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CHEMISTRY

0620/32

Paper 3 Theory (Core)

May/June 2024

1 hour 15 minutes

You must answer on the question paper.

No additional materials are needed.

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **all** questions.
- Use a black or dark blue pen. You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes at the top of the page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- Do **not** write on any bar codes.
- You may use a calculator.
- You should show all your working and use appropriate units.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 80.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].
- The Periodic Table is printed in the question paper.

This document has **20** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.



1 Fig. 1.1 shows the structures of seven substances, **A**, **B**, **C**, **D**, **E**, **F** and **G**.

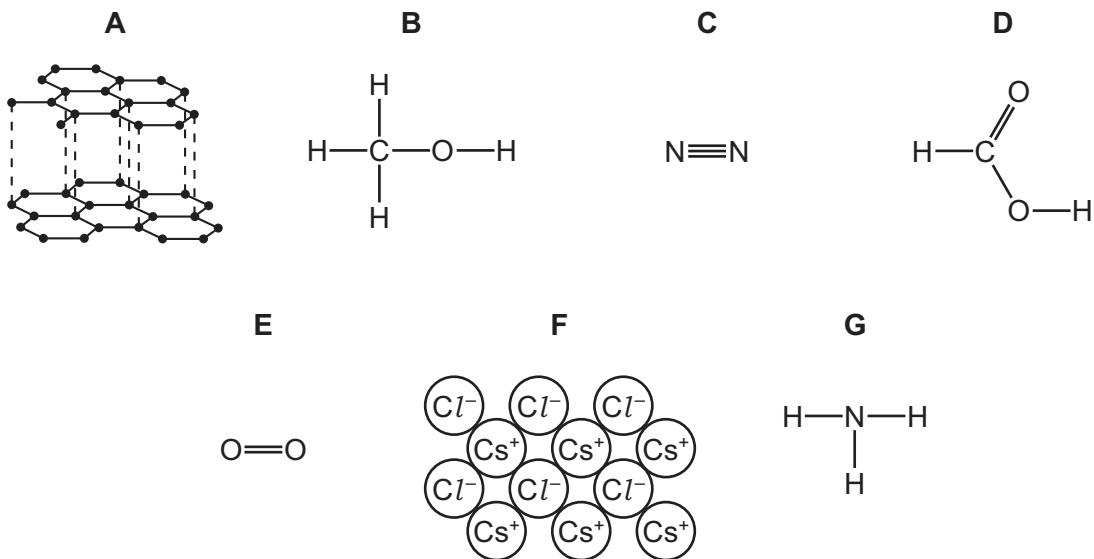


Fig. 1.1

(a) Answer the following questions using only the structures in Fig. 1.1.
Each structure may be used once, more than once or not at all.

State which structure represents:

(i) a gas that forms 78% by volume of clean, dry air

..... [1]

(ii) a compound with a high melting point

..... [1]

(iii) a giant covalent structure

..... [1]

(iv) a compound in the same homologous series as ethanol

..... [1]

(v) a product of photosynthesis

..... [1]

(vi) a non-metallic element that conducts electricity.

..... [1]





(b) Complete Fig. 1.2 to show the dot-and-cross diagram for structure G.
Show the outer electron shells only.

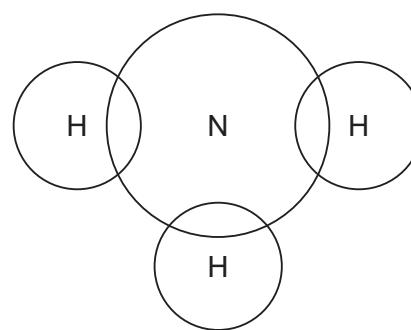


Fig. 1.2

[2]

[Total: 8]





2 (a) Blood plasma is the liquid part of blood.

Table 2.1 shows the mass, in mg, of some ions present in 100 cm³ of blood plasma.

Table 2.1

name of ion	formula of ion	mass of ion in 100 cm ³ of blood plasma / mg
calcium	Ca ²⁺	10.0
chloride	Cl ⁻	365.6
hydrogencarbonate	HCO ₃ ⁻	164.7
hydrogen phosphate	HPO ₄ ²⁻	9.6
magnesium	Mg ²⁺	3.6
potassium	K ⁺	19.5
sodium	Na ⁺	326.6
	SO ₄ ²⁻	4.8

Answer these questions using information from Table 2.1.

(i) Name the positive ion in Table 2.1 that is present in the lowest concentration in blood plasma.

..... [1]

(ii) Name the ion in Table 2.1 that contains an element in Group V of the Periodic Table.

