UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE NAME									
CENTRE NUMBER						CANDIDATE NUMBER			

4230027975

CHEMISTRY **0620/32**

Paper 3 (Extended) **October/November 2009**

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 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.
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.

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 questions.

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

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

For Examiner's Use

1 **(a)** The major gases in unpolluted air are 79 % nitrogen and 20 % oxygen.

(i) Name another gaseous element in unpolluted air.

..... [1]

(ii) Name **two** compounds in unpolluted air.

..... [2]

(b) Two common pollutants in air are sulfur dioxide and the oxides of nitrogen.

(i) Name another pollutant in air.

..... [1]

(ii) Describe how sulfur dioxide is formed.

.....

.....

..... [2]

(iii) How are the oxides of nitrogen formed?

.....

.....

..... [2]

(c) How is oxygen obtained from air?

.....

.....

..... [2]

[Total: 10]

For Examiner's Use

2 Oxides are classified as acidic, basic, neutral and amphoteric.

(a) Complete the table.

type of oxide	pH of solution of oxide	example
acidic		
basic		
neutral		

[6]

(b) (i) Explain the term *amphoteric*.

.....

..... [1]

(ii) How could you distinguish between an acidic oxide and an amphoteric oxide using hydrochloric acid and aqueous sodium hydroxide?

.....

..... [2]

[Total: 9]

For Examiner's Use

3 **(a)** An important ore of zinc is zinc blende, ZnS.

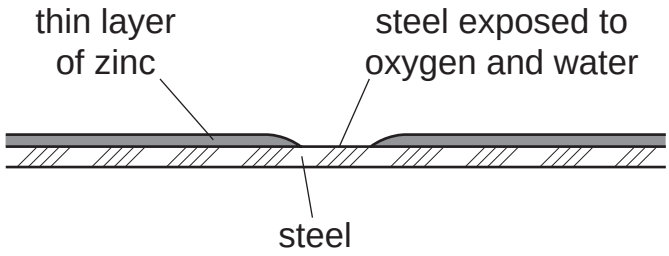
(i) How is zinc blende changed into zinc oxide?

..... [1]

(ii) Write a balanced equation for the reduction of zinc oxide to zinc by carbon.

..... [2]

(b) A major use of zinc is galvanizing; steel objects are coated with a thin layer of zinc. This protects the steel from rusting even when the layer of zinc is broken.



Explain, by mentioning ions and electrons, why the exposed steel does not rust.

.....

.....

.....

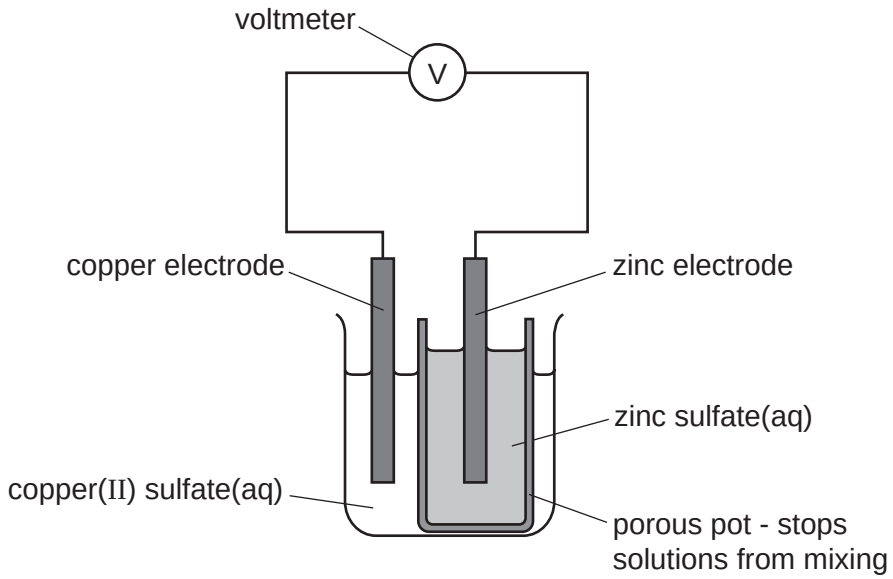
.....

.....

..... [3]

(c) Zinc electrodes have been used in cells for many years, one of the first was the Daniel cell in 1831.

For Examiner's Use



(i) Give an explanation for the following in terms of atoms and ions.

observation at zinc electrode – *the electrode becomes smaller*

explanation .....

..... [1]

observation at copper electrode – *the electrode becomes bigger*

explanation .....

..... [1]

(ii) When a current flows, charged particles move around the circuit.

What type of particle moves through the electrolytes?

..... [1]

Which particle moves through the wires and the voltmeter?

