



Cambridge International Examinations

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

	minutes
CENTRE NUMBER CANDIDATE NUMBER	ıne 2017
NAME CENTRE CANDIDATE	0620/43

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.



Six different atoms can be represented as follows.

1

			3 1 A	$_{2}^{3}$ D	¹² ₆ E	¹³ ₆ G	¹⁴ ₇ J	¹⁹ ₉ L		
(a)		wer the follo		estions u	ısing aton	ns from the	e list. Eac	h atom may	be used one	ce, more
	Sel	ect one ator	m from th	ne six sho	own which	า				
	(i)	has exactly	/ seven p	orotons,						
	(ii)	has exactly								[1]
	(")	•								L4.
((iii)	has more p								[1]
										[1]
	(iv)	has the ele	ectronic s	tructure	[2,5],					
										[1]
	(v)	is an atom	of an ele	ement fro	m Group	VII of the	Periodic 1	Table,		
										[1
	(vi)	is an atom								
										[1]
(b)	Two	o of the six a	atoms sh	own are	isotopes (of each oth	ner.			
	(i)	What is me	eant by th	ne term <i>is</i>	sotopes?					
										[2
	/ii\									[4.
	(ii)	Which two	or the si	x atoms						
										[1]
	(iii)	Why do iso	otopes ha	ave identi	ical chem	ical prope	rties?			
										[1]

[Total: 10]

2 Cyclopropane is a colourless gas.

Cyclopropane reacts with bromine at room temperature. The chemical equation for the reaction is shown.

(a) (i) What is the empirical formula of cyclopropane?

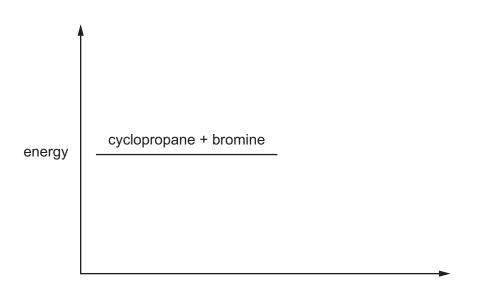
......[1]

(ii) What colour change, if any, would you see when cyclopropane is bubbled into aqueous bromine?

initial colour

final colour[2]

- **(b)** The reaction of cyclopropane with bromine is exothermic.
 - (i) Complete the energy level diagram for this reaction by
 - adding the product of the reaction,
 - labelling the energy change, ΔH .



[2]

(ii) Propene also reacts with bromine.

Use the bond energies in the table to calculate the energy change, ΔH , for the reaction.

	C–H	C–C	Br–Br	C–Br	C=C
bond energy in kJ/mol	412	348	193	285	611

energy change	=	 k.l/mol	۲3.
chergy change	_	 NJ / IIIUI	J۷

Explain why iodine has a higher boiling point than bromine.	(c)	The boiling point of bromine is 59 °C and the boiling point of iodine is 184 °C.
		Explain why iodine has a higher boiling point than bromine.

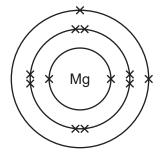
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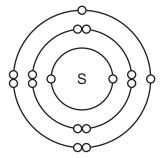
Ма	gnesium is a metal.	
(a)	Describe the structure and bonding in magnesium.	
		[3]
(b)	Why can magnesium conduct electricity when solid?	
		[2]
(c)	Why is magnesium malleable?	
		[2]

3

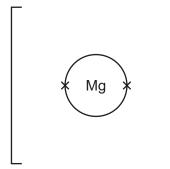
(d) Magnesium reacts with sulfur to form the ionic compound magnesium sulfide, MgS.

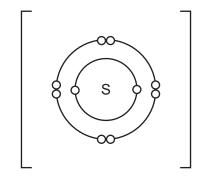
The diagrams show the electronic structures of atoms of magnesium and sulfur.





(i) Complete the diagrams to show the electronic structures of the ions in magnesium sulfide. Show the charges on the ions.





[3]

(ii) Ionic compounds, such as magnesium sulfide, do **not** conduct electricity when solid. Magnesium sulfide does **not** dissolve in water.

