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Cambridge IGCSE

Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE NAME	

CENTRE NUMBER						CANDIDATE NUMBER					

* 9 0 0 3 3 0 9 6 7 8 *

CHEMISTRY **0620/42**

Paper 4 Theory (Extended) **February/March 2016**

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

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CAMBRIDGE International Examinations

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1 **(a)** The table below gives information about particles.

Complete the table. The first line has been done for you.

particle	number of protons	number of electrons	electronic configuration	charge on particle
A	12	10	2,8	2+
B		18	2,8,8	1–
C	18		2,8,8	0
D	8	10		

[4]

(b) Gallium is a Group III element.

Define the term *element*.

.....

.....

..... [1]

(c) The following are gallium atoms.

$^{69}_{31}Ga$ $^{71}_{31}Ga$

Complete the following table.

atom	number of protons	number of neutrons	number of electrons
$^{69}_{31}Ga$			
$^{71}_{31}Ga$			

[3]

[Total: 8]

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2 Rubidium, Rb, is a Group I element. It has similar physical and chemical properties to the other elements in Group I.

(a) Predict how many electrons there are in the outer shell of a rubidium atom.

..... [1]

(b) Predict **one** physical property of rubidium which is the same as that of a transition element such as iron.

..... [1]

(c) Predict **two** physical properties of rubidium which are different to those of a transition element such as iron.

.....

..... [2]

(d) When rubidium is added to cold water a reaction occurs.

(i) Suggest **two** observations that would be made when rubidium is added to cold water.

.....

..... [2]

(ii) What would be the colour of the solution if methyl orange was added to it after the reaction?

..... [1]

(iii) Write a chemical equation for the reaction between rubidium and water.

..... [2]

(iv) Put the Group I elements, caesium, lithium, potassium, rubidium and sodium in their order of reactivity with water. Put the most reactive element first.

most reactive → least reactive

[1]

(v) Suggest **one** safety measure that should be used when rubidium is added to cold water.

..... [1]

(e) The phosphate ion has the formula PO_4^{3-}.

Deduce the formula of rubidium phosphate.

..... [1]

[Total: 12]

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3 Carbon dioxide and silicon(IV) oxide are oxides of Group IV elements.

(a) Complete the following table.

	carbon dioxide	silicon(IV) oxide
formula		SiO_2
melting point / °C	–56	1610
physical state at 25 °C	gas	
conduction of electricity	non-conductor	
structure		macromolecular

[4]

(b) (i) Name the type of bonds that exist between the atoms in silicon(IV) oxide.

..... [1]

(ii) Explain why silicon(IV) oxide has a very high melting point.

.....

..... [1]

(iii) Explain, in terms of attractive forces between particles, why carbon dioxide has a very low melting point.

.....

..... [1]

(iv) Explain, in terms of particles, why carbon dioxide is a non-conductor of electricity.

.....

..... [1]

(c) Suggest a chemical equation for the reaction between sodium hydroxide solution and carbon dioxide.

..... [2]

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(d) **(i)** Name the type of chemical reaction in which carbon dioxide is produced from fossil fuels.

..... [1]

(ii) Name the chemical process in which green plants convert carbon dioxide into carbohydrates.

..... [1]

(iii) Name the chemical process in which living things produce carbon dioxide.

..... [1]

[Total: 13]

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4 Hydrogen peroxide, H_2O_2, decomposes into water and oxygen in the presence of a catalyst, manganese(IV) oxide.

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

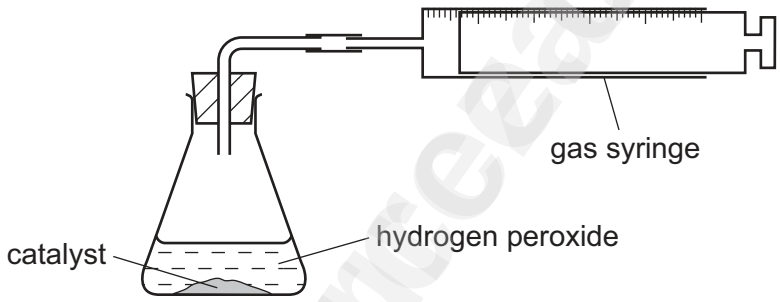
(a) What is meant by the term *catalyst*?

