UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE NAME

CENTRE NUMBER | | | | | |

CANDIDATE NUMBER | | | | |

7249373810

CHEMISTRY **0620/21**

Paper 2 **October/November 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.

For Examiner's Use

1 **(a)** Choose from the list of elements below to answer the following questions.

calcium
helium
iodine
nickel
nitrogen
sodium
sulfur

Each element can be used once, more than once or not at all.

Which element:

(i) is an element present in most fertilisers, ... [1]

(ii) is in Group VI of the Periodic Table, ... [1]

(iii) is in Period 5 of the Periodic Table, ... [1]

(iv) has a single electron shell containing two electrons, ... [1]

(v) is a transition element, ... [1]

(vi) forms ions with a single negative charge? ..... [1]

(b) What is the meaning of the term *element*?

.....

..... [1]

(c) Many of the elements in the Periodic Table have metallic properties.
Describe **three** physical properties which are typical of most metals.

1. .....

2. .....

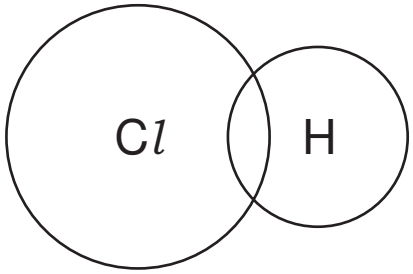
3. ..... [3]

[Total: 10]

For Examiner's Use

2 Hydrogen chloride is an acidic gas.

(a) (i) Complete the dot and cross diagram to show the electronic structure of hydrogen chloride.



[2]

(ii) Is hydrogen chloride a covalent or an ionic compound?
Give a reason for your answer.

..... [1]

(b) Hydrogen chloride reacts with water to form hydrochloric acid.
Which one of the following is the most likely pH of hydrochloric acid?
Put a ring around the correct answer.

pH 2 **pH 7** **pH 9** **pH 14**

[1]

(c) Hydrochloric acid reacts with both metal oxides and carbonates.

(i) Complete the word equation for the reaction of hydrochloric acid with calcium carbonate.

hydrochloric acid + calcium carbonate → ..... + ... + ...
....

[3]

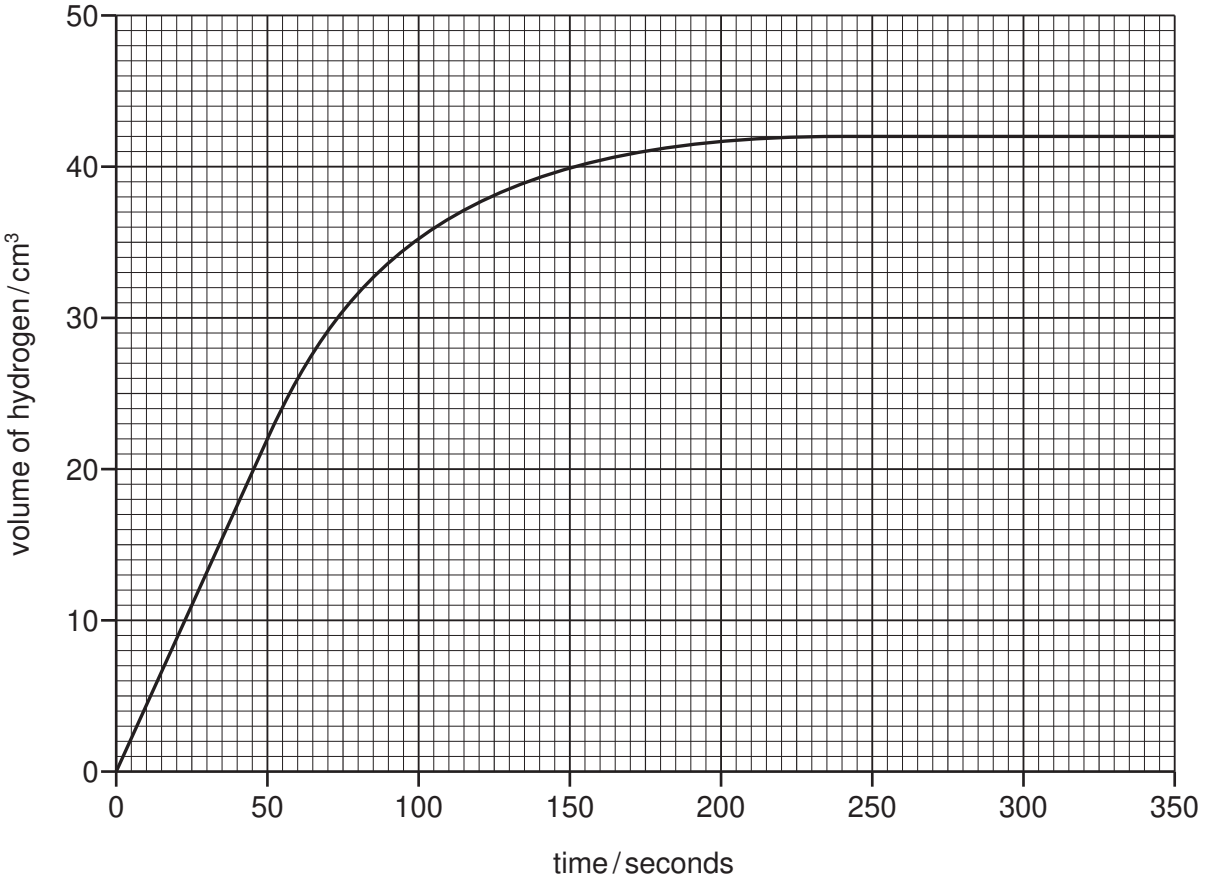
(ii) Complete the symbol equation for the reaction of magnesium oxide with hydrochloric acid. Name the salt which is formed.

