



--

--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--

0620/03

May/June 2007

1 hour 15 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

No Additional Materials 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 in the spaces provided on the Question Paper.

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

1 A major source of energy is the combustion of fossil fuels.

(a) (i) Name a solid fossil fuel.

..... [1]

(ii) Name a gaseous fossil fuel.

..... [1]

(b) Petroleum is separated into more useful fractions by fractional distillation.

(i) Name **two** liquid fuels obtained from petroleum.

..... and [2]

(ii) Name **two** other useful products obtained from petroleum that are not used as fuels.

..... and [2]

(iii) Give another mixture of liquids that is separated on an industrial scale by fractional distillation.

..... [1]

[Total: 7]

2 Complete the following table.

type of structure	particles present	electrical conductivity of solid	electrical conductivity of liquid	example
ionic	positive and negative ions	poor		
macro molecular	atoms of two different elements in a giant covalent structure	poor	poor	
metallic	 and	good		copper

[Total: 6]

For
Examiner's
Use

3 There are three methods of preparing salts.

Method **A** – use a burette and an indicator.

Method **B** – mix two solutions and obtain the salt by precipitation.

Method **C** – add an excess of base or a metal to a dilute acid and remove the excess by filtration.

For each of the following salt preparations, choose one of the methods **A**, **B** or **C**, name any additional reagent needed and then write or complete the equation.

(i) the soluble salt, zinc sulphate, from the insoluble base, zinc oxide

method

reagent

word equation [3]

(ii) the soluble salt, potassium chloride, from the soluble base, potassium hydroxide

method

reagent

equation + ... $\rightarrow$ $\text{KCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ [3]

(iii) the insoluble salt, lead(II) iodide, from the soluble salt, lead(II) nitrate

method

reagent

equation $\text{Pb}^{2+} + \dots \rightarrow \dots$ [4]

[Total: 10]

4 Use your copy of the periodic table to help you answer these questions.

For
Examiner's
Use

(a) Predict the formula of each of the following compounds.

(i) barium oxide [1]

(ii) boron oxide [1]

(b) Give the formula of the following ions.

(i) sulphide [1]

(ii) gallium [1]

(c) Draw a diagram showing the arrangement of the valency electrons in one molecule of the covalent compound nitrogen trichloride.

Use x to represent an electron from a nitrogen atom.
Use o to represent an electron from a chlorine atom. [3]

(d) Potassium and vanadium are elements in Period IV.

(i) State **two** differences in their physical properties.

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

(ii) Give **two** differences in their chemical properties.

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

- (e) Fluorine and astatine are halogens. Use your knowledge of the other halogens to predict the following:

*For
Examiner's
Use*

(i) The physical state of fluorine at r.t.p.

The physical state of astatine at r.t.p. [2]

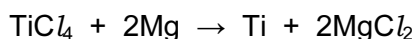
(ii) **Two** similarities in their chemical properties

.....

..... [2]

[Total 15]

- 5 (a) Titanium is produced by the reduction of its chloride. This is heated with magnesium in an inert atmosphere of argon.



- (i) Explain why it is necessary to use argon rather than air.

..... [1]

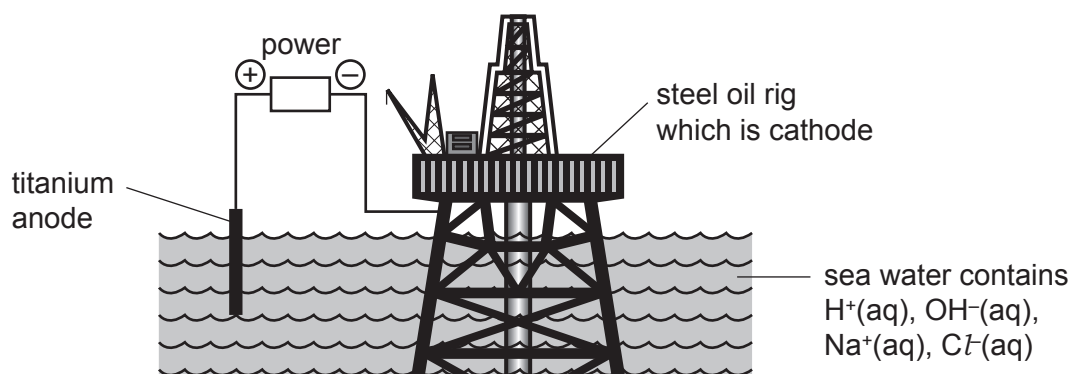
- (ii) Name another metal that would reduce titanium chloride to titanium.

..... [1]

- (iii) Suggest how you could separate the metal, titanium, from the soluble salt magnesium chloride.

..... [2]

- (b) Titanium is very resistant to corrosion. One of its uses is as an electrode in the cathodic protection of large steel structures from rusting.



- (i) Define oxidation in terms of electron transfer.

..... [1]

- (ii) The steel oil rig is the cathode. Name the gas formed at this electrode.

..... [1]

- (iii) Name the **two** gases formed at the titanium anode.

..... and [2]

- (iv) Explain why the oil rig does not rust.

..... [2]

For
Examiner's
Use

- (v) Another way of protecting steel from corrosion is sacrificial protection.
Give **two** differences between sacrificial protection and cathodic protection.

*For
Examiner's
Use*

.....