..... [1]

[Total: 10]

For Examiner's Use

4 The distinctive smell of the seaside was thought to be caused by ozone, O_3.
Ozone is a form of the element oxygen.

(a) A mixture of oxygen and ozone is formed by passing electric sparks through oxygen.

$$3O_2 \rightleftharpoons 2O_3$$

Suggest a technique that might separate this mixture. Explain why this method separates the two forms of oxygen.

technique .....

explanation .....

.....

.....

..... [2]

(b) Ozone is an oxidant. It can oxidise an iodide to iodine.

$$2I^- + O_3 + 2H^+ \rightarrow I_2 + O_2 + H_2O$$

(i) What would you see when ozone is bubbled through aqueous acidified potassium iodide?

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

(ii) Explain in terms of electron transfer why the change from iodide ions to iodine molecules is oxidation.

.....

..... [1]

(iii) Explain, using your answer to **b(ii)**, why ozone is the oxidant in this reaction.

.....

..... [1]

For Examiner's Use

(c) It is now known that the smell of the seaside is due to the chemical dimethyl sulfide, $(CH_3)_2S$.

(i) Draw a diagram that shows the arrangement of the valency electrons in one molecule of this covalent compound.
Use x to represent an electron from a carbon atom.
Use o to represent an electron from a hydrogen atom.
Use ● to represent an electron from a sulfur atom.

[3]

(ii) Name the **three** compounds formed when dimethyl sulfide is burnt in excess oxygen.

.....

.....

..... [2]

[Total: 11]

For Examiner's Use

5 The first three elements in Group IV are carbon, silicon and germanium.
The elements and their compounds have similar properties.

(a) The compound, silicon carbide, has a macromolecular structure similar to that of diamond.

(i) A major use of silicon carbide is to reinforce aluminium alloys which are used in the construction of spacecraft. Suggest **three** of its physical properties.

.....

.....

..... [3]

(ii) Draw a diagram to show the arrangement of silicon atoms around one carbon atom in silicon carbide. Label this diagram 1.

Draw a diagram to show the arrangement of carbon atoms around one silicon atom in silicon carbide. Label this diagram 2.

[3]

(b) Germanium(IV) oxide, GeO_2, has the same macromolecular structure as silicon(IV) oxide. Draw the structural formula of germanium(IV) oxide.

[2]

For Examiner's Use

(c) Germanium forms a series of hydrides comparable to the alkanes.

(i) Draw the structural formula of the hydride which contains three germanium atoms per molecule.

[1]

(ii) Predict the products of the complete combustion of this hydride.

..... [2]

[Total: 11]

For Examiner's Use

6 **(a)** Sulfuric acid is made by the Contact process.

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

This is carried out in the presence of a catalyst at 450 °C and 2 atmospheres pressure.

(i) Sulfur dioxide is made by burning sulfur. Name a source of sulfur.

.....

..... [1]

(ii) Give another use of sulfur dioxide.

..... [1]

(iii) Name the catalyst used.

..... [1]

(iv) If the temperature is decreased to 300 °C, the yield of sulfur trioxide increases. Explain why this lower temperature is not used.

.....

..... [1]

(v) Sulfur trioxide is dissolved in concentrated sulfuric acid. This is added to water to make more sulfuric acid. Why is sulfur trioxide not added directly to water?

.....

..... [1]

For Examiner's Use

(b) Sulfuric acid was first made in the Middle East by heating the mineral, green vitriol, $FeSO_4.7H_2O$. The gases formed were cooled.

$FeSO_4.7H_2O(s) \rightarrow FeSO_4(s) + 7H_2O(g)$
green crystals yellow powder

$2FeSO_4(s) \rightarrow Fe2O_3(s) + SO_2(g) + SO_3(g)$

On cooling

$SO_3 + H_2O \rightarrow H_2SO_4$ sulfuric acid
$SO_2 + H_2O \rightarrow H_2SO_3$ sulfurous acid

(i) How could you show that the first reaction is reversible?

.....

..... [2]

(ii) Sulfurous acid is a reductant. What would you see when acidified potassium manganate(VII) is added to a solution containing this acid?

.....

..... [2]

(iii) Suggest an explanation why sulfurous acid in contact with air changes into sulfuric acid.

..... [1]

(c) 12.16 g of anhydrous iron(II) sulfate was heated. Calculate the mass of iron(III) oxide formed and the volume of gases, at r.t.p., formed.

$2FeSO_4(s) \rightarrow Fe_2O_3(s) + SO_2(g) + SO_3(g)$

mass of one mole of $FeSO_4$ = 152 g

number of moles of $FeSO_4$ used = ...

number of moles of Fe_2O_3 formed = ...

mass of one mole of Fe_2O_3 = ... g

mass of iron(III) oxide formed = ... g

total number of moles of gases formed = ...

total volume of gases formed = ... dm^3

[6]

[Total: 16]

For Examiner's Use

7 Butan-1-ol is used as a solvent for paints and varnishes, to make esters and as a fuel. Butan-1-ol can be manufactured from but-1-ene, which is made from petroleum.