$$MgO + ...HCl \rightarrow MgCl_2 + H_2O$$

name of salt ..... [2]

For Examiner's Use

(d) A student reacted magnesium with hydrochloric acid to find out how concentration affects the rate of reaction. The magnesium was in excess. He measured the volume of hydrogen produced at various time intervals.
The graph shows his results.



(i) At what time had the reaction just finished?

..... [1]

(ii) What volume of hydrogen gas is given off during the first 50 seconds of the reaction?

volume of hydrogen ..... cm^3 [1]

(iii) The student repeated the experiment.
State **two** factors, apart from the concentration of hydrochloric acid, that should be kept constant when repeating the experiment.

1. .....

2. ..... [2]

[Total: 13]

For Examiner's Use

3 Organic compounds can be put into groups called homologous series.

(a) Complete the following sentences about organic compounds and homologous series. Use words from the list below.

carbon	**chlorine**	**different**	**elements**	**functional**
hydrocarbon	**hydrogen**	**oxide**	**similar**	**sulfur**

Organic compounds usually contain atoms of ..... and ..... .

Each homologous series contains compounds with ..... chemical properties due to the presence of the same ..... group. [4]

(b) Ethanol belongs to the alcohol homologous series.

(i) Draw the structure of ethanol, showing all atoms and bonds.

[2]

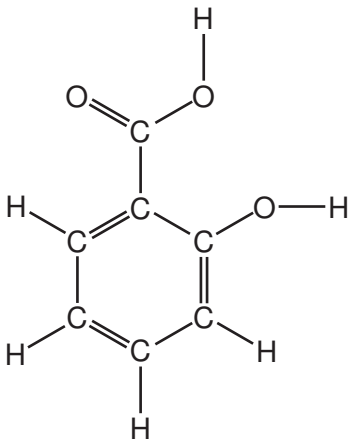
(ii) State the name of the **two** compounds formed when ethanol burns in excess air.

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

[Turn over

For Examiner's Use

(c) Salicylic acid is used to make aspirin.
The structure of salicylic acid is shown below.



(i) On this structure, put a ring around the carboxylic acid functional group. [1]

(ii) How many carbon atoms are there in one molecule of salicylic acid?

..... [1]

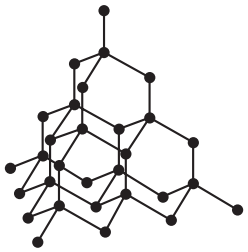
(iii) When making drugs and medicines, it is important that the chemicals used are pure.
State **one** other area of everyday life where purity is important.

..... [1]

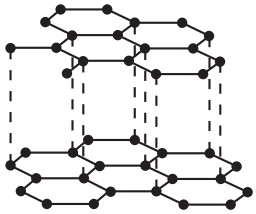
[Total: 11]

For Examiner's Use

4 The structures of diamond and graphite are shown below.



diamond



graphite

• = carbon atom

(a) Describe the similarities and differences between these structures.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [4]

(b) Graphite burns in excess air to form carbon dioxide.
Describe a test for carbon dioxide.

test .....

result ..... [2]

(c) When graphite is burnt in a limited supply of air, carbon monoxide is formed.
State **one** adverse effect of carbon monoxide on health.

..... [1]

(d) In the blast furnace for the production of iron, carbon monoxide reduces iron(III) oxide.

$$Fe_2O_3 + 3CO \rightarrow 2Fe + 3CO_2$$

How does this equation show that carbon monoxide is acting as a reducing agent?

