b> Finale antwoord: <math>0,04 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{dm}^{-3}</math> ✓          GEBIED: <math>0,04 - 0,042 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{dm}^{-3}</math></p>
<p><b>OPTION 1/OPSIE 1</b></p> <p><math>\text{pH} = -\log[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]</math>          12,62 ✓(b) = <math>-\log[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]</math> <b>OR/OF</b> <math>[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = 10^{-12,62}</math>  <math>[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = 2,4 \times 10^{-13}</math></p> <p><math>[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+][\text{OH}^-] = 10^{-14}</math></p> <p>✓(c)  <math>(2,4 \times 10^{-13})[\text{OH}^-] = 1 \times 10^{-14}</math>  <math>[\text{OH}^-] = 0,0417 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{dm}^{-3}</math> ✓(d) (0,04)</p>	
<p><b>OPTION 2/OPSIE 2</b></p> <p><math>\text{pH} + \text{pOH} = 14</math>          ✓(b) <math>12,62 + \text{pOH} = 14</math>  <math>\text{pOH} = 1,38</math></p> <p><math>\text{pOH} = -\log[\text{OH}^-]</math>  <math>1,38</math> ✓(c) = <math>-\log[\text{OH}^-]</math>  <math>[\text{OH}^-] = 0,042 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{dm}^{-3}</math> ✓(d) (0,04)</p>	

(4)

