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0620/31

October/November 2017

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.

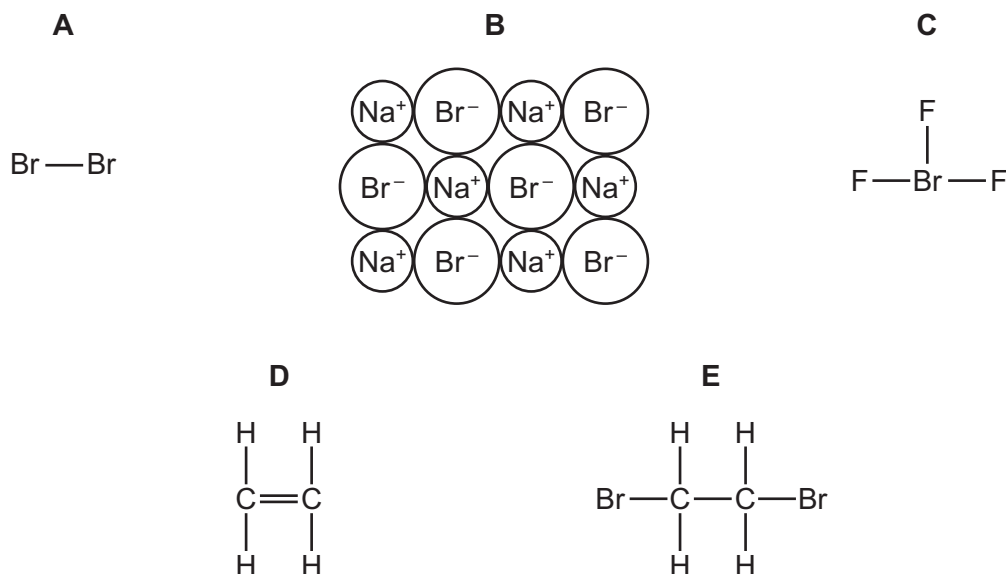
At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

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 **15** printed pages and **1** blank page.

1 The diagram shows the structures of five substances, **A**, **B**, **C**, **D** and **E**.



Answer the following questions using only the structures in the diagram.
Each structure may be used once, more than once or not at all.

(a) Which structure, **A**, **B**, **C**, **D** or **E**,

- (i) is a diatomic molecule, [1]
- (ii) contains ions, [1]
- (iii) decolourises aqueous bromine, [1]
- (iv) conducts electricity when molten, [1]
- (v) contains atoms of **two** different halogens? [1]

(b) Bromine is an element.

What is meant by the term *element*?

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

(c) Bromine melts at -7°C and boils at 59°C .

What is the physical state of bromine at -15°C ?
Explain your answer.

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

[Total: 8]

- 2 The table shows the composition of the atmosphere of the planet Neptune.

gas present	percentage of gas in Neptune's atmosphere
helium	19.5
hydrogen	78.8
methane	
other gases	0.2

- (a) Complete the table to calculate the percentage of methane in Neptune's atmosphere. [1]

- (b) Describe how Neptune's atmosphere differs from the Earth's atmosphere.
Give **three** differences.

1

.....

2

.....

3

.....

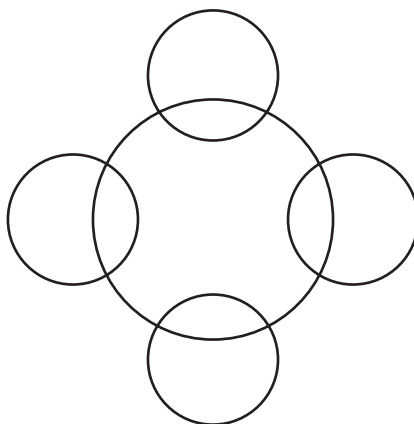
[3]

- (c) Methane is a covalent compound.

Complete the diagram to show

- the arrangement of electrons in a molecule of methane,
- the symbols of the atoms present.

