

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE NAME			
CENTRE NUMBER		CANDIDATE NUMBER	
CHEMISTRY			0620/21
Paper 2			May/June 2012
			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 16.

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		
Total		

This document consists of 15 printed pages and 1 blank page.

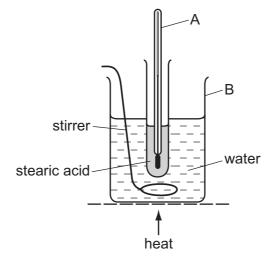


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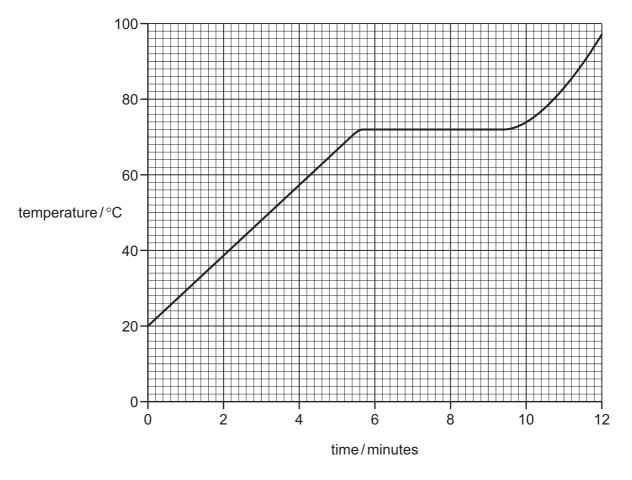
1 Stearic acid is a solid at room temperature.

The diagram below shows the apparatus used for finding the melting point of stearic acid. The apparatus was heated at a steady rate and the temperature recorded every minute.



(a)	Sta	te the name of the piece of apparatus labelled	
	Α, .		
	В		[2]
(b)	(i)	Suggest why the water needs to be kept stirred during this experiment.	
	(ii)	Describe a chemical test for water.	
		test	
		result	[2]

(c) A graph of temperature of stearic acid against time of heating is shown below.



(i)	What was the temperature of the stearic acid after 3 minutes heating?	
		г

- (ii) Use the information on the graph to determine the melting point of stearic acid.

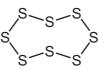
(e)		cample of stearic acid contained 1% of another compound with a higher relative lecular mass.	Fo Examii Us
	(i)	Which one of the following statements about this sample of stearic acid is correct? Tick one box.	
		Its density is exactly the same as that of pure stearic acid.	
		Its boiling point is the same as that of pure stearic acid.	
		Its melting point is different from pure stearic acid.	
		Its melting point is the same as that of pure stearic acid.	
		[1]	
	(ii)	Describe one area of everyday life where the purity of substances is important.	
		[1]	
		[Total: 11]	

© UCLES 2012 0620/21/M/J/12 2 The diagram below shows the structure of some substances, A, B, C, D and E.

Α

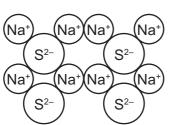


В



C

D



Ε



(a) (i) Which one of these substances, A, B, C, D or E, is an element?

[1]

(ii) What do you understand by the term element?

[1]		
111	-	- 4 -
		1

(b) Calculate the relative molecular mass of **E**.

[4]	1
- 11	

(c) Write the simplest formula for **D**.

F 4	4 7
- 17	11
 L'	, Л

(d) Which substance, A, B, C, D or E, conducts electricity when it is molten? Explain your answer.

(e) The equation for the combustion of substance **A** is shown below.

$$2H_2S + 3O_2 \rightarrow 2H_2O + 2SO_2$$

What type of chemical reaction is this? Put a ring around the correct answer.

decomposition neutralisation oxidation reversible

[1]

[Total: 7]

- 3 Hydrochloric acid and ethanoic acid are both acidic in nature.
 - (a) Which **one** of the following is a pH value for an acidic solution. Put a ring around the correct answer.

	rui	a fing around the c	orrect ariswer.			
		pH 3	pH7	рН9	pH 13	[1]
(b)	Des	scribe how you wou	ld use litmus to	test if a solu	ution is acidic.	
						[3]
(c)	Acid	ds react with metal	carbonates.			
	(i)	Write a word equa	tion for the read	ction of calci	ium carbonate with	hydrochloric acid.
						[3]
	(ii)	Calcium carbonate State one other us			c soil.	

(iii) Name **one** other compound that can be used to treat acidic soil.

.....[1]

(d) Hydrochloric acid reacts with iron to form iron(II) chloride and hydrogen. Complete the equation for this reaction.

