UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE NAME

CENTRE NUMBER

CANDIDATE NUMBER

CHEMISTRY **0620/33**

Paper 3 (Extended) **October/November 2013**

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.
Electronic calculators may be used.
A copy of the Periodic Table is printed on page 12.
You may lose marks if you do not show your working or if you do not use appropriate units.

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.

This document consists of **12** printed pages.

For Examiner's Use

1 Zirconium (Zr) is a metal in Period 5. Its main oxidation state is +4.

(a) The following are all zirconium atoms: $^{90}_{40}Zr$, $^{91}_{40}Zr$ and $^{92}_{40}Zr$.

In terms of numbers of electrons, neutrons and protons, how are these three atoms the same and how are they different?

They are the same because .....

.....

They are different because .....

..... [3]

(b) Containers for fuel rods in nuclear reactors are made of zirconium.
Nuclear reactors are used to produce energy and to make radioactive isotopes.

(i) Which isotope of a different element is used as a fuel in nuclear reactors?

..... [1]

(ii) State one medical and one industrial use of radioactive isotopes.

.....

..... [2]

(iii) Above 900 °C, zirconium reacts with water to form zirconium(IV) oxide, ZrO_2, and hydrogen. Write an equation for this reaction.

..... [2]

(iv) In a nuclear accident, water may come in contact with very hot zirconium.
Explain why the presence of hydrogen inside the reactor greatly increases the danger of the accident.

..... [1]

(c) It is possible to determine whether zirconium(IV) oxide is acidic, neutral, basic or amphoteric using an acid and an alkali. Complete the table of possible results. If the oxide is predicted to react write 'R', if it is predicted not to react write 'NR'.

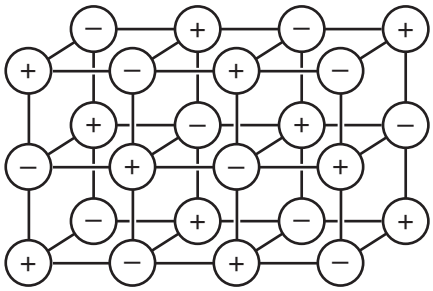
if the oxide is	predicted result with hydrochloric acid	predicted result with aqueous sodium hydroxide
acidic		
neutral		
basic		
amphoteric		

[4]

[Total: 13]

For Examiner's Use

2 **(a)** The diagram shows the lattice of a typical ionic compound.



(i) Explain the term *ionic lattice*.

.....

..... [2]

(ii) In this lattice, the ratio of positive ions to negative ions is 1:1.
In the lattice of a different ionic compound, the ratio of positive ions to negative ions is 1:2.
Suggest why this ratio varies in different ionic compounds.

..... [1]

(iii) Give **three** physical properties of ionic compounds.

.....

.....

..... [3]

(b) Strontium oxide is an ionic compound. Draw a diagram which shows its formula, the charges on the ions and the arrangement of the **valency** electrons around the negative ion.
The electron distribution of a strontium atom is 2 + 8 + 18 + 8 + 2.

Use o to represent an electron from a strontium atom.
Use x to represent an electron from an oxygen atom.

[3]

[Total: 9]

[Turn over

For Examiner's Use

3 The main uses of zinc are preventing steel from rusting and making alloys.

(a) The main ore of zinc is zinc blende. Zinc blende consists mainly of zinc sulfide, ZnS. There are two major methods of extracting zinc from its ore. They are the direct reduction of zinc oxide to zinc and by electrolysis. In both methods, zinc oxide is made from the zinc sulfide in the ore.

(i) How is zinc oxide made from zinc sulfide?

.....

..... [1]

(ii) Write an equation for the reaction used to reduce zinc oxide to zinc.

..... [1]

(b) In the electrolytic method, zinc oxide reacts with sulfuric acid to form impure aqueous zinc sulfate. This solution contains Ni^{2+}, Co^{2+} and Cu^{2+} ions as impurities.

(i) Write the equation for the reaction between zinc oxide and sulfuric acid.

..... [1]

(ii) Nickel, cobalt and copper are all less reactive than zinc. Explain why the addition of zinc powder removes these ions from the solution.

.....

..... [2]

(c) The solution of zinc sulfate is electrolysed using inert electrodes.
This electrolysis is similar to that of copper(II) sulfate with inert electrodes.

(i) Write the equation for the reaction at the negative electrode (cathode).

..... [1]

(ii) Complete the equation for the reaction at the positive electrode (anode).

$$\text{.....}OH^- \rightarrow 2H_2O + \text{.....} + \text{.....}e^- \quad [2]$$

(iii) The electrolyte changes from zinc sulfate to

..... [1]

For Examiner's Use

(d) (i) Brass is an alloy of copper and zinc. Suggest **two** reasons why brass is often used in preference to copper.

.....

..... [2]

(ii) Sacrificial protection is a method of rust prevention. Explain in terms of electron transfer why steel, which is in electrical contact with zinc, does not rust.

.....

.....

.....

..... [4]

[Total: 15]

[Turn over

For Examiner's Use

4 Sulfuric acid is a strong acid. Hexanesulfonic acid is also a strong acid. It has similar properties to sulfuric acid.

(a) Sulfonic acids are made from alkanes and oleum, $H_2S_2O_7$.

$$C_6H_{14} + H_2S_2O_7 \rightarrow C_6H_{13}SO_3H + H_2SO_4$$

(i) Describe how oleum is made from sulfur by the Contact process. Give equations and reaction conditions.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [6]

(ii) How is concentrated sulfuric acid made from oleum?

