Centre Number	Candidate Number	Name	sun ter
UNIVERS	SITY OF CAMBRIDO ernational General Co	E INTERNATION	IAL EXAMINATIONS dary Education
CHEMISTRY	,		0620/03
Paper 3			May/June 2006
Candidates ans No Additional M	wer on the Question Pap laterials are required.)er.	1 hour 15 minutes

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 use a pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working. Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer **all** questions. A copy of the Periodic Table is printed on page 16.

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.

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1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
Total						

This document consists of **16** printed pages.



1 Iron is a transition element.

(a)	Which of the following statements about transition elements are correct?
	Tick three boxes.

	The	e metals are highly coloured e.g. yellow, green, blue.	
	The	e metals have low melting points.	
	The	ir compounds are highly coloured.	
	The	ir compounds are colourless.	
	The	elements and their compounds are often used as catalysts.	
	The	ey have more than one oxidation state.	
(b)	(i)	In which Period in the Periodic Table is iron to be found?	[3]
			[1]
	(ii)	Use the Periodic Table to work out the number of protons and the num neutrons in one atom of iron.	ber of
		number of protons = number of neutrons =	[1]
(c)	Iron or fe	i is extracted in a blast furnace. The list below gives some of the substance ormed in the extraction.	s used

са	rbon monoxide	coke	iron ore	limestone	slag	
(i)	Which substance is	a mineral c	containing largely o	alcium carbonate?	,	
						[1]
(ii)	Which substance is	formed who	en impurities in the	e ore react with cal	cium oxide?	
						[1]
(iii)	Which substance is	also called	hematite?			
						[1]

limestone

carbon monoxide

(d) State two functions of the coke used in the blast furnace.

(e) Most of the iron is converted into mild steel or stainless steel. Give one use for each. mild steel

stainless steel	[2]
	[~]

2 Some reactions of metals **W**, **X**, **Y** and **Z** are given below.

metal	reaction with water	reaction with dilute hydrochloric acid		
w	A few bubbles form slowly in cold water.	Vigorous reaction. Gas given off.		
X Vigorous reaction. Metal melts. Gas given off.		Explosive reaction. Should not be attempted.		
Y	No reaction.	No reaction.		
Z Does not react with cold water. Hot metal reacts with steam.		Steady fizzing.		

(a) Arrange these metals in order of reactivity.

	mos	st reactive					
	leas	st reactive		[2]			
(b)	Wh	ich of these	metals could be				
	(1)	magnesiun	ı,	[1]			
	(ii)	copper?		[4]			
				[1]			

(c) The equation for the reaction of **X** with cold water is given below.

 $2\mathbf{X}(s) + 2H_2O(I) \longrightarrow 2\mathbf{X}OH(aq) + H_2(g)$

(i) Describe the test you would use to show that the gas evolved is hydrogen.

(ii) How could you show that the water contained a compound of the type XOH?
[2]
(iii) In which group of the Periodic Table does metal X belong?
[1]
(iv) The ore of X is its chloride. Suggest how metal X could be extracted from its chloride.

3 (a) Four bottles were known to contain aqueous ammonia, dilute hydrochloric acid, sodium hydroxide solution and vinegar, which is dilute ethanoic acid. The bottles had lost their labels. The pH values of the four solutions were 1, 4, 10 and 13.

Complete the table.

solution	рН
aqueous ammonia	
dilute hydrochloric acid	
sodium hydroxide solution	
vinegar	

- [2]
- (b) The following apparatus was set up to investigate the electrical conductivity of dilute acids.



(d) This question is concerned with the following oxides.

aluminium oxide	Al_2O_3
calcium oxide	CaO
carbon dioxide	CO_2
carbon monoxide	СО
magnesium oxide	MgO
sulphur dioxide	SO ₂

(i) Which of the above oxides will react with hydrochloric acid but not with aqueous sodium hydroxide?