Show outer shell electrons only.



[2]

(d) Isotopes of hydrogen are present in Neptune's atmosphere.

(i) What is meant by the term *isotopes*?

.....
 [1]

(ii) An atom of hydrogen has three nucleons.

Deduce the number of protons and neutrons present in **one** atom of this isotope of hydrogen.

Use your Periodic Table to help you.

number of protons

number of neutrons

[2]

(e) Other gases present in Neptune's atmosphere include ethane and water vapour.

(i) Calculate the relative molecular mass of ethane, C₂H₆.

Use your Periodic Table to help you.

relative molecular mass = [2]

(ii) Describe a chemical test for water.

test

result

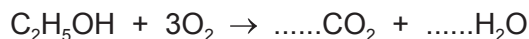
[2]

[Total: 13]

- 3 The following substances are present in a liquid floor cleaner.

coloured dyes
ethanol
preservatives
sodium carbonate

- (a) (i) Balance the chemical equation for the complete combustion of ethanol.



[2]

- (ii) Draw the structure of an ethanol molecule showing all of the atoms and all of the bonds.

[2]

- (b) Aqueous sodium carbonate is alkaline.

- (i) Which **one** of the following pH values is alkaline?
Put a circle around the correct answer.

pH 3 pH 6 pH 7 pH 10

[1]

- (ii) Aqueous sodium carbonate is colourless.

An excess of aqueous sodium carbonate is added to a solution of dilute sulfuric acid and methyl orange.

Describe the colour change.

from to [2]

- (iii) The chemical equation for the reaction between sodium carbonate and dilute sulfuric acid is shown.



Write the word equation for this reaction.

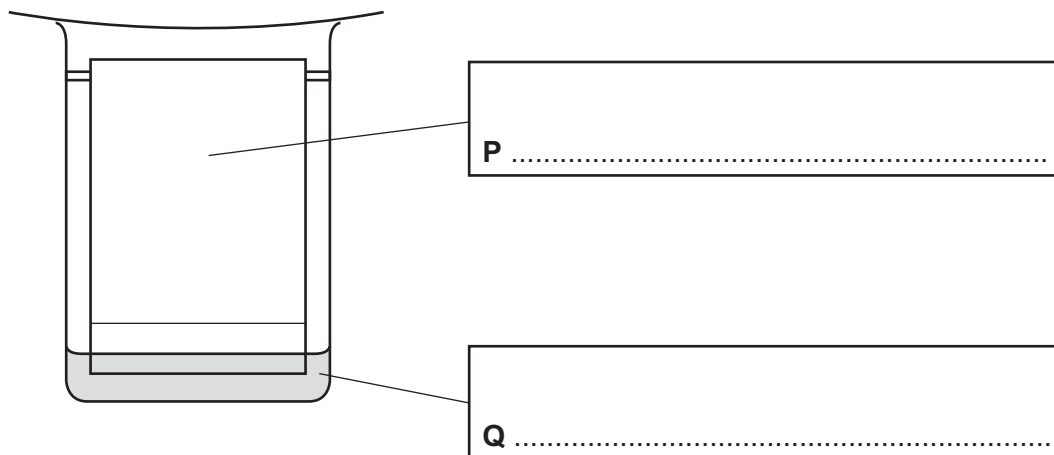
..... [2]

- (c) Preservatives stop the growth of bacteria and fungi.

State the name of an acidic gas used to preserve food.

..... [1]

- (d) The coloured dyes in the liquid floor cleaner can be separated using the apparatus shown.



- (i) Complete the boxes to label **P** and **Q**. [2]

- (ii) State the name of this method of separation.

