UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CHEMISTRY 0620/03 Paper 3 (Extended) May/June 2005 1 hour 15 minutes Candidates answer on the Question Paper. No Additional Materials required. Candidate Name Centre Candidate Number 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. You may use a pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working. For Examiner's Use WRITE IN THE BOXES PROVIDED ON THE QUESTION PAPER 1 DO NOT WRITE IN THE BARCODE. 2 DO NOT WRITE IN THE GREY AREAS BETWEEN THE PAGES. Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid. 3 You may use a calculator. 4 5 Answer all questions. 6 The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part questions. **Total** A copy of the Periodic Table is printed on page 16.

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

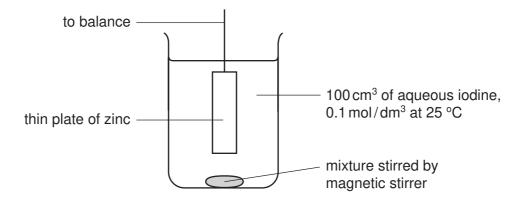


1	Thre	ee o	f the halogens in Group VII are:	
			chlorine bromine iodine	
	(a)	(i)	How does their colour change down the Group?	
				1]
		(ii)	How does their physical state (solid, liquid or gas) change down the Group?	
			[1]
		(iii)	Predict the colour and physical state of fluorine.	
			colour	
				2]
				•
	(b)		scribe how you could distinguish between aqueous potassium bromide and aqueouassium iodide.	sL
		test		
		resi	ult with bromide	
		resi	ult with iodide[3	3]
	(c)		15 moles of iodine react with 0.045 moles of chlorine to form 0.030 moles of a sing duct. Complete the equation.	le
		I ₂	+ Cl ₂	[2]
	(d)		ces of chlorine can be separated from bromine vapour by diffusion. ich gas would diffuse the faster and why?	
			[2]

2 The following apparatus was used to measure the rate of the reaction between zinc and iodine.

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[3]



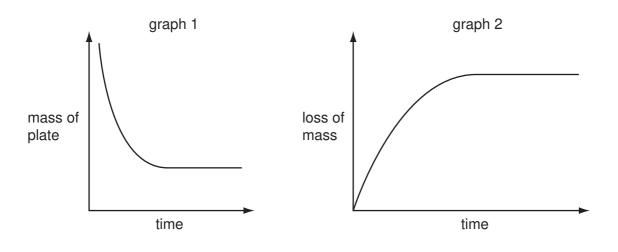
The mass of the zinc plate was measured every minute until the reaction was complete.

(a)	Write an ionic equation for the redox reaction that occurred between zinc atoms and iodine molecules.
	[2]
(b)	Describe how you could show by adding aqueous sodium hydroxide and aqueous ammonia that a solution contained zinc ions.
	result with sodium hydroxide
	excess sodium hydroxide
	result with aqueous ammonia

excess aqueous ammonia

(c) From the results of this experiment two graphs were plotted.

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(i) Which reagent iodine or zinc was	n excess? Give a reason for your choice
--------------------------------------	---

[1]

(ii) Describe how the shape of graph 1 would change if 100cm³ of 0.05 mol/dm³ iodine had been used.

[2]

(iii) On graph 2, sketch the shape if the reaction had been carried out using 100 cm³ of 0.1 mol/dm³ iodine at 35 °C instead of at 25 °C. [2]

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		Note the Korean chemist has discovered a cure for smelly socks. Small particles of silver are d to a polymer, poly(propene), and this is woven into the socks.	For Examiner's Use
(a)	(i)	Give the structural formula of the monomer.	
		[1]	
	(ii)	Draw the structural formula of the polymer.	
		121	
	(iii)	[2] Suggest which one, monomer or polymer, will react with aqueous bromine and why?	
		[2]	
(b)	То	show that the polymer contains silver the following test was carried out.	
	silv	e polymer fibres were chopped into small pieces and warmed with nitric acid. The er atoms were oxidised to silver(I) ions. The mixture was filtered. Aqueous sodium oride was added to the filtrate and a white precipitate formed.	
	(i)	Why was the mixture filtered?	
		[1]	
	(ii)	Explain why the change of silver atoms to silver ions is oxidation.	
		[1]	
	(iii)	Give the name of the white precipitate.	
		[1]	

3

(c)	to b	e unpleasant smell is caused by carboxylic acids. Bacteria cause the fats on the skin be hydrolysed to these acids. Silver kills the bacteria and prevents the hydrolysis of fats.									
	(i)	Fats are esters. Give the name and structural formula of an ester.									
		name	[1]								
		structural formula									
			- 4 -								
			[1]								
	(ii)	Complete the word equation. Ester + water → carboxylic acid +	[1]								
(d)	Pro	panoic acid is a weak acid.									
	(i)	The following equation represents its reaction with ammonia.									
		$CH_3-CH_2-COOH + NH_3 \longrightarrow CH_3-CH_2-COO^- + NH_4^+$									
		Explain why propanoic acid behaves as an acid and ammonia as a base.									
			[3]								
	(ii)	Explain the expression weak acid.									
			[1]								

