

Cambridge IGCSE[™]

	CANDIDATE NAME		
	CENTRE NUMBER	CANDIDATE NUMBER	
*			
3 7	CHEMISTRY		0620/43
0 6	Paper 4 Theory	(Extended)	May/June 2022
4 7			1 hour 15 minutes
4			
7 8	You must answe	er on the question paper.	
9			
×	No additional m	atoriale are peoded	

No additional materials are needed.

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer all questions. •
- Use a black or dark blue pen. You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs. •
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes at the top of the page. •
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Do not use an erasable pen or correction fluid. •
- Do not write on any bar codes. •
- You may use a calculator.
- You should show all your working and use appropriate units.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 80.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets []. •
- The Periodic Table is printed in the question paper.

This document has 16 pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

1 A list of substances is shown.

	aluminium oxide	carbon dioxide	carbon monoxide	chlorine	copper	
	glucose	iron(III) oxide	limestone	nitrogen	oxygen	
An	swer the questions usir	ng the substances in	the list.			
Ea	ch substance may be u	ised once, more thar	once or not at all.			
Sta	te which substance is:					
(a)	a product of respiration	on				
					[[1]
(b)	the main constituent of	of hematite				
()					Γ	[1]
						.1
(c)	an element which has	s a sulfate that is use	d to test for water			
					[[1]
(d)	a colourless toxic gas	3				
					[[1]
(e)	a reactant in fermenta	ation			_	
					[[1]
(f)	a reducing agent in th	ne extraction of iron				
					[[1]
(a)	a conductor of cloatri	city when colid				
(9)	a conductor of electric				r	[1]
					[ני ו
(h)	a gas that is approxin	nately 21% of clean,	dry air.			
					[[1]
					[Total:	8]

2 (a) ${}^{32}_{16}$ S and ${}^{33}_{16}$ S are isotopes of sulfur.

Use your knowledge of protons, neutrons and electrons to answer the following questions.

(i) Describe how these isotopes of sulfur are the same and how they are different. same different [3] (ii) Explain why each of these isotopes have an overall charge of zero. (iii) Explain why both isotopes have the same chemical properties. (b) Sulfide ions, S^{2-} , have the electronic structure 2,8,8. Explain why sulfide ions have a charge of 2–. (ii) Give the formula of: an anion which has the same electronic structure as S²⁻ _____ a cation which has the same electronic structure as S²⁻. [2] [Total: 8]

- **3** This question is about nitrogen and compounds of nitrogen.
 - (a) Nitrogen molecules have the formula N_{2} .

Some properties of nitrogen are shown:

	• • •	melting point of –210 °C boiling point of –196 °C non-conductor of electricity when solid insoluble in water.
	(i)	Name the type of bonding between the atoms in an N_2 molecule.
		[1]
((ii)	Explain, in terms of attractive forces between particles, why nitrogen has a low melting point.
(1	iii)	Explain why nitrogen does not conduct electricity.
(b)	Nitr	ogen reacts with hydrogen to form ammonia, NH_3 , in the Haber process.
	Stat	te the essential conditions in the Haber process. Write an equation for the chemical reaction.
		[4]

(c) Ammonia is made in the laboratory by heating ammonium chloride with calcium hydroxide.Balance the chemical equation for the reaction.

 $\dots \mathsf{NH}_4\mathsf{C}l + \mathsf{Ca}(\mathsf{OH})_2 \rightarrow \dots \mathsf{NH}_3 + \mathsf{Ca}\mathsf{C}l_2 + \dots \mathsf{H}_2\mathsf{O}$ [1]

(d) Hydrazine, N_2H_4 , is another compound that contains nitrogen and hydrogen.

Complete the dot-and-cross diagram to show the electron arrangement in a molecule of hydrazine. Show outer electrons only.



[2]

(e) Ammonia and hydrazine are weak bases.

The chemical equation for the reaction between one molecule of ammonia and one molecule of water is shown.

$$NH_3 + H_2O \rightleftharpoons NH_4^+ + OH^-$$

(i) State the meaning of the term *base*.
[1]
(ii) Write a chemical equation for the reaction between one molecule of hydrazine, N₂H₄, and one molecule of water.
[1]

[Total: 12]

4 Ethanol is made industrially by the reaction of ethene with steam. The reaction occurs at a temperature of 300 °C and a pressure of 60 atmospheres.

