# \*5310297965

# First Variant Question Paper



# UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS International General Certificate of Secondary Education

Paper 3 (Extend	ded)		May/June 2009 1 hour 15 minutes
CHEMISTRY			0620/31
CENTRE NUMBER		CANDIDATE NUMBER	
CANDIDATE NAME			

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 questions.

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1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
Total		

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



		rass is crushed and mixed with the solvent, propanone. The colour pigments are d to give a deep green solution.
(a) (	(i)	Draw a labelled diagram to describe how you could show that there is more than one coloured pigment in the green solution.
		[3]
<b>(</b> i	ii)	Given a pure sample of chlorophyll, how could you show that the green solution from the grass contained chlorophyll?
		[2]
(b) E	Exp	plain the role of chlorophyll in green plants.
11		
11		
••		[3]
		[Total: 8]

2 The results of experiments on electrolysis using inert electrodes are given in the table.

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Complete the table; the first line has been completed as an example.

electrolyte	change at negative electrode	change at positive electrode	change to electrolyte
molten lead(II) bromide	lead formed	bromine formed	used up
	potassium formed	iodine formed	used up
dilute aqueous sodium chloride			
aqueous copper(II) sulfate			
	hydrogen formed	bromine formed	potassium hydroxide formed

[Total: 8]

3 The following is a list of the electron distributions of atoms of unknown elements.

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[Total: 10]

element	electron distribution
Α	2,5
В	2,8,4
С	2,8,8,2
D	2,8,18,8
E	2,8,18,8,1
F	2,8,18,18,7

	F	2,8,18,18,7					
(a) Choo	(a) Choose an element from the list for each of the following descriptions.						
(i) It is	(i) It is a noble gas.						
(ii) It is	s a soft metal with a	a low density.					
(iii) It c	an form a covalent	compound with element A.					
(iv) It h	as a giant covalent	structure similar to diamond.					
( <b>v)</b> It c	an form a negative	ion of the type X <sup>3-</sup> .	[5]				
(b) Elem	ents <b>C</b> and <b>F</b> can fo	orm an ionic compound.					
	(i) Draw a diagram that shows the formula of this compound, the charges on the ions and the arrangement of the valency electrons around the negative ion. Use o to represent an electron from an atom of C. Use x to represent an electron from an atom of F.						
			[3]				
(ii) F	Predict <b>two</b> properti	ies of this compound.					
11							
11							
••	[2]						

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4 The reactivity series of metals given below contains both familiar and unfamiliar elements. For most of the unfamiliar elements, which are marked \*, their common oxidation states are given.

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* barium	Ва
* lanthanum	La (+3)
magnesium	
zinc	
* chromium	Cr (+2), (+3), (+6)
iron	
copper	
* palladium	(+2)

Choose metal(s) from the above list to answer the following questions.

(i)	Which <b>two</b> metals would not react with dilute hydrochloric acid?	
		[2]
(ii)	Which <b>two</b> unfamiliar metals (*) would react with cold water?	
		[2]
(iii)	What is the oxidation state of barium?	
		[1]
(iv)	Name an unfamiliar metal (*) whose oxide cannot be reduced by carbon.	
		[1]
(v)	Why should you be able to predict that metals such as iron and chromium had more than one oxidation state?	ave
		[1]
	[Total	: 7]

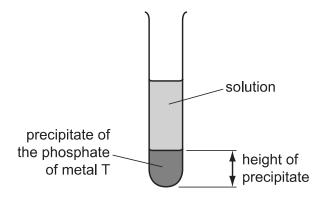
[1]

5	Insolub	nsoluble salts are made by precipitation.			
	(a) A p	reparation of the insoluble salt calcium fluoride is described below.			
	The	15 cm <sup>3</sup> of aqueous calcium chloride, 30 cm <sup>3</sup> of aqueous sodium fluoride is added concentration of both solutions is 1.00 mol / dm <sup>3</sup> . The mixture is filtered and the cipitate washed with distilled water. Finally, the precipitate is heated in an oven.			
	(i)	Complete the equation.			
		Ca <sup>2+</sup> +F <sup>-</sup>	[2]		
	(ii)	Why is the volume of sodium fluoride solution double that of the calcium chlor solution?	ide		
			[1]		
	(iii)	Why is the mixture washed with distilled water?			
			[1]		
	(iv)	Why is the solid heated?			

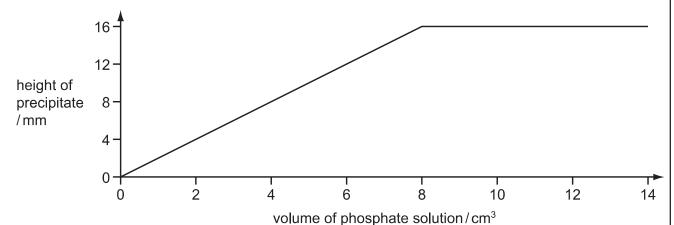
(b) The formulae of insoluble compounds can be found by precipitation reactions.

