Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

CANDIDATE NAME									
CENTRE NUMBER						CANDIDATE NUMBER				

CHEMISTRY **0620/41**

Paper 4 Theory (Extended) **October/November 2023**

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.

© UCLES 2023

1 A list of gases is shown.

ammonia
carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide
ethene
fluorine
oxygen
sulfur dioxide
xenon

Answer the following questions using only the gases from the list.
Each gas may be used once, more than once or not at all.

Give the name of the gas that:

(a) causes acid rain View solution

..... [1]

(b) forms an alkaline solution when dissolved in water View solution

..... [1]

(c) is inert View solution

..... [1]

(d) is a product of photosynthesis View solution

..... [1]

(e) can form a polymer View solution

..... [1]

(f) is produced in the test for nitrate ions.

..... [1]

[Total: 6]

View solution

2 Boron and aluminium are Group III elements.

(a) Boron has only two naturally occurring isotopes, ^{10}B and ^{11}B.

Complete Table 2.1 to show the numbers of protons, neutrons and electrons in an atom of ^{11}B.

View solution

Table 2.1

number of protons	number of neutrons	number of electrons

[2]

View solution

(b) The relative atomic mass of boron to one decimal place is 10.8.

(i) Determine the relative abundance of ^{10}B present in boron. Give your answer as a percentage.

..... % [1]

(ii) Use the relative atomic mass of boron to calculate the number of atoms in 0.540 g of boron. Give your answer in standard form.

View solution

number of atoms = ... [2]

(c) Aluminium is extracted from its purified ore as shown in Fig. 2.1.

View solution

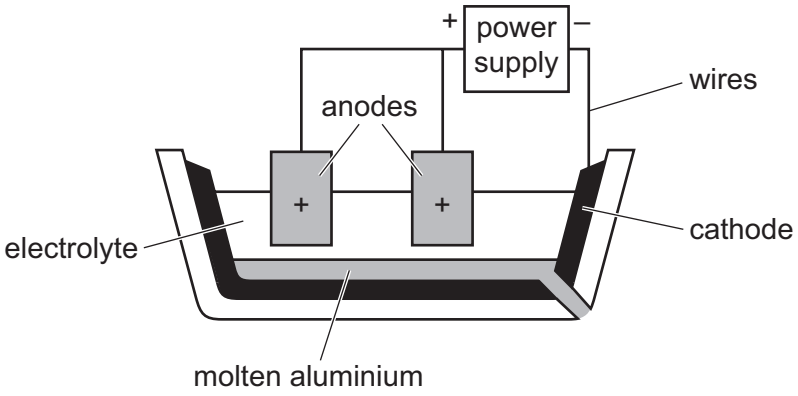

Fig. 2.1

(i) Name the ore of aluminium.

..... [1]

(ii) The electrolyte contains aluminium oxide and one other substance.

View solution

Name the other substance and explain why it is used.

name .....

explanation .....

.....

[2]

(iii) Write the ionic half-equation for the reaction at the cathode.

View solution

..... [2]

(iv) Explain why the anodes need frequent replacement.

View solution

.....

..... [2]

(d) State **two** physical properties of aluminium that make it suitable for use in overhead electrical cables.

1 .....

2 .....

[2]

View solution

(e) Explain the apparent unreactivity of aluminium.

.....

..... [2]

(f) Aluminium reacts with fluorine to form aluminium fluoride, AlF_3, an ionic compound.

View solution

(i) Write the symbol equation for this reaction.

..... [2]

(ii) Complete Fig. 2.2 to show the electronic configuration of one aluminium ion and one fluoride ion.
Show the charges on the ions.

View solution

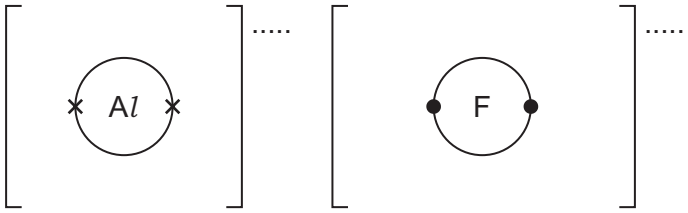

Fig. 2.2

[3]

[Total: 21]

3 Order of reactivity can be determined by displacement reactions.

(a) A student investigates the reactivities of four metals by carrying out a series of experiments.

