



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE
NAME

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CENTRE
NUMBER

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CANDIDATE
NUMBER

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CHEMISTRY

0620/22

Paper 2

May/June 2013

1 hour 15 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

No Additional Materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name in the spaces at the top of this page.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may need to use a pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer **all** questions.

Electronic calculators may be used.

A copy of the Periodic Table is printed on page 16.

You may lose marks if you do not show your working or if you do not use appropriate units.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

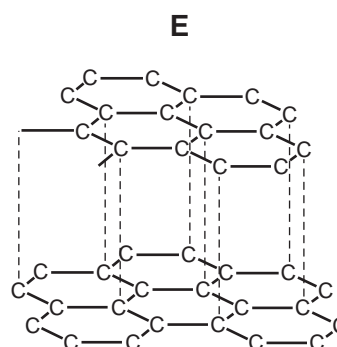
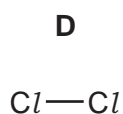
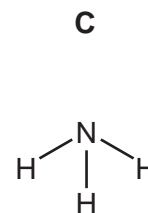
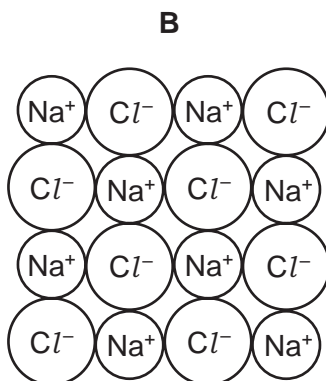
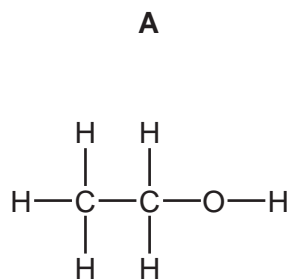
The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

This document consists of **14** printed pages and **2** blank pages.



1 The structures of five substances, **A**, **B**, **C**, **D** and **E**, are shown below.

For
Examiner's
Use



(a) Answer the following questions about these substances. Each substance may be used once, more than once or not at all.

- (i) Which **two** substances are elements? and
- (ii) Which substance has a giant covalent structure?
- (iii) Which substance turns damp red litmus blue?
- (iv) Which substance is a product of fermentation?
- (v) Which substance is used as a lubricant? [6]

(b) Complete the following sentences about compounds using words from the list below.

atom combined copper covalent
ionic metals molecules separated

A compound is a substance containing two or more types of chemically
.....

Compounds such as water and sulfur dioxide exist as simple

Others, such as sodium chloride, are giant structures. [4]

[Total: 10]

- 2 The table shows how the density of the transition elements varies across Period 4.

element	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu
density in g per cm ³	4.50		7.20	7.20	7.86	8.90	8.90	8.92

For
Examiner's
Use

- (a) Describe the **general** trend in density of the transition elements across Period 4.

..... [1]

- (b) Suggest a value for the density of vanadium, V.

..... [1]

- (c) Many transition elements and their compounds are catalysts.
What is the meaning of the term *catalyst*?

..... [1]

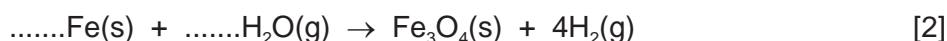
- (d) Describe **three** properties of transition metals, apart from catalytic activity, which make them different from Group I metals.

1.

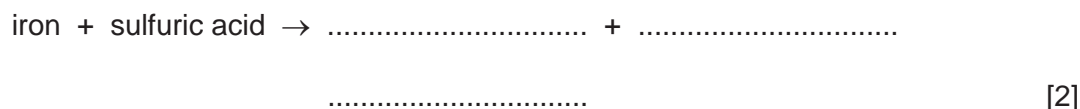
2.

3. [3]

- (e) Iron reacts with steam to form an oxide with the formula Fe₃O₄.
Complete the symbol equation for this reaction.