7.2.2

<b>POSITIVE MARKING FROM QUESTION 7.2.1/ POSITIEWE NASIEN VANAF VRAAG 7.2.1</b>	
<p><b>Marking criteria</b></p> <p>(a) Substitute: <math>0,2 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3}</math> <b>AND</b>  <math>0,015 \text{ dm}^3</math> in <math>n = cV</math> ✓</p> <p>(b) <b>USING RATIO:</b>  <math>n(\text{OH}^-) : n\text{HCl} = 1 : 1 / n(\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2) :</math>  <math>n(\text{HCl}) = 1 : 2</math> ✓</p> <p>(c) Substitute: <math>c(\text{OH}^-)</math> <b>AND</b>  <math>0,04</math> in <math>n = cV</math> ✓</p> <p>(d) Calculate <math>n(\text{OH}^-)_{\text{ini}}</math>  <math>= n(\text{OH}^-)_{\text{reacted with HCl}} + n(\text{OH}^-)_{\text{fin}}</math> ✓✓</p> <p>(e) <b>USING RATIO:</b>  <math>n(\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2) : n(\text{OH}^-) = 1 : 2</math> ✓</p> <p>(f) Multiply <math>n\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2</math> in <math>25 \text{ cm}^3</math> by 4  <b>OR</b>                  Divide by <math>0,025 \text{ dm}^3</math> <b>AND</b> multiply                  by <math>0,1 \text{ dm}^3</math> ✓</p> <p>(g) Final correct answer:  <math>9,34 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}</math> ✓                  Range: <math>9,2 \times 10^{-3} - 9,36 \times 10^{-3}</math></p>	<p><b>Nasienkriteria:</b></p> <p>(a) Vervang: <math>0,2 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3}</math> <b>EN</b>  <math>0,015 \text{ dm}^3</math> in <math>n = cV</math> ✓</p> <p>(b) <b>GEBRUIK VERHOUDING:</b>  <math>n(\text{OH}^-) : n\text{HCl} = 1 : 1 / n(\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2) :</math>  <math>n(\text{HCl}) = 1 : 2</math> ✓</p> <p>(c) Vervang: <math>c(\text{OH}^-)</math> <b>EN</b>  <math>0,04</math> in <math>n = cV</math> ✓</p> <p>(d) Bereken <math>n(\text{OH}^-)_{\text{ini}}</math>  <math>= n(\text{OH}^-)_{\text{reageer met HCl}} + n(\text{OH}^-)_{\text{finale}}</math> ✓✓</p> <p>(e) <b>GEBRUIK VERHOUDING:</b>  <math>n(\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2) : n(\text{OH}^-) = 1 : 2</math> ✓</p> <p>(f) Vermenigvuldig <math>n\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2</math> in  <math>25 \text{ cm}^3</math> met 4  <b>OF</b>                  Deel deur <math>0,025 \text{ dm}^3</math> <b>EN</b>                  vermenigvuldig met <math>0,1 \text{ dm}^3</math></p> <p>(g) Finale korrekte antwoord:  <math>9,34 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}</math> ✓                  Gebied: <math>9,2 \times 10^{-3} - 9,36 \times 10^{-3}</math></p>
<p><b>OPTION 1/OPSIE 1</b></p> <p><math>n\text{HCl} = cV</math>  <math>= (0,2)(0,015)</math> ✓(a)  <math>= 3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p><math>n\text{OH}^- = n\text{HCl}</math> ✓(b)  <math>= 3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p><math>n\text{OH}^-_{\text{final}} = cV</math>  <math>= (0,0417)(0,04)</math> ✓(c)  <math>= 1,67 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p><math>n\text{OH}^-_{\text{ini}} = 3 \times 10^{-3} + 1,67 \times 10^{-3}</math> ✓✓(d)  <math>= 4,67 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p><math>n\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2 = \frac{1}{2} n\text{OH}^-_{\text{ini}}</math>  <math>= \frac{1}{2} (4,67 \times 10^{-3})</math> ✓(e)  <math>= 2,33 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol in } 25 \text{ cm}^3</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p>In <math>100 \text{ cm}^3 = (4)(2,33 \times 10^{-3})</math> ✓(f)  <math>= 9,34 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}</math> ✓(g)</p>	<p><b>OPTION 2/OPSIE 2</b></p> <p><math>n\text{HCl} = cV</math>  <math>= (0,2)(0,015)</math> ✓(a)  <math>= 3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p><math>n\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2 = \frac{1}{2} n\text{HCl}</math>  <math>= \frac{1}{2} (3 \times 10^{-3})</math> ✓(b)  <math>= 1,5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p><math>n\text{OH}^-_{\text{final}} = cV</math>  <math>= (0,0417)(0,04)</math> ✓(c)  <math>= 1,67 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p><math>n\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2 = \frac{1}{2} n\text{OH}^-_{\text{ini}}</math>  <math>= \frac{1}{2} (1,67 \times 10^{-3})</math> ✓(e)  <math>= 8,33 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol}</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p><math>n\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2_{\text{ini}} = 1,5 \times 10^{-3} + 8,33 \times 10^{-4}</math> ✓✓(d)  <math>= 2,33 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol in } 25 \text{ cm}^3</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p>In <math>100 \text{ cm}^3 = (4)(2,33 \times 10^{-3})</math> ✓(f)  <math>= 9,34 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}</math> ✓(g)</p>

<p><b>OPTION 3/OPSIE 3:</b>  <math>n\text{HCl} = cV</math>  <math>= (0,2)(0,015) \checkmark \text{(a)}</math>  <math>= 3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}</math>  <math>n\text{Ba(OH)}_2 = \frac{1}{2} n\text{HCl}</math>  <math>= \frac{1}{2} (3 \times 10^{-3}) \checkmark \text{(b)}</math>  <math>= 1,5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}</math>  <math>c\text{Ba(OH)}_2 = \frac{1}{2} c\text{OH}^-_{\text{final}} \checkmark \text{(e)}</math>  <math>= \frac{1}{2} (0,0417)</math>  <math>= 0,02085 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{dm}^{-3}</math>  <math>n\text{Ba(OH)}_2 = cV</math>  <math>= (0,02085 \times 0,04) \checkmark \text{(c)}</math>  <math>= 8,34 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol}</math>  <math>n\text{Ba(OH)}_{2 \text{ ini}} = 1,5 \times 10^{-3} + 8,34 \times 10^{-4} \checkmark \checkmark \text{(d)}</math>  <math>= 2,34 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol in } 25 \text{ cm}^3</math>  <math>\text{In } 100 \text{ cm}^3 = (4)(2,34 \times 10^{-3}) \checkmark \text{(f)}</math>  <math>= 9,36 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \checkmark \text{(g)}</math></p>	<p><math>\checkmark \text{(g) in all options/in alle opsies:}</math>  <math>n\text{Ba(OH)}_2 \text{ in } 25 \text{ cm}^3 = cV</math>  <math>2,33 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol} = c(0,025)</math>  <math>c\text{Ba(OH)}_2 \text{ in } 25 \text{ cm}^3 = 0,0936 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{dm}^{-3}</math>  <math>n\text{Ba(OH)}_2 \text{ in } 100 \text{ cm}^3 = cV</math>  <math>= (0,0936)(0,1)</math>  <math>= 0,0936 \text{ mol}</math></p>
--	--

