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0620/43

May/June 2018

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 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.

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 **14** printed pages and **2** blank pages.



- 1 The following are the symbols and formulae of some elements and compounds.

Ar Ca(OH)_2 Cl_2 CO_2 Cu Fe SO_2 V_2O_5

Answer the following questions using only the elements or compounds in the list.
Each element or compound may be used once, more than once or not at all.

State which element or compound is used:

- (a) to kill bacteria in drinking water [1]
- (b) as a food preservative [1]
- (c) as an electrical conductor in cables [1]
- (d) as an inert atmosphere in lamps [1]
- (e) to neutralise excess acidity in soil [1]
- (f) as a catalyst in the Contact process. [1]

[Total: 6]

- 2 (a) ^{29}Al is a radioactive isotope of aluminium. The only non-radioactive isotope of aluminium is ^{27}Al .

- (i) Describe, in terms of protons, neutrons and electrons, how the isotopes ^{29}Al and ^{27}Al are similar and how they are different.

how they are similar

how they are different

[2]

- (ii) Complete the table to show the number of nucleons, neutrons and electrons in an $^{27}_{13}\text{Al}^{3+}$ ion.

	number in $^{27}_{13}\text{Al}^{3+}$
nucleons	
neutrons	
electrons	

[3]

- (b) Aluminium is extracted from its ore by electrolysis.

- (i) Name the main ore of aluminium.

..... [1]

- (ii) Why is aluminium **not** extracted from its ore by reduction with carbon?

..... [1]

- (iii) The main ore of aluminium contains aluminium oxide. Aluminium oxide is dissolved in molten cryolite before it is electrolysed.

Give **two** reasons, other than cost, why cryolite is used.

1

2

[2]

- (iv) The reaction at the anode during the extraction of aluminium by electrolysis is shown.



Is this process oxidation or reduction?

Give a reason for your answer.

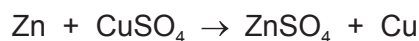
..... [1]

- (v) During the extraction of aluminium by electrolysis, carbon dioxide is formed at the anode.

Explain how carbon dioxide is formed at the anode.

..... [2]

- (c) When a piece of zinc metal is added to copper(II) sulfate solution there is an immediate reaction.



When a piece of aluminium metal is added to copper(II) sulfate solution the initial reaction is very slow.

- (i) Explain why zinc metal reacts with copper(II) sulfate.

..... [1]

- (ii) What type of reaction is this?

..... [1]

- (iii) Explain why the initial reaction between aluminium metal and copper(II) sulfate is very slow.

..... [1]

[Total: 15]

3 Cobalt is a transition element. Potassium is in Group I of the Periodic Table.

(a) State **one** physical property that is similar for cobalt and potassium.

..... [1]

(b) (i) State **one** physical property that is different for cobalt and potassium.

..... [1]

(ii) Describe how the physical property given in (b)(i) is different for cobalt compared to potassium.

..... [1]

(c) When a small piece of potassium is added to cold water, the potassium floats and disappears as it reacts.

Give **two** other observations that would be made when a small piece of potassium is added to cold water.

1

2

[2]

(d) Cobalt reacts with dilute hydrochloric acid to make the salt cobalt(II) chloride. Bubbles of hydrogen gas are produced.

(i) Describe a test for hydrogen.

test

result

[2]

(ii) The rate of reaction of cobalt with dilute hydrochloric acid can be made faster by heating the acid or by increasing its concentration.

State **one** other way to make the rate of reaction faster.

..... [1]

(iii) Use collision theory to explain how heating the dilute hydrochloric acid makes the rate of reaction faster.

.....

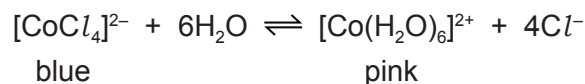
.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

(e) When cobalt(II) chloride is added to water an equilibrium is established.



(i) A student adds water to a blue solution containing $[\text{CoCl}_4]^{2-}$ ions.

Describe what the student observes. Give a reason for your answer in terms of the position of the equilibrium.

.....

 [2]

(ii) Another student cools a blue solution containing $[\text{CoCl}_4]^{2-}$. The blue solution turns pink.