..... [1]

(b) Name the compound containing Na⁺ ions and SO₄²⁻ ions.

..... [1]

(c) Describe a test for chloride ions.

test

.....

observations

.....

[2]





(d) Choose from the list the salt that is insoluble in water.

Tick (✓) **one** box.

calcium sulfate	<input type="checkbox"/>
magnesium chloride	<input type="checkbox"/>
potassium sulfate	<input type="checkbox"/>
sodium chloride	<input type="checkbox"/>

[1]

(e) Table 2.2 shows some properties of the Group I metals.

Table 2.2

metal	density in g/cm ³	observations on reaction with water
lithium	0.53	bubbles form very slowly and no flame
sodium	0.97	
potassium	0.86	bubbles form very rapidly and flame
rubidium		explodes

Use the information in Table 2.2 to:

- suggest why it is difficult to predict the density of rubidium

.....

- describe the observations when sodium reacts with water.

.....

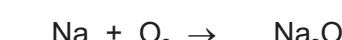
[2]

(f) State how the melting point of the Group I elements changes down the Group.

..... [1]

(g) Sodium oxide, Na_2O , can be made by heating sodium in a limited supply of oxygen.

Complete the symbol equation for this reaction.



[2]

[Total: 11]





3 (a) Fig. 3.1 shows the apparatus used to electrolyse molten magnesium chloride.

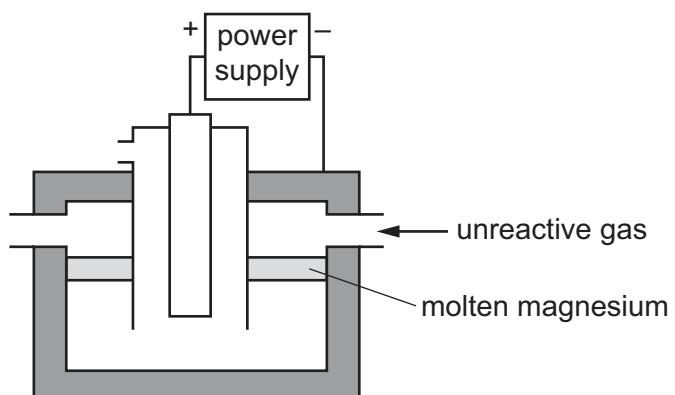


Fig. 3.1

(i) Label the anode in Fig. 3.1. [1]

(ii) Name a non-metal that can be used as the anode.

..... [1]

(iii) Name the product formed at each electrode.

positive electrode

negative electrode

[2]

(b) Use your knowledge of the reactivity of magnesium to suggest why an unreactive gas is blown into the electrolysis cell.

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

(c) Alloys of magnesium and aluminium are used to make aircraft.

State the meaning of the term alloy.

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





(d) Magnesium reacts with hydrochloric acid.

(i) Write the formula of the ion that is present in all acids.

..... [1]

(ii) Name the gas produced when hydrochloric acid reacts with magnesium.

..... [1]

(iii) Dilute hydrochloric acid is added to a solution of thymolphthalein in aqueous sodium hydroxide until the acid is in excess.

State the colour change of the thymolphthalein.

from to [2]

(iv) Name the indicator that can be used to determine the pH of a sample of dilute hydrochloric acid.

..... [1]

[Total: 11]





4 Some plants produce ethene gas.

(a) (i) Draw the displayed formula for a molecule of ethene.

[1]

(ii) The incomplete combustion of ethene produces a small amount of carbon dioxide.

Name two **other** products of the incomplete combustion of ethene.

..... and

(b) A student extracts a mixture of coloured compounds from a plant.

Fig. 4.1 shows the results of chromatography of this mixture.

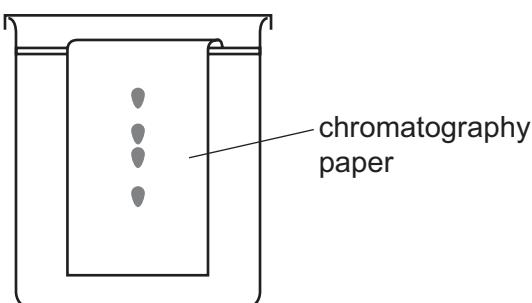


Fig. 4.1

(i) Complete Fig. 4.1, to show:

- where the mixture of coloured compounds is placed on the chromatography paper at the start of the chromatography
- the level of the solvent at the start of the chromatography.

[2]

(ii) State **two** characteristics of a mixture.

1

.....

2

.....

[2]

[Total: 7]





5 (a) An atom of sulfur is represented by the symbol shown.



