

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE NAME			
CENTRE NUMBER		CANDIDATE NUMBER	
CHEMISTRY			0620/22
Paper 2		Oct	ober/November 2012
			1 hour 15 minutes
Candidates an	swer 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.

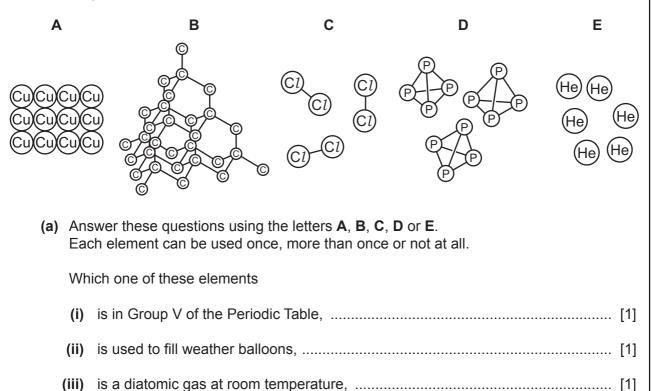
The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

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

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



1 The diagram shows the structures of five elements, A, B, C, D and E.



(v) is a transition element? [1]

(c) Which two of the words or phrases in the list below describe the structure of element B?

giant

ionic

oovalont	giant	101110	
metallic	simple atomic	simple molecular	
 	and		[2]

(d) What do you understand by the term *element*?

covalent

.....[1]

[Total: 10]

					3			
2	Am	mon	ia, NH₃, is an alk	caline gas.				
	(a)	Des	scribe a test for a	ammonia.				
		test	t					
		res	ult					[2]
	(b)		at is the pH of and a ring around th	•		onia?		
			pH1	рН3	pH 5	pH7	pH9	[1]
	(c)	Am	monia reacts wit	h hydrochlor	ic acid.			
		(i)	Complete the s	ymbol equati	ion for this reac	tion.		
				NH ₃	+ HC <i>l</i> →			F.43
								[1]
		(ii)	•	n to show the	e arrangement o	• • •	hloride, HC <i>l</i> , in w hydrogen chlorid	

Show a hydrogen electron as • Show a chlorine electron as **x**

[2]

(d) Aqueous ammonia reacts with sulfuric acid to form a solution of ammonium sulfate.

$$2NH_{\scriptscriptstyle 3}(aq) \ + \ H_{\scriptscriptstyle 2}SO_{\scriptscriptstyle 4}(aq) \ \rightarrow \ (NH_{\scriptscriptstyle 4})_{\scriptscriptstyle 2}SO_{\scriptscriptstyle 4}(aq)$$

(i)	Ammonium sulfate is a colourless salt. Describe how you could use a titration method to make a colourless solution of ammonium sulfate.
	[4]
(ii)	How can crystals of ammonium sulfate be obtained from a solution of ammonium sulfate?
	[1]
	[Total: 11]

3 The table below shows the properties of some halogens.

halogen	colour	state at room temperature	melting point /°C
fluorine	yellow		-220
chlorine	light green	gas	
bromine	brownish-red	liquid	- 7
iodine	grey-black	solid	+114

(a)	(i)	What is the trend in the co	olour of the halogens down the Group?						
			[1]						
	(ii) Predict the state of fluorine at room temperature.								
			[1]						
(1	(iii) Predict the melting point of chlorine.								
			[1]						
	of s	e reactivity of three different sodium halides. e results are shown in the t	t halogens was compared by reacting them with solutions able below.						
		reaction mixture	observations						
	a	astatine + sodium iodide	colour of reaction mixture remains unchanged						
	b	promine + sodium iodide	mixture turns dark brown						
	ch	nlorine + sodium bromide	mixture turns brownish-red						
	(i)	Use the results in the tab chlorine and iodine.	ole to suggest the order of reactivity of astatine, bromine,						
mo	st r	eactive ————	→ least reactive						
	[2]								
	(ii) Predict whether bromine will react with sodium chloride solution. Explain your answer.								
			[1]						

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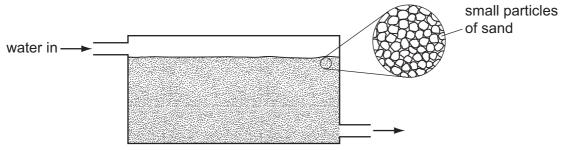
(c) Chlorine reacts with excess cold dilute sodium hydroxide. The products of the reaction are sodium chloride, sodium chlorate(I) and water.

The formula of sodium chlorate(I) is NaClO.

Complete the equation for this reaction.

$$Cl_2$$
 +NaOH \rightarrow NaC l + NaC l O + [2]

- (d) (i) Explain why chlorine is used in water purification.
 - (ii) Impure water contains particles of minerals and remains of dead plants and animals. One stage in water purification is the removal of these particles by filtration. The diagram below shows a water filter.



