



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE
NAME

CENTRE
NUMBER

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CANDIDATE
NUMBER

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CHEMISTRY

0620/23

Paper 2

May/June 2010

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.

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.

For Examiner's Use

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
Total	

This document consists of **15** printed pages and **1** blank page.



- 1 The diagram shows part of the Periodic Table.
Only some of the elements are shown.

Li				
Na	Mg			
K	Ca		Ti	V
			Zr	Nb

- (a) Answer the following questions by choosing only from the elements shown in the diagram.

You can use each element once, more than once or not at all.

- (i) State the names of **two** transition elements shown in the diagram.

..... and [2]

- (ii) State the name of an element which is in Period 3 of the Periodic Table.

..... [1]

- (iii) Which element has the electronic structure 2,8,1?

..... [1]

- (iv) Which element has the fastest reaction with water?

..... [1]

- (v) Which element has 23 protons in its nucleus?

..... [1]

- (b) Sodium reacts with oxygen to form sodium peroxide, Na_2O_2 .
Complete the symbol equation for this reaction.



[2]

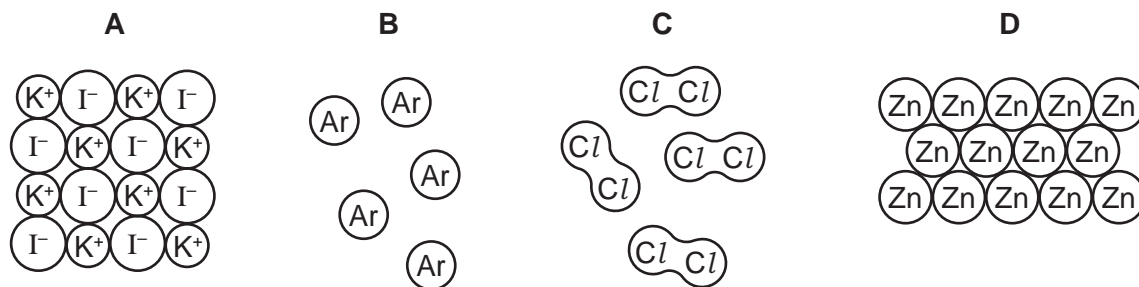
[Total: 8]

- 2 The list describes five types of chemical structures.

For
Examiner's
Use

giant covalent
giant ionic
metallic
simple atomic
simple molecular

- (a) The diagrams below show four types of chemical structures.



- (i) Use the list to match these structures with the diagrams.

structure **A** is [1]

structure **B** is [1]

structure **C** is [1]

structure **D** is [1]

- (ii) Which **two** of the structures **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** have low melting points?

..... and [1]

- (b) Sodium chloride is an ionic solid.

Complete the following sentences using words from the list.

electrons **ionic** **molecular** **molten** **solid**

Sodium chloride does not conduct electricity when it is a

because the ions cannot move. When it is sodium chloride does

conduct electricity because the ions are free to move. [2]

[Total: 7]

3 Water is an important raw material in industry.

(a) State **one** use of water in industry.

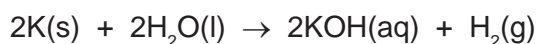
..... [1]

(b) Describe a chemical test for water.

test

result [2]

(c) A small piece of potassium was placed in a beaker of water.
The equation for the reaction is



(i) Describe a test for the gas given off in this reaction.

test

result [2]

(ii) What is the most likely pH of the solution in the beaker when the reaction is complete?

Put a ring around the correct answer.

pH2

pH6

pH7

pH8

pH12

[1]

(d) Water is formed when propane burns.

(i) Complete the equation for this reaction.



[2]

(ii) Which of the following best describes this reaction?

Put a ring around the correct answer.

carbonisation

combustion

dehydration

hydrogenation

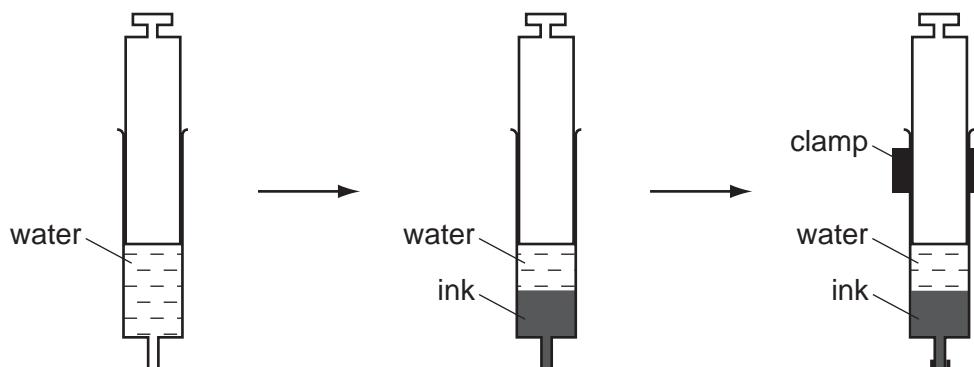
[1]

(iii) When 4.4 g of propane are burnt in excess oxygen, 7.2 g of water are formed.
Calculate the mass of water formed when 22 g of propane are burnt.

