



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

CANDIDATE NAME						
CENTRE NUMBER		CANDIDATE NUMBER				
CHEMISTRY			0620/21			
Paper 2		October/November 2011				
			1 hour 15 minutes			
Candidates ans	swer on the Question Paper.					
No Additional M	laterials 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.

A copy of the Periodic Table is printed on page 20.

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.

For Examiner's Use				
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
Total				

This document consists of 18 printed pages and 2 blank pages.



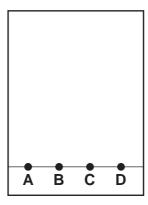
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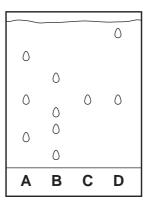
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Chromatography can be used to test for the purity of substances. (a) (i) Describe **one** area in everyday life where purity of substances is important. (ii) Mineral water contains dissolved salts such as magnesium chloride. Which one of the following statements about mineral water is correct? Tick **one** box. Mineral water boils at slightly above 100 °C. Mineral water is pure water. Mineral water boils at exactly 100 °C. Another name for mineral water is fizzy water. [1] **(b)** The diagram shows the apparatus used to separate different dyes in food colourings. 0 0 spot of food colouring placed here Label the diagram in the boxes provided using the words below. chromatography paper origin line solvent solvent front [2]

(c) The diagram below shows the chromatography of four different food colourings, A, B, C and D.

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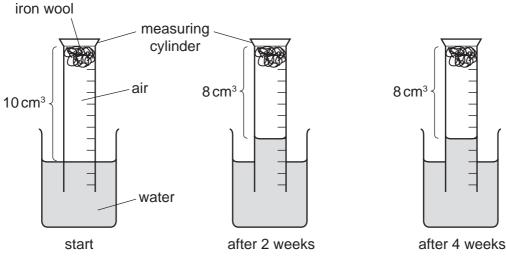


at the start of the experiment

the final chromatogram

[Total: 7]

2 A student set up an experiment to demonstrate rusting as shown below. He made observations at the start of the experiment, after 2 weeks and after 4 weeks. For Examiner's Use



	Water			
	start	after 2 weeks	after 4 weeks	
(a)	What conditions are needed	I for the iron wool to rust?		
				[2]
(b)	had decreased. After a furth Explain the results of this ex	er two weeks there was no periment.	e of air in the measuring cyling change in the volume of air.	
(c)	What change would you obs			[~]
	appearance at start			
	appearance after 2 weeks .			[2]
(d)	Rust contains iron(III) ions. Describe a test for iron(III) ions.	ons.		
	test			
	result			[2]

(e) Clean iron reacts with dilute hydrochloric acid.

$$\text{Fe + 2HC} l \rightarrow \text{FeC} l_{_2} + \text{H}_{_2}$$

Write a word equation for this reaction.

.....[2]

[Total: 11]

3 The diagram shows some of the elements in Period 3 of the Periodic Table.

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		Na	Mg		Si	Р	S	Cl	Ar		
(a)	(a) From the diagram, choose										
	(i) one element which forms a basic oxide.										
	(ii) two elements which form acidic oxides.										
	(ii) two elements which form acidic oxides.										
(b)	De	escribe h	ow metall	ic charact	er of the	elements	changes	across a <sub>l</sub>	period.		
										[1]	
(c)	W	hat deter	mines the	order of						[4]	
(d)	 Th	ne missin	g elemen	t in the tal						[1]	
	(i)		be the str r descripti			ium atom					
			e number e electron		s of partic	les in the	nucleus				
										[4]	

(ii) Use the information in the table below to explain why aluminium is used in preference to iron or titanium for overhead electricity cables. Give two reasons.

density

electrical

metal

melting point

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price

strength

me	etal	conductivity	in g/cm <sup>3</sup>	/°C	strength	in £/kg			
alumi	inium	very good	2.7	660	fairly strong	24			
iron		good	7.9	1535	strong	3			
titaniı	um	good	4.5	1660	very strong	104			
(f) A	Vhen churns ora Comple	ange. te the symbol e ${\rm C}l_2$ - a noble gas where of these sta	ed through an acquation for this $+$ KBr $\rightarrow$ hich is denser t	+	of potassium be				
		on reacts rapid	•						
	Argon has a complete outer shell of valency electrons.								
	Arg	on has only two	valency electr	ons in its outer	shell.				
							[1]		
						[Total	l: 14]		