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of these	sbad caverns in New Mexico are very large underground caves. Although the walls caves are coated with gypsum (hydrated calcium sulphate), the caves have been limestone.									
(a) It is I	s believed that the caves were formed by sulphuric acid reacting with the limestone.									
(i)	Complete the word equation.									
	calcium + sulphuric → calcium + + + carbonate acid sulphate [1]									
. ,	Describe how you could test the water entering the cave to show that it contained sulphate ions.									
	test									
	result[2]									
(iii) How could you show that the water entering the cave has a high concentra hydrogen ions?										
	[1]									
	rogen sulphide gas which was escaping from nearby petroleum deposits was being ised to sulphuric acid.									
(i)	Complete the equation for this reaction forming sulphuric acid.									
	$H_2S + O_2 \longrightarrow$ [2]									
	Explain why all the hydrogen sulphide should be removed from the petroleum before it is used as a fuel.									
1										
	[1]									

4

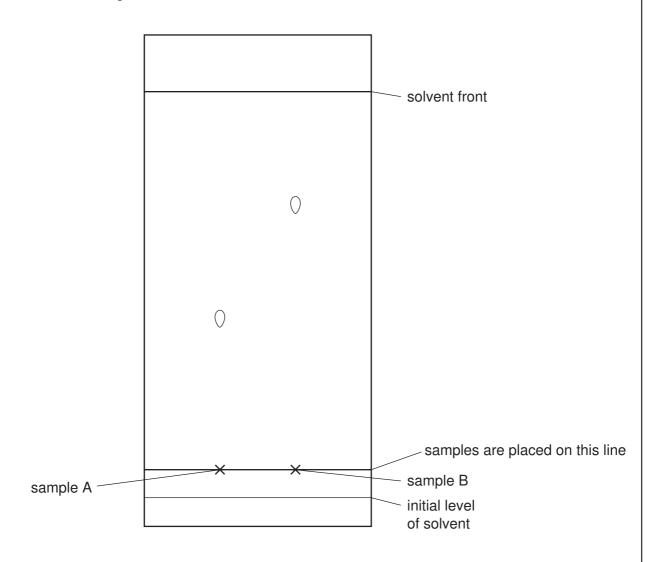
	(iii)		ency electrons in one molecule
		of the covalent compound hydrogen sulphide. Use o to represent an electron from a sulphur atom.	
		Use x to represent an electron from a hydrogen ator	
			[2]
(c)		Ilphuric acid is manufactured by the Contact Process Iphur trioxide by oxygen.	. Sulphur dioxide is oxidised to
	Suit	ipriur trioxide by oxygen.	
		000	
		$2SO_2 + O_2 \longrightarrow 2SO_2$	93
	(i)	Name the catalyst used in this reaction.	
			[1]
	(ii)	What temperature is used for this reaction?	
			[1]
			[1]
	(iii)	Describe how sulphur trioxide is changed into sulph	uric acid.
			[2]
(d)		psum is hydrated calcium sulphate, CaSO ₄ .xH ₂ O. It	contains 20.9% water by mass.
	Cal	alculate x.	
	M _r :	: CaSO ₄ , 136; H ₂ O, 18.	
	70 ·	1 a of CoSO =	molos
	19.	.1g of CaSO ₄ =	moles
	20.9	.9 g of H ₂ O =	moles
	x =	_	[3]
	Λ =		[0]

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Enzymes are biological catalysts. They are used both in research laboratories and in 5 industry.

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(a) Enzymes called proteases can hydrolyse proteins to amino acids. The amino acids can be separated and identified by chromatography. The diagram below shows a typical chromatogram.



(i) The R_f value of a sample = distance travelled by sample distance travelled by solvent front

Some R_f values for amino acids are:

glutamic acid = 0.4glycine = 0.5

alanine = 0.7 leucine = 0.9

Identify the two amino acids on the chromatogram.

B is [2] A is

(ii) Explain why the chromatogram must be exposed to a locating agent before $R_{\rm f}$ values can be measured.

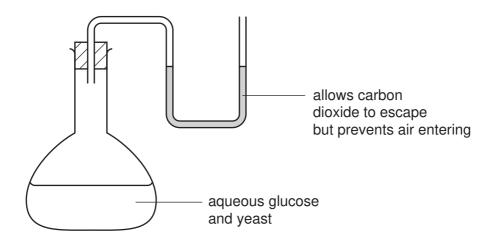
[1]

(i	ii) Measuring $R_{\rm f}$ values is one way of identifying amino acids on a chromatogram Suggest another.	For Examiner's Use
	[1]	
(i	v) The synthetic polymer, nylon, has the same linkage as proteins. Draw the structura formula of nylon.	I
	[3]	
	Enzymes called carbohydrases can hydrolyse complex carbohydrates to simple sugars which can be represented as HO — OH. Draw the structure of a complex	
	carbohydrate.	
	[2]	

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(c) Fermentation can be carried out in the apparatus drawn below. After a few days the reaction stops. It has produced a 12% aqueous solution of ethanol.

