UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CHEMISTRY

Paper 3 (Extended)

0620/03

October/November 2006

1 hour 15 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.
No Additional Materials required.

Candidate Name

Centre Number

Candidate Number

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 THE BARCODE.

DO **NOT** WRITE IN THE GREY AREAS BETWEEN THE PAGES.

Answer **all** questions.

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

A copy of the Periodic Table is printed on page 16.

For Examiner's Use	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
Total	

This document consists of **14** printed pages and **2** blank pages.

For Examiner's Use

1 Choose a gas from the following list to answer the questions below. Each gas may be used once, more than once or not at all.

ammonia **argon** **carbon dioxide** **carbon monoxide** **chlorine**

ethene **hydrogen** **nitrogen** **oxygen**

Which gas

(i) is a noble gas,

.....

(ii) is an acidic oxide,

.....

(iii) can be polymerised,

.....

(iv) is the active component of air,

.....

(v) is used in the treatment of water,

.....

(vi) is a product of respiration?

.....

[6]

2 The table shows the melting points, boiling points and electrical properties of the six substances **A** to **F**.

For Examiner's Use

substance	melting point / °C	boiling point / °C	electrical conductor at room temperature	electrical conductor of substance dissolved in water
A	961	2193	good	does not dissolve
B	113	444	does not conduct	does not dissolve
C	0	100	very poor	very poor
D	803	1465	does not conduct	good
E	–5 to -10	102 to 105	good	good
F	-85	-60	does not conduct	does not dissolve

(i) Which **three** substances are solids at room temperature?

..... [1]

(ii) Which **one** is an ionic compound?

..... [1]

(iii) Which **one** is a gas at room temperature?

..... [1]

(iv) Which **two** substances are liquids at room temperature?

..... [1]

(v) Which substance is a metal?

..... [1]

(vi) Which **one** is an impure substance?

..... [1]

[Turn over

For Examiner's Use

3 Calcium carbonate is an important raw material.

(a) Name a rock which is made up of calcium carbonate.

..... [1]

(b) When calcium carbonate is heated strongly, it decomposes.

$$CaCO_3 \rightarrow CaO + CO_2$$

(i) Calculate the relative formula mass of:

$CaCO_3$ .....

CaO ..... [2]

(ii) 7.00 kg of calcium oxide was formed. What mass of calcium carbonate was heated?

.....

..... [2]

(c) Calcium carbonate is used to control soil acidity.

(i) Why is it important to control soil acidity?

..... [1]

(ii) Both calcium carbonate, insoluble in water, and calcium oxide, slightly soluble, are used to increase soil pH. Suggest **two** advantages of using calcium carbonate.

.....

..... [2]

(iii) Give **one** use of calcium carbonate other than for making calcium oxide and controlling soil pH.

..... [1]

For Examiner's Use

4 Minimising air pollution is essential for health and for the environment.

(a) Natural gas is methane.

(i) Write the equation for complete combustion of methane.

..... [2]

(ii) Explain why it is dangerous to use a gas fire in a poorly ventilated room.

.....

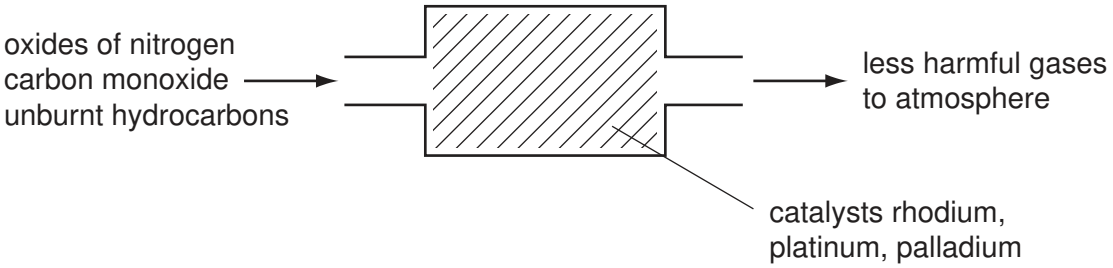
..... [2]

(b) Low sulphur fuels are being introduced. Ordinary diesel contains 500 ppm of sulphur but low sulphur diesel contains less than 50 ppm. Why is this an advantage to the environment?