..... [1]

- (iii) On the diagram, put an **X** to show where the mixture of coloured dyes is placed at the start of the experiment. [1]

[Total: 14]

4 The table shows the properties of four substances.

substance	boiling point	electrical conductivity of solid	electrical conductivity when molten	density in g/cm ³
graphite				2.25
iodine	low	does not conduct	does not conduct	4.93
potassium	high		conducts	0.86
zinc chloride	high	does not conduct	conducts	2.91

(a) Complete the table to show the electrical conductivity of solid graphite and solid potassium. [2]

(b) Give **one** piece of evidence from the table that shows that iodine is a simple covalent substance.

..... [1]

(c) What information in the table shows that zinc chloride is an ionic compound?

.....

..... [2]

(d) Molten zinc chloride can be electrolysed.

Predict the products of this electrolysis at

the positive electrode (anode),

the negative electrode (cathode).

[2]

(e) Aqueous iodine is formed when aqueous chlorine is added to aqueous potassium iodide.

Use ideas about reactivity to explain why this reaction occurs.

.....

..... [1]

[Total: 8]

5 Titanium is extracted from an ore which contains titanium(IV) oxide, TiO_2 .

(a) (i) Balance the chemical equation for the first step in this extraction.



[2]

(ii) Explain why the conversion of carbon to carbon monoxide is an oxidation reaction.

..... [1]

(b) Titanium is a transition element.
Sodium is a Group I element.

Describe **two** differences in the physical properties of titanium and sodium.

1

.....

2

.....

[2]

(c) The properties and relative reactivity with water of some Group I elements are shown in the table.

element	density in g/cm^3	melting point in $^\circ\text{C}$	relative reactivity with water
lithium	0.53	181	
sodium		98	forms bubbles rapidly but does not burst into flames
potassium	0.86		forms bubbles very rapidly and bursts into flames
rubidium	1.53	39	reacts explosively

(i) Complete the table

- for the relative reactivity of lithium with water,
- to predict the melting point of potassium.

[2]

(ii) Describe the general trend in the density of the Group I elements.

..... [1]

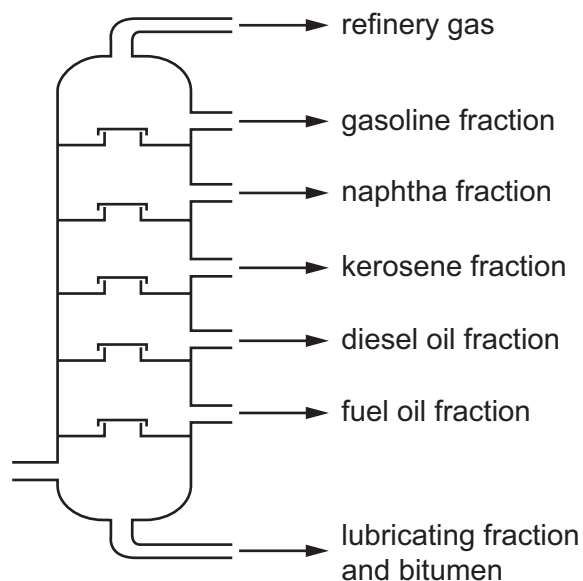
(d) Is lithium oxide an acidic oxide or a basic oxide?
Explain your answer.

.....

..... [1]

[Total: 9]

- 6 The diagram shows a fractionating column used for the fractional distillation of petroleum.



- (a) Describe the fractional distillation of petroleum.

In your answer, include

- where the petroleum enters the fractionating column,
- the relative temperatures in the fractionating column (higher or lower),
- the relative boiling points of the fractions (higher or lower),
- the changes in physical state which occur.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [4]

(b) Alkenes can be made by cracking the kerosene fraction.

(i) What is meant by the term *cracking*?

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

(ii) When butane is cracked, ethene and gas **X** are produced.



State the name of gas **X**.

..... [1]

(c) Complete the sentence about the bonding in butane.

All the bonds in butane are single chemical bonds. [1]

(d) Ethene is used to make poly(ethene).