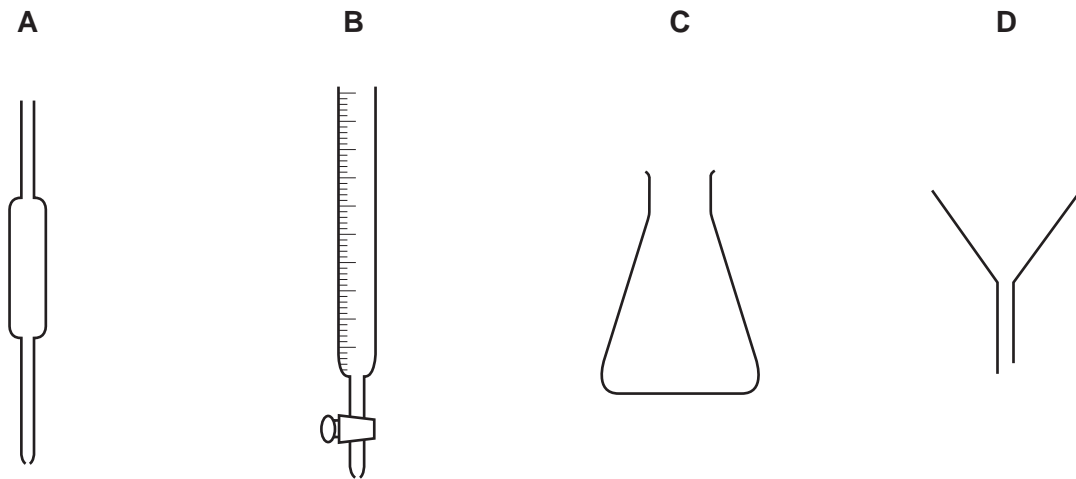


- (f) Iron reacts with sulfuric acid.
Complete the word equation for this reaction.



[Total: 10]

- 3 The concentration of alkali in a solution can be determined from the results of a titration. The apparatus used is shown below.



- (a) State the name of each of these pieces of apparatus.

A

B

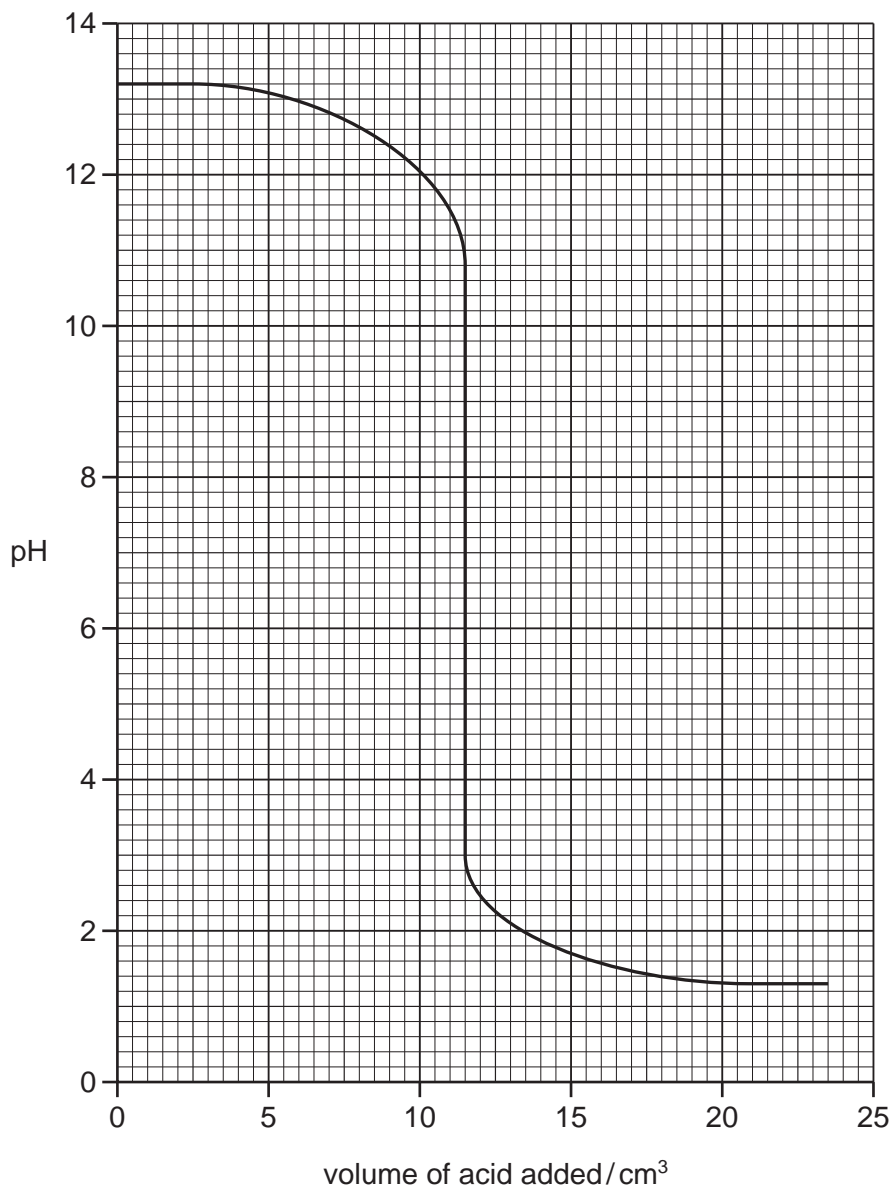
C

D

[4]

(b) The graph below shows how the pH changes when an alkali is neutralised by an acid.

