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CHEMISTRY

0620/33

Paper 3 Theory (Core)

May/June 2021

1 hour 15 minutes

You must answer on the question paper.

No additional materials are needed.

INSTRUCTIONS

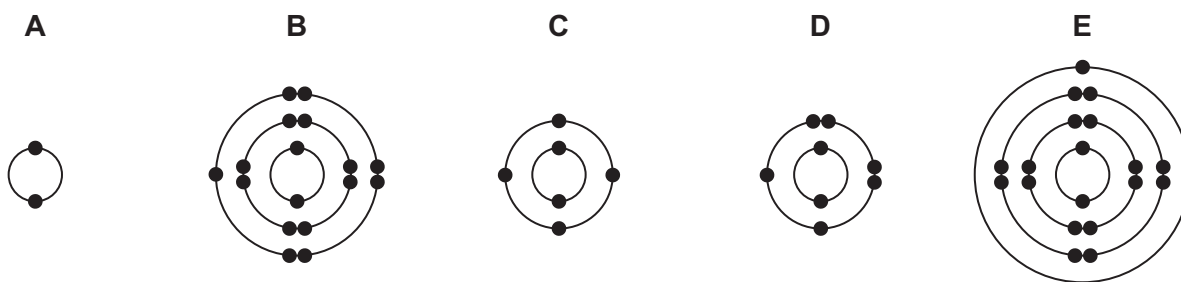
- Answer **all** questions.
- Use a black or dark blue pen. You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes at the top of the page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- Do **not** write on any bar codes.
- You may use a calculator.
- You should show all your working and use appropriate units.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 80.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].
- The Periodic Table is printed in the question paper.

This document has **16** pages.

1 (a) The electronic structures of five atoms, **A**, **B**, **C**, **D** and **E**, are shown.



Answer the following questions about these electronic structures.
Each electronic structure may be used once, more than once or not at all.

State which electronic structure, **A**, **B**, **C**, **D** or **E**, represents:

(i) an atom of an element in Group VI of the Periodic Table

..... [1]

(ii) an atom of a reactive metal

..... [1]

(iii) an atom with a proton number of 17

..... [1]

(iv) an atom that forms a stable ion with a charge of 2-

..... [1]

(v) an atom of oxygen.

..... [1]

(b) Complete the table to show the number of electrons, neutrons and protons in the bromine atom and fluoride ion shown.

| | number of electrons | number of neutrons | number of protons |
|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| $^{81}_{35}\text{Br}$ | 35 | | |
| $^{19}_9\text{F}^-$ | | 10 | |

[3]

[Total: 8]

2 The table shows the masses of some of the ions in 1000 cm³ of fruit juice.

| name of ion | formula of ion | mass of ion in 1000 cm ³ of fruit juice / mg |
|-------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| ammonium | NH ₄ ⁺ | 6 |
| calcium | Ca ²⁺ | 73 |
| chloride | Cl ⁻ | 238 |
| magnesium | Mg ²⁺ | 77 |
| | NO ₃ ⁻ | 10 |
| phosphate | PO ₄ ³⁻ | 20 |
| potassium | K ⁺ | 419 |
| | Na ⁺ | 3 |
| sulfate | SO ₄ ²⁻ | 10 |

(a) Answer these questions using only the information in the table.

(i) State which negative ion has the highest mass in 1000 cm³ of fruit juice.

..... [1]

(ii) Give the formulae of the ions in sodium nitrate.

..... and [1]

(iii) Calculate the mass of ammonium ions in 250 cm³ of fruit juice.

mass = mg [1]

(b) Describe a test for chloride ions.

test

observations

[2]

(c) Phosphate ions, PO₄³⁻, are present in most fertilisers. Phosphate ions contain phosphorus.

(i) State the names of two **other** elements that are in most fertilisers.

1

2

[2]

- (ii) Explain why farmers put fertilisers on fields where crops are to be grown.