Each of the metals lead, manganese, silver and zinc are added separately to aqueous metal nitrates of the other metals.

View solution

(i) Table 3.1 shows some of the results.

Table 3.1

aqueous solution	lead Pb	manganese Mn	silver Ag	zinc Zn
lead(II) nitrate		✓		
manganese(II) nitrate				
silver nitrate	✓	✓		✓
zinc nitrate	✗	✗		

key

✓ = displacement reaction occurs

✗ = displacement reaction does not occur

Complete Table 3.1 and place the four metals in their order of reactivity with the most reactive first.

1 ..... most reactive

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

[3]

(ii) Suggest why the metal nitrates and not the metal sulfates of these four metals are used as the aqueous solutions.

..... [1]

(iii) Write the symbol equation for the reaction between zinc and silver nitrate.

..... [2]

(b) The reactivity of Group VII elements can be investigated experimentally.

View solution

A student bubbles chlorine gas into a test-tube containing aqueous potassium bromide.

(i) Describe the colour change seen in the test-tube.

from ..... to ..... [2]

(ii) Complete the ionic equation for this reaction.

View solution

Include state symbols.

..... + ...Br^-(aq) → ..... + ... [3]

(iii) The reactivity trend seen in C*l*, Br and I applies to all the elements in Group VII.

View solution

Use the Periodic Table to identify the Group VII element which **cannot** displace any other Group VII elements.

..... [1]

[Total: 12]

4 Aqueous hydrogen peroxide, H_2O_2, slowly forms water and oxygen at room temperature and pressure, r.t.p. This reaction is catalysed by manganese(IV) oxide.

The equation is shown.

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

View solution

(a) State the test for oxygen gas.

test .....

observations .....

[1]

(b) A student investigates the rate of formation of oxygen gas when manganese(IV) oxide is added to aqueous hydrogen peroxide.

The volume of oxygen gas formed is measured at regular time intervals at r.t.p. The results are plotted onto the graph in Fig. 4.1.

View solution

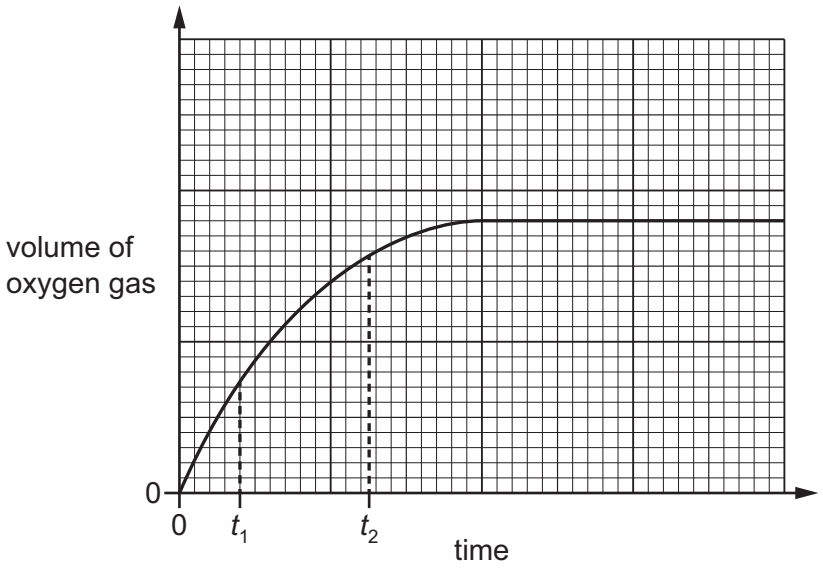

Fig. 4.1

(i) State how the graph in Fig. 4.1 shows the rate of reaction at time t_2, is lower than at time t_1.

..... [1]

(ii) Explain, using collision theory, why the rate of reaction at time t_2 is lower than at time t_1.