 $C_2H_4(g) + H_2O(g) \rightleftharpoons C_2H_5OH(g)$

A catalyst is used in this reaction.

The forward reaction is exothermic.

(a) State what is meant by the term *catalyst*.

.....[2]

(b) Complete the table using only the words *increases*, *decreases* or *no change*.

	effect on the rate of the forward reaction	effect on the equilibrium yield of $C_2H_5OH(g)$
increasing the temperature		
decreasing the pressure		

(c) Ethanol is a member of the alcohol homologous series.

Members of the same homologous series have the same general formula.

(i) State the general formula of alcohols.

......[1]

(ii) State two **general** characteristics, other than the same general formula, of all homologous series.

1		•
2		
	[2	2]

(iii) One alcohol containing three carbon atoms is propan-1-ol.

Draw the structure of one **other** alcohol containing three carbon atoms. Show all of the atoms and all of the bonds.

Name the alcohol you have drawn.

name

[2]

- (d) When alcohols react with carboxylic acids, esters are produced.
 - (i) The structure of ester **X** is shown.



Name ester X.

(e) Ester Y has the following composition by mass:

C, 58.82%; H, 9.80%; O, 31.37%.

Calculate the empirical formula of ester Y.

empirical formula = [3]

(f) Ester **Z** has the empirical formula C_3H_6O and a relative molecular mass of 116.

Calculate the molecular formula of ester Z.

[Total: 18]

- **5** This question is about copper and its compounds.
 - (a) Describe the bonding in a metallic element such as copper.

You may include a diagram as part of your answer.

	[3]
(b)	A metal spoon is electroplated with copper.
	State what is used as:
	the positive electrode (anode)
	the negative electrode (cathode)
	the electrolyte.
	[3]

(c) The formula for crystals of hydrated copper(II) sulfate is $CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$.

Hydrated copper(II) sulfate is made by reacting copper(II) oxide with dilute sulfuric acid.

The overall equation is shown.

 $CuO + H_2SO_4 + 4H_2O \rightarrow CuSO_4 \bullet 5H_2O$

The crystals are made using the following steps:

- **step 1** 50.0 cm³ of 0.200 mol/dm³ dilute sulfuric acid is heated in a beaker. Powdered copper(II) oxide is added until the copper(II) oxide is in excess. Aqueous copper(II) sulfate is formed.
- **step 2** The excess copper(II) oxide is separated from the aqueous copper(II) sulfate.
- **step 3** The aqueous copper(II) sulfate is heated until a saturated solution is formed.
- **step 4** The saturated solution is allowed to cool and crystallise.
- **step 5** The crystals are removed and dried.

Calculate the maximum mass of copper(II) sulfate crystals, $CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$, that can form using the following steps.

• Calculate the number of moles of H_2SO_4 in 50.0 cm³ of 0.200 mol/dm³ H_2SO_4 .

..... mol

• Deduce the number of moles of $CuSO_4$ •5H₂O that can form.

..... mol

• The M_r of CuSO₄•5H₂O is 250.

Calculate the maximum mass of $CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$ that can form.

..... g [3]

(d)	State one observation that indicates the copper(II) oxide is in excess in step 1 .
(e)	Step 1 is repeated without heating the dilute sulfuric acid.
	All other conditions are kept the same.
	The rate of reaction decreases.
	Give a reason why the rate of reaction decreases. Explain your answer in terms of particles.
	[3]
(f)	Name a substance, other than copper(II) oxide, that can be added to dilute sulfuric acid to produce copper(II) sulfate in step 1 .
	[1]
(g)	Name the process used to separate excess copper(II) oxide from aqueous copper(II) sulfate in step 2 .
	[1]
(h)	Suggest what is meant by the term <i>saturated solution</i> in step 3 .
(i)	The phrase 'heating to dryness' means heating until no more water is given off.
(י)	
	Explain why aqueous copper(II) sulfate is not heated to dryness in step 3 .
	[1] [Total: 18]

- 6 The Periodic Table can be used to classify elements.
 - (a) The Group I metals react with cold water. Transition elements do not react with cold water.
 - (b) Transition elements are stronger than Group I metals.

Describe two **other** differences in the **physical** properties of Group I metals and transition elements.

