UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE NAME	

CENTRE NUMBER						CANDIDATE NUMBER				

7061419556

CHEMISTRY **0620/32**

Paper 3 (Extended) **October/November 2010**

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 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.

© UCLES 2010

UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE International Examinations

For Examiner's Use

1 The following table gives information about six substances.

substance	melting point / °C	boiling point / °C	electrical conductivity as a solid	electrical conductivity as a liquid
A	839	1484	good	good
B	–210	–196	poor	poor
C	776	1497	poor	good
D	–117	78	poor	poor
E	1607	2227	poor	poor
F	–5	102	poor	good

(a) Which substance could have a macromolecular structure, similar to that of silicon(IV) oxide?

..... [1]

(b) Which substances are solids at room temperature?

..... [1]

(c) Which substance could be a metal?

..... [1]

(d) Which substance could be aqueous sodium chloride?

..... [1]

(e) Which substance is an ionic compound?

..... [1]

(f) Which substances are liquids at room temperature?

..... [1]

[Total: 6]

© UCLES 2010

For Examiner's Use

2 An ore of the important metal zinc is zinc blende, ZnS. This is changed into zinc oxide which is reduced to the impure metal by carbon reduction.

(a) **(i)** How is zinc oxide obtained from zinc sulfide?

.....

..... [2]

(ii) Write a balanced equation for the reduction of zinc oxide by carbon.

..... [1]

(iii) The major impurity in the zinc is cadmium. The boiling point of zinc is 907 °C and that of cadmium is 767 °C.
Name a technique which could be used to separate these two metals.

..... [2]

(b) In common with most metals, zinc is a good conductor of electricity. It is used as an electrode in cells.

(i) Give **two** other uses of zinc.

.....

..... [2]

(ii) Describe the metallic bonding in zinc and then explain why it is a good conductor of electricity.

.....

.....

.....

..... [4]

[Total: 11]

For Examiner's Use

3 The decomposition of hydrogen peroxide is catalysed by manganese(IV) oxide.

$$2H_2O_2(aq) \rightarrow 2H_2O(l) + O_2(g)$$

To 50 cm^3 of aqueous hydrogen peroxide, 0.50 g of manganese(IV) oxide was added. The volume of oxygen formed was measured every 20 seconds. The average reaction rate was calculated for each 20 second interval.

time / s	0	20	40	60	80	100
volume of oxygen / cm^3	0	48	70	82	88	88
average reaction rate in cm^3 / s	2.4	1.1	.....	0.3	0.0	0.0

(a) Explain how the average reaction rate, 2.4 cm^3 / s, was calculated for the first 20 seconds.

.....

..... [2]

(b) Complete the table. [1]

(c) Explain why the average reaction rate decreases with time.

.....

..... [2]

(d) The experiment was repeated but 1.0 g of manganese(IV) oxide was added.
What effect, if any, would this have on the reaction rate and on the final volume of oxygen?
Give a reason for each answer.

effect on rate ..... [1]

reason .....

..... [2]

effect on final volume of oxygen ..... [1]

reason .....

..... [2]

[Total: 11]

© UCLES 2010

For Examiner's Use

4 Chromium is a transition element.

(a) **(i)** Predict **two** differences in the physical properties of chromium and sodium.

.....

..... [2]

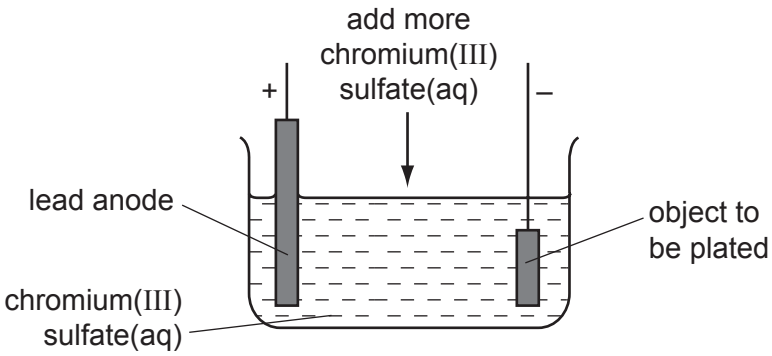
(ii) Predict **two** differences in the chemical properties of chromium and sodium.

.....

.....

..... [2]

(b) Chromium is used to electroplate steel objects. The diagram shows how this could be done.



(i) Give **two** reasons why steel objects are plated with chromium.

.....

..... [2]

(ii) The formula of the chromium(III) ion is Cr^{3+} and of the sulfate ion is SO_4^{2-}. Give the formula of chromium(III) sulfate.

..... [1]

(iii) Write the equation for the reaction at the negative electrode (cathode).