[1]

- (ii) Which of the above oxides will react with aqueous sodium hydroxide but not with hydrochloric acid?
-[1]
- (iii) Which of the above oxides will react both with hydrochloric acid and with aqueous sodium hydroxide?
 -[1]
- (iv) Which of the above oxides will react neither with hydrochloric acid nor with aqueous sodium hydroxide?
 - [1]

- The first three elements in Group IV are carbon, silicon, germanium. (a) The element germanium has a diamond-type structure. Describe the structure of germanium. A diagram is acceptable. [2] (b) Unlike diamond, graphite is soft and is a good conductor of electricity. (i) Explain why graphite has these properties. [3] (ii) Give a use of graphite that depends on one of these properties. property use [1] (c) Carbon dioxide and silicon(IV) oxide have similar formulae but different types of structure. Give the formulae of these oxides. (i) [1] (ii) How are their structures different? [2] (d) All these elements form compounds with hydrogen called hydrides. The saturated
- (d) All these elements form compounds with hydrogen called hydrides. The saturated hydrides of carbon are the alkanes. Predict the formula of the hydride of germanium which contains two germanium atoms.
 - [1]

4

5 Sulphuric acid is made by the Contact process in the following sequence of reactions.

sulphur \rightarrow sulphur dioxide \rightarrow sulphur trioxide \rightarrow sulphuric acid

(a) (i) How is sulphur dioxide made from sulphur?

Why is it used in the manufacture of paper?

- (ii) Sulphur dioxide has other uses.
 - [1]
- (iii) How does it preserve food?
 - [1]
- (b) The equation for a stage of the Contact process is

$$2SO_2 + O_2 \rightleftharpoons 2SO_3$$

The percentage of sulphur trioxide in the equilibrium mixture varies with temperature.



temperature

(i) How does the percentage of sulphur trioxide in the equilibrium mixture vary as the temperature increases? Circle the correct answer.

	increases	stays the same	decre	ases	[1]
(ii)	Is the forward reaction in endothermic? Give a reaso	the equilibrium $2SO_2$ on for your choice.	+ 0 ₂ ⇒	2SO ₃ exothermic	; or
					[2]

(iii) Explain, mentioning both rate and percentage yield, why the temperature used in the Contact process is 450°C.
[2]
(iv) Describe how the sulphur trioxide is changed into concentrated sulphuric acid.
[2]

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6 (a) Exothermic reactions produce heat energy.

An important fuel is methane, natural gas. The equation for its combustion is as follows.

CH₄ + 2O₂ → CO₂ + 2H₂O

(i) In chemical reactions bonds are broken and new bonds are formed. Using this reaction give an example of a bond that is broken, a bond that is formed. [2] (ii) Explain, using the idea of bonds forming and breaking, why this reaction is exothermic, that is it produces heat energy. (b) Some radioactive isotopes are used as nuclear fuels. (i) Give the symbol and the nucleon number of an isotope that is used as a nuclear fuel. [2] (ii) Give another use of radioactive isotopes. [1]

- (c) Cell reactions are both exothermic and redox. They produce electrical energy as well as heat energy.
 - (i) The diagram shows a simple cell.



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(d) Cells can be set up with inert electrodes and the electrolytes as oxidant and reductant.



[2]

[2]

7 The fractional distillation of crude oil usually produces large quantities of the heavier fractions. The market demand is for the lighter fractions and for the more reactive alkenes. The heavier fractions are cracked to form smaller alkanes and alkenes as in the following example.

 $C_8H_{18} \longrightarrow C_4H_{10} + C_4H_8$ octane butane butenes

(a) (i) Write a different equation for the cracking of octane.

 $C_8H_{18} \longrightarrow +$ [1]

(ii) The cracking of octane can produce isomers with the molecular formula C_4H_8 . Draw the structural formulae of two of these isomers.