1		
2)	
	[2]	

(c) Some Group VII elements react with aqueous solutions containing halide ions.

When aqueous bromine is added to aqueous potassium iodide a reaction occurs.

The ionic half-equations for the reaction are shown.

$$Br_2(aq) + 2e^- \rightarrow 2Br^-(aq)$$

- $2I^{-}(aq) \rightarrow I_{2}(aq) + 2e^{-}$
- (i) Describe the colour change of the solution.

original colour of potassium iodide solution
final colour of reaction mixture

[2]

(ii) State the name of the general term given to the type of reaction in which electrons are transferred from one species to another.

......[1]

(iii) Identify the oxidising agent in this reaction. Give a reason for your answer.

oxidising agent reason[2]

(d) Use the key to complete the table to show the results of adding aqueous halogens to aqueous solutions of halides. One has been completed for you.

			halides		
		KC <i>l</i> (aq)	KBr(aq)	KI(aq)	
	Cl₂(aq)				key √ = reaction
halogens	Br ₂ (aq)			\checkmark	X = no reaction
	I ₂ (aq)				

[2]

[Total: 16]

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

Lr lawrencium

No nobelium

Fm

ES einsteinium

BK berkelium

 96 C 96

Pu plutonium

Np neptunium

uranium 238

Pa protactinium 231

Th ^{thorium} 232

AC actinium

actinoids

I

nericium ⁹⁵ Am

californium

۳

⁹²

mendelevium Md

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The Periodic Table of Elements

								Gro	Group								
_	=											≡	≥	>	N	١١٨	VIII
							- т										² He
				Key			hydrogen 1										helium 4
3	4			atomic number		L						5	9	7	8	6	10
:	Be		ato	atomic symbol	loc							Ш	U	z	0	ш	Ne
lithium 7	beryllium 9		rela	name relative atomic mass	SS							boron 11	carbon 12	nitrogen 14	oxygen 16	fluorine 19	neon 20
	12	I										13	14	15	16	17	18
	Mg											Ρl	<u>Si</u>	٩	S	Cl	Ar
sodium 23	magnesium 24											aluminium 27	silicon 28	phosphorus 31	sulfur 32	chlorine 35.5	argon 40
	20		22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
¥	Ca	Sc	F	>	ŗ	Mn	Бе	ပိ	ïZ	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Ъ	Кr
potassium 39	calcium 40	scandium 45	titanium 48	vanadium 51	chromium 52	manganese 55	iron 56	cobalt 59	nickel 59	copper 64	zinc 65	gallium 70	germanium 73	arsenic 75	selenium 79	bromine 80	krypton 84
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
Rb	Ś	≻	Zr	qN	Mo	Ъ	Ru	Rh	Ъd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Те	н	Xe
rubidium 85	strontium 88	yttrium 89	zirconium 91	niobium 93	molybdenum 96	technetium -	ruthenium 101	rhodium 103	palladium 106	silver 108	cadmium 112	indium 115	tin 119	antimony 122	tellurium 128	iodine 127	xenon 131
55	56	57-71	72	73	74	75	76	17	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86
Cs	Ba	lanthanoids	Ŧ	Ца	8	Re	Os	Ir	Ę	Au	Hg	1T	Рр	B	Ъо	At	Rn
caesium 133	barium 137		hafnium 178	tantalum 181	tungsten 184	rhenium 186	osmium 190	iridium 192	platinum 195	gold 197	mercury 201	thallium 204	lead 207	bismuth 209	polonium –	astatine -	radon -
87	88	89–103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112		114		116		
Ч	Ra	actinoids	Ŗ	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt	Ds	Rg	C		ĿΙ		L<		
francium -	radium -		rutherfordium -	dubnium –	seaborgium -	bohrium –	hassium -	meitnerium -	darmstadtium -	roentgenium -	copernicium -		flerovium -		livermorium -		
		57	58		60	61	62	63	64		66	67	68	69	70	71	
lanthanoids	ids	La	Ce	P	Nd	Pm	Sm	Еu	Вd		Dy	РH	ш	T	γb	Lu	
		lanthanum 139	cerium 140	praseodymium 141	neodymium 144	promethium -	samarium 150	europium 152	gadolinium 157	terbium 159	dysprosium 163	holmium 165	erbium 167	thulium 169	ytterbium 173	lutetium 175	

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