.....

..... [2]

(c) Catalytic converters reduce pollution from motor vehicles, as shown in the following diagram.



(i) What type of elements are the metals rhodium, platinum and palladium?

..... [1]

(ii) Rhodium catalyses the decomposition of the oxides of nitrogen.

$$2NO \rightarrow N_2 + O_2$$

Two other pollutants are carbon monoxide and unburnt hydrocarbons. How are they made into less harmful substances?

.....

..... [2]

For Examiner's Use

5 Ammonia is manufactured by the Haber Process.

$$N_2(g) + 3H_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2NH_3(g)$$
200 atmospheres
450°C

The forward reaction is exothermic.

(a) (i) What is the catalyst for this reaction?

..... [1]

(ii) Newer catalysts have been discovered for this process. Using these catalysts, the operating temperature is lowered from 450°C to 400°C. What is the advantage of using a lower temperature?
Explain your answer.

advantage .....

explanation .....

..... [2]

(b) After passing over the catalyst, the mixture contains 15% of ammonia. It is cooled and the ammonia liquefies and is separated from the unreacted nitrogen and hydrogen. They are recycled.

(i) How are the gases recycled?

..... [1]

(ii) Only ammonia gas liquefies. Suggest an explanation for this.

..... [1]

(c) Urea, $CO(NH_2)_2$, is one of the fertilisers manufactured from ammonia.
Ammonia is heated with carbon dioxide.

(i) Write an equation for the manufacture of urea.

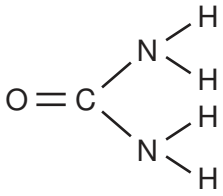
..... [2]

(ii) Explain why urea on its own might not be very effective in promoting crop growth.

..... [1]

(d) Give a diagram showing the arrangement of the valency electrons in one molecule of the covalent compound urea. Its structural formula is given below.

For Examiner's Use



Use o to represent an electron from a carbon atom.
Use x to represent an electron from a hydrogen atom.
Use • to represent an electron from a nitrogen atom.

[3]

For Examiner's Use

6 An ore of copper is the mineral, chalcopyrite. This is a mixed sulphide of iron and copper.

(a) Analysis of a sample of this ore shows that 13.80 g of the ore contained 4.80 g of copper, 4.20 g of iron and the rest sulphur.
Complete the table and calculate the empirical formula of chalcopyrite.

	copper	iron	sulphur
composition by mass / g	4.80	4.20	
number of moles of atoms			
simplest mole ratio of atoms			

[3]

The empirical formula is

..... [1]

(b) Impure copper is extracted from the ore. This copper is refined by electrolysis.

(i) Name;
the material used for the positive electrode (anode),

.....

the material used for the negative electrode (cathode),

.....

a suitable electrolyte.

..... [3]

(ii) Write an ionic equation for the reaction at the negative electrode.

..... [1]

(iii) One use of this pure copper is electrical conductors, another is to make alloys. Name the metal that is alloyed with copper to make brass.

..... [1]

(c) Two of the elements in chalcopyrite are the metal, copper, and the non-metal, sulphur. These have different properties. Copper is an excellent conductor of electricity and is malleable. Sulphur is a poor conductor and is not malleable, it is brittle. Explain, in terms of their structures, why this is so.

For Examiner's Use

difference in electrical conductivity

.....

