

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE NAME	
CENTRE NUMBER	CANDIDATE NUMBER
CHEMISTRY	0620/02
Paper 2	October/November 2008
	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 in the spaces at the top of this page. Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may need to 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 ANY BARCODES.

Answer all questions.

A copy of the periodic table is printed on page 16.

For Exam	iner's Use
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
Total	

This document consists of 16 printed pages.



1 (a) The table gives some information about five elements, A, B, C, D and E. Complete the table by writing either metal or non-metal in the last column.

element	properties	metal or non-metal
А	shiny solid which conducts electricity	
В	reddish brown liquid with a low boiling point	
С	a form of carbon which is black in colour and conducts electricity	
D	white solid which is an insulator and has a high melting point	
E	dull yellow solid which does not conduct heat	

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[5]

- (b) Describe how metallic character changes across a Period.
 - [1]
- (c) Sodium is in Group I of the Periodic Table.
 - (i) Draw a diagram to show the full electronic structure of sodium.

- [1]
- (ii) Complete the equation to show what happens when a sodium atom forms a sodium ion.

(d) Complete these sentences about the properties of the Group I elements using words from the list.

 acidic
 basic
 decrease
 hard

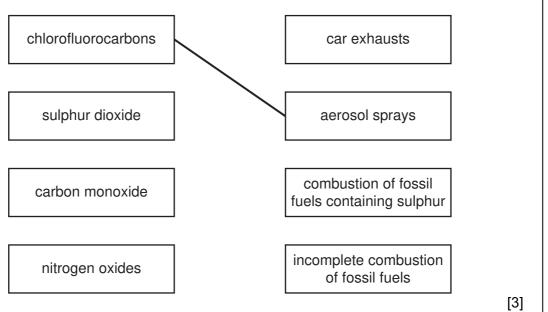
 increase
 lithium
 potassium
 soft

 The Group I elements are relatively
 metals which
 in

 reactivity going down the Group. Sodium reacts more violently with water than
 in

 The Group I metals all form
 oxides.
 [4]

2 (a) Match up the atmospheric pollutants on the left with their main source on the right. The first one has been done for you.



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(b) One stage in the manufacture of sulphuric acid involves the oxidation of sulphur dioxide by oxygen in the air to form sulphur trioxide.

$$2SO_2 + O_2 \rightarrow 2SO_3$$

(i) Explain how this reaction shows that sulphur dioxide is oxidized.

.....

(iv)	Why do farmers need to use fertilisers?		For Examiner's Use
(v)	Another fertiliser can be made by the reaction of ammonia with nitric acid.	[2]	
.,	State the chemical name of this fertiliser.	[1]	
	[Τα	otal: 9]	

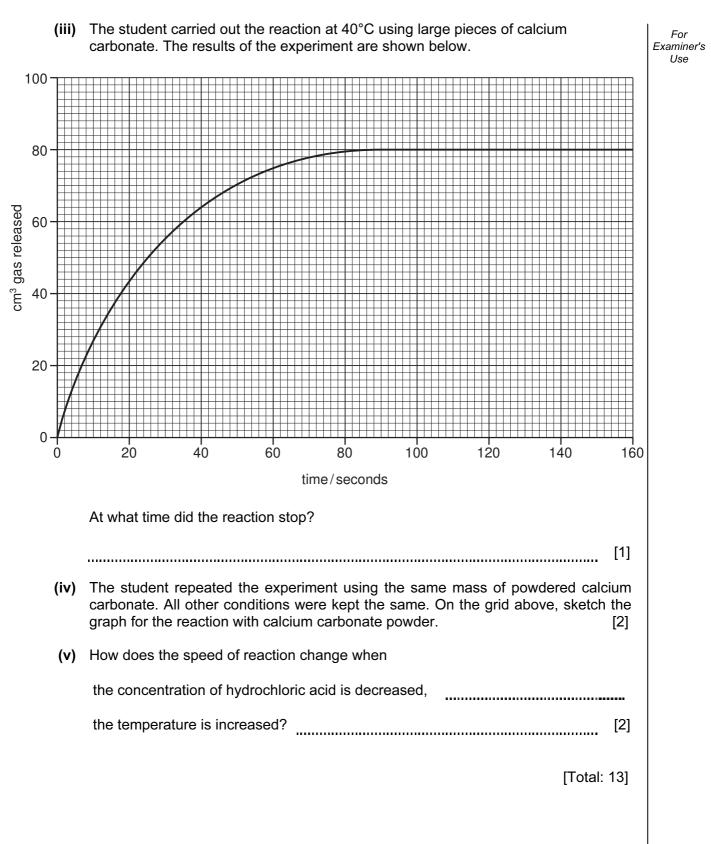
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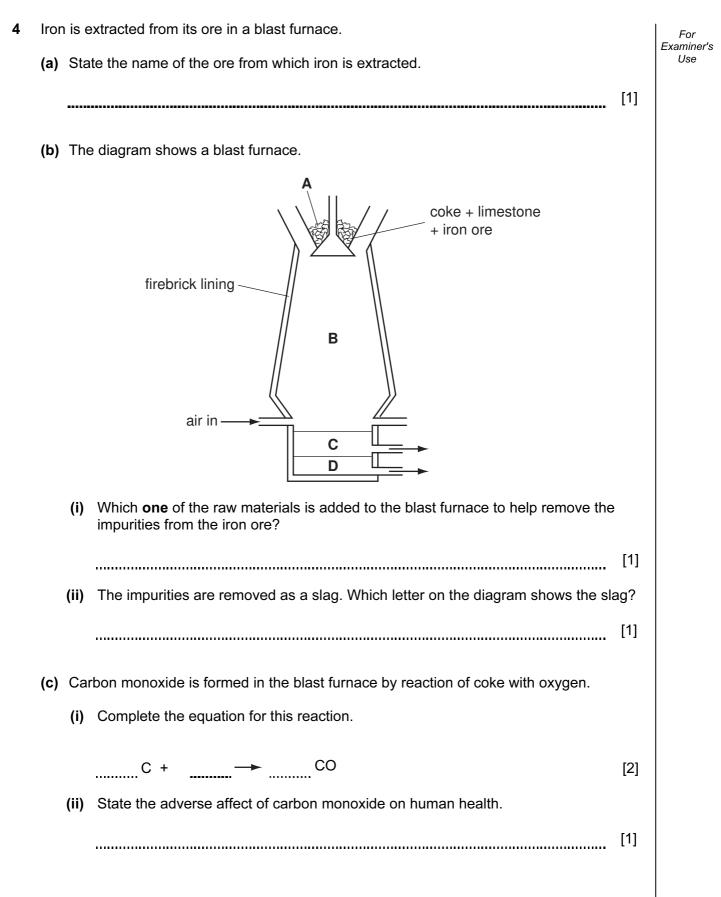
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3

