UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE NAME	
CENTRE NUMBER	
CANDIDATE NUMBER	

5805031630

CHEMISTRY **0620/31**

Paper 3 (Extended) **October/November 2010**

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 on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen.
You may 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.
A copy of the Periodic Table is printed on page 16.

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.

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1	
2	
3	
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5	
6	
7	
8	
Total	

This document consists of **15** printed pages and **1** blank page.

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1 The table gives the composition of three particles.

particle	number of protons	number of electrons	number of neutrons
A	15	15	16
B	15	18	16
C	15	15	17

(a) What is the evidence in the table for each of the following?

(i) Particle **A** is an atom.

.....

..... [1]

(ii) They are all particles of the same element.

.....

..... [1]

(iii) Particle **B** is a negative ion.

.....

..... [2]

(iv) Particles **A** and **C** are isotopes.

.....

..... [2]

(b) (i) What is the electronic structure of particle **A**?

..... [1]

(ii) What is the valency of the element?

..... [1]

(iii) Is the element a metal or a non-metal? Give a reason for your choice.

.....

..... [1]

[Total: 9]

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2 About 4000 years ago the Bronze Age started in Britain. Bronze is an alloy of copper and tin.

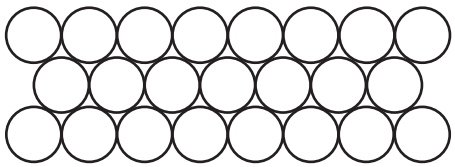
(a) (i) Suggest a reason why a bronze axe was better than a copper axe.

..... [1]

(ii) Brass is another copper alloy. Name the other metal in brass.

..... [1]

(b) The diagram below shows the arrangement of particles in a pure metal.



(i) What is the name given to a regular arrangement of particles in a crystalline solid?

..... [1]

(ii) Draw a diagram which shows the arrangement of particles in an alloy.

[2]

(iii) Explain the term *malleable*.

..... [1]

(iv) Why are metals malleable?

.....

..... [2]

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(c) The common ore of tin is tin(IV) oxide and an ore of copper is malachite, $CuCO_3.Cu(OH)_2$.

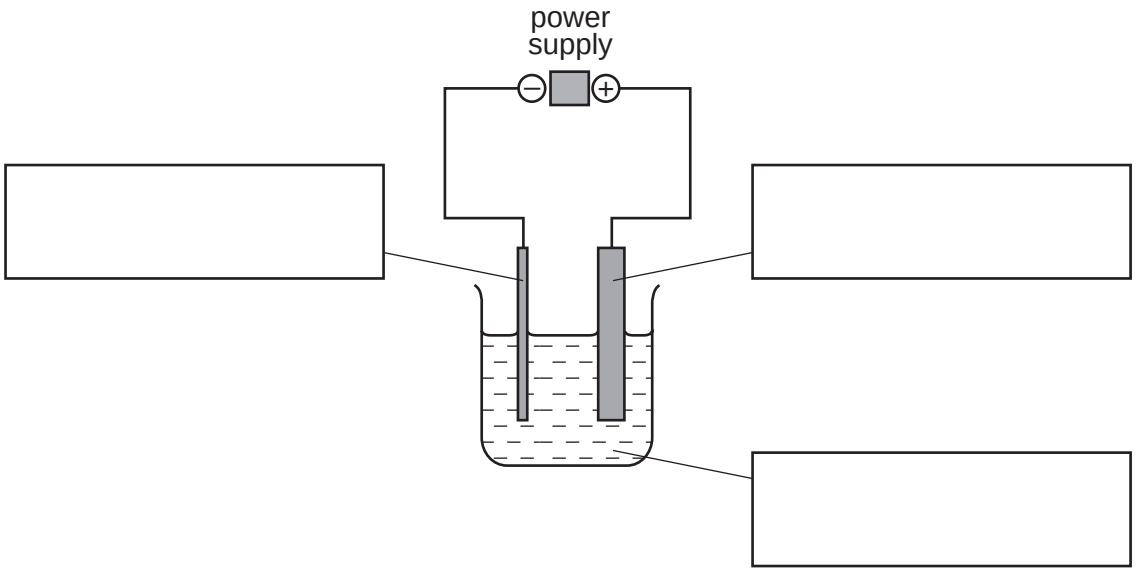
(i) Write a word equation for the reduction of tin(IV) oxide by carbon.