Describe this atom of sulfur in terms of:

- the position of the electrons, neutrons and protons in the atom

.....

.....

- the number of neutrons and number of protons

.....

.....

- the electronic configuration.

.....

[5]

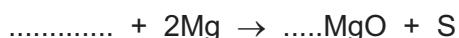
(b) Sulfur burns to produce sulfur dioxide.

(i) State **one** adverse effect of sulfur dioxide in the air.

.....

[1]

(ii) Complete the symbol equation for the reaction of sulfur dioxide with magnesium.



[2]

(c) Fig. 5.1 shows the displayed formula of a compound of sulfur.

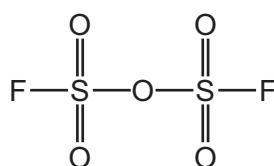


Fig. 5.1

Deduce the molecular formula of this compound.

..... [1]





(d) Another compound of sulfur has the formula $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_7$.

Complete Table 5.1 to calculate the relative formula mass of $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_7$.

Table 5.1

type of atom	number of atoms	relative atomic mass	
sodium	2	23	$2 \times 23 = 46$
sulfur		32	
oxygen		16	

relative formula mass = [2]

[Total: 11]





DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN

6 Solid nitrogen pentoxide, N_2O_5 , decomposes to produce nitrogen dioxide gas and oxygen gas.

(a) Complete the equation by adding the missing state symbols.



[1]

(b) Fig. 6.1 shows how the mass of nitrogen pentoxide changes as the reaction proceeds.

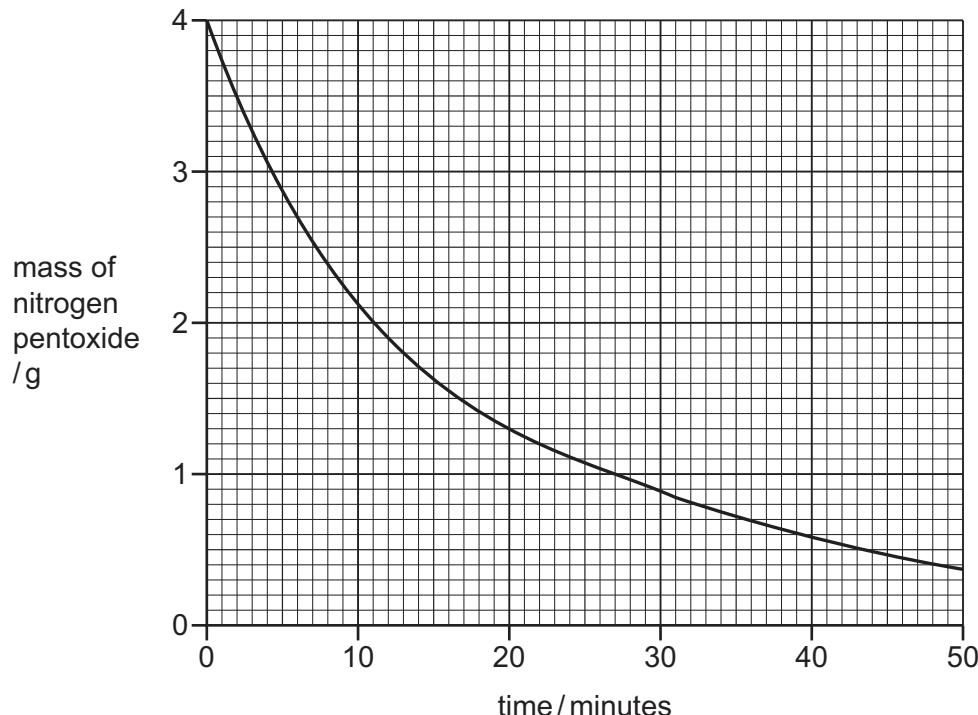


Fig. 6.1

(i) On Fig. 6.1, draw an X to show where the rate of reaction is fastest. [1]

(ii) Deduce the mass of nitrogen pentoxide 12 minutes from the start of the reaction.

..... [1]

(c) At 50 °C, the reactant and products are all gases.

(i) Describe the effect each of the following has on the rate of decomposition of nitrogen pentoxide.

All other conditions stay the same.

- The pressure is decreased.

- A catalyst is added to the reaction mixture.

..... [2]





(ii) Increasing the concentration of nitrogen pentoxide increases the rate of decomposition.

Choose the correct unit of concentration from the list.

Draw a circle around your chosen answer.

dm^3/g g/dm g/dm^2 g/dm^3

[1]

(d) Some oxides of nitrogen such as nitrogen dioxide are acidic air pollutants.

(i) Choose the pH value which is acidic.