To 12.0 cm<sup>3</sup> of an aqueous solution of the nitrate of metal T was added 2.0 cm<sup>3</sup> of aqueous sodium phosphate, Na<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>. The concentration of both solutions was 1.00 mol/dm<sup>3</sup>. When the precipitate had settled, its height was measured.





The experiment was repeated using different volumes of the phosphate solution. The results are shown on the following graph.



What is the formula of the phosphate of metal T? Give your reasoning.

[3]

[Total: 8]

6	Ammonia	is manu	ıfactured	by the	Haber	process
---	---------	---------	-----------	--------	-------	---------

$N_2(a)$	+	$3H_2(a)$	$\rightleftharpoons$	2NH₃(a)	the forward reaction is exothermic
112(9)	•	31 12(g)		ZINI 13(9)	the forward reaction is exotherinic

(a) (i) Name the raw materials from which nitrogen and hydrogen are obtained.

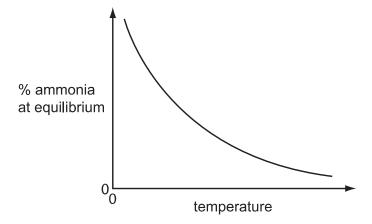
nitrogen from	[1]
hydrogen from	[1]

(ii) Name the catalyst used in this process.

		[1]
/iii\	What is the most important use of ammonia?	

[1]

**(b)** The following graph shows how the percentage of ammonia in the equilibrium mixture changes with temperature.



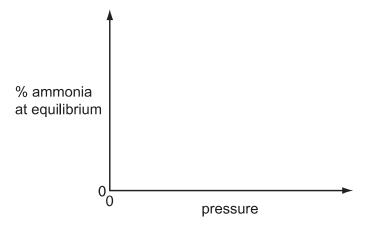
(i) Explain the term equilibrium.

[2]

(ii) How does the percentage of ammonia vary with temperature?

[1]

(c)	(i)	Sketch a graph which shows how the percentage of ammonia in the equilibrium
		mixture varies with pressure.



[1]

		[2
(ii)	Explain why the graph has the shape shown.	

[Total: 10]

7	Hydrogen reacts	with the halogens	to form hydrogen	halides

(a) Bond energy is the amount of energy, in kJ, that must be supplied (endothermic) to break one mole of a bond.

bond	bond energy in kJ/mol
Н—Н	+436
C <i>l</i> —C <i>l</i>	+242
H–C/	+431

Use the above data to show that the following reaction is exothermic.

H—H + C <i>l</i> —C <i>l</i>	→ 2H—C <i>l</i>	
		[3]

(b) Ti	They react with water to form acidic solutions.							
	$HCl + H_2O \rightleftharpoons H_3O+ + Cl^-$							
	$HF + H_2O \implies H_3O+ + F^-$							
(i	Explain why water behaves as a base in both of these reactions.							
	[2]							
(iii								
	What does this tell you about the strength of each acid?							
	[2]							
(iii	) How would the pH of these two solutions differ?							
	[1]							
	[Total: 8]							

8 Lactic acid can be made from corn starch.

lactic acid

It polymerises to form the polymer, polylactic acid (PLA) which is biodegradable.

(a)	Suggest <b>two</b> advantages that PLA has compared with a polymer made from petroleum	•
	[2	 21
		•

**(b)** The structure of PLA is given below.

(i) What type of compound contains the group that is circled?

		[1]
(ii)	Complete the following sentence.	
	Lactic acid molecules can form this group because they contain both an	
	group and an group.	[2]
iii)	Is the formation of PLA, an addition or condensation polymerisation? Give reason for your choice.	a
		[2]

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					13						
(c)	Wh	en lactic acid is	s hea	ated, acrylic acid	is forme	ed.					
		н—	H  -C-   H	H    -C		H_C=	COO	Н			
			lac	ctic acid		acrylic a	acid				
	(i)	Complete the	word	d equation for the	e action	of heat o	on lactic	acid.			
		lactic acid $\rightarrow$				+					[1]
	(ii)	Describe a tes	st tha	at would distingui	ish betv	veen lact	ic acid a	and acry	dic acio	l.	
		test									
		result for laction	c aci	d						· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
		result for acry	lic a	cid							[3]
(	(iii)			other than usir an acid group.	ng an i	ndicator,	, which	would	show	that	both
		test									
		result									

[Total: 13]

[2]

