



**GAUTENG PROVINCE**  
EDUCATION  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

# **PROVINSIALE EKSAMEN**

## **NOVEMBER 2023**

### **GRAAD 10**

### **NASIENRIGLYNE**

**FISIESE WETENSKAPPE: CHEMIE (VRAESTEL 2)**

**6 bladsye**

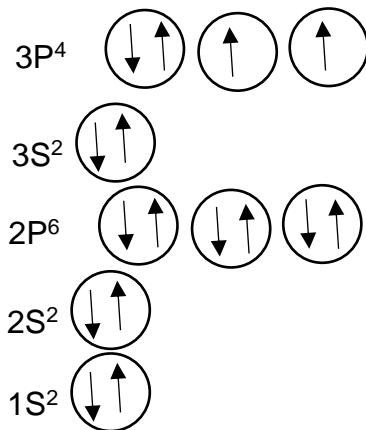
**VRAAG 1: MEERVOUDIGEKEUSE-VRAE**

- 1.1 D ✓✓ (2)
- 1.2 C ✓✓ (2)
- 1.3 D ✓✓ (2)
- 1.4 C ✓✓ (2)
- 1.5 A ✓✓ (2)
- 1.6 B ✓✓ (2)
- 1.7 A ✓✓ (2)
- 1.8 B ✓✓ (2)
- 1.9 C ✓✓ (2)
- [18]**

**VRAAG 2**

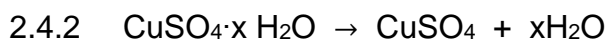
- 2.1 2.1.1  $\text{OH}^-$  ✓ (1)
- 2.1.2 Si ✓ (1)
- 2.1.3 Ni ✓ (1)
- 2.1.4 C ✓ (1)
- 2.1.5 Brons ✓ (1)
- 2.1.6  $\text{Br}_2$  ✓ (1)
- 2.2 C het groter ionisasie-energie as Si. ✓ (1)

2.3



✓ energievlak 1 ✓ energievlak 2 ✓ energievlak 3 (3)

2.4 2.4.1 Watervry. ✓✓ (2)



10g                      6,4g                       $\Delta m = 10 - 6,4 = 3,6 \text{ g}$  ✓

$n(\text{CuSO}_4) = m/M = \frac{6,4}{159,5} \checkmark = 0,04 \text{ mol}$

$n(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = \frac{3,6}{18} \checkmark = 0,2 \text{ mol}$

$n(\text{CuSO}_4) : n(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

$0,04 : 0,2$

$1 : 5$

$\therefore x = 5 \checkmark$

(4)  
[16]

### VRAAG 3

3.1 Die temperatuur waarby 'n vaste stof, indien dit voldoende hitte verkry, 'n vloeistof word. ✓✓ (2)

3.2  $1,013 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$  of  $101,3 \text{ kPa}$  of 1 atmosfeer of 1 bar of druk by seespieël ✓ (1)

3.3 Termometer ✓ (1)

3.4 Vloeistof ✓ (1)

3.5 – Temperatuur bly konstant, faseverandering vind plaas (vloeistof na 'n gas). ✓  
– Al die hitte word geabsorbeer om die intermolekulêre kragte te oorkom. ✓  
– Kinetiese energie bly konstant, maar potensiële energie neem toe. ✓ (3)

3.6 – Etanol sal vinniger kook as water. ✓  
– Etanol kook by ( $78^\circ\text{C}$ ) terwyl water by 'n hoër temperatuur kook,  $100^\circ\text{C}$  by standaarddruk. ✓  
– Die watermolekules benodig meer energie om die sterker kragte te oorkom. ✓ (3)

(3)  
[11]

## VRAAG 4

- 4.1 Atome van dieselfde element met dieselfde aantal protone, maar verskillende aantal neutrone. ✓✓ (2)
- 4.2 Sr ✓ (1)
- 4.3 2 ✓ (1)
- 4.4 – Die atoomradius neem af oor die periode en neem toe in die groep. ✓  
– Stronsium se atoomradius is groter as magnesium s'n. ✓ (2)
- 4.5 Gemiddelde atoommassa =  $\frac{(84 \times 0,56) + (86 \times 9,86) + (87 \times 7) + (88 \times 82,58)}{100}$  ✓  
= 87,71  
≈ 88 ✓ (3)  
[9]

## VRAAG 5

- 5.1 Die eenvoudigste heelgetalverhouding van atome in 'n verbinding. ✓✓ (2)
- 5.2 5.2.1 0,73 g ✓ (1)
- 5.2.2  $n = \frac{m}{M}$  ✓
- $n = \frac{1,09}{12} \checkmark = 0,09 \text{ mol C}$
- $n = \frac{0,18}{1} \checkmark = 0,18 \text{ mol H}$
- $n = \frac{0,73}{16} \checkmark = 0,046 \text{ mol O}$
- $\frac{0,09}{0,046} : \frac{0,18}{0,046} : \frac{0,046}{0,046} \checkmark$
- 2 : 4 : 1
- Empiriese formule = C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>O ✓ (6)
- 5.3 Empiriese formule se molêre massa = 44 g.mol<sup>-1</sup> ✓  
verhouding =  $\frac{88}{44} = 2 \checkmark$   
Molekulêre formule = C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>2</sub> ✓ (3)  
[12]

## VRAAG 6



6.2 Koolstofdiksied of koolstof(IV)oksied ✓ en  $\text{CO}_2$  ✓ (2)

6.3 6.3.1  $\text{CO}_2$  ;  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  of  $\text{HCl}$  ✓✓ (Enige TWEE) (2)

6.3.2  $\text{NaCl}$  ✓ en  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  ✓ (2)



6.5  $M(\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3) = (2 \times 23) + 12 + (3 \times 16)$   
 $= 106 \text{ g.mol}^{-1}$  ✓✓ (2)

6.6  $n = \frac{m}{M}$  ✓  
 $n = \frac{3}{106}$  ✓  
 $n = 0,028 \text{ mol}$  ✓ (3)

6.7  $n = \frac{N}{N_A}$  ✓  
 $0,028 = \frac{N}{6,02 \times 10^{23}}$  ✓  $N = 1,7 \times 10^{22}$  formule-eenhede ✓  
 $n(\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3) : n(\text{O})$   
 $1 : 3$   
 $1,7 \times 10^{22} : 5,11 \times 10^{22}$  suurstof atome ✓

(4)  
[21]

## VRAAG 7

7.1 Die stofhoeveelheid wat dieselfde getal elementêre deeltjies (atome, ione, molekules) bevat as wat daar atome in 12 g koolstof-12 is. ✓✓ (2)

7.2 45 cm<sup>3</sup> of 0,045 dm<sup>3</sup> ✓✓ (2)

7.3 Borreltjies/Opbrusing van waterstofgas in die koniese fles ✓ (1)

7.4  $n = \frac{V}{V_m}$  ✓  
 $= \frac{0,045}{22,4}$  ✓  
 $= 0,002 \text{ mol of } 2,0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$  ✓ (4)

7.5  $n(\text{Mg}) : n(\text{H}_2)$

1 : 1

0,002 : 0,002 ✓

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

$$0,002 = \frac{m}{24} = \checkmark$$

$m = 0,048 \text{ g of } 0,05 \text{ g}$  ✓

(4)  
[13]

TOTAAL: 100