[1]

[Total: 10]

- 4 A student half-filled a syringe with water. She then carefully drew up some blue ink into the syringe so that it formed a separate layer below the water. She then left the syringe in a clamp for twenty hours.



After twenty hours the blue colour of the ink had spread throughout the water.

- (a) Use the kinetic particle theory to explain these observations.

.....

 [2]

- (b) Ink is a mixture of many chemicals. What do you understand by the term *mixture*?

.....
 [1]

- (c) The list shows some of the substances present in ink.

carboxylic acids
cobalt(II) ions
ethanol
iron(II) ions
nickel(II) ions
tannins
water

- (i) Water is a good solvent. From the list choose **one** other substance that is a good solvent.

..... [1]

- (ii) What is the meaning of the symbol (II) in iron(II)?
Tick **one** box.

the number of outer shell electrons

the difference between the
neutron and proton number

the oxidation state

the type of isotope

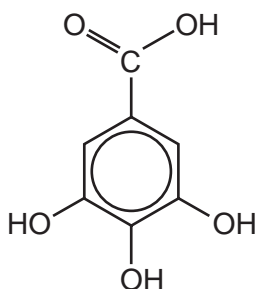
[1]

- (iii) Tannins are polymers.
What do you understand by the term *polymer*?

.....

..... [2]

- (d) One of the carboxylic acids present in ink is gallic acid.
The structure of gallic acid is shown below.



- (i) On the structure above, put a ring around the carboxylic acid functional group. [1]

- (ii) Gallic acid is a good reducing agent.
What do you understand by the term *reduction*?

..... [1]

[Total: 9]

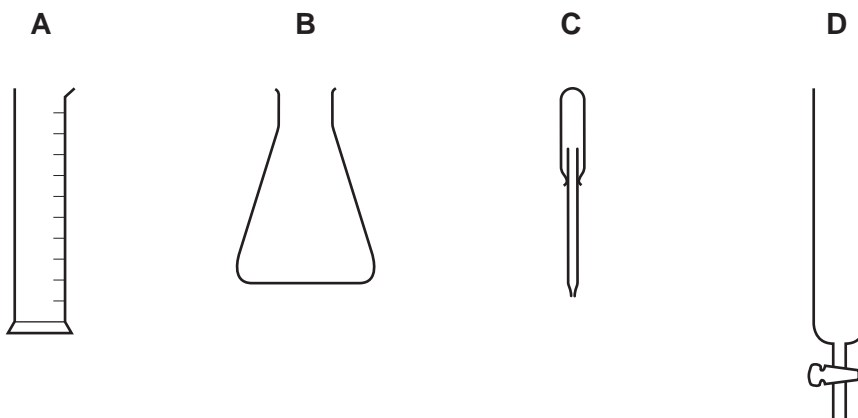
- 5 A student wants to separate the coloured pigments in a plant leaf by chromatography. He grinds the plant leaf and separates the solids from the green solution.

(a) What method can he use to separate the solids from the solution?

..... [1]

(b) The student takes a drop of the green solution and puts a spot of it onto a piece of chromatography paper.

From the diagrams below choose the letter for the most suitable piece of apparatus for this task.



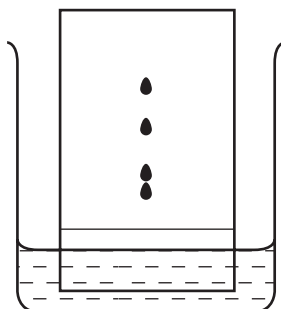
letter

[1]

(c) The student sets up the chromatography apparatus as shown.

(i) Label the diagram to show:

- the solvent,
- the original position of the spot of green solution,
- the chromatography paper.

