Cambridge IGCSE

Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE NAME	
CENTRE NUMBER	
CANDIDATE NUMBER	

5421214333

CHEMISTRY **0620/31**

Paper 3 (Extended) **October/November 2014**

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 an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
Do not use staples, paper clips, 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 12.
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.

The syllabus is approved for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 1/Level 2 Certificate.

This document consists of **12** printed pages.

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1 **(a)** Match the following pH values to the solutions given below.

1 3 7 10 13

The solutions all have the same concentration.

solution	**pH**
aqueous ammonia, a weak base	.....
dilute hydrochloric acid, a strong acid	.....
aqueous sodium hydroxide, a strong base	.....
aqueous sodium chloride, a salt	.....
dilute ethanoic acid, a weak acid	.....

[5]

(b) Explain why solutions of hydrochloric acid and ethanoic acid with the same concentration, in mol / dm^3, have a different pH.

.....

.....

..... [2]

(c) Measuring pH is one way of distinguishing between a strong acid and a weak acid.
Describe another method.

method .....

.....

results .....

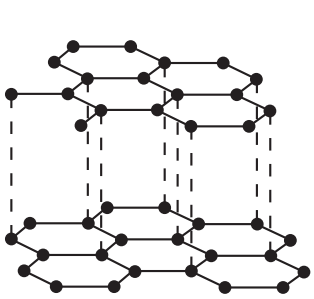
.....

[2]

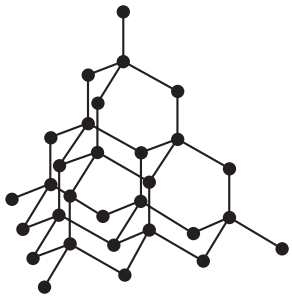
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2 Two macromolecular forms of carbon are graphite and diamond. The structures of graphite and diamond are given below.



graphite



diamond

(a) Explain in terms of its structure why graphite is soft and is a good conductor of electricity.

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

(b) State **two** uses of graphite which depend on the above properties.

It is soft .....

.....

It is a good conductor of electricity .....

.....

[2]

(c) Silicon(IV) oxide also has a macromolecular structure.

(i) Describe the macromolecular structure of silicon(IV) oxide.

.....

..... [1]

(ii) Predict **two** physical properties which diamond and silicon(IV) oxide have in common.

.....

..... [2]

[Total: 8]

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[Turn over

3 The main use of sulfur dioxide is the manufacture of sulfuric acid.

(a) State **two** other uses of sulfur dioxide.

.....

..... [2]

(b) One source of sulfur dioxide is burning sulfur in air.
Describe how sulfur dioxide can be made from the ore zinc sulfide.

.....

..... [2]

(c) The Contact process changes sulfur dioxide into sulfur trioxide.

$2SO_2(g) + O_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2SO_3(g)$

the forward reaction is exothermic

temperature 400 to 450 °C

low pressure 1 to 10 atmospheres

catalyst vanadium(V) oxide

(i) What is the formula of vanadium(V) oxide?

..... [1]

(ii) Vanadium(V) oxide is an efficient catalyst at any temperature in the range 400 to 450 °C.
Scientists are looking for an alternative catalyst which is efficient at 300 °C.
What would be the advantage of using a lower temperature?

.....

.....

..... [2]

(iii) The process does not use a high pressure because of the extra expense.
Suggest **two** advantages of using a high pressure?
Explain your suggestions.

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [4]

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(d) Sulfuric acid is made by dissolving sulfur trioxide in concentrated sulfuric acid to form oleum. Water is reacted with oleum to form more sulfuric acid.
Why is sulfur trioxide not reacted directly with water?

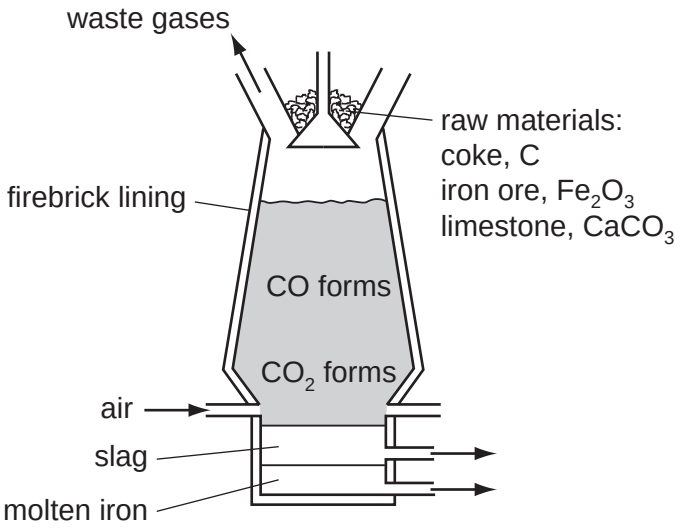
..... [1]