..... [1]

(ii) Malachite is heated to form copper oxide and two other chemicals.
Name these chemicals.

..... and ..... [2]

(iii) Copper oxide is reduced to copper which is then refined by electrolysis.
Label the diagram of the apparatus which could be used to refine copper.



[3]

(iv) Give **one** use of copper, other than making alloys.

..... [1]

[Total: 15]

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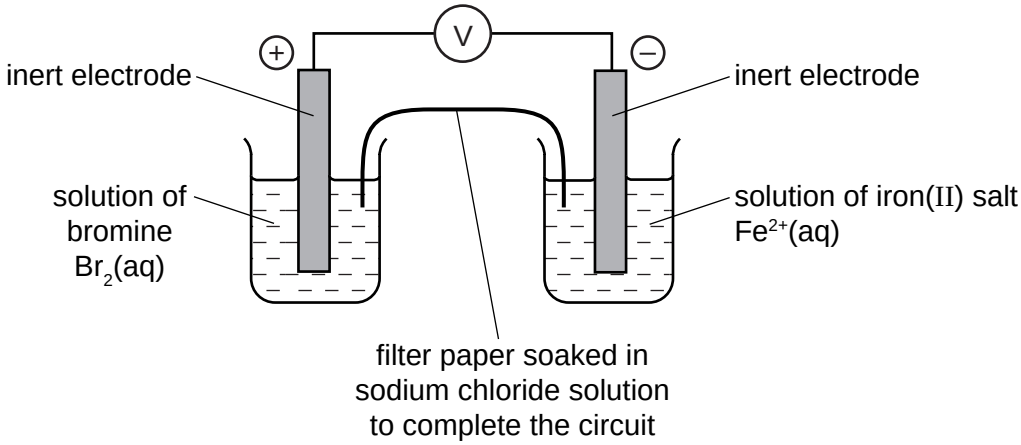
3 The diagram shows a cell. This is a device which produces electrical energy. The reaction in a cell is a redox reaction and involves electron transfer.



(i) Complete the sentence.

A cell will change ..... energy into electrical energy. [1]

(ii) Draw an arrow on the diagram to show the direction of the electron flow. [1]

(iii) In the left hand beaker, the colour changes from brown to colourless.
Complete the equation for the reaction.

$$Br_2 + \text{.....} \rightarrow \text{.....}$$

[2]

(iv) Is the change in **(iii)** oxidation or reduction? Give a reason for your choice.

.....

..... [1]

(v) Complete the following description of the reaction in the right hand beaker.

Fe^{2+} changes into ..... . [1]

(vi) When a solution of bromine is replaced by a solution of chlorine, the voltage increases. When a solution of bromine is replaced by a solution of iodine, the voltage decreases.
Suggest an explanation for this difference.

.....

..... [1]

[Total: 7]

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[Turn over

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4 Ammonia is an important industrial chemical.

(a) (i) Give the electron structure of an atom of nitrogen.

..... [1]

(ii) Use this electronic structure, rather than the valency of nitrogen, to explain why the formula of ammonia is NH_3 not NH_4.

.....

.....

..... [2]

(b) Ammonia is made by the Haber Process.

$N_2(g) + 3H_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2NH_3(g)$ forward reaction is exothermic

The percentage of ammonia in the equilibrium mixture varies with conditions.

pressure / atmospheres	100	200	300	400
% ammonia at 300 °C	45	65	72	78
% ammonia at 500 °C	9	18	25	31

The conditions actually used are 200 atmospheres, 450 °C and an iron catalyst.

(i) The original catalyst was platinum. Suggest a reason why it was changed to iron.

..... [1]

(ii) Explain why the highest pressure gives the highest percentage of ammonia in the equilibrium mixture.

.....

..... [2]

(iii) What happens to the unreacted nitrogen and hydrogen?

.....

..... [1]

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(iv) State **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of using a lower temperature.

advantage .....

..... [1]

disadvantage .....

..... [1]

[Total: 9]

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5 Monomers polymerise to form polymers or macromolecules.

(a) (i) Explain the term *polymerise*.

.....

..... [1]

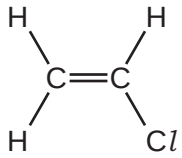
(ii) There are two types of polymerisation - addition and condensation. What is the difference between them?

.....

.....

..... [2]

(b) An important monomer is chloroethene which has the structural formula shown below.