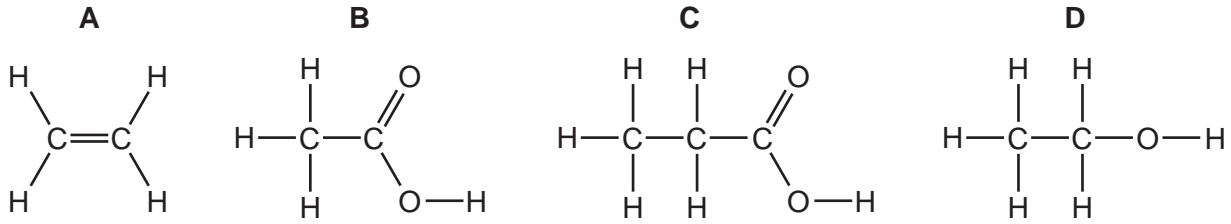


[3]

(ii) How many different pigments were present in the plant leaf?

..... [1]

(d) The structure of some organic compounds found in plant leaves are shown below.



(i) Which one of these compounds is an unsaturated hydrocarbon?

..... [1]

(ii) Describe a chemical test for an unsaturated hydrocarbon.

test

result [2]

(iii) What do you understand by the term *hydrocarbon*?

..... [1]

(iv) State the name of compound **B**.

..... [1]

(v) To which homologous series does compound **D** belong?

..... [1]

[Total: 12]

6 Lead is a grey metal.

(a) State **two** physical properties which are characteristic of metals.

.....
..... [2]

(b) To which Group in the Periodic Table does lead belong?

..... [1]

(c) An isotope of lead has the mass number 208.

Complete the table to show the number of subatomic particles in an atom of this isotope of lead.

Use the Periodic Table to help you.

type of particle	number of particles
electrons	
protons	
neutrons	

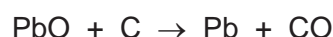
[3]

(d) When lead is heated in oxygen, lead(II) oxide is formed.

Write a word equation for this reaction.

..... [1]

(e) When lead(II) oxide is heated with carbon, lead and carbon monoxide are formed.



(i) Which substance becomes oxidised during this reaction?

..... [1]

(ii) Carbon monoxide is a covalent compound.

Which one of these statements about carbon monoxide is correct?

Tick **one** box.

It is a solid with a high melting point.

It conducts electricity when it is a liquid.

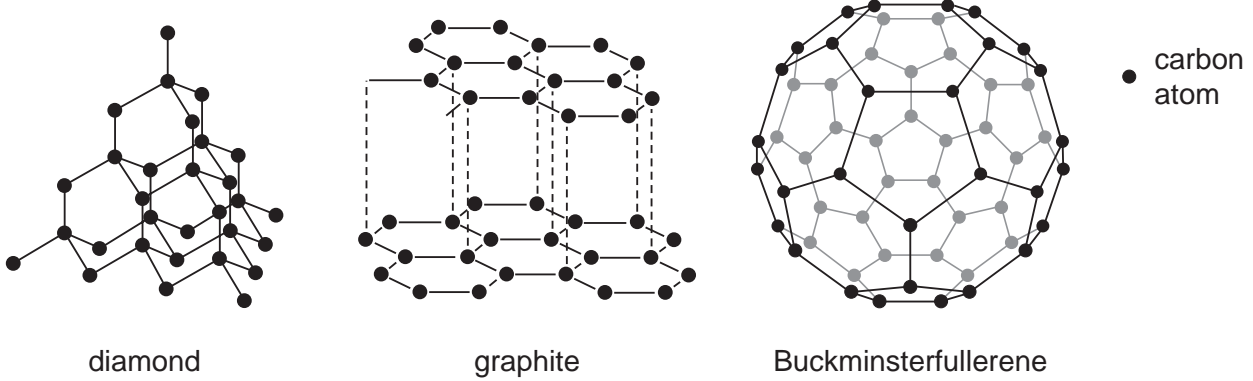
It is a gas at room temperature.

It forms about 1 % of the atmosphere.

[1]

[Total: 9]

7 Three forms of carbon are diamond, graphite and Buckminsterfullerene.



(a) (i) State **one** difference in structure between Buckminsterfullerene and diamond.

.....
 [1]

(ii) State **two** differences in structure between graphite and diamond.

.....

 [2]

(b) State the type of bonding between the carbon atoms in diamond.

..... [1]

(c) Suggest why graphite is used as a lubricant.
 Refer to the layers in your answer.

.....
 [1]

(d) State **one** use for diamond.

..... [1]

(e) Coal is a fuel containing carbon.
When coal is burnt, carbon dioxide is produced.
Explain how the increase in carbon dioxide concentration in the atmosphere affects the world's climate.

.....
.....
..... [2]

(f) Coal also contains small amounts of sulfur.
Explain how burning coal leads to acid rain.

.....
.....
..... [2]

(g) Methane is a fuel.

(i) Which one of the following is a natural source of methane?
Tick **one** box.