Draw a circle around your chosen answer.

pH 1 pH 7 pH 8 pH 14

[1]

(ii) State **one** way of reducing the emissions of nitrogen dioxide in cars.

..... [1]

(e) Nitrogen dioxide is a yellow liquid which evaporates to form a brown gas at room temperature.

A long glass tube is set up as shown in Fig. 6.2.

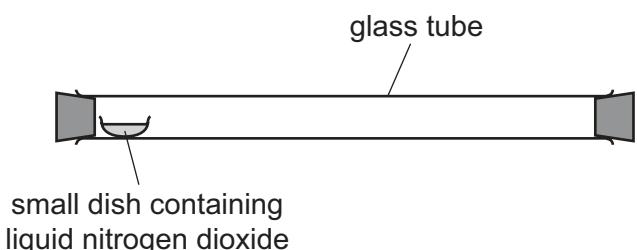


Fig. 6.2

At first, the brown gas can only be seen above the small dish.
After a short time, the brown gas has completely filled the tube.

Explain these results in terms of kinetic particle theory.

.....
.....
.....
..... [3]

[Total: 11]





7 Iron and copper are transition elements. They are malleable and are good thermal and electrical conductors.

(a) State three **other** physical properties of iron.

1

2

3

[3]

(b) Fig. 7.1 shows some clean iron nails placed in four test-tubes, **M**, **N**, **O** and **P**, under different conditions.

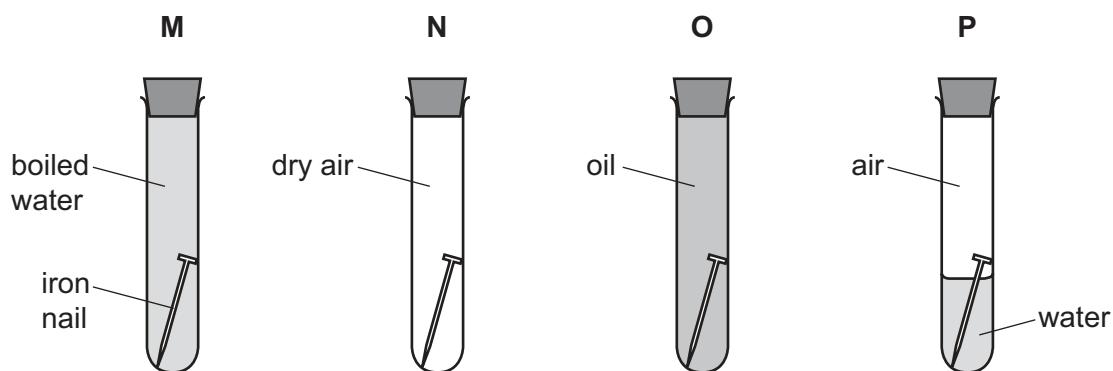


Fig. 7.1

(i) State in which test-tube, **M**, **N**, **O** or **P**, the iron nail is most likely to rust.

..... [1]

(ii) Choose from the list the compound in rust.

Tick (✓) **one** box.

anhydrous iron(III) oxide	<input type="checkbox"/>
anhydrous iron(III) sulfate	<input type="checkbox"/>
hydrated iron(III) chloride	<input type="checkbox"/>
hydrated iron(III) oxide	<input type="checkbox"/>

[1]





(c) Copper is used in electrical wiring because of its good electrical conductivity.

State one **other** reason why copper is used in electrical wiring.

..... [1]

(d) Copper(II) oxide reacts with hydrochloric acid.

Complete the word equation for this reaction.



[2]

(e) Copper can be produced by heating copper(II) oxide in hydrogen.



Describe how this equation shows that copper(II) oxide is reduced.

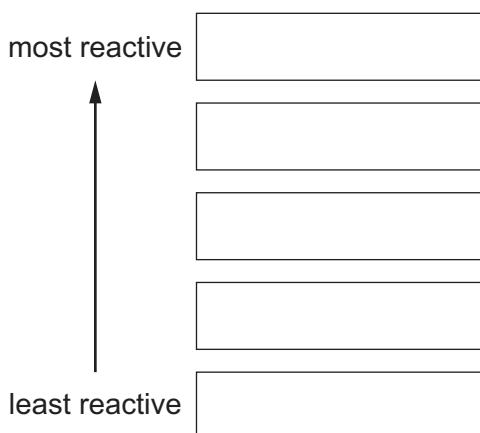
..... [1]

(f) The list shows five metals.

aluminium copper gold magnesium potassium

Put these metals in order of their reactivity.

Put the most reactive metal at the top.