What does this information indicate about the forward reaction?

.....
 [1]

(f) Another compound of cobalt is $\text{Co}(\text{OH})_3$.

Deduce the charge on the cobalt ion in $\text{Co}(\text{OH})_3$.

..... [1]

[Total: 15]

4 Ethanol is a member of the homologous series of alcohols.

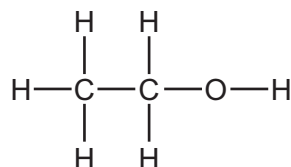
(a) Give **two** characteristics of members of a homologous series.

1

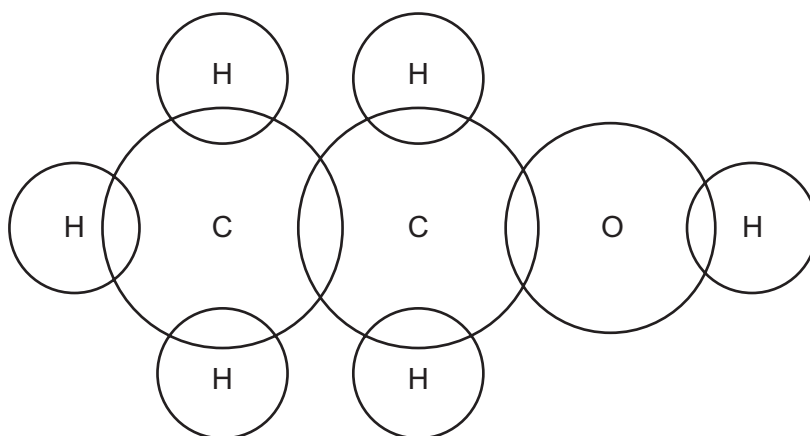
2

[2]

(b) The structure of ethanol is shown.



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



[2]

(c) Ethanol can be produced by the catalytic addition of steam to ethene or by the fermentation of glucose.

(i) Write a chemical equation for the production of ethanol by the catalytic addition of steam to ethene.

..... [1]

(ii) Write a chemical equation for the production of ethanol by the fermentation of glucose, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$.

..... [1]

(iii) State **one** advantage of producing ethanol by the catalytic addition of steam to ethene. Your answer must **not** refer to cost.

..... [1]

(iv) State **one** advantage of producing ethanol by the fermentation of glucose. Your answer must **not** refer to cost.

..... [1]

- (d) Ethanol can be oxidised to ethanoic acid.

State the chemical reagent needed to oxidise ethanol to ethanoic acid.

..... [1]

- (e) Ethanoic acid reacts with ethanol in the presence of an acid catalyst. The products are an organic compound and water.

- (i) Draw the structure of the organic compound formed. Show all of the atoms and all of the bonds.

[2]

- (ii) State the name of the organic compound formed.

..... [1]

- (iii) Which homologous series does the organic compound formed belong to?

..... [1]

- (f) Ethanoic acid, CH_3COOH , is a weak acid. It reacts with copper(II) carbonate to form the salt copper(II) ethanoate, $\text{Cu}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2$.

- (i) What is meant by the term *weak* when applied to acids?

..... [1]

- (ii) Describe how a crystalline sample of copper(II) ethanoate can be prepared starting with ethanoic acid and copper(II) carbonate.

.....

 [3]

- (iii) Write the word equation for the reaction between ethanoic acid and copper(II) carbonate.

..... [1]

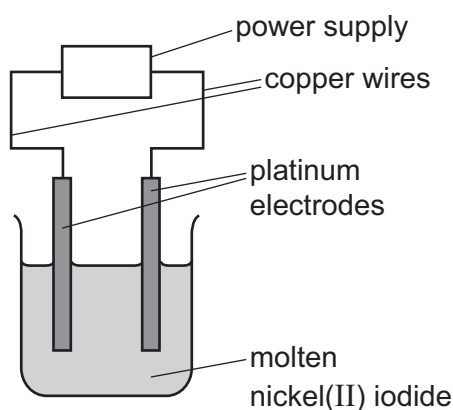
[Total: 18]

- 5 (a) Nickel(II) iodide crystals are hydrated. A sample of hydrated nickel(II) iodide crystals has the following composition by mass: Ni, 14.01%; I, 60.33%; H, 2.85%; O, 22.81%.