- waste gases from respiration in plants
- waste gases from digestion in animals
- gases from photosynthesis in plants
- gases from forest fires

[1]

- (ii) Draw a diagram to show the arrangement of the electrons in a molecule of methane, CH₄.

Use

- for an electron from a carbon atom
- × for an electron from a hydrogen atom

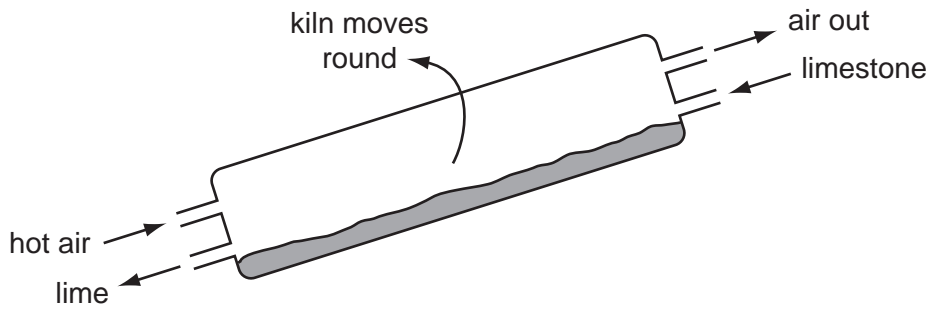
[1]

- (iii) Methane belongs to the alkane homologous series.
Name **one** other alkane.

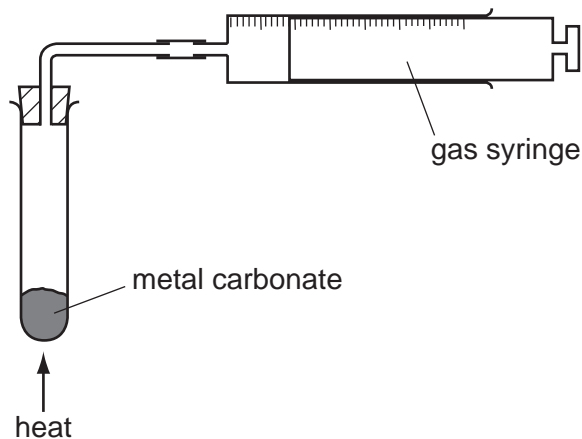
..... [1]

[Total: 13]

- 8 The diagram shows a rotary kiln used to make lime from limestone. Limestone is fed in at the top of the kiln and lime comes out at the bottom.