[2]

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[2] (f) (i) State the name of the method used to extract aluminium from its oxide ore. [1] (ii) State one use of aluminium. [1] [Total: 11]

[1]

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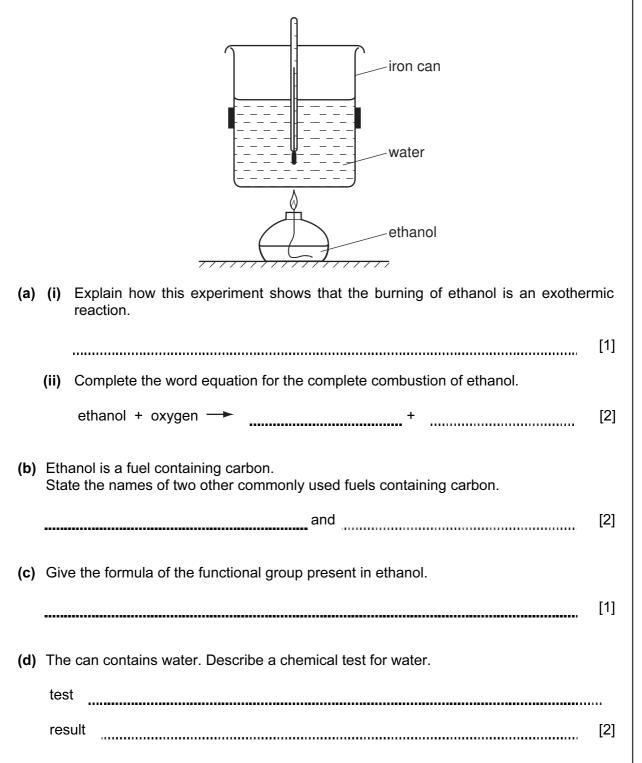
Use

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(d) In the hottest regions of the blast furnace the following reaction takes place.

Fe₂O₃ + 3C → 2Fe + 3CO Which two of these sentences correctly describe this reaction? Tick two boxes. The iron oxide gets reduced. The reaction is a thermal decomposition. The carbon gets oxidised. The carbon gets reduced. Carbon neutralises the iron oxide. (e) Aluminium cannot be extracted from aluminium oxide in a blast furnace. Explain why aluminium cannot be extracted in this way. **5** The apparatus shown below can be used to measure the energy released when a liquid fuel is burnt. The amount of energy released is calculated from the increase in temperature of a known amount of water.

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(e) The	e iron can used in this experiment rusts easily.	
(i)	Describe a method which can be used to prevent iron from rusting.	
		[1]
(ii)	Rust contains hydrated iron(III) oxide. What do you understand by the term <i>hydrated</i> ?	
		[1]
(iii)	Iron is a transition metal. State two properties which are typical of transition metals.	
		[2]
		[2]
	ד]	otal: 12]

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The compound shown below is the first member of the alkane homologous series. 6



(a) State two characteristics of a homologous series. _____ (b) Name and draw the structure of the next member of the alkane homologous series. name

structure

[2]

[2]

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Use

(c) Complete the table to show the structure and uses of some organic compounds.

name of compound	molecular formula	structure (showing all atoms and bonds)	use
ethene	C ₂ H ₄		
ethanoic acid	$C_2H_4O_2$		making esters
dibromoethane		Вr Br H—С—С—Н H H	
	CH₄	н н н	
L	1	1	[6]

(d) Calculate the relative molecular mass of dibromoethane.