..... [2]

(iv) A colourless gas, which relights a glowing splint, is formed at the positive electrode (anode). Name this gas.

..... [1]

For Examiner's Use

(v) During electrolysis, it is necessary to add more chromium(III) sulfate but during copper-plating using a copper anode, it is not necessary to add more copper(II) sulfate. Explain.

.....

.....

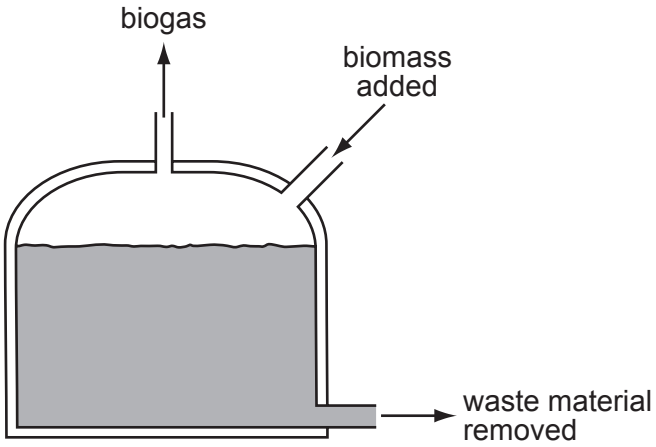
..... [2]

[Total: 12]

For Examiner's Use

5 In the absence of oxygen, certain bacteria decompose carbohydrates to biogas. This is a mixture of gases mainly methane and carbon dioxide.
Biogas is becoming an increasingly important fuel around the world.

A diagram of a simple biogas generator is given below. Typically, it contains biomass - animal manure, plant material etc.



(a) **(i)** What is meant by the term *carbohydrate*?

.....

..... [2]

(ii) The reaction in the generator is an example of anaerobic respiration.
Anaerobic means in the absence of oxygen. What does *respiration* mean?

.....

..... [2]

(iii) The generator must produce some carbon dioxide.
Why is it impossible for it to produce only a hydrocarbon such as methane?

..... [1]

(iv) Suggest a use for the nitrogen-rich solid removed from the generator.

..... [1]

For Examiner's Use

(b) **(i)** In an experiment, a 60 cm^3 sample of biogas required 80 cm^3 of oxygen for the complete combustion of the methane in the sample.
Calculate the percentage of methane in the sample of biogas. Assume that biogas contains only methane and carbon dioxide.

$$CH_4 + 2O_2 \rightarrow CO_2 + 2H_2O$$

.....

.....

..... [2]

(ii) Carbon dioxide is acidic and methane is neutral.
Suggest another way of measuring the volume of methane in the sample.

.....

..... [2]

[Total: 10]

© UCLES 2010

For Examiner's Use

6 The alcohols form an homologous series.

(a) Give **three** characteristics of an homologous series.

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

(b) The following two alcohols are members of the series and they are isomers.

$CH_3—CH_2—CH_2—CH_2—OH$ and $(CH_3)_2CH—CH_2OH$

(i) Explain why they are isomers.

.....

.....

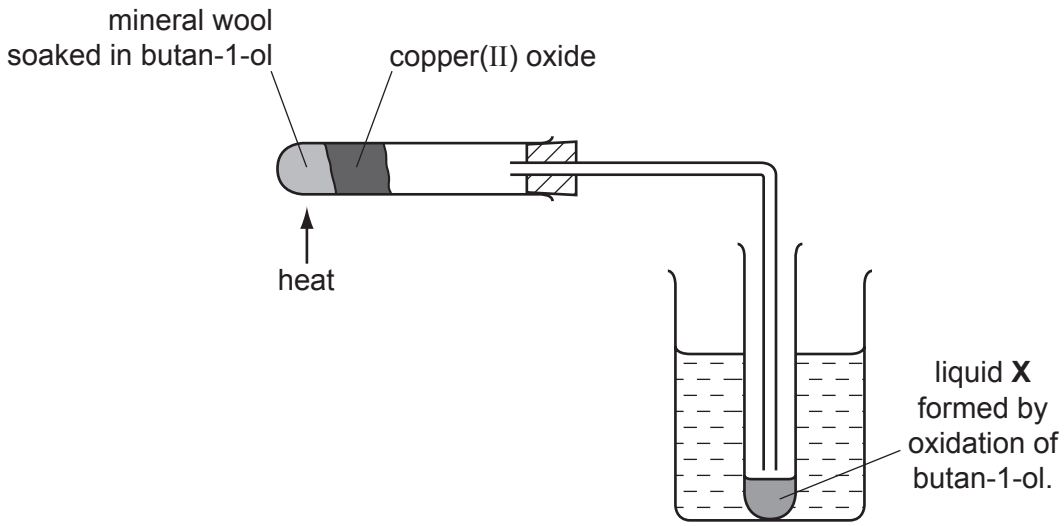
..... [2]

(ii) Give the structural formula of another alcohol which is also an isomer of these alcohols.