It is made by the following method.

$$C_2H_4 + Cl_2 \rightarrow C_2H_4Cl_2 \text{ dichloroethane}$$

This is heated to make chloroethene.

$$C_2H_4Cl_2 \rightarrow C_2H_3Cl + HCl$$

(i) Ethene is made by cracking alkanes. Complete the equation for cracking dodecane.

$$C_{12}H_{26} \rightarrow \text{.....} + 2C_2H_4$$

[1]

Another method of making dichloroethane is from ethane.

$$C_2H_6 + 2Cl_2 \rightarrow C_2H_4Cl_2 + 2HCl$$

(ii) Suggest a reason why the method using ethene is preferred.

.....

..... [1]

(iii) Describe an industrial method of making chlorine.

.....

..... [2]

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(iv) Draw the structural formula of poly(chloroethene).

Include three monomer units.

[2]

[Total: 9]

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[Turn over

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6 The table below shows the elements in the second period of the Periodic Table and some of their oxidation states in their most common compounds.

element	Li	Be	B	C	N	O	F	Ne
number of outer electrons	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
oxidation state	+1	+2	+3	+4	–3	–2	–1	0

(a) (i) What does it mean when the only oxidation state of an element is zero?

.....

..... [1]

(ii) Explain why some elements have positive oxidation states but others have negative ones.

.....

..... [2]

(iii) Select **two** elements in the table which exist as diatomic molecules of the type X_2.

..... [1]

(b) Beryllium hydroxide, a white solid, is an amphoteric hydroxide.

(i) Name another metal which has an amphoteric hydroxide.

..... [1]

(ii) Suggest what you would observe when an excess of aqueous sodium hydroxide is added gradually to aqueous beryllium sulfate.

.....

..... [2]

(c) (i) Give the formulae of lithium fluoride and nitrogen fluoride.

lithium fluoride .....

nitrogen fluoride ..... [2]

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(ii) Predict **two** differences in their properties.

.....

..... [2]

(iii) Explain why these two fluorides have different properties.

.....

..... [2]

[Total: 13]

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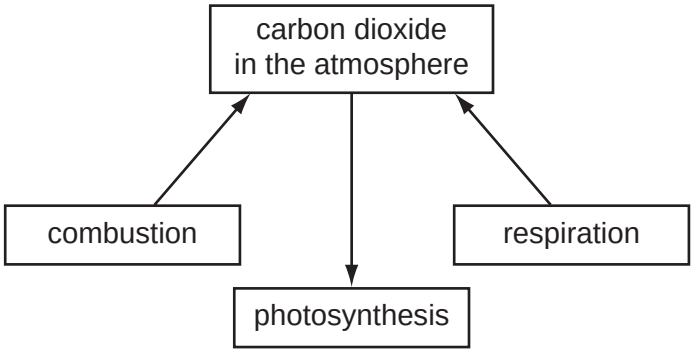
7 The diagram shows part of the carbon cycle. This includes some of the processes which determine the percentage of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.



(i) Carbon dioxide is one greenhouse gas. Name another one.

..... [1]

(ii) Explain the term *respiration* and how this process increases the percentage of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

.....

.....

..... [3]

(iii) Explain why the combustion of waste crop material should not alter the percentage of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

.....

..... [2]

(iv) In 1960 the percentage of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere was 0.032% and in 2008 it was 0.038%. Suggest an explanation for this increase.

.....

..... [2]

[Total: 8]

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8 Soluble salts can be made using a base and an acid.

(a) Complete this method of preparing dry crystals of the soluble salt cobalt(II) chloride-6-water from the insoluble base cobalt(II) carbonate.

Step 1
Add an excess of cobalt(II) carbonate to hot dilute hydrochloric acid.

Step 2

.....

.....

Step 3

.....

.....

Step 4

.....

..... [4]

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(b) 6.0 g of cobalt(II) carbonate was added to 40 cm^3 of hydrochloric acid, concentration 2.0 mol / dm^3. Calculate the maximum yield of cobalt(II) chloride-6-water and show that the cobalt(II) carbonate was in excess.

$$CoCO_3 + 2HCl \rightarrow CoCl_2 + CO_2 + H_2O$$

$$CoCl_2 + 6H_2O \rightarrow CoCl_2.6H_2O$$

Maximum yield

Number of moles of HCl used = ...

Number of moles of $CoCl_2$ formed = ...

Number of moles of $CoCl_2.6H_2O$ formed = ...