Explain how this water filter works.	
	[2]

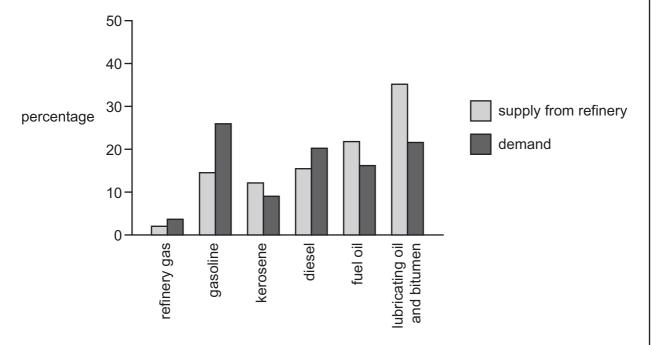
[Total: 11]

4	The process	of	distillation	is	used	in	an	oil	refinery	to	separate	petroleum	into	different
	fractions.													

)	What do you understand by the term <i>petroleum fraction</i> ?
	[2

(b) Some petroleum fractions are more useful than others. There is a greater demand for these fractions.

The diagram shows the demand from customers and the ability of an oil refinery to supply these fractions by fractional distillation alone.



(1)	State the name of two fractions for which demand is greater than supply.	
		[2]
(ii)	State one use for each of the following fractions.	
	refinery gas	
	bitumen	[2]

(c) More gasoline can be made by cracking long-chain hydrocarbons.

State the conditions needed for cracking.

[2]

				8			
(d)	Doo	decane, C ₁₂ H ₂₆ , c	an be cracked to	o form small	ler hydroca	rbons.	
	(i)	What do you un	derstand by the	term hydrod	carbon?		
							[1]
	(ii)	Complete the ed	quation for the c	racking of d	odecane.		
			$C_{12}H_{26} \rightarrow$	C ₈ H ₁₈ +			[1]
(e)	Eth	ene, C ₂ H ₄ , can be	e formed by crac	cking.			
	(i)	Draw the full str	ucture of ethene	showing al	l atoms and	d bonds.	
							[1]
	(ii)	Poly(ethene) ca Complete the fo			rds from the	e list below.	
		addition	atoms	condens	ation	dimers	
		mono	omers pol	ymers	subtracti	on	
		The small ether	ne molecules w	hich join to	gether to f	orm poly(ether	ne) are called
		ethene	'		ŭ		· ·
		an example of a formed are calle			on. The long	g-chain molecu	
		ionneu ale calle	,u				[3]

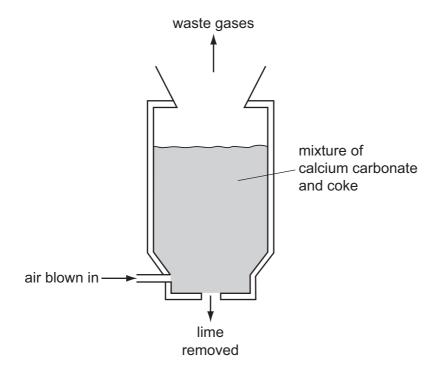
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[Total: 14]

5

Aluminium is in Group III of the Periodic Table. Iron is a transition element.
(a) Both aluminium and iron have high melting points and boiling points. State two differences in the physical properties of aluminium and iron.
[2]
(b) State one use of aluminium.
[1]
(c) Sodium hydroxide is used to test for aluminium ions. Describe what happens when you add a solution of sodium hydroxide to a solution of aluminium ions until the sodium hydroxide is in excess.
[3]
[Total: 6]

6 The diagram below shows a kiln used for manufacturing lime.



The reaction taking place in the kiln is

 $\hbox{calcium carbonate} \ \to \ \hbox{calcium oxide} \ + \ \hbox{carbon dioxide}$

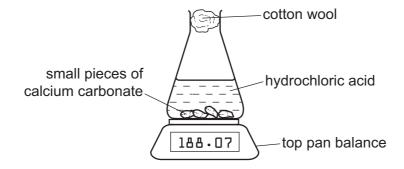
(a)	(i)	State the name of	of a rock which is	largely calcium	carbonate.	
						[1]
	(ii)	Explain why, at the	ne end of the rea	ction, there is on	ly lime left in the lin	ne kiln.
						[1]
(b)	(i)		oke provides the		etion in the lime kiln tion of carbon in ox	
						[2]
	(ii)	Complete these	sentences using	words from the li	ist below.	
		air	dioxide	harmless	hydrogenated	
		limited	monoxide	poisonous	water	
		When carbon bu	ırns in a	supp	oly of	, carbon
			is formed. Th	is is a colourless	s gas which has no	o smell and is
						[4]

[Total: 15]

(c) Calcium carbonate reacts with hydrochloric acid to form carbon dioxide. Complete the word equation for this reaction.