..... [1]

(e) Iron(III) oxide and coke (carbon) are raw materials used in the production of iron.
State the names of **two** other raw materials used in the blast furnace for the production of iron.

1. .....

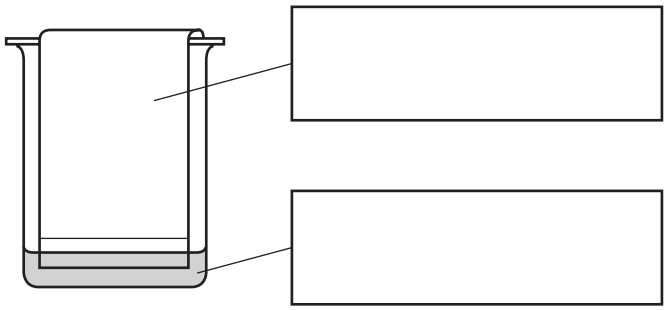
2. ..... [2]

[Total: 10]

[Turn over

For Examiner's Use

5 Many plants contain coloured pigments.
A student crushes some plant leaves in alcohol to extract the pigments.
She then separates the pigments using the apparatus shown below.



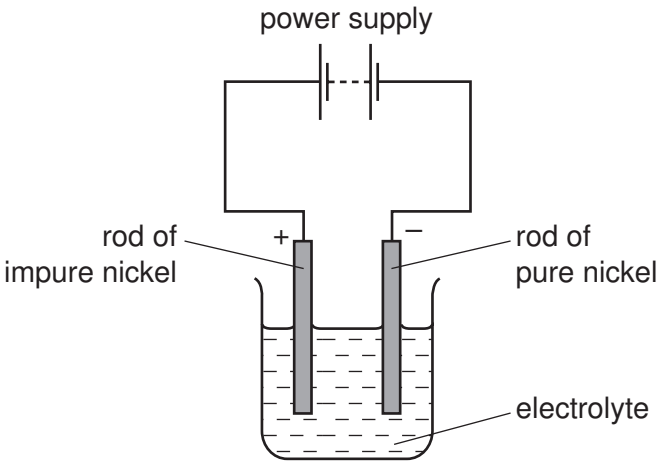
(a) Write the correct labels in the boxes in the diagram above. [2]

(b) Draw an **X** on the diagram above to show where a drop of the pigment solution is placed at the start of the experiment. [1]

(c) After leaving the apparatus for half an hour, the pigments separated from each other.
State the name given to this method of separating pigments.

..... [1]

(d) Some plants can absorb nickel from the ground. The nickel can then be extracted from the plants and purified by electrolysis.



(i) Which one of the following is the most suitable electrolyte for this electrolysis.
Tick **one** box.

aqueous copper(II) sulfate ☐

aqueous nickel(II) sulfate ☐

solid nickel(II) sulfate ☐

water ☐ [1]

(ii) Which one of the following elements is most likely to be formed at the negative electrode during this electrolysis?
Put a ring around the correct answer.

chlorine **nickel** **sulfur** **oxygen**

[1]

(iii) The positive electrode is called the anode.
State the name of the negative electrode.

..... [1]

(e) Electroplating is used to put a thin layer of one metal on top of another by electrolysis.
Give **two** reasons for electroplating metals.

1. .....

2. ..... [2]

(f) **(i)** Hydrated nickel(II) chloride is green in colour.
When hydrated nickel(II) chloride is heated gently, it changes colour from green to white.
Complete the symbol equation for this reaction.

$$NiCl_2.6H_2O(s) \rightleftharpoons NiCl_2(s) + ...$$

hydrated nickel(II) chloride [1]

(ii) What does the sign $\rightleftharpoons$ mean?

..... [1]

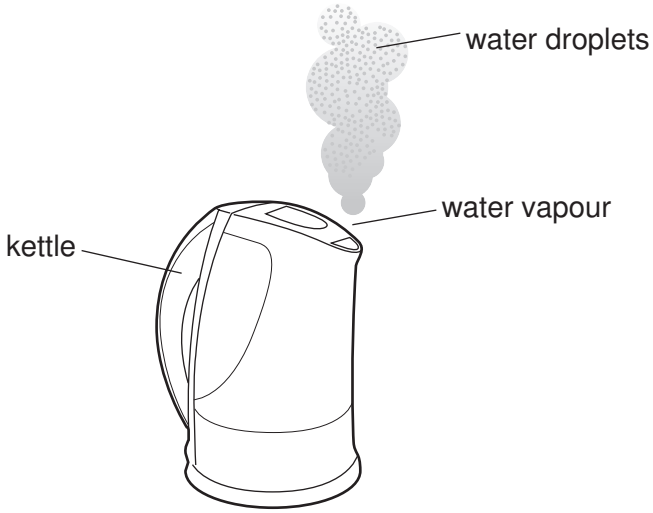
(iii) How can you obtain a sample of green nickel(II) chloride starting with white nickel(II) chloride?