..... [2]

difference in malleability

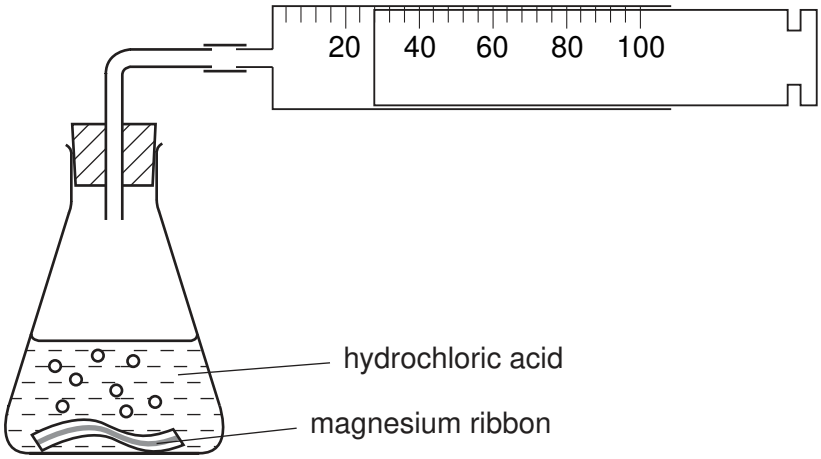
.....

..... [2]

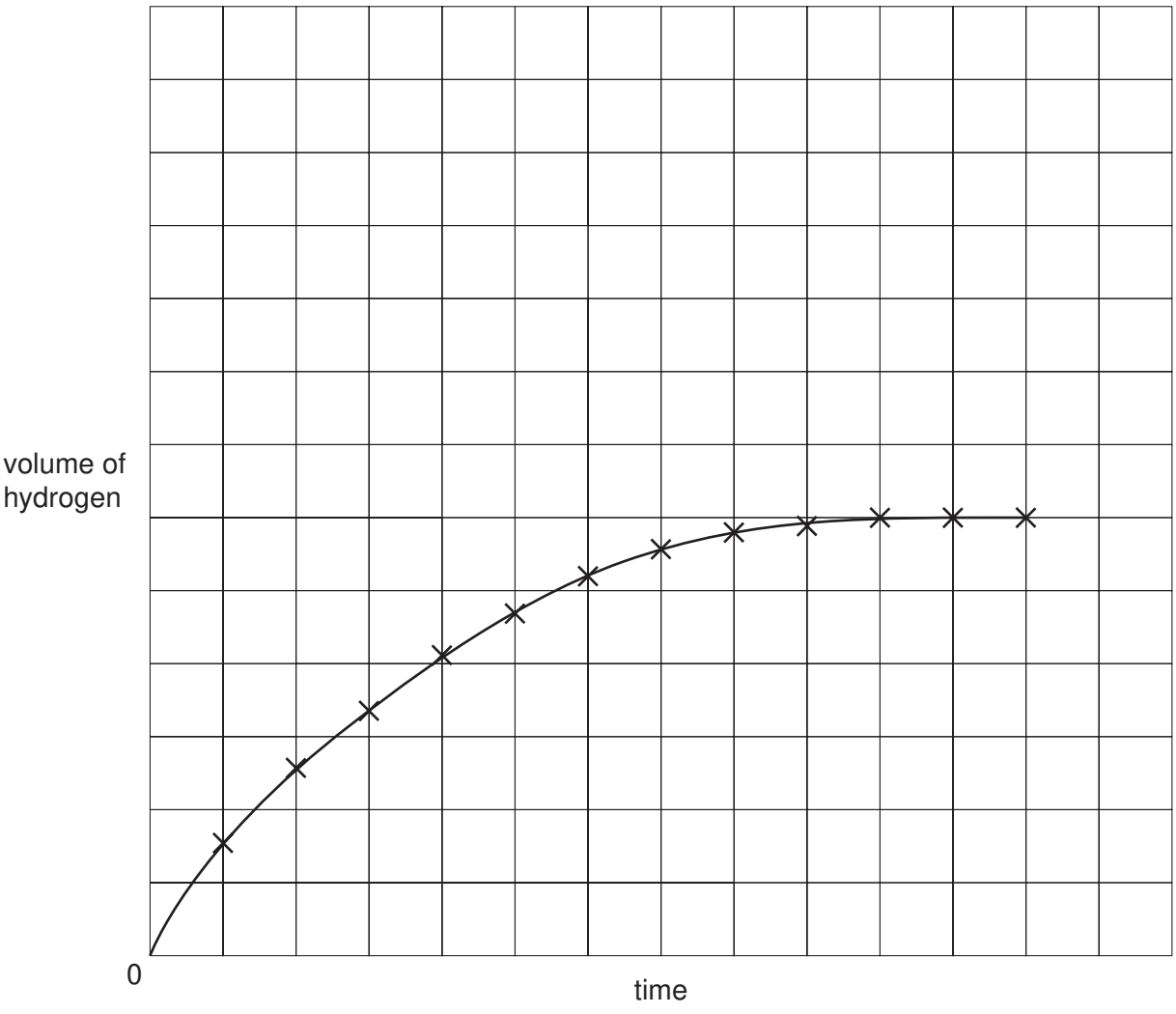
7 The rate of a reaction depends on concentration of reactants, temperature and possibly a catalyst or light.