Biobutanol is a fuel of the future. It can be made by the fermentation of almost any form of biomass - grain, straw, leaves etc.

(a) But-1-ene can be obtained from alkanes such as nonane, C_9H_{20}, by cracking.

(i) Give the reaction conditions.

.....

..... [2]

(ii) Complete an equation for the cracking of nonane, C_9H_{20}, to give but-1-ene.

$C_9H_{20} \rightarrow$ ..... [2]

(iii) Name the reagent that reacts with but-1-ene to form butan-1-ol.

..... [1]

(b) **(i)** Balance the equation for the complete combustion of butan-1-ol.

..... C_4H_9OH + ... $O_2 \rightarrow$ ..... CO_2 + ... H_2O [2]

(ii) Write a word equation for the preparation of the ester butyl propanoate.

..... [2]

(c) The fermentation of biomass by bacteria produces a mixture of products which include biobutanol, propanol, hydrogen and propanoic acid.

(i) Draw the structural formula of propanol and of propanoic acid. Show all the bonds.

propanol

propanoic acid

[2]

(ii) Why is it important to develop these fuels, such as biobutanol, as alternatives to petroleum?

..... [1]

(d) How could you show that butanol made from petroleum and biobutanol are the same chemical?

.....

..... [1]

[Total: 13]

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DATA SHEET
The Periodic Table of the Elements

	Group																	
	I	II									III	IV	V	VI	VII	0
																4 He Helium 2
						1 H Hydrogen 1					11 B Boron 5	12 C Carbon 6	14 N Nitrogen 7	16 O Oxygen 8	19 F Fluorine 9	20 Ne Neon 10
	7 Li Lithium 3	9 Be Beryllium 4									27 Al Aluminium 13	28 Si Silicon 14	31 P Phosphorus 15	32 S Sulfur 16	35.5 Cl Chlorine 17	40 Ar Argon 18
	23 Na Sodium 11	24 Mg Magnesium 12									70 Ga Gallium 31	73 Ge Germanium 32	75 As Arsenic 33	79 Se Selenium 34	80 Br Bromine 35	84 Kr Krypton 36
	39 K Potassium 19	40 Ca Calcium 20	45 Sc Scandium 21	48 Ti Titanium 22	51 V Vanadium 23	52 Cr Chromium 24	55 Mn Manganese 25	56 Fe Iron 26	59 Co Cobalt 27	59 Ni Nickel 28	64 Cu Copper 29	65 Zn Zinc 30	112 Cd Cadmium 48	119 Sn Tin 50	122 Sb Antimony 51	128 Te Tellurium 52	127 I Iodine 53	131 Xe Xenon 54
	85 Rb Rubidium 37	88 Sr Strontium 38	89 Y Yttrium 39	91 Zr Zirconium 40	93 Nb Niobium 41	96 Mo Molybdenum 42	Tc Technetium 43	101 Ru Ruthenium 44	103 Rh Rhodium 45	106 Pd Palladium 46	108 Ag Silver 47	115 In Indium 49	204 Tl Thallium 81	207 Pb Lead 82	209 Bi Bismuth 83	Po Polonium 84	At Astatine 85	Rn Radon 86
	133 Cs Caesium 55	137 Ba Barium 56	139 La Lanthanum 57 *	178 Hf Hafnium 72	181 Ta Tantalum 73	184 W Tungsten 74	186 Re Rhenium 75	190 Os Osmium 76	192 Ir Iridium 77	195 Pt Platinum 78	197 Au Gold 79	201 Hg Mercury 80						
		226 Ra Radium 88	227 Ac Actinium 89 †															

	140 Ce Cerium 58	141 Pr Praseodymium 59	144 Nd Neodymium 60	Pm Promethium 61	150 Sm Samarium 62	152 Eu Europium 63	157 Gd Gadolinium 64	159 Tb Terbium 65	162 Dy Dysprosium 66	165 Ho Holmium 67	167 Er Erbium 68	169 Tm Thulium 69	173 Yb Ytterbium 70	175 Lu Lutetium 71
	232 Th Thorium 90	Pa Protactinium 91	238 U Uranium 92	Np Neptunium 93	Pu Plutonium 94	Am Americium 95	Cm Curium 96	Bk Berkelium 97	Cf Californium 98	Es Einsteinium 99	Fm Fermium 100	Md Mendelevium 101	No Nobelium 102	Lr Lawrencium 103

*58-71 Lanthanoid series
†90-103 Actinoid series

Key: a = relative atomic mass; X = atomic symbol; b = proton (atomic) number

The volume of one mole of any gas is 24 dm^3 at room temperature and pressure (r.t.p.).