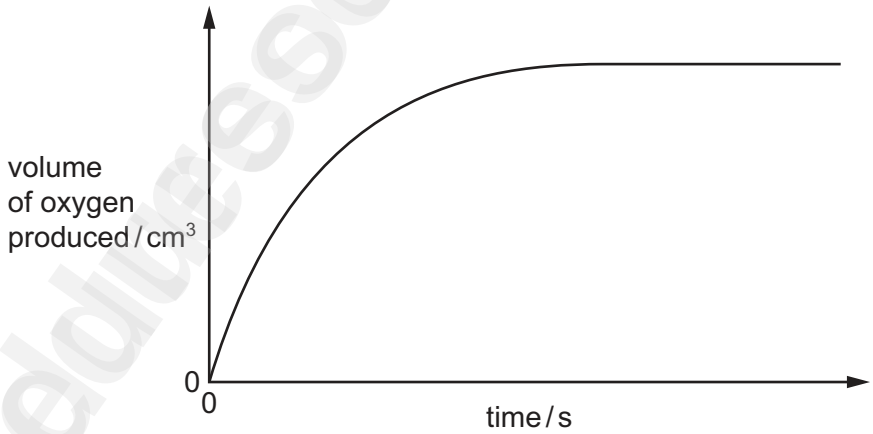
.....

..... [2]

(b) A student studies the rate of decomposition of hydrogen peroxide using the apparatus shown. The student uses 20 cm^3 of 0.1 mol / dm^3 hydrogen peroxide and 1.0 g of manganese(IV) oxide.

The student measures the volume of oxygen given off at regular time intervals until the reaction stops. A graph of the results is shown.





(i) When is the rate of reaction highest?

..... [1]

(ii) Suggest **one** method of increasing the rate of reaction using the same amounts of hydrogen peroxide and manganese(IV) oxide.

..... [1]

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(c) **(i)** Calculate the number of moles of hydrogen peroxide used in this experiment.

..... mol [1]

(ii) Use your answer to **(c)(i)** and the equation to calculate the number of moles of oxygen produced in the reaction.

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

..... mol [1]

(iii) Calculate the volume (at r.t.p.) of oxygen produced.

..... dm^3 [1]

(iv) What would be the effect on the volume of oxygen produced if the mass of catalyst was increased?

..... [1]

(v) Deduce the volume of oxygen that would be produced if 20 cm^3 of 0.2 mol / dm^3 hydrogen peroxide was used instead of 20 cm^3 of 0.1 mol / dm^3 hydrogen peroxide.

..... dm^3 [1]

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(d) The student carries out a second experiment to investigate whether another substance, copper(II) oxide, is a better catalyst than manganese(IV) oxide.

Describe how the second experiment is carried out. You should state clearly how you would make sure that the catalyst is the only variable.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

[Total: 12]

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5 This question is about compounds of nitrogen.

(a) **(i)** Describe the Haber Process giving reaction conditions and a chemical equation. Reference to rate and yield is not required.

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [5]

(ii) Give **one** use of ammonia.

..... [1]

(b) The diagram shows the structure of a hydrazine molecule.

Draw the electron arrangement of a hydrazine molecule. Show the outer shell electrons only.

[2]

(c) Hydrazine is a base.

(i) Define the term *base*.

..... [1]

(ii) Complete the chemical equation to show that hydrazine acts as a base when added to water.

$N_2H_4 + H_2O \rightarrow$ ..... + ... [1]

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(d) Nitrogen dioxide is an atmospheric pollutant.

(i) State **one** environmental problem caused by nitrogen dioxide.

..... [1]

(ii) Explain how oxides of nitrogen, such as nitrogen dioxide, are formed in car engines.

.....

..... [2]

[Total: 13]

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6 Iron pyrite, FeS_2, is known as Fool's Gold because it is a shiny yellow solid which is similar in appearance to gold. Iron pyrite is an ionic compound. Gold is a metallic element.

(a) Iron pyrite, FeS_2, contains positive and negative ions. The positive ion is Fe^{2+}.

Deduce the formula of the negative ion.

..... [1]

(b) A student is provided with a sample of iron pyrite and a sample of gold.

Suggest how the student could distinguish between the two substances.

.....

..... [2]

(c) Sulfur dioxide is produced on a large scale by heating iron pyrite strongly in air. The iron pyrite reacts with oxygen in the air producing iron(III) oxide, Fe_2O_3, and sulfur dioxide.

(i) Construct a chemical equation for the reaction between iron pyrite and oxygen.

..... [2]

(ii) Give **one** use of sulfur dioxide.

..... [1]

[Total: 6]

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7 **(a)** Alkanes and alkenes are examples of hydrocarbons.