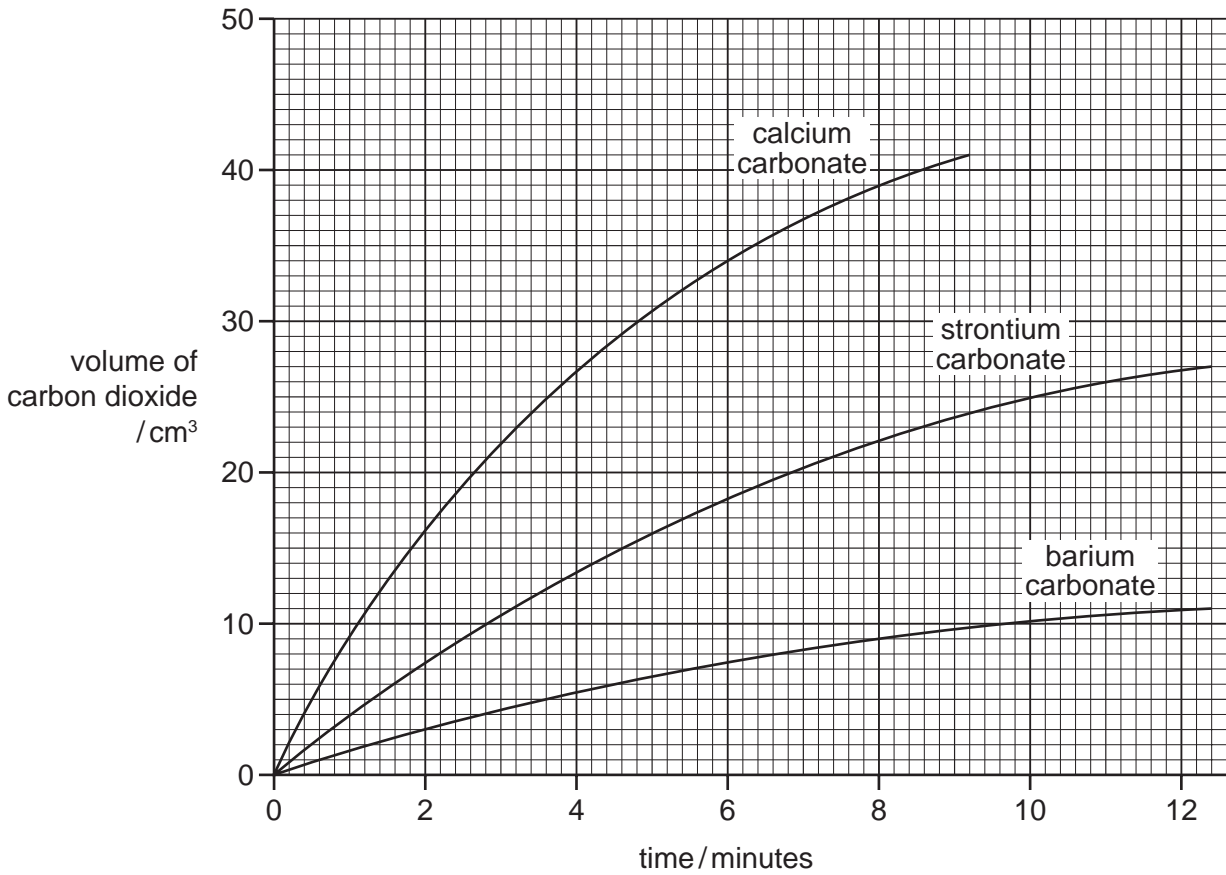


- (a) What is the chemical name for lime?
 [1]
- (b) State the name of the type of chemical reaction that takes place in the rotary lime kiln.
 [1]
- (c) Suggest why the air coming out of the rotary kiln has a greater percentage of carbon dioxide than the air entering the kiln.
 [1]
- (d) State **one** use for lime.
 [1]
- (e) A student compared the speed of reaction of three metal carbonates. She measured the volume of gas released using the apparatus shown.



State **one** thing that must be kept constant if the speeds of these reactions are to be compared in a fair way.
 [1]

(f) The graph shows the volume of carbon dioxide released when the three metal carbonates are heated.



(i) Which carbonate produced carbon dioxide the fastest?
..... [1]

(ii) What volume of carbon dioxide was produced by strontium carbonate in ten minutes?
..... [1]

(iii) How does the speed of the reaction of these three metal carbonates relate to the position of calcium, strontium and barium in the Periodic Table?
.....
..... [2]

(g) Describe how hydrochloric acid and limewater can be used to show that carbonate ions are present in calcium carbonate.
.....
.....
..... [3]

[Total: 12]

DATA SHEET
The Periodic Table of the Elements

Group		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	0							
		1 H Hydrogen 1							2 He Helium 2							
3	4	7 Li Lithium	9 Be Beryllium		11 B Boron	12 C Carbon	13 Al Aluminium	14 Si Silicon	15 P Phosphorus	16 S Sulfur	17 Cl Chlorine	18 Ar Argon				
11	12	23 Na Sodium	24 Mg Magnesium		27 Fe Iron	28 Ni Nickel	29 Cu Copper	30 Zn Zinc	31 Ga Gallium	32 Ge Germanium	33 As Arsenic	34 Se Selenium	35 Br Bromine	36 Kr Krypton		
19	20	39 K Potassium	40 Ca Calcium		44 Ru Ruthenium	45 Rh Rhodium	46 Pd Palladium	47 Ag Silver	48 Cd Cadmium	49 In Indium	50 Sn Tin	51 Sb Antimony	52 Te Tellurium	53 I Iodine	54 Xe Xenon	
37	38	85 Rb Rubidium	88 Sr Strontium		101 Ru Ruthenium	102 Rh Rhodium	103 Pd Palladium	104 Ag Silver	105 Cd Cadmium	106 In Indium	107 Sn Tin	108 Sb Antimony	109 Te Tellurium	110 I Iodine	111 Xe Xenon	
55	56	133 Cs Caesium	137 Ba Barium		186 Re Rhenium	187 Os Osmium	188 Pt Platinum	189 Au Gold	190 Hg Mercury	191 Tl Thallium	192 Pb Lead	193 Bi Bismuth	194 Po Polonium	195 At Astatine	196 Rn Radon	
87	88	226 Fr Francium	226 Ra Radium		227 Ac Actinium	227 Ac Actinium	227 Ac Actinium	227 Ac Actinium	227 Ac Actinium	227 Ac Actinium	227 Ac Actinium	227 Ac Actinium	227 Ac Actinium	227 Ac Actinium	227 Ac Actinium	227 Ac Actinium

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

a	X	b
Key		

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

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

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

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