(8)  
[20]

**QUESTION 8/VRAAG 8**

8.1 **ANY ONE:**

- A substance whose (aqueous) solution contains ions.  $\checkmark \checkmark$  (2 OR/OF 0)
- Substance that dissolves in water to give a solution that conducts electricity (through movement of ions).

**OR**

- A substance that dissociates to form ions in water/in molten state.

**ENIGE EEN:**

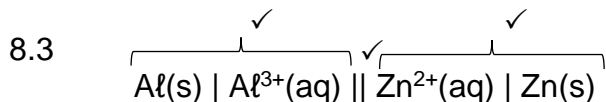
- 'n Stof waarvan die (waterige) oplossing ione bevat.
- 'n Stof wat in water oplos om 'n oplossing te vorm wat elektrisiteit gelei (deur die beweging van ione).

**OF**

- 'n Stof wat dissosieer om ione in water te vorm/in gesmelte toestand (2)

8.2  $\text{Al}^{3+}$ /Aluminium ion/ioon  $\checkmark$

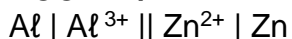
- $\text{Al}$  is oxidised OR  $\text{Al}$  is a stronger reducing agent.  $\checkmark$   
 $\text{Al}$  is geoksideer OF  $\text{Al}$  is 'n sterker reduseermiddel. (2)



**OR/OF**



**ACCEPT/AANVAAR**



(3)

<p>8.4 <b>Marking criteria</b></p> <p>(a) Calculate <math>n(\text{Al}^{3+})</math> ✓                  (b) USE mol ratio:  <math>n\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 : n\text{Al}^{3+} = 1 : 2</math> ✓                  (c) Multiply <math>n\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3</math> by <math>M = 342</math> ✓                  (d) Final correct answer  <math>= 42,75 \text{ g}</math> ✓</p>	<p><b>Nasienkriteria:</b></p> <p>(a) Bereken <math>n(\text{Al}^{3+})</math> ✓                  (b) Gebruik molverhouding:  <math>n\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 : n\text{Al}^{3+} = 1 : 2</math> ✓                  (c) Vermenigvuldig <math>n\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3</math> met  <math>M = 342</math> ✓                  (d) Finale korrekte antwoord  <math>= 42,75 \text{ g}</math> ✓</p>
<p><b>OPTION 1/OPSIE 1:</b></p> <p><math>n(\text{Al}^{3+}) = cV</math>  <math>= (1)(0,25)</math> ✓ (a)  <math>= 0,25 \text{ mol}</math></p> <p><math>n\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 = \frac{1}{2} n(\text{Al}^{3+})</math>  <math>= \frac{1}{2} (0,25)</math> ✓ (b)  <math>= 0,125 \text{ mol}</math></p> <p><math>n\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 = \frac{m}{M}</math>  <math>0,125 = \frac{m}{342}</math> ✓ (c)  <math>m = 42,75 \text{ g}</math> ✓ (d)</p>	<p><b>OPTION 2/OPSIE 2:</b></p> <p><math>c = \frac{m}{VM}</math>  <math>1 = \frac{m}{(0,25)(342)}</math> ✓ (a) ✓ (c)  <math>m = 85,5 \text{ g}</math></p> <p><math>\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \rightarrow 2 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{dm}^{-3} \text{ Al}^{3+}</math>  <math>m(\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3) = \frac{1}{2} (85,5)</math> ✓ (b)  <math>= 42,75 \text{ g}</math> ✓ (d)</p>