Mass of one mole of $CoCl_2.6H_2O$ = 238 g

Maximum yield of $CoCl_2.6H_2O$ = ... g [4]

To show that cobalt(II) carbonate is in excess

Number of moles of HCl used = ... (use value from above)

Mass of one mole of $CoCO_3$ = 119 g

Number of moles of $CoCO_3$ in 6.0 g of cobalt(II) carbonate = ... [1]

Explain why cobalt(II) carbonate is in excess .....

..... [1]

[Total: 10]

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DATA SHEET
The Periodic Table of the Elements

Group																	
I	II											III	IV	V	VI	VII	0
							1 **H** Hydrogen 1										4 **He** Helium 2
7 **Li** Lithium 3	9 **Be** Beryllium 4											11 **B** Boron 5	12 **C** Carbon 6	14 **N** Nitrogen 7	16 **O** Oxygen 8	19 **F** Fluorine 9	20 **Ne** Neon 10
23 **Na** Sodium 11	24 **Mg** Magnesium 12											27 **Al** Aluminium 13	28 **Si** Silicon 14	31 **P** Phosphorus 15	32 **S** Sulfur 16	35.5 **Cl** Chlorine 17	40 **Ar** Argon 18
39 **K** Potassium 19	40 **Ca** Calcium 20	45 **Sc** Scandium 21	48 **Ti** Titanium 22	51 **V** Vanadium 23	52 **Cr** Chromium 24	55 **Mn** Manganese 25	56 **Fe** Iron 26	59 **Co** Cobalt 27	59 **Ni** Nickel 28	64 **Cu** Copper 29	65 **Zn** Zinc 30	70 **Ga** Gallium 31	73 **Ge** Germanium 32	75 **As** Arsenic 33	79 **Se** Selenium 34	80 **Br** Bromine 35	84 **Kr** Krypton 36
85 **Rb** Rubidium 37	88 **Sr** Strontium 38	89 **Y** Yttrium 39	91 **Zr** Zirconium 40	93 **Nb** Niobium 41	96 **Mo** Molybdenum 42	**Tc** Technetium 43	101 **Ru** Ruthenium 44	103 **Rh** Rhodium 45	106 **Pd** Palladium 46	108 **Ag** Silver 47	112 **Cd** Cadmium 48	115 **In** Indium 49	119 **Sn** Tin 50	122 **Sb** Antimony 51	128 **Te** Tellurium 52	127 **I** Iodine 53	131 **Xe** Xenon 54
133 **Cs** Caesium 55	137 **Ba** Barium 56	139 **La** Lanthanum 57 *	178 **Hf** Hafnium 72	181 **Ta** Tantalum 73	184 **W** Tungsten 74	186 **Re** Rhenium 75	190 **Os** Osmium 76	192 **Ir** Iridium 77	195 **Pt** Platinum 78	197 **Au** Gold 79	201 **Hg** Mercury 80	204 **Tl** Thallium 81	207 **Pb** Lead 82	209 **Bi** Bismuth 83	**Po** Polonium 84	**At** Astatine 85	**Rn** Radon 86
Fr Francium 87	226 **Ra** Radium 88	227 **Ac** Actinium 89 †															

*58-71 Lanthanoid series
†90-103 Actinoid series

140 **Ce** Cerium 58	141 **Pr** Praseodymium 59	144 **Nd** Neodymium 60	**Pm** Promethium 61	150 **Sm** Samarium 62	152 **Eu** Europium 63	157 **Gd** Gadolinium 64	159 **Tb** Terbium 65	162 **Dy** Dysprosium 66	165 **Ho** Holmium 67	167 **Er** Erbium 68	169 **Tm** Thulium 69	173 **Yb** Ytterbium 70	175 **Lu** Lutetium 71
232 **Th** Thorium 90	**Pa** Protactinium 91	238 **U** Uranium 92	**Np** Neptunium 93	**Pu** Plutonium 94	**Am** Americium 95	**Cm** Curium 96	**Bk** Berkelium 97	**Cf** Californium 98	**Es** Einsteinium 99	**Fm** Fermium 100	**Md** Mendelevium 101	**No** Nobelium 102	**Lr** Lawrencium 103

Key

a **X** b	

a = relative atomic mass
X = atomic symbol
b = proton (atomic) number

The volume of one mole of any gas is 24 dm^3 at room temperature and pressure (r.t.p.).

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