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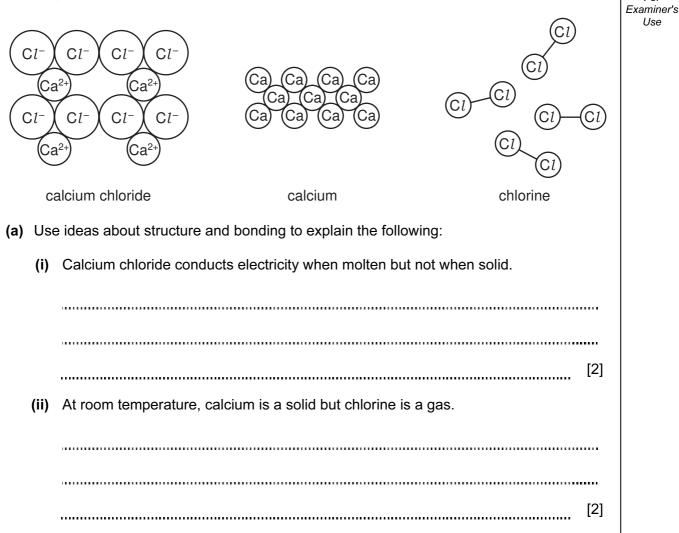
[1]

[Total: 11]

For

Use

7 The diagram shows the structures of calcium chloride, calcium and chlorine.



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(b) Calcium is manufactured by the electrolysis of molten calcium chloride.

water-cooled steel cathode calcium molten calcium chloride (i) State the products formed at the anode, at the cathode. [2] (ii) Suggest a non-metal that can be used as an anode in this electrolysis. [1] (iii) A stream of inert gas is blown over the calcium as it is removed from the molten calcium chloride. Suggest why a stream of inert gas is blown over the hot calcium. [1] (iv) State the name of a gas which is inert. [1] (c) Aqueous sodium hydroxide or aqueous ammonia can be used to test for calcium ions in solution. Describe the results of these tests with aqueous sodium hydroxide, [2] with aqueous ammonia. [1] _____ [Total: 12]

						Gr	Group								
										≡	≥	>	>	١N	0
					Hydrogen										4 He lium
											¹²	14 N	16	19	20
										2 Boron	Carbon 6	Nitrogen 7	Oxygen 8	Fluorine 9	Neon 10
										27	28	31	32	35.5	40
										Aluminium 13	Silicon 14	Phosphorus 15	Sulphur 16	C1 Chlorine	Ar Argon 18
1	48	51	52	55	56	59	59	64	65	70	73	75	62	80	84
Sc	F		ັວ	Mn	Fe	ပိ	Ż	Cu	Zn	Ga	g	As	Se	'n	Ъ
Scandium	Titanium 22	Vanadium 23	Chromium 24	Manganese 25	Iron 26	Cobalt 27	Nickel 28	Copper 29	30 Zinc	Gallium 31	Germanium 32	Arsenic 33	Selenium 34	Bromine 35	Krypton 36
1	91	93	96		101	103	106	108	112	115	119	122	128	127	131
	Zr	qN		Ъс	Ru	Rh	Рд	Ag	В	In	Sn	Sb	Te	Ι	Xe
Yttrium	Zirconium 40	Niobium 41	Molybdenum 42	Technetium 43	Ruthenium 44	Rhodium 45	Palladium 46	Silver 47	Cadmium 48	Indium 49	Tin 50	Antimony 51	Tellurium 52	lodine 53	Xenon 54
139	178	181	184	186	190	192	195	197	201	204	207	209			
La		Та	8	Re	SO	Ir	Ŧ	Au	Hg	Τl	Pb	Bi	Ро	At	Rn
Lanthanum 57	Hafnium * 72	Tantalum 73	Tungsten 74	Rhenium 75	Osmium 76	Iridium 77	Platinum 78	Gold 79	Mercury 80	Thallium 81	Lead 82	Bismuth 83	Polonium 84	Astatine 85	Radon 86
227 Actinium 89															
*58-71 Lanthanoid series		140	141	144	1	150	152 -	157	159	162	165	167 	169	173	175
		Cerium Cerium	ium	Neodymium 60	Promethium 61	Samarium 62	Eu Europium 63	Gd Gadolinium 64	Tb Terbium 65	Dysprosium 66	Holmium 67	Er Erbium 68	Thulium B9	Yb Ytterbium 70	Lutetium 71
5	a = relative atomic mass	232		238	5	ļ	8	5	8	8	5	8	8	2	
ŝ	X = atomic symbol	Th	Ра		dN	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	ç	Es	Fm	Md	No	Ļ
at	b = proton (atomic) number	Thorium	Protactinium	Uranium	Neptunium	Plutonium	Americium	Curium	Berkelium a7	Californium	Einsteinium qq	Fermium	Mendelevium	Nobelium 102	Lawrencium 103

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0620/02/O/N/08

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DATA SHEET lic Table of the Elements