.....
 [1]

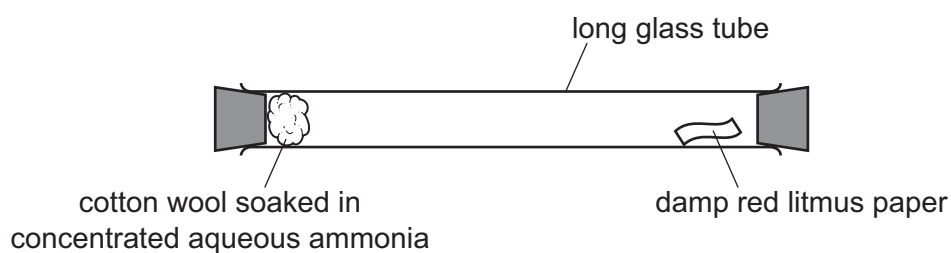
- (d) A student heated ammonium sulfate with sodium hydroxide in a test-tube.

- (i) Complete the equation for this reaction.



- (ii) Concentrated aqueous ammonia releases fumes of ammonia gas.

A long glass tube is set up as shown.



At first, the red litmus paper does not turn blue.
 After a short time, the litmus paper turns blue.

Explain these observations using the kinetic particle model.

.....

 [3]

[Total: 13]

3 The table shows some properties of five halogens.

| element | melting point /°C | boiling point /°C | density of liquid at boiling point in g/cm ³ | colour |
|----------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| fluorine | -220 | -188 | | yellow |
| chlorine | | -35 | 1.56 | light green |
| bromine | -7 | 59 | 3.12 | red-brown |
| iodine | 114 | 184 | 4.93 | dark grey |
| astatine | 302 | 337 | 6.35 | |

(a) (i) Complete the table by predicting:

- the melting point of chlorine
- the density of liquid fluorine at its boiling point
- the colour of astatine.

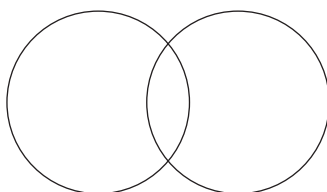
[3]

(ii) Deduce the state of bromine at 0°C.
Explain your answer.

.....

 [2]

(b) Complete the dot-and-cross diagram to show the electron arrangement in a molecule of chlorine.
Show the outer shell electrons only.



[2]

(c) (i) Astatine is a radioactive element.

An isotope of astatine, ${}_{85}^{217}\text{At}$, decays to form an isotope of bismuth, ${}_{83}^{213}\text{Bi}$.

Describe what happens to the number of nucleons during this decay.

..... [1]

(ii) One of these statements about isotopes is **incorrect**.

Tick the box with the incorrect statement.

The isotope ${}^{235}\text{U}$ is a source of energy.

Some radioactive isotopes can be used to treat cancer.

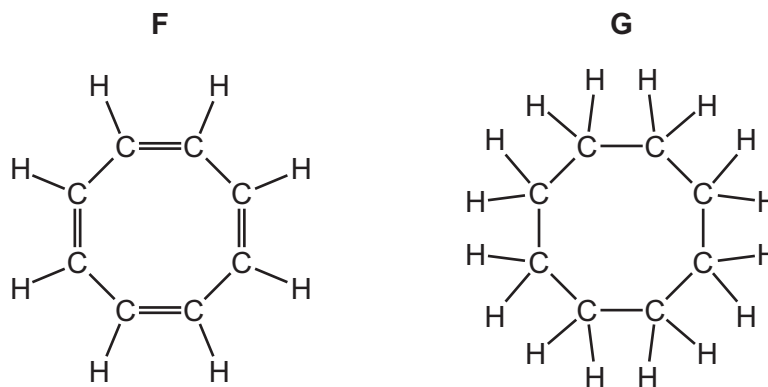
All isotopes are radioactive.

Isotopes of the same element have the same number of protons.

[1]

[Total: 9]

- 4 (a) The structure of two organic compounds, **F** and **G**, are shown.



- (i) Compound **F** is an unsaturated compound.

Describe a chemical test for an unsaturated compound.

test

observations

[2]

- (ii) Compound **F** is reduced to compound **G** using hydrogen and a catalyst.

State what is meant by the term *catalyst*.

.....

..... [1]

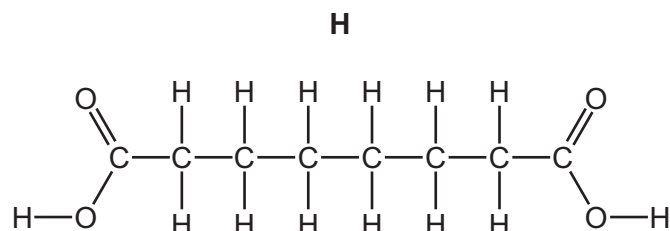
- (iii) Compound **G** is a saturated hydrocarbon.