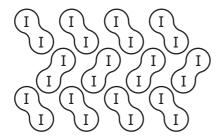
calcium carbonate	+	hydrochloric acid	\rightarrow	 +	 +	carbon dioxide	
							[2]

(d) The speed of reaction of calcium carbonate with hydrochloric acid can be found using the apparatus shown below.



(i)	Suggest how this apparatus can be used to find the speed of this reaction.
	[2]
(ii)	State how the speed of this reaction changes when
. ,	the concentration of acid is increased,
	larger pieces of calcium carbonate are used,
	the temperature is increased

7 The structures of iodine and potassium iodide are shown below.





iodine

potassium iodide

(a)	lodine is a solid at room temperature. Its melting point is +114 °C.	

	(i)	Describe what happens to the arrangement and movement of iodine molecular when iodine is gradually heated from 20 °C to 120 °C.	les
			[4]
	(ii)	Calculate the relative molecular mass of iodine.	
			[1]
(b)	(i)	What type of bonding is present in potassium iodide?	
			[1]
	(ii)	Write the simplest formula for potassium iodide.	
			[1]

(c) Complete the table below to show the solubility in water and electrical conductivity of solid iodine and solid potassium iodide.

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substance	solubility in water	electrical conductivity of solid
iodine		
potassium iodide		

-	• 1

(d)	Predict the product formed at electrolysed.	each electrode	when molten	potassium	iodide is
	at the positive electrode				
	at the negative electrode				[2]
					[Total: 13]

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DATA SHEET
The Periodic Table of the Elements

	0	4 □	Helium 2	20	Ne	Neon 10	40	Ā	Argon 18	84	궃	Krypton 36	131	Xe	Xenon 54		R	Radon 86				175	۲n	Lutetium 71		בֿ	Lawrendum 103
	II/			19	ш	Fluorine 9	35.5	CI	Chlorine 17	80			1	н	lodine 53		Αt	Astatine 85						Ytterbium 70		No	Nobelium 102
				16	0	Oxygen 8	32	S	Sulfur 16	62		_			E		Ро	Polonium 84				169	T	Thulium 69		Md	Mendelevium 101
	>			14	z	Nitrogen 7			Phosphorus 15						Antimony 51		Ö	Bismuth 83					ш			Fm	Fermium 100
	2			12	ပ				Silicon 14		Ge	Ε		Sn		207	Pb	Lead 82				165	웃	Holmium 67		Es	Einsteinium 99
	=			#	Ω	Boron 5	27	V 1	Aluminium 13	20	Сa	Gallium 31	115	'n	Indium 49	204	11	Thallium 81				162	D	Dysprosium 66		ర	Californium 98
										65	Zn	Zinc 30	112	င္ပ	Cadmium 48	201	Hg	Mercury 80				159	Д	Terbium 65		Ř	Berkelium 97
										64	ဥ	Copper 29	108	Ag	Silver 47	197	Αn	Gold 79				157		Gadolinium 64			Curium 96
Group															E		ቷ	Platinum 78				152	Ш	Europium 63		Am	Americium 95
Ď				1						59	ပိ	Cobalt 27	103		Rhodium 45	192	i	Iridium 77				150	Sm	Samarium 62		Pu	Plutonium 94
		- 3	Hydrogen 1							56	Бe	Iron 26		Ru	Ruthenium 44		os	Osmium 76					Pm	Promethium 61		N D	Neptunium 93
											M	2 10		ဥ	n Technetium 43	186	Re	Rhenium 75					Š	Neodymium 60	238	_	Uranium 92
										52	ပ်	Chromium 2	96	Mo	Molybdenum 42	184	>	Tungsten 74				141	Ą	Praseodymium 59		Ра	Protactinium 91
										51	>	Vanadium 23	93	Q N	Niobium 41	181	Та	Tantalum 73				140	Ce	Cerium 58	232	Ļ	Thorium 90
										48	F	Titanium 22	91	Zr	Zirconium 40	178	Ξ	* Hafnium				1			nic mass	loqi	nic) number
										45	လွ	Scandium 21	88	>	Yttrium 39	139	Ľ	Lanthanum 57	227	Ac	Actinium 89	001100	u series	2	a = relative atomic mass	X = atomic symbol	b = proton (atomic) number
	=			6	Be	Beryllium 4	24	Mg	Magnesium 12	40	Ca	Calcium 20	88	Š	Strontium 38	137	Ba	Barium 56	226	Ra	Radium 88	*58 71 Lanthandid corios	30-7 1 Earlinailoid series		a	× ×	
	_			7	=	Uthium 3	23	Na	Sodium 11	39	¥	Potassium 19	85	R _b	Rubidium 37	133	S	Caesium 55		<u>ጉ</u>	Francium 87	*58 71	100-717			Key	Q

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

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