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[1]

	8	
Ethane	is a saturated hydrocarbon. Ethene is an unsaturated hydrocarbon.	
<b>(a)</b> De	scribe how you can distinguish between ethane and ethene using aqueous bromir	ıe.
		[2]
	e diagram shows the apparatus used to crack long chain alkanes into alkenes a prter chained alkanes in the laboratory.	ınd
al	g chain alkane hot aluminium oxide osorbed into nineral wool	
(i)	State <b>two</b> conditions needed for cracking.	
		[2]
(ii)	What information in the diagram shows that alkenes are insoluble in water?	
		[1]
(iii)	Propene is an alkene. The formula of propene is $\mathrm{C_3H_6}$ . Calculate the relative molecular mass of propene.	
		[1]
(iv)	Complete the equation for the cracking of the alkane tetradecane, $C_{14}H_{30}$ .	

 $C_{14}H_{30} \rightarrow ..... + C_{10}H_{22}$ 

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4

9

(c) Poly(ethene) is formed from ethene monomers.
Select two words from the list that describe this reaction.

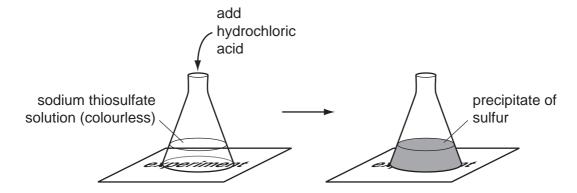
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	dehydration	condensation	addition
	polymerisation	neutralisation	fermentation
[2]		and	
[Total: 9]			

**5** A pupil studied the effect of temperature on the speed of reaction of aqueous sodium thiosulfate with dilute hydrochloric acid.

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When he added hydrochloric acid to a solution of sodium thiosulfate, a precipitate of sulfur gradually formed. He recorded the time taken for some writing placed under the flask to disappear from view.

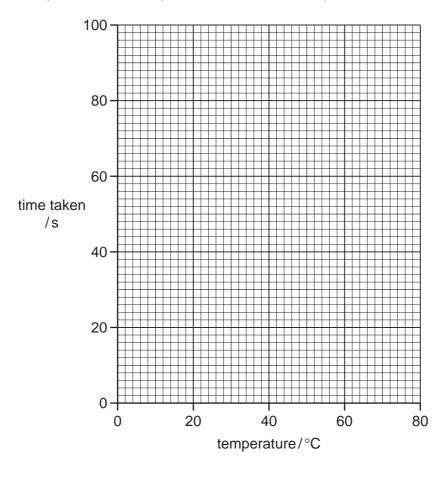


He repeated the experiment at different temperatures. The table shows his results.

temperature /°C	time taken for the writing to disappear from view/s
15	100
30	56
45	34
60	20
75	12

(a) (i) On the grid below, plot a graph of the time taken against temperature.

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[3]

(ii) At which temperature was the reaction the fastest?

· ·	F 4	٦.
	11	
	ĮТ	J

(iii) Describe how the temperature affects the speed of reaction.


(b) Suggest how the speed of this reaction at  $30\,^{\circ}\text{C}$  will change when the concentration of hydrochloric acid is increased.

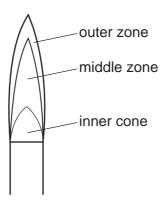


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		14						
(c)	The	e equation for the reaction is						
		$Na_2S_2O_3(aq) + 2HCl(aq) \rightarrow 2NaCl(aq) + SO_2(g) + S(s) + H_2O(l)$						
	(i)	State the name of the salt formed in this reaction.						
		[1	]					
	(ii)	To which group in the Periodic Table does sulfur belong?						
		[1	]					
(	(iii)	Sulfur dioxide is formed when coal is burnt in power stations.  State <b>one</b> harmful effect of sulfur dioxide on the environment.						
		[1	]					
(	(iv)	Sulfur dioxide can be removed in power stations by flue gas desulfurisation. Which one of these compounds is used to remove the sulfur dioxide in this process Tick <b>one</b> box.	?					
		calcium chloride						
		calcium oxide						
		nitrogen dioxide						
		potassium nitrate [1	]					
	(v)	Magnesium burns in sulfur dioxide.						
		2Mg + $SO_2 \rightarrow 2MgO + S$						
		Refer to this equation to explain why this is a redox reaction.						
		[2	?]					
		[Total: 12	<u>']</u>					

6 The diagram shows the flame from a Bunsen burner when its air hole is open.





(a) In the outer zone of the flame, methane undergoes complete combustion. Complete the equation for the complete combustion of methane.

$$CH_4 + \dots \rightarrow CO_2 + 2H_2O$$
 [2]

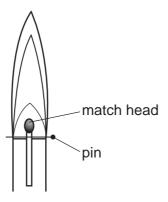
**(b)** In the middle zone of the flame, less air is present and incomplete combustion occurs. State the name of the poisonous gas formed during the incomplete combustion of methane.