(4)  
 [11]

**QUESTION 9/VRAAG 9**

9.1 Electrolytic/*Elektrolitiese* ✓ (1)

9.2.1 Increases/*Neem toe* ✓ (1)

9.2.2 Decrease ✓

- More copper (II) ions/ $\text{Cu}^{2+}$  are reduced than formed./ Only copper (II) ions/ $\text{Cu}^{2+}$  are reduced. ✓
- Copper (II) ion/ $\text{Cu}^{2+}$  is a stronger oxidising agent than the zinc (II) ion/ $\text{Zn}^{2+}$  ✓

**OR**

Zinc (II) ion/ $\text{Zn}^{2+}$  is a weaker oxidising agent than the copper (II) ion/ $\text{Cu}^{2+}$

*Afneem*

- Meer koper(II)ione/ $\text{Cu}^{2+}$  word gereduseer as wat gevorm word./ Slegs koper(II)ione/ $\text{Cu}^{2+}$  word gereduseer.

- Koper(II)ioon/ $\text{Cu}^{2+}$  is 'n sterker oksideermiddel as die sink(II)ioon/ $\text{Zn}^{2+}$

**OF**

Sink(II)ioon/ $\text{Zn}^{2+}$  is 'n swakker oksideermiddel as die koper(II)ioon/ $\text{Cu}^{2+}$

(3)

9.2.3

<b>Marking criteria</b>	<b>Nasienkriteria:</b>
(a) <b>USING RATIO:</b> $n(\text{Cu}^{2+}) : n(\text{Zn}^{2+}) = 1 : 1$ ✓	(a) <b>GEBRUIK VERHOUDING</b> ✓ $n(\text{Cu}^{2+}) : n(\text{Zn}^{2+}) = 1 : 1$
(b) Formula: $n = \frac{m}{M}$ ✓	(b) Formule: $n = \frac{m}{M}$ ✓
(c) Substitute 65 AND $n(\text{Zn}^{2+})$ in $n = \frac{m}{M}$ ✓	(c) Vervang 65 EN $n(\text{Zn}^{2+})$ in $n = \frac{m}{M}$ ✓
(d) Subtraction of moles ✓	(d) Aftrek van aantal mol ✓
(e) Substitute 63,5 AND $n(\text{Cu})$ in $n = \frac{m}{M}$ ✓	(e) Vervang 63,5 EN $n(\text{Cu})$ in $n = \frac{m}{M}$ ✓
(f) Final correct answer: <u>9,6 g</u> ✓ <b>(NO RANGE)</b>	(f) Finale korrekte antwoord: <u>9,6 g</u> ✓ <b>(GEEN GEBIED)</b>

$$n(\text{Zn}^{2+}) = n(\text{Cu}^{2+})$$

$$= 0,05 \text{ mol} \quad \checkmark \text{(a)}$$

$$m(\text{Zn}) = nM \quad \checkmark \text{(b)}$$

$$= (0,05)(65) \quad \checkmark \text{(c)}$$

$$= 3,25 \text{ g Zn from R}$$

$$0,15 - 0,05 \quad \checkmark \text{(d)} = 0,1 \text{ mol Cu}$$

$$m(\text{Cu}) = nM$$

$$= (0,1)(63,5) \quad \checkmark \text{(e)}$$

$$= 6,35 \text{ g Cu from R}$$

$$\text{Change in mass} = 6,35 + 3,25$$

$$= 9,6 \text{ g} \quad \checkmark \text{(f)} \quad (\text{decrease in mass})$$

(6)  
[11]

**TOTAL/TOTAAL: 150**