9		es of chemicals, expressed in moles, can be used to find the formula of a and, to establish an equation and to determine reacting masses.								
	(a)		compound contains 72% magnesium and 28% nitrogen. What is its empirical nula?							
		[2]								
		******								
	(b)		ompound contains only aluminium and carbon. 0.03 moles of this compound reacted excess water to form 0.12 moles of A $l(OH)_3$ and 0.09 moles of CH $_4$ .							
Write a balanced equation for this reaction.										
		[2]								
	(c)	0.0	7 moles of silicon reacts with 25 g of bromine.							
	Si + 2Br <sub>2</sub> SiBr <sub>4</sub>									
	(i) Which one is the limiting reagent? Explain your choice.									
			[3]							
		(ii)	How many moles of SiBr <sub>4</sub> are formed?							
			[1]							
			[Total: 8]							

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

DATA SHEET
The Periodic Table of the Elements

Group	0	He Helium	20 Neon 10 40 Ar Argon	84 <b>Kr</b> Krypton 36	131 <b>Xe</b> Xenon S4	Rn Radon 86		175 <b>Lu</b> Lutetium 71	Lr Lawrencium 103
	II/		19 Fluorine 9 35.5 <b>C 1</b>	80 <b>Br</b> Bromine 35	127 <b>I</b> lodine 53	At Astatine 85		<b>Yb</b> Ytterbium 70	No Nobelium
	IN		16 Oxygen 8 32 <b>S</b> Sulfur	Selenium	128 <b>Te</b> Tellurium 52	Po Polonium 84		169 <b>Tm</b> Thullium	Md Mendelevium 101
	>		14 Nitrogen 7 31 Phosphorus 15	75 <b>As</b> Arsenic	122 <b>Sb</b> Antimony 51	209 <b>Bi</b> Bismuth		167 <b>Er</b> Erbium 68	Fm Fermium
	<u>&gt;</u>		12 Carbon 6 28 Si Silicon	73 <b>Ge</b> Germanium 32	Sn Tin 50	207 <b>Pb</b> Lead		165 <b>Ho</b> Holmium 67	Es Einsteinium 99
	Ш		11 B Boron 5 27 AI Aluminium 13	70 <b>Ga</b> Gallium 31	115 <b>In</b> Indium 49	204 <b>T 1</b> Tallium		162 <b>Dy</b> Dysprosium 66	Cf Californium 98
				65 <b>Zn</b> 2inc 30	Cd Cadmium 48	201 <b>Hg</b> Mercury 80		159 <b>Tb</b> Terbium 65	<b>Bk</b> Berkelium 97
				64 <b>Copper</b> Copper 29	108 <b>Ag</b> Silver 47	197 <b>Au</b> Gold 79		157 <b>Gd</b> Gadolinium 64	<b>Cm</b> Curium
				S9 Nickel 28	106 <b>Pd</b> Paladium 46	195 <b>Pt</b> Platinum 78		152 <b>Eu</b> Europium 63	Am Americium 95
				59 <b>Co</b> Cobalt	103 <b>Rh</b> Rhodium 45	192 <b>Ir</b> Iridium		Samarium 62	Pu Plutonium 94
		T Hydrogen		56 <b>Fe</b> Iron	101 <b>Ru</b> Ruthenium 44	190 <b>Os</b> Osmium 76		Pm Promethium 61	Np Neptunium 93
				Mn Manganese 25	Tc Technetium 43	186 <b>Re</b> Rhenium 75		Neodymium 60	238 <b>U</b> Uranium 92
				52 <b>Cr</b> Chromium 24	96 <b>Mo</b> Molybdenum 42	184 <b>W</b> Tungsten 74		Pr Praseodymium 59	Pa Protactinium 91
				51 V Vanadium 23	93 <b>Nb</b> Niobium 41	181 <b>Ta</b> Tantalum 73		140 <b>Ce</b> Cerium	232 <b>Th</b> Thorium 90
				48 Titanium 22	2 <b>r</b> Zirconium 40	178 <b>Hf</b> Hafnium		1	nic mass ibol nic) number
				45 <b>Sc</b> Scandium 21	89 <b>Y</b>	139 <b>La</b> Lanthanum 57 *	227 <b>Ac</b> Actinium	d series series	a = relative atomic mass  X = atomic symbol b = proton (atomic) number
	=		Be Beryllium 4 24 Magnesium 12	40 <b>Ca</b> calcium	Strontium	137 <b>Ba</b> Barium 56	226 <b>Ra</b> Radium 88	*58-71 Lanthanoid series	<i>a</i> ★ <i>a</i>
	_		7	39 <b>K</b> Potassium	85 <b>Rb</b> Rubidium	133 Cs Caesium 55	Francium 87	*58-71 L	Key

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