..... [1]

(b) The formula of the hexanesulfonate ion is $C_6H_{13}SO_3^-$.

The formula of the barium ion is Ba^{2+}. What is the formula of barium hexanesulfonate?

..... [1]

(c) Complete the following equations.

(i) magnesium + hexanesulfonic acid $\rightarrow$ ..... + ...
..... [1]

(ii) calcium oxide + hexanesulfonic acid $\rightarrow$ ..... + ...
..... [1]

(iii) .....$C_6H_{13}SO_3H + Na_2CO_3 \rightarrow$ ..... + ... + ... [2]

For Examiner's Use

(d) (i) Sulfuric acid is a strong acid.
You are given aqueous sulfuric acid, concentration 0.1 mol / dm^3, and aqueous hexanesulfonic acid, concentration 0.2 mol / dm^3. Describe how you could show that hexanesulfonic acid is also a strong acid.

.....

..... [2]

(ii) Deduce why, for a fair comparison, the two acid solutions must have different concentrations.

.....

..... [1]

(iii) Explain the terms *strong acid* and *weak acid*.

.....

.....

..... [2]

[Total: 17]

For Examiner's Use

5 Domestic rubbish is disposed of in landfill sites. Rubbish could include the following items.

item of rubbish	approximate time for item to break down
newspaper	one month
cotton rag	six months
woollen glove	one year
aluminium container	up to 500 years
styrofoam cup	1000 years

(a) Explain why aluminium, a reactive metal, takes so long to corrode.

..... [1]

(b) Both paper and cotton are complex carbohydrates. They can be hydrolysed to simple sugars such as glucose.
The formula of glucose can be represented as:

Draw the structural formula of a complex carbohydrate, such as cotton.
Include at least **two** glucose units.

[2]

For Examiner's Use

(c) Wool is a protein. It can be hydrolysed to a mixture of monomers by enzymes.

(i) What are enzymes?

.....

..... [2]

(ii) Name another substance which can hydrolyse proteins.

..... [1]

(iii) What type of compound are the monomers formed by the hydrolysis of proteins?

..... [1]

(iv) Which technique could be used to identify the individual monomers in the mixture?

..... [1]

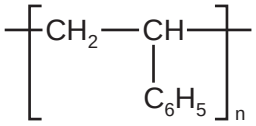
(v) Proteins contain the amide linkage. Name a synthetic macromolecule which contains the same linkage.

..... [1]

(d) (i) What is the scientific term used to describe polymers which do not break down in landfill sites?

..... [1]

(ii) Styrofoam is poly(phenylethene). It is an addition polymer. Its structural formula is given below. Deduce the structural formula of the monomer, phenylethene.



[1]

[Total: 11]

For Examiner's Use

6 The alcohols form a homologous series. The first five members are given in the table below.

(a)

alcohol	formula	heat of combustion in kJ / mol
methanol	CH_3OH	730
ethanol	$CH_3–CH_2–OH$	1380
propan-1-ol		
butan-1-ol	$CH_3–CH_2–CH_2–CH_2–OH$	2680
pentan-1-ol	$CH_3–CH_2–CH_2–CH_2–CH_2–OH$	3350

(i) Complete the table. [2]

(ii) Complete the equation for the combustion of pentan-1-ol in excess oxygen.

$$C_5H_{11}OH + ...O_2 \rightarrow ..... + ...$$ [1]

(b) State **three** characteristics of a homologous series other than the variation of physical properties down the series.

.....

.....

..... [3]

(c) The following alcohols are isomers.

$$CH_3–CH_2–CH_2–CH_2–OH \quad \text{and} \quad (CH_3)_2CH–CH_2–OH$$

(i) Explain why they are isomers.

.....

.....

..... [2]

(ii) Draw the structural formula of another isomer of the above alcohols.

[1]

For Examiner's Use

(d) Alcohols can be made by fermentation and from petroleum.

(i) Ethanol is made from sugars by fermentation.

$$C_6H_{12}O_6 \rightarrow 2C_2H_5OH + 2CO_2$$

The mass of one mole of glucose, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, is 180 g.
Calculate the maximum mass of ethanol which could be obtained from 72 g of glucose.

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

(ii) Describe how ethanol is made from petroleum.

petroleum (alkanes) → ethene → ethanol

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

[Total: 15]

DATA SHEET
The Periodic Table of the Elements

Group																	
I	II											III	IV	V	VI	VII	0
							1 **H** Hydrogen 1										4 **He** Helium 2
7 **Li** Lithium 3	9 **Be** Beryllium 4											11 **B** Boron 5	12 **C** Carbon 6	14 **N** Nitrogen 7	16 **O** Oxygen 8	19 **F** Fluorine 9	20 **Ne** Neon 10
23 **Na** Sodium 11	24 **Mg** Magnesium 12											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
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	70 **Ga** Gallium 31	73 **Ge** Germanium 32	75 **As** Arsenic 33	79 **Se** Selenium 34	80 **Br** Bromine 35	84 **Kr** Krypton 36
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	112 **Cd** Cadmium 48	115 **In** Indium 49	119 **Sn** Tin 50	122 **Sb** Antimony 51	128 **Te** Tellurium 52	127 **I** Iodine 53	131 **Xe** Xenon 54
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	204 **Tl** Thallium 81	207 **Pb** Lead 82	209 **Bi** Bismuth 83	**Po** Polonium 84	**At** Astatine 85	**Rn** Radon 86
Fr Francium 87	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 **X** b

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.).