(c) The inner cone of the flame contains only unburnt methane.

A student put a match in the Bunsen burner as shown in the diagram below.

He then lit the Bunsen burner.

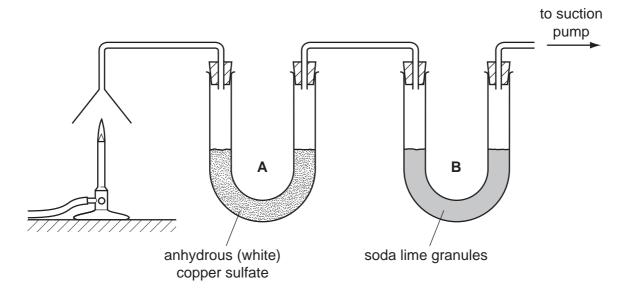


Suggest why the match did not catch fire.



(d) The products of the complete combustion of methane were drawn through the apparatus shown below.



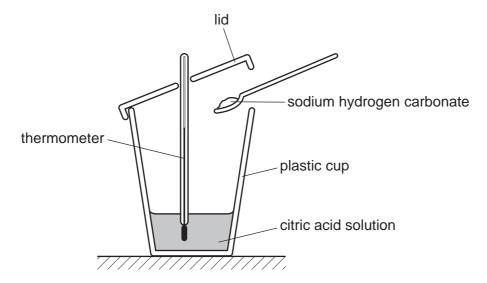


(i)	) State the name of the substance that turned the white copper sulfate in tube A, blue					
	[1]					
(ii)	How could you change blue copper sulfate to white copper sulfate?					
	[1]					
(iii)	The soda lime in tube <b>B</b> absorbs carbon dioxide. State and explain what happens to the mass of the soda lime as the experiment proceeds.					
	[1]					
( <b>e</b> ) Me	(e) Methane is a greenhouse gas.					
(i)	State <b>one</b> source of the methane in the atmosphere.					
	[1]					
(ii)	State <b>one</b> effect of an increased concentration of methane in the atmosphere.					
	[1]					
	[Total: 9]					

7 A student studied the reaction of citric acid with sodium hydrogen carbonate. She put a solution of citric acid in a plastic cup and measured its temperature.

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She then added sodium hydrogen carbonate powder and measured the temperature again.



(a) The temperature of the reaction mixture decreased. Which one of these statements about this reaction is correct? Tick one box.

The reaction released heat energy.	
The reaction is exothermic.	
The reaction is endothermic.	
The products have less energy than the reactants.	

[1]

**(b)** The structure of citric acid is shown below.

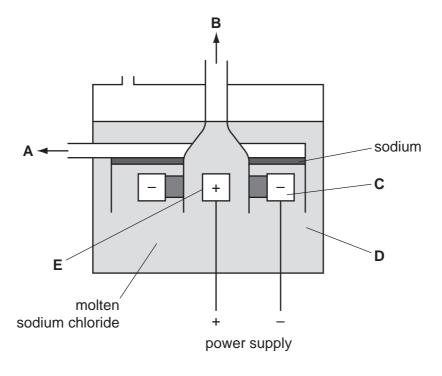
- (i) On this structure, put a ring around the alcohol functional group. [1]
- (ii) Write the simplest formula for citric acid.

(c) Sal	ts of citric acid can be prepared from lemon juice.						
(i)	The lemon juice is first boiled to remove various substances including enzymes. What do you understand by the term <i>enzyme</i> ?						
	[2]						
<ul> <li>(ii) The lemon juice is then neutralised with calcium carbonate and solid calcium citral is formed.</li> <li>Suggest how the calcium citrate can be separated from the mixture.</li> </ul>							
(iii) Carbon dioxide gas is released when citric acid solution reacts with cacarbonate.							
	Describe a test for carbon dioxide.						
	test						
	result						
	sodium hydroxide solution						
	citric acid solution						
Describe how to carry out this titration.							
	[3]						
	[Total: 11]						

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For Examiner's Use 8 The diagram shows an electrolysis cell for extracting sodium from molten sodium chloride.