Name the saturated hydrocarbon which contains two carbon atoms.

..... [1]

- (b) Compound **G** is oxidised by nitric acid to compound **H**.

The structure of compound **H** is shown.



- (i) Deduce the formula of compound **H** to show the number of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen atoms.

..... [1]

- (ii) Compound **H** contains two carboxylic acid functional groups.
Ethanoic acid also contains a carboxylic acid functional group.

Draw the structure of ethanoic acid. Show all of the atoms and all of the bonds.

[1]

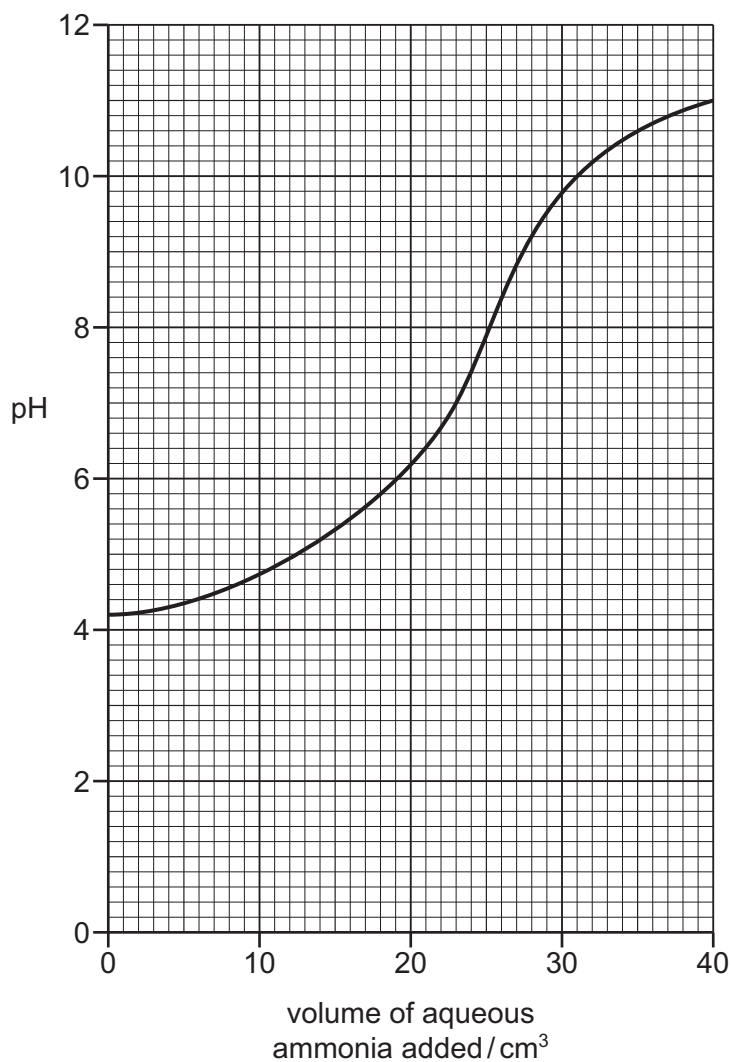
- (iii) Describe the observations made when ethanoic acid reacts with:

universal indicator solution

sodium.

[2]

- (c) A student's graph of how the pH changes when aqueous ammonia is added slowly to dilute ethanoic acid is shown.



(i) Deduce the pH of the dilute ethanoic acid before the addition of aqueous ammonia.

pH = [1]

(ii) Deduce the volume of aqueous ammonia added when the pH is neutral.

..... cm³ [1]

(d) Compound **H** reacts with compound **J** to form a polymer.

Compound **J** has the formula HOCH₂CH₂OH.

(i) State the name of the –OH functional group in compound **J**.

..... [1]

(ii) Ethene polymerises to form poly(ethene).

Choose **one** word from the list that best describes the type of reaction that occurs.

Draw a circle around the correct answer.

addition **combustion** **cracking** **reduction** [1]

[Total: 12]

5 (a) Cement is made by heating a mixture of calcium carbonate and powdered clay.

(i) Choose from the list the name of the substance which contains calcium carbonate.