For Examiner's Use



(i) Complete the equation.

$C_6H_{12}O_6$	→	+	
glucose	ethanol	carbon dioxide	[2]

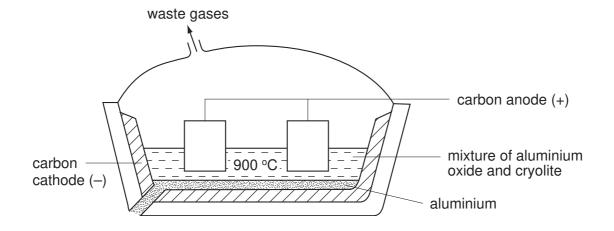
- (ii) Zymase catalyses the anaerobic respiration of glucose. Define the term respiration.
 - [2]
- (iii) Suggest a reason why the reaction stops after a few days.
- (iv) Why is it essential that there is no oxygen in the flask?
 - [1]
- (v) What technique is used to concentrate the aqueous ethanol?
 - [1]

6 The position of aluminium in the reactivity series of metals is shown below.

For Examiner's Use

magnesium aluminium zinc copper

(a) Aluminium is extracted by the electrolysis of its molten oxide.



(i) Name the	main	ore	of a	aluminium.
--------------	------	-----	------	------------

r	47	
	11.	ı
		1
		•

(ii) Why does the molten electrolyte contain cryolite?

(iii) Oxygen is produced at the positive electrode (anode). Name another gas which is given off at this electrode.

(b) Aluminium reacts very slowly with aqueous copper(II) sulphate.

$$2Al(s) + 3CuSO_4(aq) \longrightarrow Al_2(SO_4)_3(aq) + 3Cu(s)$$

(i) Which of the two metals has the greater tendency to form ions?

[1]

(ii) Describe what you would see when this reaction occurs.

[1]

(iii) Explain why aluminium reacts so slowly.

[

(c)	Complete	the	following	table	by	writing	"reaction"	or	"no	reaction"	in	the	spaces
	provided.												

oxide	type of oxide	reaction with acid	reaction with alkali	
magnesium	basic			
aluminium amphoteric				
				[2]

(d)	Predict the ed	uations for	the decom	position of the	following	aluminium	compounds

(i)	A <i>l</i> (OH) ₃ →	٠ - ١	+	[2	2
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DATA SHEET
The Periodic Table of the Elements

	0		20 Neon	40 Ar Argon	84 Kr Krypton 36	131 Xe Xenon	Radon 86	
	II/	N	19 Fluorine 9	35.5 C1 Chlorine	80 Br Bromine 35	127 I lodine 5.		
	I		16 Oxygen 8	32 S ulphur 16	79 Se Selenium 34	128 Te Tellurium 52	Po Polonium 84	
	>		14 N Nitrogen 7	,,	75 AS Arsenic 33	122 Sb Antimony 51	209 Bi Bismuth 83	
	<u>\</u>		12 C Carbon	28 Si Silioon	73 Ge Germanium		207 Pb Lead 82	
			11 Boron 5	_	70 Ga Gallium 31		204 T t Thallium 81	
					65 Zn 2inc 30	Cd Cadmium 48	201 Hg Mercury 80	
					53	108 Ag Silver 47	62	
Group					59 Ni Nickel 28	4	195 Pt Platinum 78	
G			1		59 Co Cobalt 27	<u>ι</u>	192 Ir Iridium 77	
		1 Hydrogen				₇ 4	190 Os Osmium 76	
					55 Mn Manganese 25	Tc Technetium	186 Re Rhenium 75	
					52 Cr Chromium 24	96 Mo Molybdenum 42	184 W Tungsten 74	
					51 V Vanadium 23	93 Nbbiu Niobium	181 Ta Tantalum 73	
					48 Ti Titanium	91 Zr Zirconium 40	178 Hf Hafnium	
					Scandium 21	89 ×	139 La Lanthanum 57 *	227 AC Actinium 89
	=		9 Be	Mg Magnesium		Strontium	137 Ba Barium 56	226 Ra Radium 88
	_		7 Lithium	23 Na Sodium	39 K Potassium	85 Rb Rubidium 37	133 Cs Caesium 55	Francium 87

175 Lu Lutetium 71	Lr Lawrencium 103
173 Yb Ytterbium 70	No Nobelium 102
169 Tm Thulium 69	Md Mendelevium 101
167 Er Erbium 68	Fm Fermium 100
165 Ho Holmium 67	ES Einsteinium 99
162 Dy Dysprosium 66	Cf Californium 98
159 Tb Terbium 65	BK Berkelium 97
157 Gd Gadolinium 64	Cm Curium 96
152 Eu Europium 63	Am Americium 95
Samarium 62	Pu Plutonium 94
Pm Promethium 61	Np Neptunium 93
144 Neodymium 60	238 U Uranium 92
Praseodymium 59	Pa Protactinium 91
140 Ce	232 Th Thorium

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

b = proton (atomic) number

a = relative atomic massX = atomic symbol

в **X**

Key

*58-71 Lanthanoid series 90-103 Actinoid series