[1]

For Examiner's Use

(c) Copper(II) oxide can oxidise butan-1-ol to liquid **X** whose pH is 4.



(i) Name another reagent which can oxidise butan-1-ol.

..... [1]

(ii) What type of compound is liquid **X** and what is its formula?

type of compound ..... [1]

formula of liquid **X**

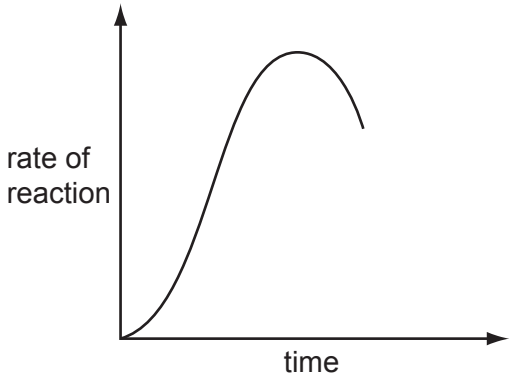
[1]

For Examiner's Use

(d) The alcohol ethanol can be made by fermentation. Yeast is added to aqueous glucose.

$$C_6H_{12}O_6(aq) \rightarrow 2C_2H_5OH(aq) + 2CO_2(g)$$

Carbon dioxide is given off and the mixture becomes warm as the reaction is exothermic. The graph shows how the rate of reaction varies over several days.



(i) Suggest a method of measuring the rate of this reaction.

.....

..... [2]

(ii) Why does the rate increase initially?

.....

..... [1]

(iii) Suggest **two** reasons why the rate eventually decreases.

.....

..... [2]

(iv) Why is fermentation carried out in the absence of air?

.....

..... [1]

[Total: 15]

For Examiner's Use

7 The major use of sulfur dioxide is to manufacture sulfuric acid.

(a) (i) Another use of sulfur dioxide is as the food additive E220.
How does it preserve food?

.....

..... [1]

(ii) Why is sulfur dioxide used in the manufacture of wood pulp?

..... [1]

(iii) How is sulfur dioxide manufactured?

..... [1]

(b) Complete the following description of the manufacture of sulfuric acid.

Sulfur dioxide reacts with ..... to form sulfur trioxide.

The above reaction is catalysed by ..... .

The optimum temperature for this reaction is ..... °C.

Sulfur trioxide needs to react with ..... to form sulfuric acid. [4]

(c) (i) Define the term *acid*.

..... [1]

(ii) Sulfuric acid is a strong acid. Ethanedioic acid is a weak acid.
Given solutions of both acids, how could you show that sulfuric acid is a strong acid and ethanedioic acid is a weak acid?

method .....

..... [1]

result for each acid .....

..... [1]

© UCLES 2010

For Examiner's Use

(d) 20.0 cm^3 of sulfuric acid, concentration 0.30 mol / dm^3, was added to 40 cm^3 of sodium hydroxide, concentration 0.20 mol / dm^3.

$$2NaOH + H_2SO_4 \rightarrow Na_2SO_4 + 2H_2O$$

(i) How many moles of H_2SO_4 were added? ..... [1]

(ii) How many moles of NaOH were used? ..... [1]

(iii) Which reagent is in excess? Give a reason for your choice.

reagent in excess ..... [1]

reason .....

..... [1]

(iv) Is the pH of the final mixture less than 7, equal to 7 or more than 7?

..... [1]

[Total: 15]

© UCLES 2010

BLANK PAGE

© UCLES 2010

BLANK PAGE

© UCLES 2010

DATA SHEET
The Periodic Table of the Elements

Group I	Group II											Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Group VII	Group 0
							1 **H** Hydrogen 1										4 **He** Helium 2
7 **Li** Lithium 3	9 **Be** Beryllium 4											11 **B** Boron 5	12 **C** Carbon 6	14 **N** Nitrogen 7	16 **O** Oxygen 8	19 **F** Fluorine 9	20 **Ne** Neon 10
23 **Na** Sodium 11	24 **Mg** Magnesium 12											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
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	70 **Ga** Gallium 31	73 **Ge** Germanium 32	75 **As** Arsenic 33	79 **Se** Selenium 34	80 **Br** Bromine 35	84 **Kr** Krypton 36
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 **X** b	a = relative atomic mass **X** = atomic symbol b = proton (atomic) number

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

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 2010