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

.....

..... [1]

(ii) Give the general formula of straight-chain

alkanes, ...

alkenes. .....
[2]

(b) A compound X contains carbon, hydrogen and oxygen only.

X contains 54.54% of carbon by mass, 9.09% of hydrogen by mass and 36.37% of oxygen by mass.

(i) Calculate the empirical formula of compound X.

[2]

(ii) Compound X has a relative molecular mass of 88.

Deduce the molecular formula of compound X.

[2]

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(c) An ester has the molecular formula $C_3H_6O_2$.

Name and give the structural formulae of **two** esters with the molecular formula $C_3H_6O_2$.

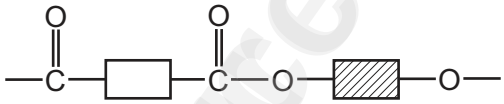
name of ester		
structural formula		

[4]

(d) Name the ester produced from the reaction of propanoic acid and methanol.

..... [1]

(e) A polyester is represented by the structure shown.



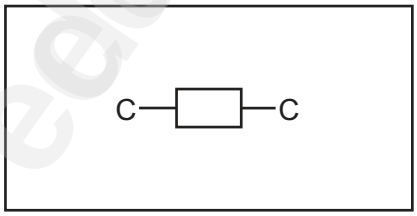
(i) What type of polymerisation is used for the production of polyesters?

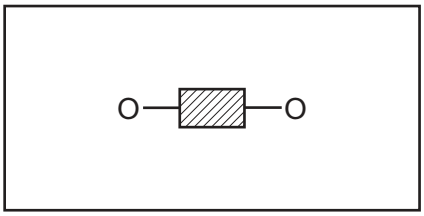
..... [1]

(ii) Which simple molecule is removed when the polyester is formed?

..... [1]

(iii) Complete the diagrams below to show the structures of the monomers used to produce the polyester. Show all atoms and bonds.





[2]

[Total: 16]

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The Periodic Table of Elements

Key

atomic number
atomic symbol
name
relative atomic mass

Group I	Group II											Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Group VII	Group VIII
							1 H hydrogen 1										2 He helium 4
3 Li lithium 7	4 Be beryllium 9											5 B boron 11	6 C carbon 12	7 N nitrogen 14	8 O oxygen 16	9 F fluorine 19	10 Ne neon 20
11 Na sodium 23	12 Mg magnesium 24											13 Al aluminium 27	14 Si silicon 28	15 P phosphorus 31	16 S sulfur 32	17 Cl chlorine 35.5	18 Ar argon 40
19 K potassium 39	20 Ca calcium 40	21 Sc scandium 45	22 Ti titanium 48	23 V vanadium 51	24 Cr chromium 52	25 Mn manganese 55	26 Fe iron 56	27 Co cobalt 59	28 Ni nickel 59	29 Cu copper 64	30 Zn zinc 65	31 Ga gallium 70	32 Ge germanium 73	33 As arsenic 75	34 Se selenium 79	35 Br bromine 80	36 Kr krypton 84
37 Rb rubidium 85	38 Sr strontium 88	39 Y yttrium 89	40 Zr zirconium 91	41 Nb niobium 93	42 Mo molybdenum 96	43 Tc technetium –	44 Ru ruthenium 101	45 Rh rhodium 103	46 Pd palladium 106	47 Ag silver 108	48 Cd cadmium 112	49 In indium 115	50 Sn tin 119	51 Sb antimony 122	52 Te tellurium 128	53 I iodine 127	54 Xe xenon 131
55 Cs caesium 133	56 Ba barium 137	57–71 lanthanoids	72 Hf hafnium 178	73 Ta tantalum 181	74 W tungsten 184	75 Re rhenium 186	76 Os osmium 190	77 Ir iridium 192	78 Pt platinum 195	79 Au gold 197	80 Hg mercury 201	81 Tl thallium 204	82 Pb lead 207	83 Bi bismuth 209	84 Po polonium –	85 At astatine –	86 Rn radon –
87 Fr francium –	88 Ra radium –	89–103 actinoids	104 Rf rutherfordium –	105 Db dubnium –	106 Sg seaborgium –	107 Bh bohrium –	108 Hs hassium –	109 Mt meitnerium –	110 Ds darmstadtium –	111 Rg roentgenium –	112 Cn copernicium –		114 Fl flerovium –		116 Lv livermorium –		

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
actinoids	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 –

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

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