For
Examiner's
Use



(i) What is the pH of the alkali at the start of the experiment?

pH = [1]

(ii) What volume of acid has been added when the pH is 12?

..... cm³ [1]

(iii) What is the value of the pH when the solution is neutral?
Put a ring around the correct answer.

pH 0 pH 5 pH 7 pH 9 pH 14

[1]

- (c) (i) Which **two** of the following compounds could a farmer use to control the pH of soils which are too acidic?

Tick **two** boxes.

aluminium chloride

calcium carbonate

calcium oxide

copper sulfate

potassium chloride

[2]

- (ii) Explain why farmers need to control the pH of soils which are too acidic.

.....

..... [1]

[Total: 10]

4 Methane belongs to the alkane homologous series.

(a) (i) Draw the structure of methane showing all atoms and bonds.

[1]

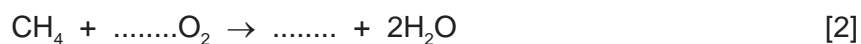
(ii) State the name of **one** other member of the alkane homologous series.

..... [1]

(iii) Methane is an atmospheric pollutant.
Give **one** natural source of methane in the atmosphere.

..... [1]

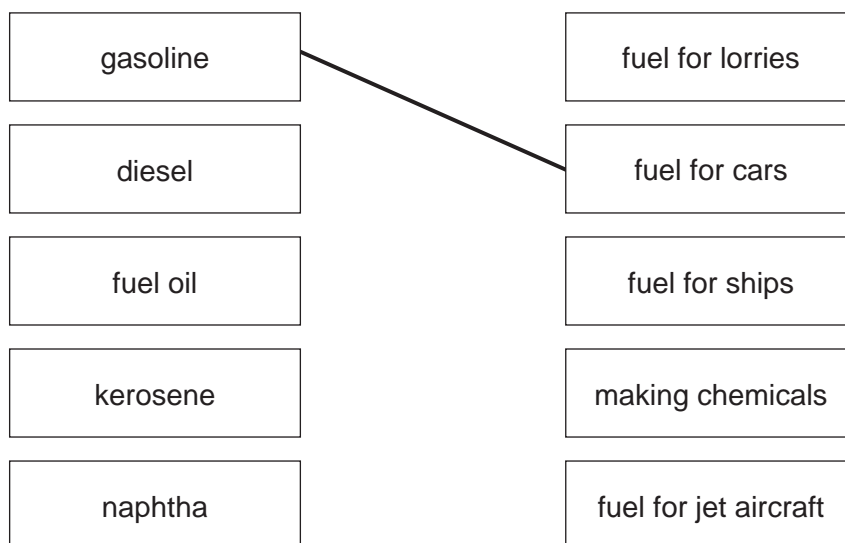
(iv) Methane burns in excess oxygen to form carbon dioxide and water.
Complete the symbol equation for this reaction.



(b) (i) In an oil refinery, hydrocarbons are separated into different fractions. On what physical property does this fractionation depend?

..... [1]

(ii) Match the fraction on the left with the use of the fraction on the right. The first one has been done for you.



[4]

[Total: 10]

5 Clean air is a mixture of gases.

(a) State the composition of clean air and describe how it gets polluted by gases such as sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide and oxides of nitrogen.

In your answer, include

- the names and percentages of the two main gases present in clean air,
- the source of each of the pollutant gases named above.

.....

.....

.....

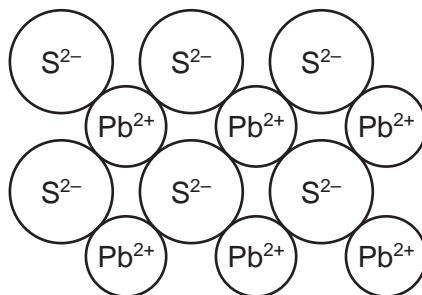
.....

.....

..... [5]

(b) Lead is an atmospheric pollutant. It is extracted by heating ores containing lead sulfide.

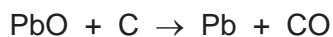
(i) The structure of lead sulfide is shown below.