[2]

[Total: 11]





8 This question is about carboxylic acids and alkanes.

(a) Table 8.1 shows the names, formulae and boiling points of some carboxylic acids.

Table 8.1

name	formula	boiling point/°C
methanoic acid	HCOOH	101
ethanoic acid	CH ₃ COOH	118
propanoic acid	C ₂ H ₅ COOH	141
butanoic acid	C ₃ H ₇ COOH	166

Use the information in Table 8.1 to answer these questions.

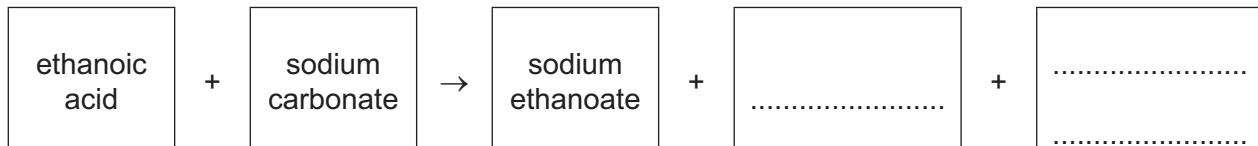
(i) State the trend in the boiling points of the carboxylic acids.

..... [1]

(ii) Deduce the general formula for carboxylic acids.

..... [1]

(b) (i) Complete the word equation for the reaction of ethanoic acid with sodium carbonate.



[2]

(ii) Choose the correct formula of sodium ethanoate from the list.

Draw a circle around your chosen answer.



[1]





(c) Methane, ethane and propane belong to the alkane homologous series.

(i) Define the term homologous series.

.....
.....

[2]

(ii) State the type of bonding in a methane molecule.

.....

[1]

(iii) State **two** types of reaction of the alkanes.

1

2

[2]

[Total: 10]





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The Periodic Table of Elements

I		II		Group																		
				Key																		
				atomic number	atomic symbol																	
				name																		
				relative atomic mass																		
3	Li	4	Be	benzillium	58	Pr	neodymium	60	Pm	promethium	61	Sm	samarium	62	Gd	gadolinium	63	Eu	europium			
7	lithium	9	beryllium	cerium	140	Praseodymium	141	144	Am	americium	144	Europium	150	152	Tb	terbium	159	Ho	holmium			
11	Na	12	Mg	magnesium	20	Sc	scandium	21	Ti	titanium	22	V	vanadium	23	Cr	chromium	25	Mn	manganese			
23	sodium	24	calcium	45	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	Ge	germanium				
19	K	20	Ca	calcium	40	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	As	arsenic		
39	potassium	39	Scandium	45	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	Se	selenium		
37	Rb	38	Sr	strontium	88	Y	yttrium	89	Zr	zirconium	91	Nb	niobium	93	Tc	technetium	96	Ru	ruthenium			
85	rubidium	56	57-71	lanthanoids	57-71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	Te	tellurium		
55	Cs	56	Ba	barium	137	Hf	hafnium	178	Ta	tantalum	181	W	tungsten	184	Re	rhenium	186	Pt	platinum			
133	caesium	88	89-103	actinoids	89-103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	Te	thallium	
87	Fr	88	Ra	radium	—	Rf	rutherfordium	—	Db	dubnium	—	Bh	bohrium	—	Ds	darmstadium	—	Fm	moscovium	—	Lv	livernium
—	francium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
57	La	58	Ce	cerium	140	Pr	praseodymium	141	Nd	neodymium	144	Pm	promethium	—	Gd	gadolinium	157	Tb	terbium	163	Ho	holmium
89	lanthanoids	139	89	90	91	Pa	protactinium	231	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	Yb	ytterbium
actinoids	actinium	—	Ac	Thorium	232	Th	thorium	231	U	Uranium	238	Neptunium	—	Am	americium	—	Cf	berkelium	—	Md	mendelevium	—
		—																	No	nobelium	—	
																			Lu	lutetium	—	
																			Yt	yttrium	—	
																			Lu	lutetium	—	
																			Yb	ytterbium	—	
																			Lu	lutetium	—	
																			Yt	yttrium	—	

lanthanoids	La	58	Ce	cerium	140	Pr	praseodymium	141	Nd	neodymium	144	Pm	promethium	—	Gd	gadolinium	157	Tb	terbium	163	Ho	holmium
actinoids	Ac	89	90	91	Pa	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	Lu	lutetium	173	Yt	yttrium
	actinium	—	—	—	Thorium	232	Uranium	231	Neptunium	—	Am	americium	—	Cf	berkelium	—	Md	mendelevium	—	No	nobelium	—

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

