Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

CANDIDATE NAME									
CENTRE NUMBER						CANDIDATE NUMBER				

CHEMISTRY **0620/43**

Paper 4 Theory (Extended) **October/November 2021**

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 **16** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

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1 A list of substances is shown.

ammonia
bauxite
carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide
ethanol
hematite
oxygen
sodium chloride
sulfur dioxide

Answer the questions using the list of substances.

Each substance may be used once, more than once or not at all.

State which substance is:

View solution

(a) an element ..... [1]

(b) an ore of aluminium ..... [1]

(c) a gas that causes acid rain ..... [1]

(d) used as a fuel ..... [1]

(e) an ionic compound ..... [1]

(f) produced in the Haber process ..... [1]

(g) a product of respiration ..... [1]

(h) a toxic product of the incomplete combustion of hydrocarbons

View solution

..... [1]

(i) a gas produced in the test for nitrate ions. ..... [1]

[Total: 9]

View solution

2 This question is about electrolysis.

(a) State the meaning of the term *electrolyte*.

View solution

.....

..... [2]

(b) The table gives information about the electrolysis of two electrolytes. Carbon (graphite) electrodes are used in each experiment.

(i) Complete the table to show the observations and products of electrolysis.

View solution

	positive electrode (anode)		negative electrode (cathode)	
electrolyte	observations	name of product	observations	name of product
aqueous copper(II) sulfate	colourless bubbles			
concentrated aqueous sodium bromide			colourless bubbles	hydrogen

[5]

(ii) Hydrogen is produced at the negative electrode (cathode) during the electrolysis of concentrated aqueous sodium bromide.

Write the ionic half-equation for this reaction.

View solution

..... [2]

(iii) State **two** reasons why carbon (graphite) is suitable to use as an electrode.

View solution

1 .....

2 .....

[2]

(iv) Name the particle responsible for the conduction of electricity in the metal wires used in a circuit.

..... [1]

[Total: 12]

View solution

3 Lead is a metallic element in Group IV. One of the ores of lead is galena, which is an impure form of lead(II) sulfide, PbS.

Lead also occurs in the ore cerussite, which contains lead(II) carbonate, $PbCO_3$.

(a) Calculate the relative formula mass, M_r, of $PbCO_3$.

View solution

M_r of $PbCO_3$ = ... [1]

(b) The M_r of PbS is 239.

View solution

Calculate the percentage of lead by mass in PbS.

percentage of lead by mass in PbS = ... [1]

(c) The percentage of lead by mass in $PbCO_3$ is 77.5%.

View solution

Use this information and your answer to **(b)** to suggest whether it would be better to extract lead from $PbCO_3$ or PbS.

Give a reason for your answer.

.....

..... [1]

(d) When lead(II) carbonate is heated it decomposes into lead(II) oxide, PbO, and carbon dioxide.

Write a chemical equation for this reaction.

View solution

..... [1]

(e) Lead(II) carbonate reacts with dilute nitric acid. One of the products is aqueous lead(II) nitrate, $Pb(NO_3)_2$.

Write a chemical equation for this reaction.

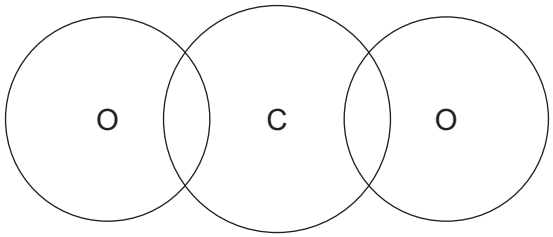
View solution

..... [2]

(f) Lead(II) oxide and carbon dioxide are oxides of Group IV elements.

View solution

(i) Complete the diagram to show the electron arrangement in one molecule of CO_2. Show only the outer electrons.



[2]

View solution

(ii) The melting points of lead(II) oxide and carbon dioxide are shown.

	melting point / °C
lead(II) oxide	886
carbon dioxide	–56

Use your knowledge of structure and bonding to explain why lead(II) oxide has a much higher melting point than carbon dioxide.

Your answer should refer to:

- the types of particles involved
- the relative strength of the forces of attraction between the particles.

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

(g) Part of the reactivity series is shown.

View solution

magnesium — most reactive

lead

copper — least reactive

Aqueous lead(II) nitrate contains Pb^{2+} ions.

Two experiments are carried out.

In Experiment 1, magnesium is added to aqueous lead(II) nitrate.

In Experiment 2, copper is added to aqueous lead(II) nitrate.

Write an ionic equation for any reaction that occurs in each experiment. If no reaction occurs write 'no reaction'.

Experiment 1 .....

Experiment 2 .....

[2]

(h) When lead(II) nitrate is heated it decomposes to produce the same gaseous products as when copper(II) nitrate is heated.

View solution

(i) One of the gaseous products is oxygen.

Describe a test for oxygen.

test .....

observations .....

[2]

(ii) Name the other gaseous product.

..... [1]

[Total: 16]

View solution

4 Carbon is an important element.

(a) Carbon exists as the isotopes $^{12}_{6}C$ and $^{13}_{6}C$.