For Examiner's Use

(a) A piece of magnesium ribbon was added to 100 cm^3 of 1.0 mol/dm^3 hydrochloric acid. The hydrogen evolved was collected in a gas syringe and its volume measured every 30 seconds.



In all the experiments mentioned in this question, the acid was in excess.
The results were plotted to give a graph.



For Examiner's Use

(i) The experiment was repeated. Two pieces of magnesium ribbon were added to 100 cm^3 of 1.0 mol/dm^3 hydrochloric acid. Sketch this graph on the same grid and label it X.

[2]

(ii) The experiment was repeated using one piece of magnesium ribbon and 100 cm^3 of 1.0 mol/dm^3 ethanoic acid. Describe how the **shape** of this graph would differ from the one given on the grid.

.....

..... [2]

(b) Reaction rate increases when concentration or temperature is increased.
Using the idea of reacting particles, explain why;

increasing concentration increases reaction rate,

.....

..... [2]

increasing temperature increases reaction rate.

.....

..... [2]

(c) The rate of a photochemical reaction is affected by light. A reaction, in plants, between carbon dioxide and water is photochemical.

(i) Name the **two** products of this reaction.

.....

..... [2]

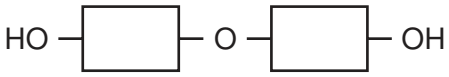
(ii) This reaction will only occur in the presence of light and another chemical. Name this chemical.

..... [1]

For Examiner's Use

8 The three types of food are carbohydrates, proteins and fats.

(a) Aqueous starch is hydrolysed to maltose by the enzyme amylase.
The formula of maltose is:



Starch is hydrolysed by dilute sulphuric acid to glucose.

(i) What is an enzyme?

.....

[1]

(ii) Draw the structure of starch.

[1]

(iii) Name the technique that would show that the products of these two hydrolyses are different.

.....

[1]

(b) Proteins have the same linkage as nylon but there is more than one monomer in the macromolecule.

(i) Draw the structure of a protein.

[2]

(ii) What class of compound is formed by the hydrolysis of proteins?

.....

[1]

For Examiner's Use

(c) Fats are esters. Some fats are saturated, others are unsaturated.

(i) Write the word equation for the preparation of the ester, propyl ethanoate.

..... [2]

(ii) Deduce the structural formula of this ester showing each individual bond.

[2]

(iii) How could you distinguish between these two fats?
Fat 1 has the formula

$CH_2 - CO_2 - C_{17}H_{33}$
|
$CH - CO_2 - C_{17}H_{33}$
|
$CH_2 - CO_2 - C_{17}H_{33}$

Fat 2 has the formula

$CH_2 - CO_2 - C_{17}H_{35}$
|
$CH - CO_2 - C_{17}H_{35}$
|
$CH_2 - CO_2 - C_{17}H_{35}$

test .....

result with fat 1 .....

result with fat 2 ..... [3]

(iv) Both of these fats are hydrolysed by boiling with aqueous sodium hydroxide. What type of compounds are formed?

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

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DATA SHEET
The Periodic Table of the Elements

Group																	
I	II										III	IV	V	VI	VII	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 Sulphur 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.).