Deduce the simplest formula for lead sulfide.

..... [1]

(ii) The last stage in extracting lead involves reducing lead(II) oxide with carbon.

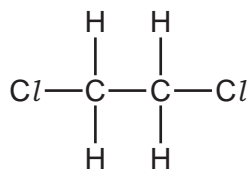


How does this equation show that lead oxide gets reduced?

..... [1]

- (c) Dichloroethane used to be added to petrol to prevent the build-up of lead deposits in car engines.

The structure of dichloroethane is shown below.



- (i) Dichloroethane is a liquid.
Describe the arrangement and closeness of the particles in a liquid.

arrangement

closeness [2]

- (ii) Deduce the molecular formula for dichloroethane.

..... [1]

- (iii) Calculate the relative molecular mass of dichloroethane. You must show all your working.

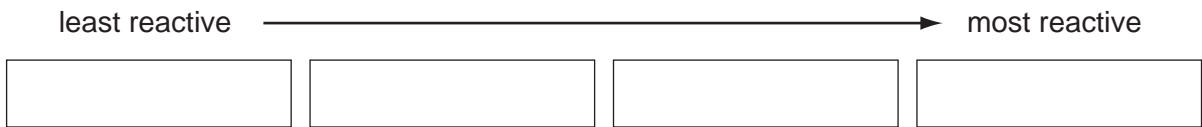
[2]

[Total: 12]

6 (a) The table below describes the reaction of some metals with water.

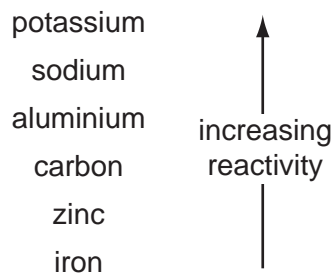
metal	reaction
calcium	reacts rapidly with cold water producing many bubbles of gas
magnesium	reacts very slowly with cold water but reacts rapidly with steam
rubidium	reacts very rapidly with cold water producing many bubbles of gas and will explode
zinc	only reacts with steam when in powdered form and heated very strongly

Put these metals in order of their reactivity.



[2]

(b) The list below shows part of the reactivity series.

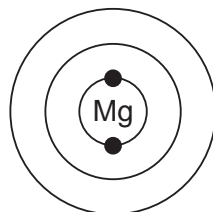


Give the names of **two** metals from this list that can be extracted from their oxide ores by heating with carbon.

..... and [1]

(c) A magnesium atom has 12 electrons.

(i) Complete the diagram below to show the electronic structure of an atom of magnesium.



[2]

(ii) An isotope of magnesium has a nucleon number (mass number) of 26. Deduce the number of neutrons in one atom of this isotope of magnesium.

..... [1]

[Total: 6]

- 7 The table shows some properties of sulfur, sucrose (sugar) and zinc chloride.

property	sulfur	sucrose	zinc chloride
state at room temperature	solid	solid	solid
solubility in water	insoluble	soluble	soluble
electrical conductivity of aqueous solution		does not conduct	conducts
structure	molecular	molecular	ionic

- (a) Suggest why an aqueous solution of zinc chloride conducts electricity.

..... [1]

- (b) Suggest why an aqueous solution of sucrose does **not** conduct electricity.

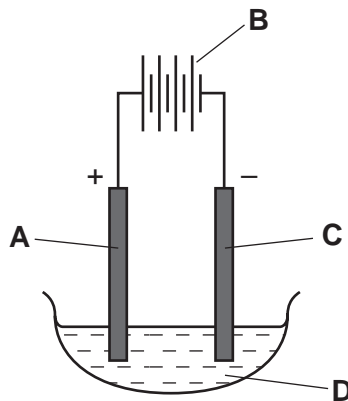
..... [1]

- (c) Suggest how you could separate a mixture of solid sucrose and solid sulfur.

.....

 [2]

- (d) Molten zinc chloride can be electrolysed using the apparatus shown below.



- (i) Which one of the letters, **A**, **B**, **C** or **D**, represents the cathode?

..... [1]

- (ii) Which **one** of the following substances is the most suitable for use as an electrode in this electrolysis?

