Cambridge IGCSE

Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE NAME									
CENTRE NUMBER						CANDIDATE NUMBER				

CHEMISTRY **0620/43**

Paper 4 Theory (Extended) **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 12.
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.

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1 Substances can be classified as elements, compounds or mixtures.

State whether each of the following is an element, a compound or a mixture.

View solution

(a) brass ..... [1]

(b) gold ..... [1]

(c) butane ..... [1]

(d) air ..... [1]

[Total: 4]

View solution

2 **(a)** **(i)** Define the term *molecule*.

.....

..... [2]

(ii) Define the term *element*. View solution

.....

..... [1]

(b) The table shows the composition of four atoms or ions, **A**, **B**, **C** and **D**. View solution

	number of protons	number of neutrons	number of electrons
A	10	10	10
B	10	12	10
C	12	10	10
D	13	14	10

(i) What is the atomic number of **A**?

..... [1]

(ii) What is the nucleon number of **B**?

..... [1]

(iii) Which of **A**, **B**, **C** and **D** are isotopes of each other?

..... [1]

(iv) Which of **A**, **B**, **C** and **D** are atoms?

..... [1]

(v) Which of **A**, **B**, **C** and **D** are positive ions?

..... [1]

(c) Complete the table. View solution

	number of protons	number of electrons
Na		
S^{2-}		
Cl_2		

[3]

[Total: 11]

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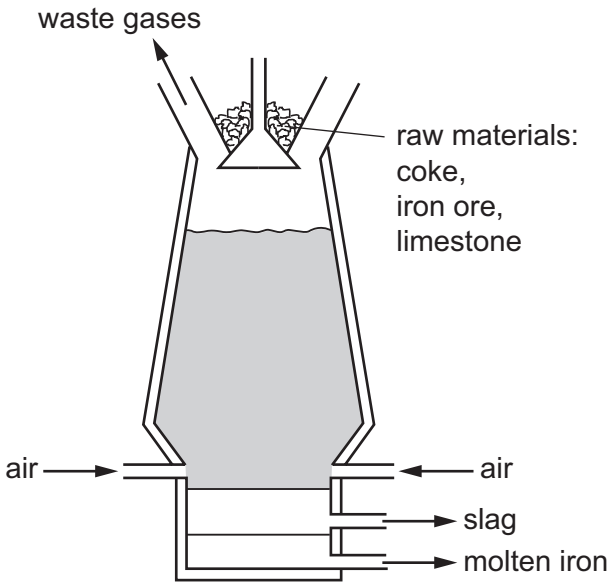
3 Iron is extracted from its ore using coke in a blast furnace.



(a) Name the ore of iron which is mainly iron(III) oxide.

View solution

..... [1]

(b) Describe the reactions occurring in the blast furnace.

View solution

In your answer, include

- **two** reasons for using coke in the blast furnace,
- a chemical equation for the reduction of iron(III) oxide,
- an explanation for using limestone in the blast furnace.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [6]

(c) (i) Describe the bonding in iron. Include a diagram in your answer.

View solution

.....

..... [3]

(ii) Use your diagram in **(c)(i)** to explain why iron is malleable.

View solution

.....

..... [2]

(iii) Iron containing a small amount of carbon is known as steel.

View solution

Explain why steel is less malleable than iron.

.....

..... [2]

(d) (i) When iron is added to dilute sulfuric acid, an aqueous solution of iron(II) sulfate is formed as one of the products.

View solution

Write a chemical equation for the reaction.

..... [1]

(ii) When iron(III) oxide is added to dilute sulfuric acid, an aqueous solution of iron(III) sulfate is formed as one of the products.

View solution

Write a chemical equation for the reaction.

..... [3]

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(e) Aqueous sodium hydroxide, aqueous potassium iodide and aqueous acidified potassium manganate(VII) are added to aqueous solutions of iron(II) sulfate and iron(III) sulfate.