Calculate the empirical formula of the hydrated nickel(II) iodide crystals.

empirical formula = [2]

- (b) Molten nickel(II) iodide can be electrolysed using the apparatus shown.



During electrolysis, charge is transferred through the copper wires and through the molten nickel(II) iodide.

- (i) Name the type of particles which transfer charge through the copper wires.

..... [1]

- (ii) Name the type of particles which transfer charge through the molten nickel(II) iodide.

..... [1]

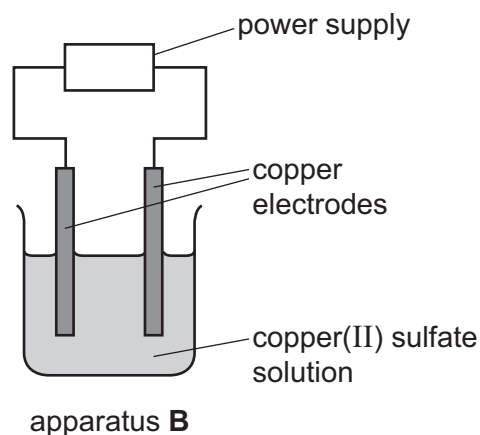
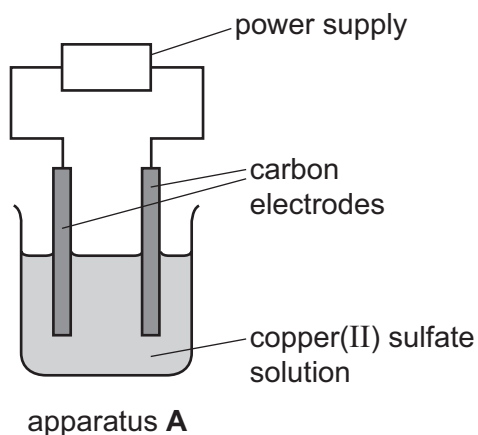
- (iii) Predict the products of the electrolysis of molten nickel(II) iodide. Write an ionic half-equation for the formation of **one** of these products.

products

ionic half-equation

[3]

(c) A student electrolysed copper(II) sulfate solution using the two sets of apparatus shown.



In apparatus **A** the student used carbon electrodes.
In apparatus **B** the student used copper electrodes.

The student made the following observations.

apparatus A	apparatus B
The mass of the negative electrode increased.	The mass of the negative electrode increased.
The mass of the positive electrode stayed the same.	The mass of the positive electrode decreased.
Bubbles were seen at the positive electrode.	No bubbles were seen at the positive electrode.

(i) Explain why the mass of the negative electrode increased in **both** sets of apparatus.

.....
..... [1]

(ii) Name the gas that formed the bubbles seen in apparatus **A**.

..... [1]

(iii) Explain why the mass of the positive electrode decreased in apparatus **B**.

.....
..... [1]

- (iv) Suggest what happens to the colour of the solution in apparatus **A** and apparatus **B** as the electrolysis progresses.
Explain your answer.

colour of the solution in apparatus **A**

colour of the solution in apparatus **B**

explanation

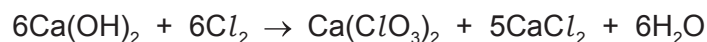
.....

.....

[3]

[Total: 13]

- 6 Calcium chlorate(V), $\text{Ca}(\text{ClO}_3)_2$, is made by reacting calcium hydroxide with chlorine gas.



- (a) 8.88 g of calcium hydroxide and 7200 cm³ of chlorine gas are mixed together.

- (i) How many moles is 8.88 g of calcium hydroxide?

..... mol [2]

- (ii) How many moles of chlorine gas is 7200 cm³?

..... mol [1]

- (iii) What is the maximum **number of moles** of calcium chlorate(V) that can be made from 8.88 g of calcium hydroxide and 7200 cm³ of chlorine gas?

..... mol [1]

- (iv) What is the maximum **mass** of calcium chlorate(V) that can be made from 8.88 g of calcium hydroxide and 7200 cm³ of chlorine gas?