View solution

Complete the table.

isotope	number of protons in one atom	number of electrons in one atom	number of neutrons in one atom
$^{12}_{6}C$			
$^{13}_{6}C$			

[2]

(b) Name **two** forms of the element carbon which have giant covalent structures.

View solution

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

(c) The Avogadro constant is the number of particles in 1 mole.

View solution

The numerical value of the Avogadro constant is 6.02×10^{23}.

(i) Calculate the number of molecules in 22.0 g of carbon dioxide, CO_2.

..... molecules [2]

(ii) Calculate the number of molecules in 6.00 dm^3 of carbon dioxide gas at room temperature and pressure.

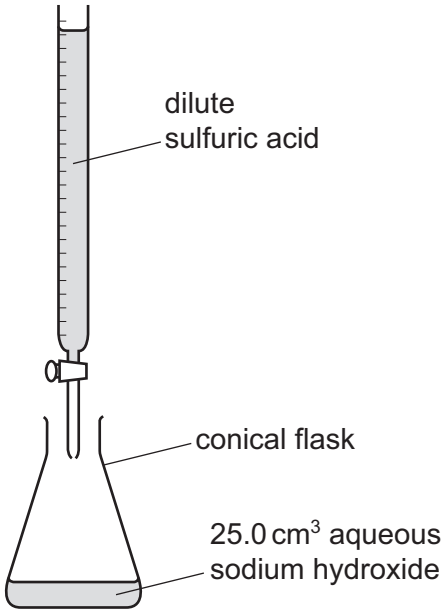
View solution

..... molecules [1]

[Total: 6]

5 **(a)** Dilute sulfuric acid and aqueous sodium hydroxide can be used to prepare sodium sulfate crystals using a method that involves titration.

View solution



(i) Suggest why universal indicator is **not** suitable for this titration.

..... [1]

(ii) Name an indicator that can be used in this titration.

..... [1]

20.0 cm^3 of dilute sulfuric acid neutralises 25.0 cm^3 of 1.00 mol/dm^3 aqueous sodium hydroxide. At the end of the titration the conical flask contains aqueous sodium sulfate with the dissolved indicator as an impurity.

(b) Describe how to prepare a **pure** sample of sodium sulfate crystals from the original solutions of dilute sulfuric acid and aqueous sodium hydroxide of the same concentrations.

View solution

You are not required to give details of how to carry out the titration.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [5]

(c) Sodium hydrogensulfate, $NaHSO_4$, dissolves in water to produce an aqueous solution, **X**, containing Na^+, H^+ and SO_4^{2-} ions.

View solution

State the observations when the following tests are done.

(i) A flame test is carried out on **X**.

..... [1]

(ii) Copper(II) oxide is warmed with an excess of **X**.

View solution

.....

..... [2]

(iii) Acidified aqueous barium nitrate is added to **X**.

..... [1]

[Total: 11]

View solution

6 A student investigates the decomposition of hydrogen peroxide in the presence of a catalyst of manganese(IV) oxide.

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

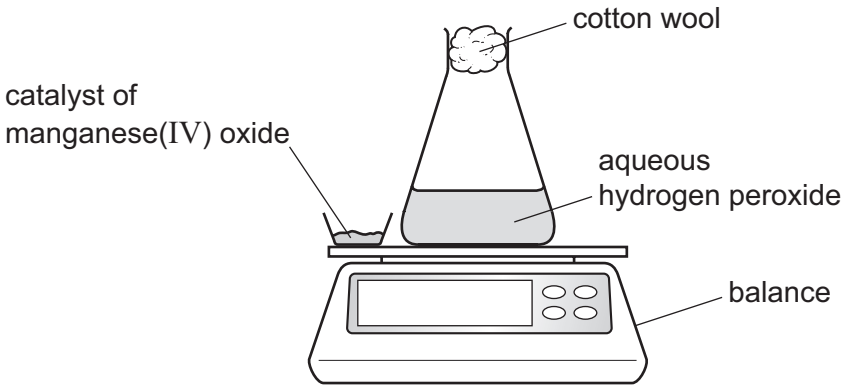
View solution

(a) State the meaning of the term *catalyst*.

.....

..... [2]