View solution

- Iron(II) ions, Fe^{2+}, are reducing agents in aqueous solution.
- Iron(III) ions, Fe^{3+}, are oxidising agents in aqueous solution.

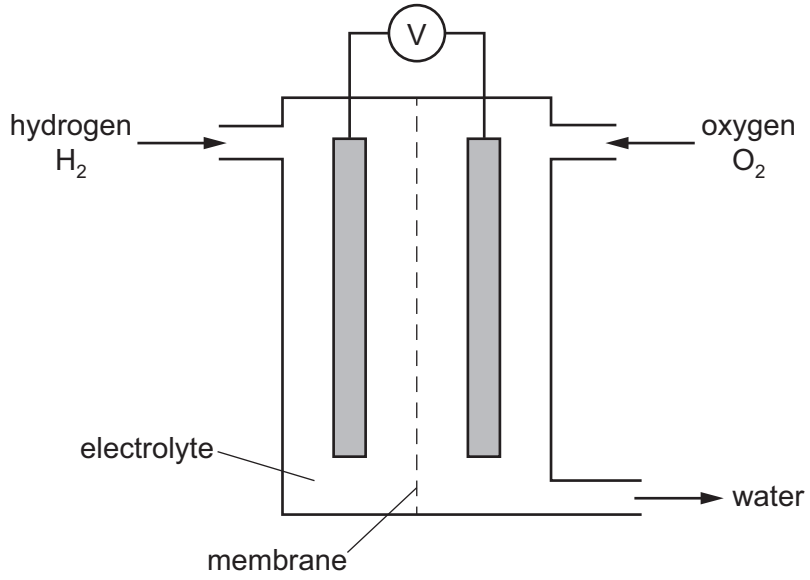
Complete the table.

reagent	observations with aqueous iron(II) sulfate	observations with aqueous iron(III) sulfate
aqueous sodium hydroxide	green precipitate	
aqueous potassium iodide		
aqueous acidified potassium manganate(VII)		no change

[4]

[Total: 22]

4 Hydrogen and oxygen react together in a hydrogen fuel cell. A hydrogen fuel cell is shown in the diagram.



(a) Name the process by which oxygen is obtained from air.

..... [1]

View solution

(b) (i) In a hydrogen fuel cell, the hydrogen molecules are converted into hydrogen ions, H^+, according to the ionic half-equation shown.

View solution

$$H_2 \rightarrow 2H^+ + 2e^-$$

What type of reaction does this ionic half-equation represent?

..... [1]

(ii) What **type** of substance reacts by donating hydrogen ions, H^+?

..... [1]

(c) Write a chemical equation for the overall reaction that occurs in a hydrogen fuel cell. View solution

..... [1]

(d) Hydrogen fuel cells are being developed as alternatives to petrol engines in cars.

View solution

(i) Give **one** advantage of hydrogen fuel cells compared to petrol engines.

..... [1]

(ii) Give **one** disadvantage of hydrogen fuel cells compared to petrol engines.

..... [1]

(e) Some fuel cells use ethanol, C_2H_5OH, instead of hydrogen. Carbon dioxide and water are products of the reaction in an ethanol fuel cell.

(i) Write a chemical equation for the overall reaction occurring in an ethanol fuel cell.

View solution

..... [2]

(ii) State an environmental problem caused by the release of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.

..... [1]

(iii) Name the process by which ethanol can be manufactured from a renewable resource.

..... [1]

(f) Name the process occurring when electrical energy is used to break down an ionic compound.

..... [1]

[Total: 11]

View solution

5 (a) (i) Name the products formed when sodium nitrate is heated.

..... [2]

(ii) When copper(II) nitrate, $Cu(NO_3)_2$, undergoes thermal decomposition, three products are formed. One of the products is nitrogen dioxide, NO_2.

Write a chemical equation for the thermal decomposition of copper(II) nitrate.

View solution

..... [2]

(b) The chemical equation shows the equilibrium between dinitrogen tetroxide (N_2O_4, a colourless gas) and nitrogen dioxide (NO_2, a brown gas).