Magnesium sulfide **does** conduct electricity under certain conditions.

magnesium sulfide conducts electricity under these conditions.
[2

State the conditions needed for magnesium sulfide to conduct electricity. Explain why

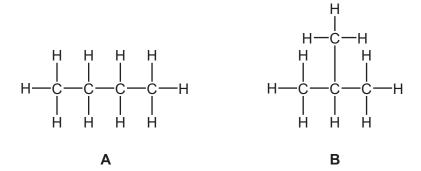
[Total: 12]

Gasolin	e is used as a fuel for cars. It is a mixture of hydrocarbons.						
(a) Nar	(a) Name the raw material from which gasoline is obtained.						
		[1]					
(b) One	e of the compounds in gasoline is heptane, C ₇ H ₁₆ . Heptane is a saturated hyd	drocarbon.					
(i)	What is meant by the term saturated hydrocarbon?						
	saturated						
	hydrocarbon						
		[3]					
(ii)	To which homologous series does heptane belong?						
		[1]					
(iii)	Give two characteristics of an homologous series.						
	1						
	2	[2]					
(iv)	Complete the chemical equation for the complete combustion of heptane.						
	$C_7H_{16} +O_2 \rightarrow +$						
	2 / 16	[2]					

4

(c)	Car	engines produce carbon monoxide and oxides of nitrogen.
	(i)	Name an environmental problem that is caused by the release of oxides of nitrogen into the air.
		[1]
	(ii)	Explain how carbon monoxide and oxides of nitrogen are formed in car engines.
		carbon monoxide
		oxides of nitrogen
		[3]
((iii)	State one adverse effect of carbon monoxide on human health.
		[1]
((iv)	Describe and explain how catalytic converters remove oxides of nitrogen from car engine exhaust fumes. You are advised to include a chemical equation in your answer.
		[3]

(d) The formula C_4H_{10} represents two structural isomers, ${\bf A}$ and ${\bf B}$.



(i) Name isomer A.

		[1]
(ii)	What is meant by the term structural isomers?	
		[2]
iii)	Isomer B reacts with chlorine in a substitution reaction.	
	Give the conditions required for the reaction to occur and draw the structures of two possible products. one of which is organic and one of which is not organic.	WO

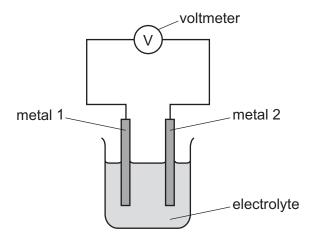
conditions

structures of products

[3]

[Total: 23]

5 The diagram shows a simple cell.



The simple cell was used with different metals as electrodes. The voltages were recorded in the table.

- If the voltage measured is positive then metal 2 is more reactive than metal 1.
- If the voltage measured is negative then metal 1 is more reactive than metal 2.

				metal 2		
		beryllium	cobalt	nickel	silver	vanadium
	beryllium	0.0 V	-1.6V	-1.6 V	not measured	-0.7 V
_	cobalt		0.0 V	0.0 V	-1.1 V	0.9 V
metal	nickel			0.0 V	-1.1 V	0.9 V
E	silver				0.0 V	2.0 V
	vanadium					0.0 V

- The more reactive metal is oxidised.
- The bigger the difference in reactivity of the metals, the larger the reading on the voltmeter.
- (a) In a simple cell using nickel and silver, the nickel is oxidised.

(1)	Define oxidation in terms of electrons.	
<i>a</i> n		[1]
(ii)	Nickel forms ions with a charge of +2.	
	Write an ionic half-equation to show the oxidation of nickel.	[1]
(iii)	What will happen to the mass of the nickel electrode when the nickel is oxidised?	ניו

(b)	Use	e the data in the table to answer the following questions.
	(i)	Which of the metals in the table is the most reactive? Explain your answer.
		[2]
	(ii)	State which two different metals have the same reactivity.
		[1]
((iii)	Predict the voltage produced by a simple cell with beryllium as metal 1 and silver as metal 2.
		[2]
(c)		scribe how the simple cell in the diagram can be used to show that magnesium is more ctive than beryllium. Explain your answer.
		[2]
		[Total: 10]

Barium	carbonate, BaCO ₃ , is an insoluble solid.
	nen barium carbonate is heated strongly, it undergoes thermal decomposition. One of the oducts is barium oxide.
(i)	Write a chemical equation for the thermal decomposition of barium carbonate.
(ii)	Suggest the pH of the solution formed when barium oxide is added to water. [1]
(iii)	Barium nitrate decomposes on heating in the same way as magnesium nitrate decomposes.
	Name the two gaseous products formed when barium nitrate is heated.
	[2]
(b) Aq	ueous sodium carbonate is added to aqueous barium nitrate.
(i)	Write a chemical equation for the reaction of aqueous sodium carbonate with aqueous barium nitrate.
	[2]
(ii)	Describe how a pure sample of barium carbonate could be obtained from the resulting mixture.
	ro
	[3]

6

$$BaCO_3 + 2HCl \rightarrow BaCl_2 + CO_2 + H_2O$$

 $9.85\,\mathrm{g}$ of barium carbonate were added to $250\,\mathrm{cm^3}$ of $1.00\,\mathrm{mol/dm^3}$ hydrochloric acid. This is an excess of hydrochloric acid.