Draw a circle around the correct answer.

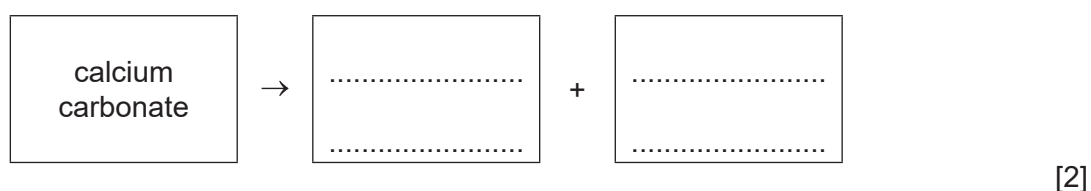
bauxite hematite limestone slaked lime [1]

(ii) The heat for this process is provided by burning natural gas.

Name the main constituent of natural gas.

..... [1]

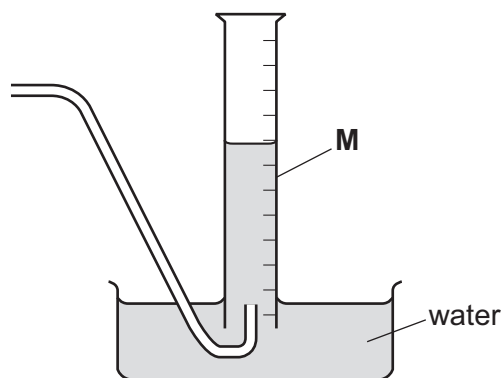
(b) Complete the word equation for the thermal decomposition of calcium carbonate.



(c) Carbon dioxide is produced when dilute hydrochloric acid reacts with powdered calcium carbonate.



(i) Complete the diagram to show the apparatus used to investigate the volume of carbon dioxide produced during this reaction.



[2]

(ii) Name the piece of apparatus labelled **M** in the diagram.

..... [1]

(iii) Suggest the name of another piece of apparatus that can be used to measure the volume of carbon dioxide produced.

..... [1]

(iv) Describe the effect of each of the following on the rate of reaction of dilute hydrochloric acid with calcium carbonate.

- Large pieces of calcium carbonate are used instead of powdered calcium carbonate.

All other conditions stay the same.

.....

- The temperature is decreased.

All other conditions stay the same.

.....

[2]

(d) Explain how carbon dioxide contributes to climate change.

.....

.....

..... [2]

[Total: 12]

6 This question is about air.

(a) State the percentage of nitrogen in clean, dry air.

..... % [1]

(b) Clean, dry air also contains argon. Argon is unreactive.

(i) Explain, using ideas about electronic structure, why argon is unreactive.

.....
..... [1]

(ii) Give **one** use of argon.

..... [1]

(c) Carbon monoxide and oxides of nitrogen are pollutants of air.

For each of these pollutants state the source of the pollutant and an adverse effect of the pollutant.

source of carbon monoxide

adverse effect

source of oxides of nitrogen

adverse effect

[4]

[Total: 7]

7 Concentrated hydrochloric acid is electrolysed using carbon electrodes.

(a) State the products of this electrolysis at:

the negative electrode

the positive electrode.

[2]

(b) Name a metal that can be used as an inert electrode instead of carbon.

..... [1]

(c) When dilute sulfuric acid is electrolysed, oxygen is produced at the positive electrode.

(i) Describe the separation and motion of the molecules in oxygen gas.

separation

.....

motion

.....

[2]

(ii) Describe a test for oxygen.

test

observations

[2]

[Total: 7]

8 This question is about elements in the Periodic Table.

(a) The table shows some properties of five elements, **P**, **Q**, **R**, **S** and **T**.

| element | melting point / °C | density in g/cm ³ | electrical conductivity of the solid | atomic radius / nm |
|----------|--------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| P | 114 | 4.93 | does not conduct | 0.133 |
| Q | 1083 | 8.92 | very good | 0.117 |
| R | 3550 | 3.51 | very good | 0.077 |
| S | 1495 | 8.9 | very good | 0.121 |
| T | 248 | 1.2 | does not conduct | 0.065 |

Use only the elements shown in the table to answer these questions.