Put a ring around the correct answer.

copper **graphite** **sodium** **sulfur**

[1]

(iii) Predict the products of the electrolysis of molten zinc chloride at
the negative electrode,
the positive electrode. [2]

(iv) Describe a test for chloride ions.
test
result [3]

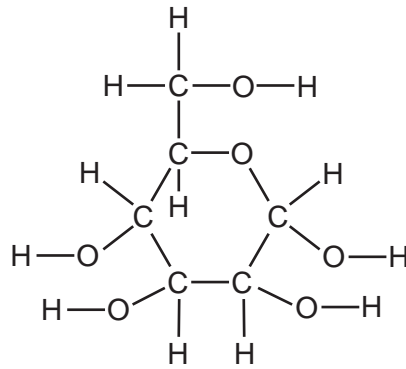
[Total: 11]

8 A student placed a spoonful of sugar in the bottom of a glass of cold tea and left it undisturbed for several minutes.
After 2 minutes, she used a straw to taste some of the tea from the top of the glass. It did not taste sweet.
After 10 minutes, the sugar had disappeared and the solution at the top of the glass tasted sweet.



(a) Use the kinetic particle theory to explain these observations.
.....
.....
.....
.....
..... [4]

(b) Glucose is a sugar. The structure of a glucose molecule is shown below.



(i) How many different types of atom are there in one molecule of glucose?
..... [1]

(ii) How many hydrogen atoms are there in one molecule of glucose?
..... [1]

(iii) On the diagram of the glucose molecule above, put a ring around an alcohol functional group. [1]

(iv) Glucose is oxidised in the body by a process called respiration. Complete the word equation for respiration.

glucose + oxygen → + water
..... [1]

(v) When glucose solution is fermented, ethanol is produced. Describe how you would carry out fermentation in the laboratory.
.....
.....
..... [2]

(vi) State **one** use of ethanol other than in alcoholic drinks.
..... [1]

[Total: 11]

DATA SHEET
The Periodic Table of the Elements

Group		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	0							
		1 H Hydrogen 1							2 He Helium 2							
3	4	7 Li Lithium	9 Be Beryllium		11 B Boron	12 C Carbon	13 Al Aluminium	14 Si Silicon	15 P Phosphorus	16 S Sulfur	17 Cl Chlorine	18 Ar Argon				
11	12	23 Na Sodium	24 Mg Magnesium		27 Fe Iron	28 Ni Nickel	29 Cu Copper	30 Zn Zinc	31 Ga Gallium	32 Ge Germanium	33 As Arsenic	34 Se Selenium	35 Br Bromine	36 Kr Krypton		
19	20	39 K Potassium	40 Ca Calcium		44 Ru Ruthenium	45 Rh Rhodium	46 Pd Palladium	47 Ag Silver	48 Cd Cadmium	49 In Indium	50 Sn Tin	51 Sb Antimony	52 Te Tellurium	53 I Iodine	54 Xe Xenon	
37	38	85 Rb Rubidium	88 Sr Strontium		101 Ru Ruthenium	102 Rh Rhodium	103 Pd Palladium	104 Ag Silver	105 Cd Cadmium	106 In Indium	107 Sn Tin	108 Sb Antimony	109 Te Tellurium	110 I Iodine	111 Xe Xenon	
55	56	133 Cs Caesium	137 Ba Barium		186 Re Rhenium	187 Rh Rhodium	188 Pt Platinum	189 Au Gold	190 Hg Mercury	191 Tl Thallium	192 Pb Lead	193 Bi Bismuth	194 Po Polonium	195 At Astatine	196 Rn Radon	
87	88	226 Fr Francium	226 Ra Radium		227 Ac Actinium	227 Ac Actinium	227 Ac Actinium	227 Ac Actinium	227 Ac Actinium	227 Ac Actinium	227 Ac Actinium	227 Ac Actinium	227 Ac Actinium	227 Ac Actinium	227 Ac Actinium	227 Ac Actinium
		*58-71 Lanthanoid series														
		†90-103 Actinoid series														
		Key														
		a	X	b												
					a = relative atomic mass	X = atomic symbol	b = proton (atomic) number									
		140	141	144	150	152	157	159	162	165	167	169	173	175	175	175
58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74
Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu	Lu	Lu	Lu
Cerium	Praseodymium	Neodymium	Promethium	Samarium	Europium	Gadolinium	Terbium	Dysprosium	Holmium	Erbium	Thulium	Ytterbium	Lutetium	Lutetium	Lutetium	Lutetium
90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106
Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Lr	Lr	Lr	Lr
Thorium	Protactinium	Uranium	Neptunium	Plutonium	Americium	Curium	Berkelium	Californium	Einsteinium	Fermium	Mendelevium	Nobelium	Lawrencium	Lawrencium	Lawrencium	Lawrencium

The volume of one mole of any gas is 24 dm³ at room temperature and pressure (r.t.p.).

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