(i)	Calculate how n	nany moles o	of barium	carbonate	were used	in this	experiment
-----	-----------------	--------------	-----------	-----------	-----------	---------	------------

(ii) Deduce how many moles of carbon dioxide were made when all the barium carbonate had reacted.

(iii) Calculate the volume of carbon dioxide formed in (c)(ii) at room temperature and pressure, in dm³.

(iv) Calculate how many moles of hydrochloric acid there were in excess.

excess moles of hydrochloric acid = mol [2]

[Total: 15]

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The Periodic Table of Elements

	=	² He	helium 4	10	Ne	neon 20	18	Ar	argon 40	36	궃	krypton 84	54	Xe	xenon 131	98	R	radon			
				6	ш	fluorine 19	17	Cl	chlorine 35.5	35	B	bromine 80	53	Н	iodine 127	85	Ą	astatine -			
	5			80	0	oxygen 16	16	ഗ	sulfur 32	34	Se	selenium 79	52	<u>a</u>	tellurium 128	84	Ъ	polonium —	116		livermorium
	>			7	z	nitrogen 14	15	۵	phosphorus 31	33	As	arsenic 75	51	Sb	antimony 122	83	Ξ	bismuth 209			
	≥			9	ပ	carbon 12	14	S	silicon 28	32	Ge	germanium 73	20	Sn	tin 119	82	Pb	lead 207	114	Εl	flerovium -
	≡			2	М	boron 11	13	Αl	aluminium 27	31	Ga	gallium 70	49	In	indium 115	81	1L	thallium 204			
										30	Zu	zinc 65	48	В	cadmium 112	80	Нg	mercury 201	112	ပ်	copernicium
										29	D C	copper 64	47	Ag	silver 108	79	Αn	gold 197	111	Rg	roentgenium -
Group	-									28	ïZ	nickel 59	46	Pd	palladium 106	78	₹	platinum 195	110	Ds	darmstadtium -
) 										27	ပိ	cobalt 59	45	格	rhodium 103	77	'n	indium 192	109	₹	meitnerium -
		- エ	hydrogen 1							26	Ьe	iron 56	44	Ru	ruthenium 101	92	Os	osmium 190	108	H	hassium -
										25	Mn	manganese 55	43	ပ	technetium -	75	Re	rhenium 186	107	Bh	bohrium –
				_	pol	ass				24	ပ်	chromium 52	42	Mo	molybdenum 96	74	≥	tungsten 184	106	Sg	seaborgium -
			Key	atomic number	atomic symbo	name relative atomic mass				23	>	vanadium 51	41	g	niobium 93	73	д	tantalum 181	105	Ср	dubnium –
					ato	rek				22	j	titanium 48	40	Zr	zirconium 91	72	Ξ	hafnium 178	104	꿆	rutherfordium -
										21	Sc	scandium 45	39	>	yttrium 89	57–71	lanthanoids		89–103	actinoids	
	=			4	Be	beryllium 9	12	Mg	magnesium 24	20	Ca	calcium 40	38	Š	strontium 88	26	Ba	barium 137	88	Ra	radium
	_			က	=	lithium 7	11	Na	sodium 23	19	×	potassium 39	37	В	rubidium 85	55	Cs	caesium 133	87	Ļ	francium —

7.1	Γn	lutetium	175	103	۲	lawrencium	ı
	Υp	-				_	
69	T	thulium	169	101	Md	mendelevium	1
89	щ	erbinm	167	100	Fm	ferminm	ſ
29	웃	holmium	165	66	Es	einsteinium	I
99	ò	dysprosium	163	86	ర్	californium	I
65	Д	terbium	159	97	BK	berkelium	I
64	gg	gadolinium	157	96	Cm	curium	1
63	En	europium	152	92	Am	americium	I
62	Sm	samarium	150	94	Pn	plutonium	ſ
61	Pm	promethium	I	93	d d	neptunium	ſ
09	pN	neodymium	144	92	\supset	uranium	238
59	Ā	praseodymium	141	91	Ра	protactinium	231
58	Ce	cerium	140	06	┖	thorium	232
22	Га	lanthanum	139	88	Ac	actinium	ſ

lanthanoids

actinoids

The volume of one mole of any gas is 24 dm³ at room temperature and pressure (r.t.p.).