State which two of the elements, **P**, **Q**, **R**, **S** and **T**, have covalent molecules.
Give **two** reasons for your answer.

elements and

reason 1

reason 2

[3]

(b) Diamond is a form of solid carbon.

(i) Describe the structure and bonding in diamond.

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

(ii) State why diamond is used for cutting tools.

..... [1]

(iii) Name one **other** form of solid carbon.

..... [1]

- (c) Lithium is an element in Group I of the Periodic Table. Copper is a transition element.

Copper has a higher melting point and higher boiling point than lithium.

Give **two** other ways in which the properties of transition elements differ from the properties of Group I elements.

.....
 [2]

- (d) State whether lithium oxide is a basic oxide or an acidic oxide.
 Give a reason for your answer.

..... [1]

- (e) The table compares the reactions of four metals with steam.

| metal | reaction with steam |
|---------|-------------------------------|
| copper | does not react |
| iron | reacts rapidly at 120 °C |
| lithium | reacts very rapidly at 120 °C |
| nickel | only reacts above 800 °C |

Put the four metals in order of their reactivity.
 Put the least reactive metal first.

least reactive $\xrightarrow{\hspace{15em}}$ most reactive

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|

[2]

[Total: 12]

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The Periodic Table of Elements

| | | Group | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| I | II | III | IV | V | VI | VII | VIII | | | | | |
| 3 Li lithium 7 | 4 Be beryllium 9 | 1 H hydrogen 1 | 5 B boron 11 | 6 C carbon 12 | 7 N nitrogen 14 | 8 O oxygen 16 | 9 F fluorine 19 | 10 Ne neon 20 | | | | |
| 11 Na sodium 23 | 12 Mg magnesium 24 | Key atomic number atomic symbol name relative atomic mass | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 K potassium 39 | 20 Ca calcium 40 | 26 Fe iron 56 | 27 Co cobalt 59 | 28 Ni nickel 59 | 29 Cu copper 64 | 30 Zn zinc 65 | 31 Al aluminium 27 | 32 Si silicon 28 | 33 P phosphorus 31 | 34 S sulfur 32 | 35 Cl chlorine 35.5 | 36 Ar argon 40 |
| 37 Rb rubidium 85 | 38 Sr strontium 88 | 44 Ru ruthenium 101 | 45 Rh rhodium 103 | 46 Pd palladium 106 | 47 Ag silver 108 | 48 Cd cadmium 112 | 13 Al aluminium 27 | 14 Si silicon 28 | 15 P phosphorus 31 | 16 S sulfur 32 | 17 Cl chlorine 35.5 | 18 Ar argon 40 |
| 55 Cs caesium 133 | 56 Ba barium 137 | 76 Os osmium 190 | 77 Ir iridium 192 | 78 Pt platinum 195 | 79 Au gold 197 | 80 Hg mercury 201 | 49 In indium 115 | 50 Sn tin 119 | 51 Sb antimony 122 | 52 Te tellurium 128 | 53 I iodine 127 | 54 Xe xenon 131 |
| 87 Fr francium — | 88 Ra radium — | 108 Hs hassium — | 109 Mt meitnerium — | 110 Ds darmstadtium — | 111 Rg roentgenium — | 112 Cn copernicium — | 81 Tl thallium 204 | 82 Pb lead 207 | 83 Bi bismuth 209 | 84 Po polonium — | 85 At astatine — | 86 Rn radon — |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 57 La lanthanum 139 | 58 Ce cerium 140 | 59 Pr praseodymium 141 | 60 Nd neodymium 144 | 61 Pm promethium — | 62 Sm samarium 150 | 63 Eu europium 152 | 64 Gd gadolinium 157 | 65 Tb terbium 159 | 66 Dy dysprosium 163 | 67 Ho holmium 165 | 68 Er erbium 167 | 69 Tm thulium 169 | 70 Yb ytterbium 173 | 71 Lu lutetium 175 |
| 89 Ac actinium — | 90 Th thorium 232 | 91 Pa protactinium 231 | 92 U uranium 238 | 93 Np neptunium — | 94 Pu plutonium — | 95 Am americium — | 96 Cm curium — | 97 Bk berkelium — | 98 Cf californium — | 99 Es einsteinium — | 100 Fm fermium — | 101 Md mendelevium — | 102 No nobelium — | 103 Lr lawrencium — |

lanthanoids

actinoids

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