[Total: 12]

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[Turn over

4 Iron is extracted from the ore hematite in the Blast Furnace.



(a) The coke reacts with the oxygen in the air to form carbon dioxide.

$$C + O_2 \rightarrow CO_2$$

(i) Explain why carbon monoxide is formed higher in the Blast Furnace.

.....

..... [2]

(ii) Write an equation for the reduction of hematite, Fe_2O_3, by carbon monoxide.

..... [2]

(b) (i) Limestone decomposes to form two products, one of which is calcium oxide.
Name the other product.

..... [1]

(ii) Calcium oxide reacts with silicon(IV) oxide, an acidic impurity in the iron ore, to form slag.
Write an equation for this reaction.

..... [2]

(iii) Explain why the molten iron and the molten slag form two layers and why molten iron is the lower layer.

.....

..... [2]

(iv) Suggest why the molten iron does **not** react with the air.

..... [1]

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(c) Iron and steel rust. Iron is oxidised to hydrated iron(III) oxide, $Fe_2O_3.2H_2O$, which is rust.

(i) Name the **two** substances which cause iron to rust.

..... [1]

(ii) Explain why an aluminium article coated with aluminium oxide is protected from further corrosion but a steel article coated with rust continues to corrode.

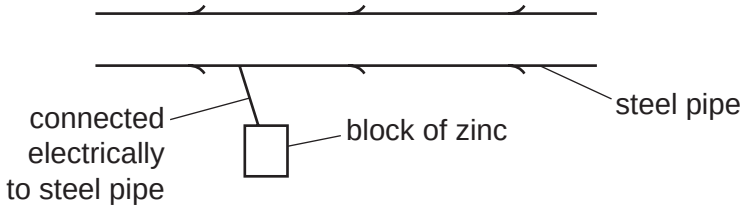
.....

..... [1]

(d) There are two electrochemical methods of rust prevention.

(i) The first method is sacrificial protection.

Explain why the steel article does not rust.



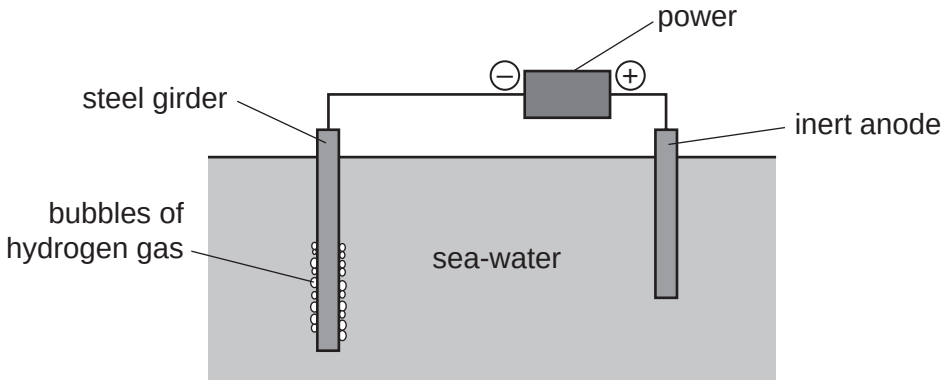
.....

.....

.....

..... [4]

The second method is to make the steel article the cathode in a circuit for electrolysis.



(ii) Mark on the diagram the direction of the electron flow. [1]

(iii) The steel girder does not rust because it is the cathode. Reduction takes place at the cathode. Give the equation for the reduction of hydrogen ions.

..... [2]

[Total: 19]

5 Three common pollutants in the air are carbon monoxide, the oxides of nitrogen, NO and NO_2, and unburnt hydrocarbons. They are all emitted by motor vehicles.

(a) Describe how the oxides of nitrogen are formed.

.....

..... [2]

(b) Describe how a catalytic converter reduces the emission of these three pollutants.