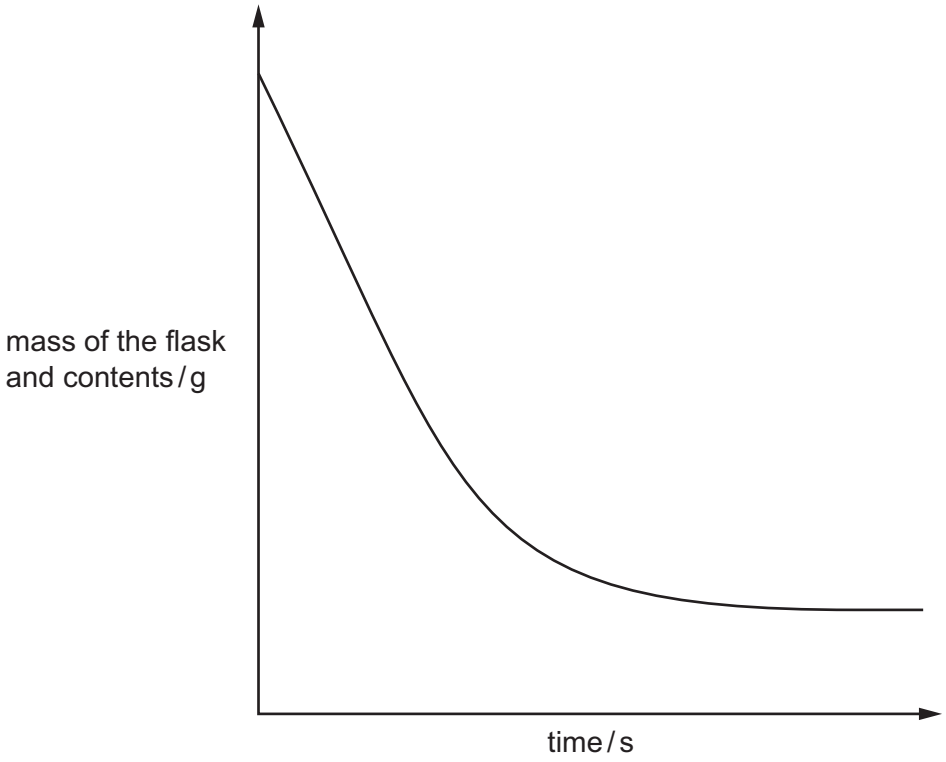
(b) The diagram shows the equipment the student uses.



The student uses this method:

- the catalyst is added to the aqueous hydrogen peroxide
- the stop-clock is started
- the mass of the flask and contents is recorded at regular time intervals.

A graph of the mass of the flask and contents against time is shown.



(i) Suggest why the mass of the flask and contents decreases as time increases.

View solution

.....

[1]

(ii) Describe what happens to the rate of the reaction as time increases.

View solution

.....

.....

[2]

(c) The student repeats the experiment at a higher temperature. All other conditions stay the same. The rate of reaction increases.

(i) Explain, in terms of collisions between particles, why the rate of reaction increases at a higher temperature.

.....

.....

.....

.....

[3]

(ii) Draw a line on the graph in **(b)** for the experiment at a higher temperature. [2]

View solution

[Total: 10]

7 **(a)** Ethanol is a member of the homologous series of alcohols.

View solution

Give **two** characteristics of members of a homologous series.

1 .....

2 .....

[2]

View solution

(b) Ethanol can be manufactured from ethene.

Ethene can be made from long chain hydrocarbons such as decane, $C_{10}H_{22}$.

Ethene is then converted into ethanol.

(i) Name the process used to obtain ethene from long chain hydrocarbons such as decane, $C_{10}H_{22}$.

..... [1]

(ii) Complete the chemical equation to show the formation of ethene from decane, $C_{10}H_{22}$.

$$C_{10}H_{22} \rightarrow C_4H_8 + \text{.....} + \text{.....}$$ [2]

(iii) Write the chemical equation for the conversion of ethene into ethanol.

..... [1]

(iv) Name the type of reaction occurring when ethene is converted into ethanol.

..... [1]

(v) Give **one** condition for the reaction in which ethene is converted into ethanol.

..... [1]

(c) Ethanol can also be produced by fermentation of carbohydrates such as glucose.

Give **two** advantages of manufacturing ethanol by fermentation compared to manufacturing ethanol from ethene.

1 .....

2 .....

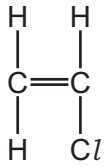
[2]

View solution

(d) (i) Under certain conditions ethene can react with chlorine to produce chloroethene.

View solution

The structure of chloroethene is shown.



The equation for the chemical reaction is shown.

$$C_2H_4 + Cl_2 \rightarrow C_2H_3Cl + HCl$$

State the type of chemical reaction between ethene and chlorine that this equation shows.

..... [1]

(ii) Chloroethene monomers can be converted into a polymer called poly(chloroethene).

View solution

State the type of polymerisation that produces poly(chloroethene) from chloroethene.

..... [1]

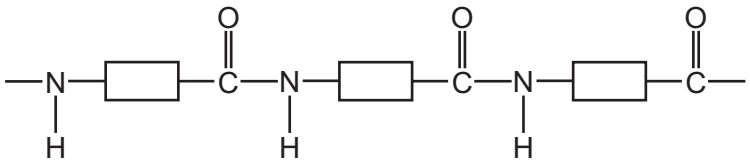
(iii) Draw a section of the poly(chloroethene) molecule made from **two** monomer molecules.

View solution

[2]

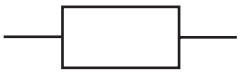
(e) The structure of part of a polymer is shown.

View solution



This polymer is made from one type of monomer only.

Complete the diagram to show the structure of the monomer used to produce this polymer.
Show all of the atoms and all of the bonds in the functional groups.



[2]

[Total: 16]

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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.).