Which **one** of the following words describes poly(ethene)?
Put a circle around the correct answer.

gas

monomer

polymer

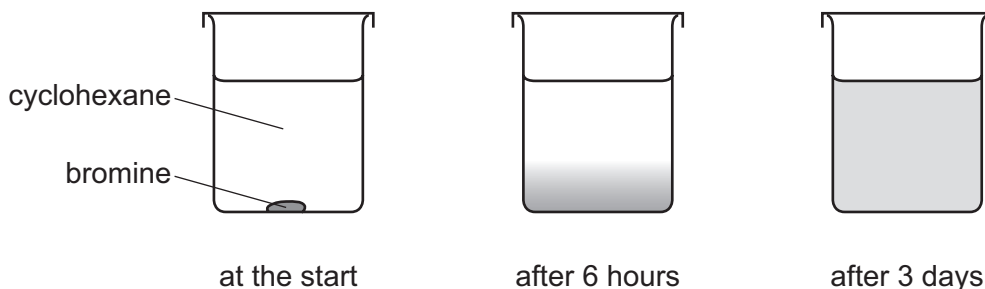
solvent

[1]

[Total: 9]

7 Bromine is a red-brown liquid which is soluble in cyclohexane.

- (a) A few drops of liquid bromine were placed at the bottom of a beaker containing cyclohexane. After 3 days, a red-brown colour had spread throughout the beaker.



Explain these observations using the kinetic particle model.

.....

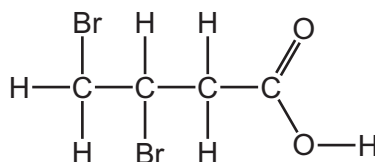
.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

- (b) The structure of a compound containing bromine is shown.



- (i) Deduce the molecular formula of this compound showing the number of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and bromine atoms.

..... [1]

- (ii) State the name of the $\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ // \\ -\text{C} \\ \backslash \\ \text{O}-\text{H} \end{array}$ functional group.

..... [1]

- (c) The relative atomic mass of bromine is 80.

Complete the definition of relative atomic mass using terms from the list.

6

12

an atom

an element

a molecule

average

carbon

hydrogen

total

Relative atomic mass is the mass of naturally occurring atoms
of on a scale where of the ^{12}C isotope has
a mass of exactly units.

[4]

- (d) Dilute hydrobromic acid reacts with magnesium ribbon.

- (i) Suggest **three** ways of increasing the rate of this reaction.

1

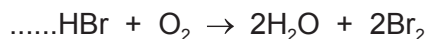
2

3

[3]

- (ii) Hydrobromic acid reacts with oxygen. The products are water and bromine.

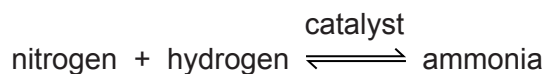
Balance the chemical equation for this reaction.



[1]

[Total: 13]

- 8 Ammonia is manufactured by combining nitrogen and hydrogen at high temperature and pressure.