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [4]

(c) Other atmospheric pollutants are lead compounds from leaded petrol.
Explain why lead compounds are harmful.

.....

..... [1]

[Total: 7]

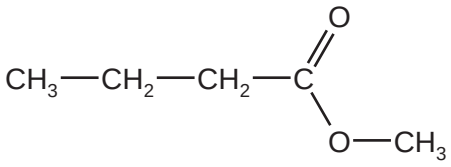
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6 Esters, polyesters and fats all contain the ester linkage.

(a) Esters can be made from alcohols and carboxylic acids. For example, the ester ethyl ethanoate can be made by the following reaction.

$$CH_3COOH + CH_3CH_2OH \rightarrow CH_3COOCH_2CH_3 + H_2O$$

(i) Name the carboxylic acid and the alcohol from which the following ester could be made.



name of carboxylic acid .....

name of alcohol .....
[2]

(ii) 6.0 g of ethanoic acid, M_r = 60, was reacted with 5.5 g of ethanol, M_r = 46.
Determine which is the limiting reagent and the maximum yield of ethyl ethanoate, M_r = 88.

number of moles of ethanoic acid = ... [1]

number of moles of ethanol = ... [1]

the limiting reagent is ..... [1]

number of moles of ethyl ethanoate formed = ... [1]

maximum yield of ethyl ethanoate = ... [1]

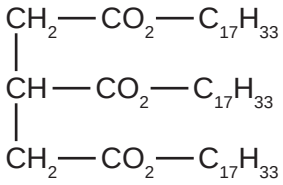
(b) The following two monomers can form a polyester.



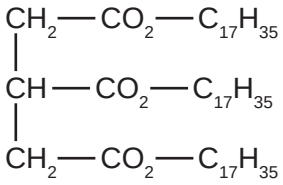
Draw the structural formula of this polyester. Include two ester linkages.

[3]

(c) Fats and vegetable oils are esters. The formulae of two examples of natural esters are given below.



ester 1



ester 2

(i) One ester is saturated, the other is unsaturated.
Describe a test to distinguish between them.

test .....

result with unsaturated ester .....

.....

result with saturated ester .....

.....

[3]

(ii) Deduce which one of the above esters is unsaturated. Give a reason for your choice.

.....

.....

..... [2]

(iii) Both esters are hydrolysed by boiling with aqueous sodium hydroxide.
What types of compound are formed?

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

[Total: 17]

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7 Nitrogen can form ionic compounds with reactive metals and covalent compounds with non-metals.

(a) Nitrogen reacts with lithium to form the ionic compound lithium nitride, Li_3N.

(i) Write the equation for the reaction between lithium and nitrogen.

..... [2]

(ii) Lithium nitride is an ionic compound. Draw a diagram which shows its formula, the charges on the ions and the arrangement of the valency electrons around the negative ion.

Use x for an electron from a lithium atom.
Use o for an electron from a nitrogen atom.

[2]

(b) Nitrogen fluoride is a covalent compound.

(i) Draw a diagram showing the arrangement of the valency electrons in one molecule of the covalent compound nitrogen trifluoride, NF_3.

Use x for an electron from a nitrogen atom.
Use o for an electron from a fluorine atom.

[2]

(ii) Lithium nitride has a high melting point, 813 °C. Nitrogen trifluoride has a low melting point, –207 °C.
Explain why the melting points are different.

.....

.....

..... [2]

[Total: 8]

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DATA SHEET
The Periodic Table of the Elements

	Group																	
	I	II									III	IV	V	VI	VII	0
																4 **He** Helium 2
				1 **H** Hydrogen 1							11 **B** Boron 5	12 **C** Carbon 6	14 **N** Nitrogen 7	16 **O** Oxygen 8	19 **F** Fluorine 9	20 **Ne** Neon 10
	7 **Li** Lithium 3	9 **Be** Beryllium 4									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
	23 **Na** Sodium 11	24 **Mg** Magnesium 12									70 **Ga** Gallium 31	73 **Ge** Germanium 32	75 **As** Arsenic 33	79 **Se** Selenium 34	80 **Br** Bromine 35	84 **Kr** Krypton 36
	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	112 **Cd** Cadmium 48	119 **Sn** Tin 50	122 **Sb** Antimony 51	128 **Te** Tellurium 52	127 **I** Iodine 53	131 **Xe** Xenon 54
	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	a = relative atomic mass
X	X = atomic symbol
b	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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