(b) (i) Give the essential condition for the reaction between chlorine and butane.
[1]
(ii) What type of reaction is this?
[1]
(iii) This reaction produces a mixture of products. Give the names of two products that contain four carbon atoms per molecule.
[2]

(c) Alkenes are more reactive than alkanes and are used to make a range of organic chemicals. Propene, CH₃–CH=CH₂, is made by cracking. Give the structural formula of the addition product when propene reacts with the following.

(i) water

(ii) bromine

(d) Propene reacts with hydrogen iodide to form 2-iodopropane. $CH_3-CH=CH_2$ + HI \longrightarrow $CH_3-CHI-CH_3$

1.4 g of propene produced 4.0 g of 2-iodopropane.

Calculate the percentage yield.

moles of CH₃–CH=CH₂ reacted =

maximum moles of CH_3 -CHI- CH_3 that could be formed =

mass of one mole of CH_3 –CHI– CH_3 = 170 g

maximum mass of 2 - iodopropane that could be formed =

percentage yield %

[1]

[1]

[4]

.....

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DATA SHEET The Periodic Table of the Elements

]		_
	0	4 Helium 2	20 Ne Neon	40 Ar 18	84 Krypton 36	131 Xe 54	Radon 86		175 Lu Lutetium 71	Lawrencium 103
	١١٨		19 Fluorine	35.5 C1 ^{Chlorine}	80 Br Bromine	127 I todine 53	At Astatine 85		173 Yb Ytterbium 70	Nobelium 102
	N		16 O Oxygen 8	32 S Sulphur 16	79 Selenium 34	128 Te Tellurium 52	PO Polonium 84		169 Tm Thulium 69	Mendelevium 101
	>		14 N Nitrogen 7	31 Phosphorus 15	75 AS Arsenic 33	122 Sb Antimony 51	209 Bi Bismuth		167 Er Erbium 68	Fermium 100
			12 C Carbon 6	28 Si Silicon	73 Ge Germanium 32	119 Sn 50	207 Pb Lead 82		165 Holmium 67	Einsteinium 99
			11 Boron 5	27 A1 Aluminium 13	70 Ga Gallium 31	115 In Indium 49	204 T1 Thallium		162 Dy Dysprosium 66	Cf Californium 98
					65 Zn 30	112 Cd cadmium 48	201 Hg ^{Mercury}		159 Tb ^{Terbium} 65	BK Berkelium 97
					64 Copper 29	108 Ag ^{Silver}	197 Au Gold 79		157 Gd Gadolinium 64	Currium Occurrium
dnc					59 Nickel	106 Pd Palladium 46	195 Pt Platinum 78		152 Eu Europium 63	Americium 95
ъ́					59 CO Cobalt	103 Rh odium 45	192 Ir Iridium		150 Sm Samarium 62	Plutonium 94
		Hydrogen			56 Fe Iron	101 Ru Ruthenium 44	190 OS Osmium 76		Promethium 61	Neptunium 93
					55 Mn Manganese 25	TC Technetium 43	186 Re Rhenium 75		144 Nadymium 60	238 Uranium 92
					52 Chromium 24	96 No Molybdenum 42	184 V Tungsten 74		141 Pr Fraseodymium 59	Protactinium 91
					51 Vanadium 23	93 Niobium 41	181 Ta ^{Tantalum} 73	_	140 Ce Cerium 58	Denium 232
					48 Titanium 22	91 Zr Zirconium 40	178 Hafnium 72			nic mass Ibol nic) number
			[]		45 Scandium 21	89 Yttrium 39	139 Lanthanum 57 *	227 Actinium 89	d series series	 = relative ator = atomic sym = proton (aton
	=		9 Be Beryllium	24 Mg Magnesium 12	40 Ca calcium 20	88 Sr rontium 38	137 Ba Barium 56	226 Rad 88	anthanoic Actinoid §	ت × ۳
	_		7 Lithium 3	23 Na Sodium	39 A Potassium	85 Rb Rubidium 37	133 CS Caesium 55	Fr Francium 87	*58-71 Lá †90-103 /	b Key

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

16