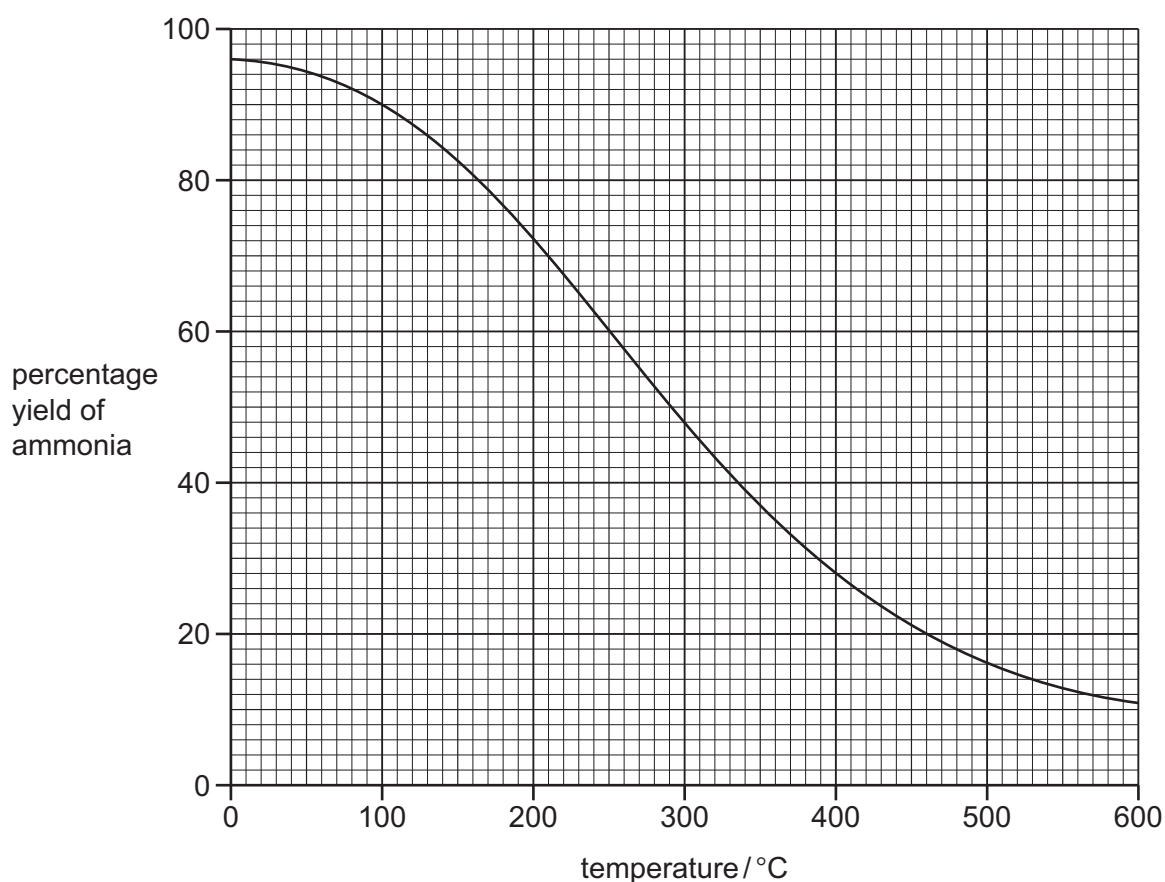
- (a) (i) What is the meaning of the symbol $\rightleftharpoons$?

..... [1]

- (ii) What is the purpose of the catalyst?

..... [1]

- (b) The graph shows the percentage yield of ammonia at different temperatures.



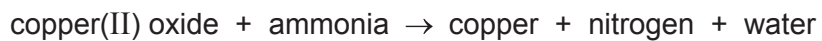
- (i) Describe how the percentage yield of ammonia changes with temperature.

..... [1]

- (ii) Deduce the percentage yield of ammonia at 400 °C.

..... [1]

(c) Copper(II) oxide reacts with ammonia.



When 20 g of copper(II) oxide react with an excess of ammonia, 16 g of copper are formed.

Calculate the mass of copper formed when 140 g of copper(II) oxide react with an excess of ammonia.

..... g [1]

(d) Ammonia is used in the manufacture of nylon.

Give **one** use of nylon.

..... [1]

[Total: 6]

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The Periodic Table of Elements