(a)	(i) Which letter on the diagram represents					
		the electrolyte?				
		the cathode?				[2]
	(ii)	Which one of the following Put a ring around the co	•	is most likel	y to be used a	s the anode?
		graphite	sodium	sulfur	zinc	[1]
(b)	What information from the diagram suggests that sodium is less dense than molter sodium chloride?					ense than molten
						[1]
(c)	Pre	dict the product formed a	at the anode du	ring this elec	ctrolysis.	
						[1]
(d)		me the gases formed at the pride is electrolysed.	ne anode and c	athode wher	n an <b>aqueous</b> :	solution of sodium
	pro	duct at the anode				
	pro	duct at the cathode				[2]
						[Total: 7]

18

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19

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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

	0	4 <b>He</b> Helium	20 Neon 10 Ar Ar Argon	84 Krypton 36 X <b>e</b> Xenon	<b>Rn</b> Radon 86		Lutetium 71	<b>Lr</b> Lawrendum 103												
	II/		19 Fluorine 9 35.5 <b>C1</b> Chlorine	80 <b>Br</b> Bromine 35 127 I	At Astatine Astatine 85		173 <b>Yb</b> Ytterbium 70	Nobelium 102												
			16 Oxygen 8 32 Suffur 16	Selenium 34 128 Tellurium	Po Polonium 84		169 <b>Tm</b> Thulium 69	Md Mendelevium 101												
	>		14 Nitrogen 7 31 97 Phosphorus 15	As Arsenic 33 122 Sb Antimony	209  Bismuth 83		167 <b>Er</b> Erbium 68	Fm Fermium												
	>		12 Carbon 6 Silicon 14	Germanium 32 119 Sh	207 <b>Pb</b> Lead 82		165 <b>Ho</b> Holmium 67	<b>ES</b> Einsteinium 99												
	=	<u> </u>	11 B Boron 5 27 A1 Aluminium	70 <b>Ga</b> Gallium 31 115 In Indium	204 <b>T t</b> Thallium 81		162 <b>Dy</b> Dysprosium 66	Californium												
			·	2nc 2nc 30 112 Cd Cadmium	201 <b>Hg</b> Mercury		159 <b>Tb</b> Terbium 65	<b>BK</b> Berkelium 97												
				Copper Copper 108 Ag	47 197 <b>Au</b> Gold		157 <b>Gd</b> Gadolinium 64	Curium 96												
Group				Nickel 28 106 Pd Paladium	195 <b>Pt</b> Platinum 78		152 <b>Eu</b> Europium 63	Am Americium 95												
Gre				Cobalt 27 103 Rhodium	192 <b>I r</b> Iridium		Sm Samarium 62	<b>Pu</b> Putonium												
		T Hydrogen		Fe Iron 26 101 MB Ruthenium Ruthenium	190 <b>Os</b> Osmium 76		Pm Promethium 61	Neptunium												
				Mn Manganese 25 TC	43 186 <b>Re</b> Rhenium 75		Neodymium 60	238 <b>U</b> Uranium 92												
				Cr Chromium 24 96 Mo	184 <b>W</b> Tungsten 74		Pr Praseodymium 59	<b>Pa</b> Protactinium 91												
																V Vanadium 23 93 Nb Nobium	181 <b>Ta</b> Tantalum		140 <b>Ce</b> Cerium	232 <b>Th</b> Thorium 90
				48 Titanium 22 91 <b>Zr</b> Stroonium	40 178 <b>Ha</b> fnium 72			nic mass bol nic) number												
				Scandium 21 89 Y	139 <b>La</b> Lanthanum *	227 <b>Ac</b> Actinium	l series eries	a = relative atomic mass  X = atomic symbol b = proton (atomic) number												
	=		Beeryllium 4 24 Magnesium 12	Cacium 20 88 Strontium Strontium	38 137 <b>Ba</b> Barium 56	226 <b>Ra</b> Radium 88	*58-71 Lanthanoid serie 190-103 Actinoid series	© × ö × v × v × v × v × v × v × v × v × v												
	_		7	Potassium 19 85 Rb Rubidium	133 <b>Caesium</b> 55	<b>Fr</b> Francium 87	*58-71 Lanthanoid series 190-103 Actinoid series	Key												

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