Fe +HC
$$l \rightarrow$$
 FeC l_2 +

[2]

- (e) (i) Complete the table below to show:
 - the molecular formula for ethanoic acid
 - the full structural formula for ethanol.

	ethanoic acid	ethanol
full structural formula	H—C—C H—O—H	
molecular formula		C_2H_6O

[2]

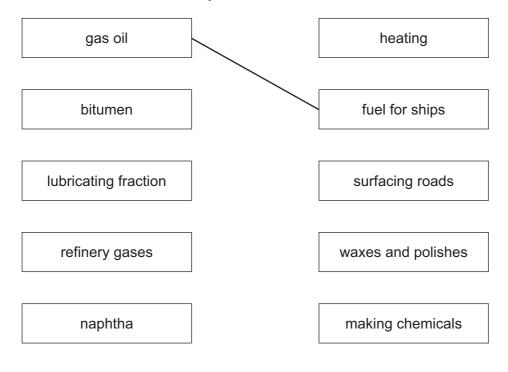
(ii) Ethanol can be manufactured by the catalytic addition of steam to ethene. Complete the equation for this reaction.

..... +
$$\rightarrow$$
 C₂H₅OH

[1]

[Total: 14]

- **4** Fractional distillation is used to separate petroleum into different fractions. Each fraction has a particular use.
 - (a) Match the fractions on the left with their uses on the right. The first one has been done for you.



[4]

(b) Petroleum fractions contain hydrocarbons. What do you understand by the term hydrocarbon?

.....[1]

- (c) Methane, CH_4 , is a hydrocarbon.
 - (i) Draw the structure of methane, showing all atoms and bonds.

[1]

(ii) Complete the following equation for the burning of methane in excess oxygen.

$$CH_4 +O_2 \rightarrow + 2H_2O$$

[2]

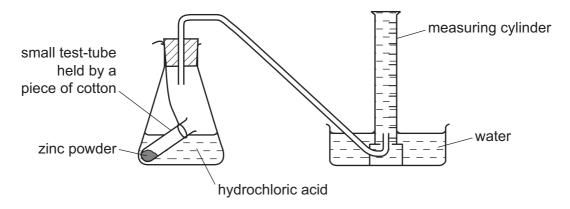
(iii)	Methane belongs to a homologous series called the alkanes. What do you understand by the term <i>homologous series</i> ?
(iv)	Name the second member of the alkane homologous series. [2]
	[1]
	[Total: 11]

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5 A student investigated the reaction between zinc and hydrochloric acid using the apparatus shown below.

The zinc was in excess.

zinc + hydrochloric acid \rightarrow zinc chloride + hydrogen



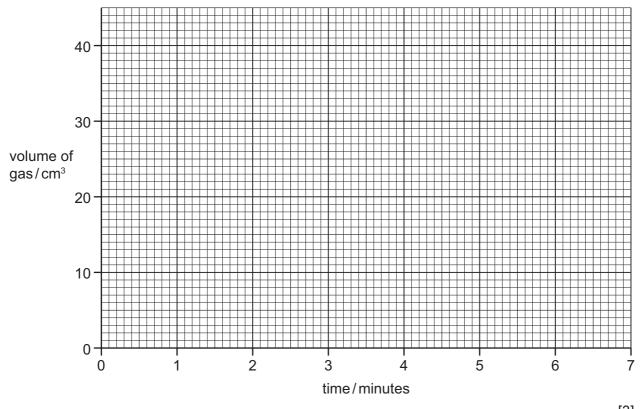
(a) What should the student do to start the reaction?

.....[1]

(b) The student measured the volume of gas in the measuring cylinder at minute intervals. The results are shown in the table.

time/minutes	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
volume of gas/cm ³	0	15	23	30	33	35	35	35

(i) Plot the results on the grid below and draw the best curve through the points.



[3]

	(ii)	Expla	in why	the volu	ume o	of gas	stays	s the s	ame	after	5 mi	nute	3.			
																[2]
(c)		nplete below.	the foll	owing	senter	nces	abou	t this	reacti	on u	sing	word	s or	phra	ises f	rom the
			conc	entratio	on		decre	eases			ine	creas	ses			
			speed	d			stays	the s	same		vo	lume)			
	Whe	en the			(of hy	droch	loric a	cid is	incr	ease	d, the	e vol	ume	of ga	as given
	off i	n the fi	rst two	minutes	3			[Decre	asin	g the	temp	eratı	ure o	f the	reaction
	mix	ture			the				of	f the	react	ion.				[4]
(d)		en the oride.	reactio	n is co	mplet	e, th	e flas	k con	tains	a mi	xture	of z	inc a	and a	aqueo	ous zinc
	Des	scribe ł	now you	ı can ol	otain p	oure	dry cr	ystals	of zin	nc chl	loride	fron	this	read	ction	mixture.
																[3]
															[T	otal: 13]

- **6** Lithium, sodium and potassium are in Group I of the Periodic Table.
 - (a) The equation for the reaction of lithium with water is

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

(i)	Write a word equation for this reaction.