..... [1]

[Total: 12]

For Examiner's Use

6 The diagram shows a kettle of boiling water.



As the water vapour cools it turns back to water droplets.

(a) Describe this change of state in terms of the kinetic particle theory.
In your answer, include

- the difference in the closeness of the water molecules as the water vapour changes to water,
- the difference in the motion of the water molecules as the water vapour changes to water.

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [4]

(b) Water is a common solvent in the laboratory.

(i) What is meant by the term *solvent*?

..... [1]

(ii) State the name of the solvent whose formula is C_2H_5OH.

..... [1]

(c) When ammonium chloride dissolves in water the temperature of the solution falls.
State the name of the energy change which results in the temperature falling.

..... [1]

For Examiner's Use

(d) Which one of the following conducts electricity.
Tick **one** box.

aqueous ammonium chloride	☐
solid ammonium chloride	☐
ammonia gas	☐
chlorine gas	☐

[1]

(e) **(i)** Complete the symbol equation for the reaction of lithium with water to form lithium hydroxide and hydrogen.

$$2Li + ...H_2O \rightarrow 2..... + H_2$$

[2]

(ii) When 14 g of lithium react with water, 4 g of hydrogen are formed.
Calculate the mass of hydrogen formed when 70 g of lithium react with water.

[1]

[Total: 11]

[Turn over

For Examiner's Use

7 The table shows some properties of seven different substances.

substance	density / g per cm^3	relative strength	relative electrical conductivity	relative thermal conductivity
aluminium	2.7	15	42	200.0
ceramic	2.5	15	does not conduct	1.6
copper	8.9	20	63	385.0
iron	7.9	25	11	80.0
lead	11.4	15	5	38.0
poly(ethene)	0.9	1	does not conduct	0.3
steel	7.8	90	2	25.0

(a) Use the information in this table to answer the following questions.

(i) Which substance is the best conductor of heat?

..... [1]

(ii) Suggest why copper is preferred to iron for electrical wiring in houses.

..... [1]

(iii) What property of ceramic makes it a good electrical insulator?

..... [1]

(iv) Which pure metal in the table conducts electricity least well?

..... [1]

(v) Suggest why steel rather than iron is used in making machinery.

..... [1]

(vi) Which metal in the table is the most dense?

..... [1]

(b) A solution of a metal salt reacts with aqueous sodium hydroxide to form a white precipitate. The white precipitate is soluble in excess aqueous sodium hydroxide.

(i) Which one of the following ions is most likely to be present in the salt?
Put a ring around the correct answer.

calcium **copper(II)** **iron(II)** **zinc**

[1]

(ii) State the name of the white precipitate.

..... [1]

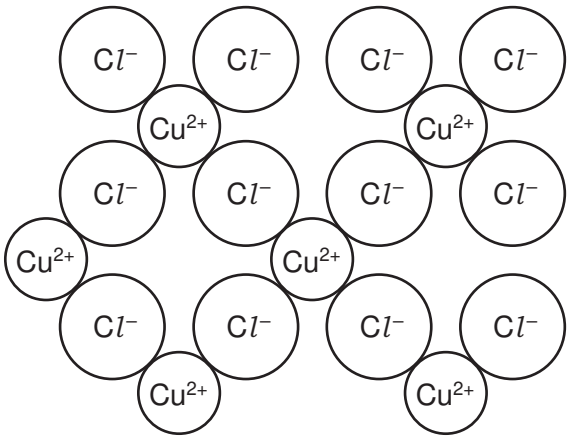
For Examiner's Use

(c) Copper(II) chloride can be made by the action of hydrochloric acid on copper(II) oxide. Put the statements, **A**, **B**, **C** and **D**, about this preparation in the correct order.

A Leave the saturated solution to crystallise.
B Filter the solution to remove excess copper(II) oxide.
C Add excess copper(II) oxide to hydrochloric acid and warm.
D Evaporate the filtrate to the crystallisation point.

..... [1]

(d) The structure of copper(II) chloride is shown below.



Write the simplest formula for copper(II) chloride.

..... [1]

(e) Suggest the product formed at each electrode when molten copper(II) chloride is electrolysed.

at the positive electrode .....

at the negative electrode ..... [2]

(f) When copper(II) chloride is heated strongly, a gas is given off.
The gas is green in colour and bleaches litmus paper.
State the name of this gas.

..... [1]

[Total: 13]

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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 †															

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

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

Key: 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.).