..... [2]

[Total: 12]

- 6 Aluminium is extracted by the electrolysis of a molten mixture that contains alumina, which is aluminium oxide, Al_2O_3 .

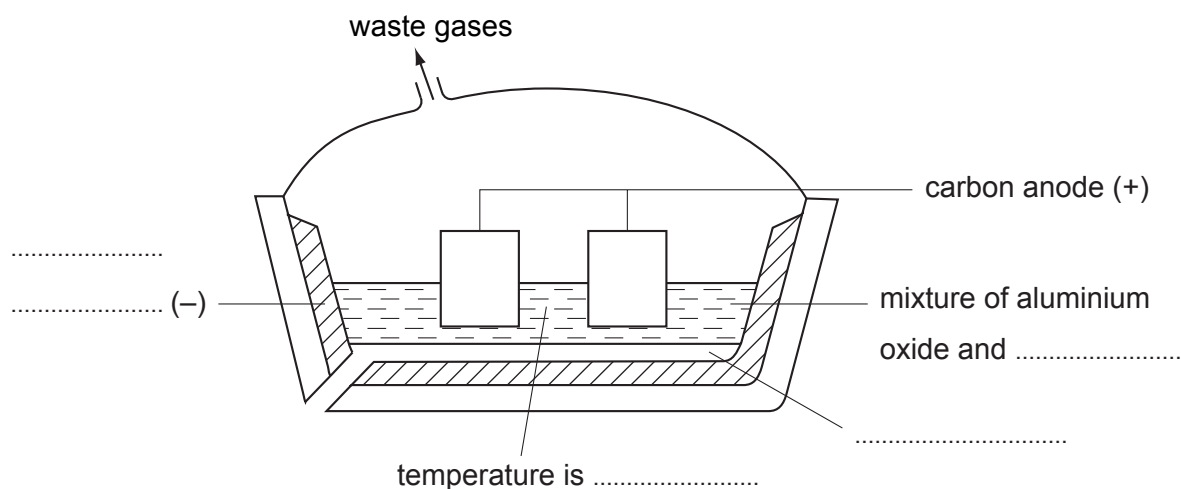
For
Examiner's
Use

- (a) The ore of aluminium is bauxite. This contains alumina, which is amphoteric, and iron(III) oxide, which is basic. The ore is heated with aqueous sodium hydroxide. Complete the following sentences.

The dissolves to give a solution of

The does not dissolve and can be removed by [4]

- (b) Complete the labelling of the diagram.



[4]

- (c) The ions that are involved in the electrolysis are Al^{3+} and O^{2-} .

- (i) Write an equation for the reaction at the cathode.

..... [2]

- (ii) Explain how carbon dioxide is formed at the anode.

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

(d) Give an explanation for each of the following.

(i) Aluminium is used extensively in the manufacture of aircraft.

..... [1]

(ii) Aluminium is used to make food containers.

..... [2]

(iii) Aluminium electricity cables have a steel core.

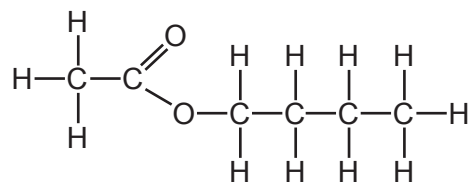
..... [1]

[Total: 16]

*For
Examiner's
Use*

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

(a) The structural formula of an ester is given below.



Name **two** chemicals that could be used to make this ester and draw their structural formulae. Show all bonds.

names and [2]

structural formulae

[2]

(b) (i) Draw the structural formula of a polyester such as *Terylene*.

[2]

(ii) Suggest a use for this polymer.

..... [1]

For
Examiner's
Use

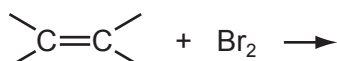
- (c) Cooking products, fats and vegetable oils, are mixtures of saturated and unsaturated esters.

For
Examiner's
Use

The degree of unsaturation can be estimated by the following experiment. 4 drops of the oil are dissolved in 5 cm³ of ethanol. Dilute bromine water is added a drop at a time until the brown colour no longer disappears. Enough bromine has been added to the sample to react with all the double bonds.

cooking product	mass of saturated fat in 100 g of product/g	mass of unsaturated fat in 100 g of product/g	number of drops of bromine water
margarine	35	35	5
butter	45	28	4
corn oil	10	84	12
soya oil	15	70	10
lard	38	56	

- (i) Complete the one blank space in the table. [1]
- (ii) Complete the equation for bromine reacting with a double bond.



[2]

- (iii) Using saturated fats in the diet is thought to be a major cause of heart disease. Which of the products is the least likely to cause heart disease?

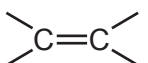
..... [1]

- (d) A better way of measuring the degree of unsaturation is to find the iodine number of the unsaturated compound. This is the mass of iodine that reacts with all the double bonds in 100g of the fat.

For
Examiner's
Use

Use the following information to calculate the number of double bonds in one molecule of the fat.

Mass of one mole of the fat is 884 g.

One mole of I_2 reacts with one mole 

The iodine number of the fat is 86.2 g.

Complete the following calculation.

100 g of fat reacts with 86.2 g of iodine.

884 g of fat reacts with g of iodine.

One mole of fat reacts with moles of iodine molecules.

Number of double bonds in one molecule of fat is [3]

[Total:14]

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

University of Cambridge International Examinations is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.

© UCLES 2007

© UCLES 2007

© UCLES 2007