.....

.....

..... [2]

(iii) On Fig. 4.1, sketch the graph obtained when the experiment is repeated using aqueous hydrogen peroxide at a higher temperature. All other conditions remain the same. [2]

© UCLES 2023

(c) Manganese(IV) oxide is added to 20 cm^3 of aqueous hydrogen peroxide. The total volume of oxygen gas produced is 72 cm^3 at r.t.p.

View solution

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

Calculate the concentration of the aqueous hydrogen peroxide in g / dm^3 using the following steps.

- Calculate the number of moles of oxygen gas produced.

..... mol

- Determine the number of moles of hydrogen peroxide which reacts.

..... mol

- Calculate the concentration of aqueous hydrogen peroxide in mol / dm^3.

..... mol / dm^3

- Calculate the concentration of aqueous hydrogen peroxide in g / dm^3.

..... g / dm^3
[5]

(d) Suggest the identity of one **other** metal oxide which also catalyses this reaction.

..... [1]

[Total: 12]

View solution

5 Methane reacts with steam to produce hydrogen gas.

$$CH_4(g) + H_2O(g) \rightleftharpoons CO(g) + 3H_2(g) \qquad \Delta H = +200\,kJ/mol$$

The reaction takes place at 1000 °C and 100 kPa pressure.

(a) The reaction is reversible and reaches an equilibrium in a closed system.

View solution

State **two** features of an equilibrium.

1 .....

2 .....

[2]

(b) State and explain, in terms of equilibrium, what happens to the concentration of hydrogen when:

(i) the pressure is increased

View solution

.....

..... [2]

(ii) the temperature is increased

View solution

.....

..... [2]

(iii) a catalyst is used.

View solution

.....

..... [2]

(c) Methane is a greenhouse gas which contributes to global warming.

View solution

(i) Name a greenhouse gas found in clean, dry air.

..... [1]

(ii) Explain, in terms of thermal energy, how greenhouse gases cause global warming.

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

View solution [Total: 12]

6 Ethanol is manufactured by **two** methods:

method 1 fermentation of aqueous glucose

method 2 catalytic addition of steam to an alkene.

(a) Method 1 takes place at room temperature and pressure.

View solution

State **two** other conditions needed in method 1.

1 .....

2 .....

[2]

(b) (i) State the typical temperature and pressure used in method 2.

View solution

temperature ..... °C

pressure ..... kPa

[2]

(ii) Name the alkene used in method 2.

View solution

..... [1]

(iii) State why the reaction in method 2 is referred to as an addition reaction.

View solution

..... [1]

(c) The catalyst in method 2 is phosphoric acid, H_3PO_4. Dilute phosphoric acid is a weak acid which contains phosphate ions, PO_4^{3-}.

(i) State what is meant by the term acid.

View solution

..... [1]

(ii) State the meaning of weak in the term weak acid.

View solution

..... [1]

(iii) Determine the oxidation number of phosphorus in the PO_4^{3-} ion.

View solution

Show your working.

oxidation number = ... [2]

(d) Give **one** advantage of each method of production of ethanol.

method 1 .....

method 2 .....

View solution [2]

(e) Ethanol can be converted to ethanoic acid by reacting it with an acidified oxidising agent.

View solution

(i) Name the acidified oxidising agent.

..... [1]

(ii) State, in terms of redox, what type of reagent ethanol is in this reaction. View solution

..... [1]

(f) Ethanoic acid reacts with calcium to form a salt and one other product.

View solution

(i) Name the salt.

..... [1]

(ii) Write the formula of the salt. View solution

..... [1]

(iii) Identify the other product.

..... [1]

[Total: 17]

View solution

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the Cambridge Assessment International Education Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at www.cambridgeinternational.org after the live examination series.

Cambridge Assessment International Education is part of Cambridge Assessment. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is a department of the University of Cambridge.

© UCLES 2023

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 –	113 Nh nihonium –	114 Fl flerovium –	115 Mc moscovium –	116 Lv livermorium –	117 Ts tennessine –	118 Og oganesson –

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.).