View solution

$$N_2O_4(g) \rightleftharpoons 2NO_2(g)$$

colourless brown

A mixture of dinitrogen tetroxide and nitrogen dioxide is allowed to reach equilibrium in a closed gas syringe.

(i) In chemistry, what is meant by the term *equilibrium*?

.....

.....

..... [2]

(ii) If the equilibrium mixture is heated at constant pressure, a darker brown colour is seen inside the gas syringe.

What does this information indicate about the decomposition of dinitrogen tetroxide? Explain your answer in terms of the position of the equilibrium.

View solution

.....

.....

..... [2]

(iii) Suggest what you would see if the pressure on the equilibrium mixture were increased at constant temperature.
Explain your answer in terms of the position of the equilibrium.

View solution

.....

.....

..... [2]

[Total: 10]

6 **(a)** Alkanes and alkenes are two homologous series of hydrocarbons.

View solution

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

..... [1]

(ii) What is the general formula of the homologous series of

alkanes, ...

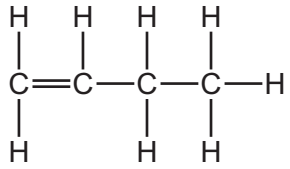
alkenes? .....
[2]

(iii) Other than having a general formula, state **two** characteristics of a homologous series.

1 .....

2 .....
[2]

(iv) The structure of an alkene molecule with the molecular formula C_4H_8 is shown.



Draw the structure of a different alkene molecule with the molecular formula C_4H_8. Show all of the atoms and all of the bonds.

[1]

(v) What term describes molecules with the same molecular formula but different structural formulae?

..... [1]

(b) 25 cm^3 of a gaseous hydrocarbon, C_xH_y, were burnt in 150 cm^3 of oxygen. This was an excess of oxygen.

After cooling, the volume of the gases remaining was 100 cm^3. This consisted of 75 cm^3 of carbon dioxide and 25 cm^3 of unreacted oxygen. The water that was produced in the reaction was liquid.

View solution

All volumes were measured at the same temperature and pressure.

(i) What is meant by an *excess* of oxygen?

..... [1]

(ii) What was the volume of oxygen that reacted with the hydrocarbon?

..... cm^3 [1]

(iii) Complete the table to show the smallest whole number ratio of volumes.

	volume of hydrocarbon reacted	:	volume of oxygen reacted	:	volume of carbon dioxide produced
smallest whole number ratio of volumes		:		:	

[1]

(iv) Use your answer to **(b)(iii)** to balance the chemical equation. Deduce the formula of the hydrocarbon.

$$C_xH_y(g) + ...O_2(g) \rightarrow .....CO_2(g) + ...H_2O(l)$$

formula of the hydrocarbon = ... [2]

[Total: 12]

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7 **(a)** Carbon and silicon are elements in Group IV of the Periodic Table.
Carbon dioxide from the air moves into green plants and is converted into carbohydrates.

View solution

(i) Name the process by which carbon dioxide molecules move through the air into green plants.

..... [1]

(ii) Explain why silicon(IV) oxide **cannot** move through the air in the same way that carbon dioxide can.

..... [1]

(iii) Name the process by which carbon dioxide is converted into glucose, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, in green plants. Give **two** conditions required for this process to occur. Write a chemical equation for the reaction which occurs.

name of process .....

condition 1 .....

condition 2 .....

chemical equation .....

[5]

(b) Starch is a natural polymer made from glucose.

View solution

(i) What type of polymerisation occurs when glucose is converted into starch?

..... [1]

(ii) What type of reaction occurs when starch is converted into glucose?

View solution

..... [1]

(iii) Starch can be represented as shown.

View solution



Complete the diagram below to represent the structure of the glucose monomer.



[1]

[Total: 10]

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The Periodic Table of Elements

Group																	
I	II											III	IV	V	VI	VII	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 –		

Key

atomic number
atomic symbol
name
relative atomic mass

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.).