Group																	
I	II	<div>1<div>Hhydrogen1</div></div>										III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
3 <div>Li lithium 7</div>	4 <div>Be beryllium 9</div>	<div>Key<div>atomic number atomic symbol name relative atomic mass</div></div>										5 <div>B boron 11</div>	6 <div>C carbon 12</div>	7 <div>N nitrogen 14</div>	8 <div>O oxygen 16</div>	9 <div>F fluorine 19</div>	2 <div>He helium 4</div>
	11 <div>Na sodium 23</div>												12 <div>Mg magnesium 24</div>	13 <div>Al aluminium 27</div>	14 <div>Si silicon 28</div>	15 <div>P phosphorus 31</div>	
19 <div>K potassium 39</div>	20 <div>Ca calcium 40</div>	21 <div>Sc scandium 45</div>	22 <div>Ti titanium 48</div>	23 <div>V vanadium 51</div>	24 <div>Cr chromium 52</div>	25 <div>Mn manganese 55</div>	26 <div>Fe iron 56</div>	27 <div>Co cobalt 59</div>	28 <div>Ni nickel 59</div>	29 <div>Cu copper 64</div>	30 <div>Zn zinc 65</div>	31 <div>Ga gallium 70</div>	32 <div>Ge germanium 73</div>	33 <div>As arsenic 75</div>	34 <div>Se selenium 79</div>	35 <div>Br bromine 80</div>	36 <div>Kr krypton 84</div>
37 <div>Rb rubidium 85</div>	38 <div>Sr strontium 88</div>	39 <div>Y yttrium 89</div>	40 <div>Zr zirconium 91</div>	41 <div>Nb niobium 93</div>	42 <div>Mo molybdenum 96</div>	43 <div>Tc technetium —</div>	44 <div>Ru ruthenium 101</div>	45 <div>Rh rhodium 103</div>	46 <div>Pd palladium 106</div>	47 <div>Ag silver 108</div>	48 <div>Cd cadmium 112</div>	49 <div>In indium 115</div>	50 <div>Sn tin 119</div>	51 <div>Sb antimony 122</div>	52 <div>Te tellurium 128</div>	53 <div>I iodine 127</div>	54 <div>Xe xenon 131</div>
55 <div>Cs caesium 133</div>	56 <div>Ba barium 137</div>	57–71 <div>lanthanoids</div>	72 <div>Hf hafnium 178</div>	73 <div>Ta tantalum 181</div>	74 <div>W tungsten 184</div>	75 <div>Re rhenium 186</div>	76 <div>Os osmium 190</div>	77 <div>Ir iridium 192</div>	78 <div>Pt platinum 195</div>	79 <div>Au gold 197</div>	80 <div>Hg mercury 201</div>	81 <div>Tl thallium 204</div>	82 <div>Pb lead 207</div>	83 <div>Bi bismuth 209</div>	84 <div>Po polonium —</div>	85 <div>At astatine —</div>	86 <div>Rn radon —</div>
87 <div>Fr francium —</div>	88 <div>Ra radium —</div>	89–103 <div>actinoids</div>	104 <div>Rf rutherfordium —</div>	105 <div>Db dubnium —</div>	106 <div>Sg seaborgium —</div>	107 <div>Bh bohrium —</div>	108 <div>Hs hassium —</div>	109 <div>Mt meitnerium —</div>	110 <div>Ds darmstadtium —</div>	111 <div>Rg roentgenium —</div>	112 <div>Cn copernicium —</div>	114 <div>Fl flerovium —</div>	116 <div>Lv livermorium —</div>				

lanthanoids

57 La lanthanum 139	58 Ce cerium 140	59 Pr praseodymium 141	60 Nd neodymium 144	61 Pm promethium —	62 Sm samarium 150	63 Eu europium 152	64 Gd gadolinium 157	65 Tb terbium 159	66 Dy dysprosium 163	67 Ho holmium 165	68 Er erbium 167	69 Tm thulium 169	70 Yb ytterbium 173	71 Lu lutetium 175
89 Ac actinium —	90 Th thorium 232	91 Pa protactinium 231	92 U uranium 238	93 Np neptunium —	94 Pu plutonium —	95 Am americium —	96 Cm curium —	97 Bk berkelium —	98 Cf californium —	99 Es einsteinium —	100 Fm fermium —	101 Md mendelevium —	102 No nobelium —	103 Lr lawrencium —

actinoids

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