(ii) Sodium reacts with water in a similar way to lithium.
Write a symbol equation for the reaction of sodium with water.

[1]

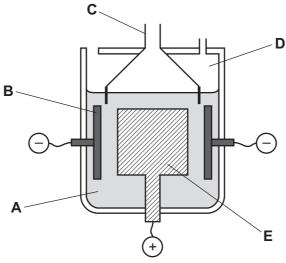
- **(b)** Describe the reactions of lithium, sodium and potassium with water. In your description, write about:
 - the difference in the reactivity of the metals

•	the observations	you would	make	when	these	metals	react	with	water.

[5]	

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(c) The diagram below shows an electrolysis cell used to manufacture sodium from molten sodium chloride.



	(i)	Which letter in the diagram a	above represe	nts		
		the anode?				
		the electrolyte?				[2]
	(ii)	State the name of the produc	ct formed			
		at the positive electrode,				
		at the negative electrode				[2]
	(iii)	Which one of the following s Put a ring around the correct		nost likely to be use	ed for the anode?	
		graphite i	odine	magnesium	sodium	[1]
(d)		ium, sodium and potassium a te two other physical properti		•		
	1					
	2					[2]
					[Total:	151

For

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(a)	The rain		uations A and B below show two reactions which lead to the formation of acid
		A	$S + O_2 \rightarrow SO_2$
		В	$SO_2 + O_3 \rightarrow SO_3 + O_2$
	(i)	Wr	ite a word equation for reaction A .
			[2]
	(ii)		nich two of the following statements about reaction B are correct? k two boxes.
			SO ₂ is oxidised to SO ₃
			SO ₂ is reduced to SO ₃
			O ₃ is reduced to O ₂
			O_3 is oxidised to O_2 [2]
(iii)		mplete the equation to show how an aqueous solution of sulfuric acid, $\rm H_2SO_4$, is med from $\rm SO_3$.
			$SO_3 + \dots \rightarrow H_2SO_4$ [1]
(b)	car	bona	be and explain the effect of sulfuric acid on buildings made from limestone (calcium ate).
			[3]
(c)	Sta	te o	ne effect of acid rain other than on buildings.
			[1]
			[Total: 9]

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DATA SHEET
The Periodic Table of the Elements

								Gro	Group								
_	=											=	/	>	N	NII V	0
							T Hydrogen										4 He Helium
7 Li Lithium	9 Be Beryllium											11 Boron 5	12 C Carbon 6	14 N itrogen 7	16 Oxygen 8	19 F luorine	20 Ne Neon
Na Sodium	24 Mg Magnesium 12											27 A1 Aluminium 13	28 Si icon	31 Phosphorus	32 S Sulfur 16	35.5 C1 Chlorine	40 Ar Argon
39 K Potassium	40 Ca Calcium 20	Scandium 21	48 Ti Titanium	51 V Vanadium 23		Manganese	56 Fe Iron	Cobalt Cobalt	59 Nickel	64 Copper 29	65 Zn Zinc 30	70 Ga Gallium 31		AS AS Arsenic	79 Selenium 34	80 Br Bromine 35	84 Kr ypton
Rubidium 37	Strontium 38	89 Yttrium	2r Zrconium 40	93 Nb Niobium 41	Molybdenum 42	Tc Technetium 43	Ru Ruthenium 44	Rhodium 45	106 Pd Palladium 46	108 Ag Silver 47	112 Cd Cadmium 48	115 In Indium	Sn Tin	122 Sb Antimony 51	128 Te Tellurium	127 H lodine 53	131 Xe Xenon
133 Cs Caesium 55	137 Ba n Barium 56	139 La Lanthanum *	178 Hf Hafnium 72	181 Ta Tantalum 73	184 W Tungsten 74		190 Os Osmium 76		195 Pt Platinum 78	197 Au Gold	1	204 T t Thallium	207 Pb Lead	209 Bi Bismuth 83	Po Polonium 84	At	Radon 86
Fr Francium 87	226 Ra n Radium	Actinium to 89															
*58-71 190-10	*58-71 Lanthanoid series	oid series series		140 Ce Cerium	Pr Praseodymium 59	Neodymium	Pm Promethium 61	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
Key	e ×	 a = relative atomic mass X = atomic symbol b = proton (atomic) number 	1	232 Th Thorium	Pa Protactinium 91	238 U Uranium	Np Neptunium 93	Pu Plutonium			BK Berkelium 97			Fm Fermium			Lr Lawrendu 103

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

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