..... g [2]

The experiment is repeated using different amounts of calcium hydroxide and chlorine gas. The maximum mass of calcium chlorate(V) that can be made in the experiment is 4.84 g.

- (v) The actual mass of calcium chlorate(V) made in the experiment is 3.63 g.

Calculate the percentage yield.

percentage yield = % [1]

- (b) Calcium chlorate(V) undergoes thermal decomposition.

The only products are calcium chloride and a colourless gas.

- (i) What must be done to calcium chlorate(V) to make it thermally decompose?

..... [1]

- (ii) Write a chemical equation for the thermal decomposition of calcium chlorate(V).

..... [2]

(c) Chloric(V) acid, HClO_3 , is a strong acid. It can be made from calcium chlorate(V).

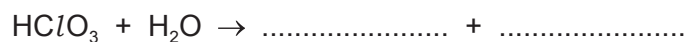
(i) What colour is methyl orange indicator in chloric(V) acid?

..... [1]

(ii) Define the term *acid* in terms of proton transfer.

..... [1]

(iii) Complete the chemical equation to show HClO_3 behaving as an acid in water.



[1]

[Total: 13]

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The Periodic Table of Elements

Group																		
I	II											III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	
		1Hhydrogen1																
		Key atomic number atomic symbol name relative atomic mass																
3Li lithium 7	4Be beryllium 9											5B boron 11	6C carbon 12	7N nitrogen 14	8O oxygen 16	9F fluorine 19		
11Na sodium 23	12Mg magnesium 24											13Al aluminium 27	14Si silicon 28	15P phosphorus 31	16S sulfur 32	17Cl chlorine 35.5	18Ar argon 40	
19K potassium 39	20Ca calcium 40	21Sc scandium 45	22Ti titanium 48	23V vanadium 51	24Cr chromium 52	25Mn manganese 55	26Fe iron 56	27Co cobalt 59	28Ni nickel 59	29Cu copper 64	30Zn zinc 65	31Ga gallium 70	32Ge germanium 73	33As arsenic 75	34Se selenium 79	35Br bromine 80	36Kr krypton 84	
37Rb rubidium 85	38Sr strontium 88	39Y yttrium 89	40Zr zirconium 91	41Nb niobium 93	42Mo molybdenum 96	43Tc technetium —	44Ru ruthenium 101	45Rh rhodium 103	46Pd palladium 106	47Ag silver 108	48Cd cadmium 112	49In indium 115	50Sn tin 119	51Sb antimony 122	52Te tellurium 128	53I iodine 127	54Xe xenon 131	
55Cs caesium 133	56Ba barium 137	57–71lanthanoids	72Hf hafnium 178	73Ta tantalum 181	74W tungsten 184	75Re rhenium 186	76Os osmium 190	77Ir iridium 192	78Pt platinum 195	79Au gold 197	80Hg mercury 201	81Tl thallium 204	82Pb lead 207	83Bi bismuth 209	84Po polonium —	85At astatine —	86Rn radon —	
87Fr francium —	88Ra radium —	89–103actinoids	104Rf rutherfordium —	105Db dubnium —	106Sg seaborgium —	107Bh bohrium —	108Hs hassium —	109Mt meitnerium —	110Ds darmstadtium —	111Rg roentgenium —	112Cn copernicium —	114Fl flerovium —	116Lv livermorium —					
lanthanoids																		
57La lanthanum 139	58Ce cerium 140	59Pr praseodymium 141	60Nd neodymium 144	61Pm promethium —	62Sm samarium 150	63Eu europium 152	64Gd gadolinium 157	65Tb terbium 159	66Dy dysprosium 163	67Ho holmium 165	68Er erbium 167	69Tm thulium 169	70Yb ytterbium 173	71Lu lutetium 175				
actinoids																		
89Ac actinium —	90Th thorium 232	91Pa protactinium 231	92U uranium 238	93Np neptunium —	94Pu plutonium —	95Am americium —	96Cm curium —	97Bk berkelium —	98Cf californium —	99Es einsteinium —	100Fm fermium —	101Md mendelevium —	102No nobelium —	103Lr lawrencium —				