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CHEMISTRY

0620/42

Paper 4 Theory (Extended)

February/March 2023

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 **12** pages.

1 This question is about gases found in clean, dry air and gases found in polluted air.

(a) Name **one** gas found in clean, dry air which contributes to global warming.

..... [1]

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

..... [1]

(c) Name the substance used to remove sulfur dioxide in flue gas desulfurisation.

..... [1]

(d) Nitrogen dioxide, NO_2 , is formed in car engines.

Name the equipment in a car exhaust used to remove the NO_2 formed in car engines.

..... [1]

(e) All gases diffuse.

(i) Choose from the list of formulae the gas which diffuses most quickly.

Draw a circle around your answer.

CO **CO₂** **CH₄** **NO₂** **SO₂**

[1]

(ii) Explain your answer to (i).

..... [1]

(f) State **one** adverse effect of carbon monoxide on human health.

..... [1]

(g) Carbon dioxide, CO_2 , is a reactant in photosynthesis.

Name the **two** products of photosynthesis.

..... and [2]

(h) Complete the dot-and-cross diagram in Fig. 1.1 for a molecule of CO_2 .

Show outer shell electrons only.

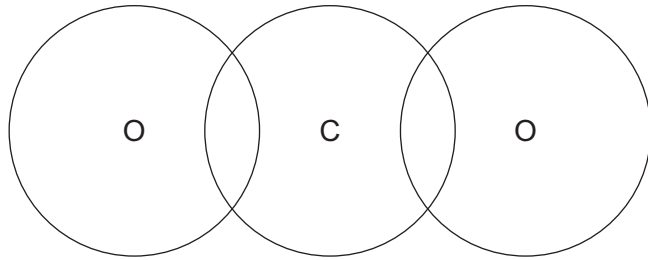


Fig. 1.1

[2]

[Total: 11]

2 Lithium, sodium and potassium are Group I elements.

(a) Name the type of bonding in these elements.

..... [1]

(b) Sodium reacts with cold water to form hydrogen gas and a solution of a strong alkali.

(i) State the test for hydrogen gas.

test

positive result

[1]

(ii) Suggest the pH of a solution of a strong alkali.

pH = [1]

(iii) Name a substance which can be used to confirm the pH of a solution of a strong alkali.

..... [1]

(iv) Write the symbol equation for the reaction between sodium and cold water.

Include state symbols.

..... [3]

(c) Lithium has two naturally occurring types of atoms, ${}^6\text{Li}$ and ${}^7\text{Li}$.

(i) State the name given to atoms of the same element with different nucleon numbers.

..... [1]

(ii) Complete Table 2.1 to show the number of protons, neutrons and electrons in the atom and ion of lithium shown.

Table 2.1

	${}^6\text{Li}$	${}^7\text{Li}^+$
protons		
neutrons		
electrons		

[3]

(iii) Table 2.2 shows the relative abundance of the two naturally occurring atoms of lithium.

Table 2.2

atom	${}^6\text{Li}$	${}^7\text{Li}$
relative abundance	10%	90%

Calculate the relative atomic mass of lithium to **one** decimal place.

relative atomic mass = [2]

(d) Potassium oxide, K_2O , is an ionic compound.

Complete Fig. 2.1 to show the electronic configurations of the ions in potassium oxide.
Show the charges on the ions.

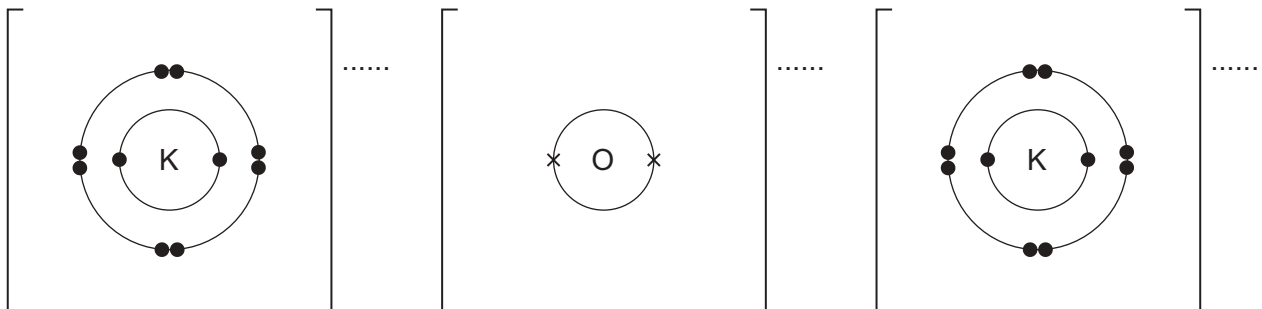


Fig. 2.1

[3]

[Total: 16]

3 The Haber process is used to manufacture ammonia.

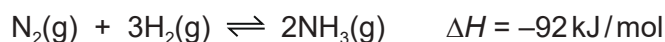
(a) State the main source of each gas used in the Haber process.

nitrogen

hydrogen

[2]

(b) The equation for the Haber process is shown.



The reaction is reversible. The forward reaction is exothermic.

(i) State what is meant by the symbol ΔH .

..... [1]

(ii) ΔH for the forward reaction is -92 kJ/mol .

State why this value shows that the forward reaction is exothermic.

..... [1]

(iii) State the typical conditions and name the catalyst used in the Haber process.

temperature °C

pressure kPa

catalyst

[3]

(iv) Complete Table 3.1 to show the effect, if any, when the typical conditions in the Haber process are changed. Use only the words **increases**, **decreases** or **no change**.

Table 3.1

change to typical conditions	effect on the rate of the forward reaction	effect on the concentration of $\text{NH}_3(\text{g})$ at equilibrium
temperature increases	increases	
pressure decreases		
no catalyst	decreases	

[4]

- (v) Explain in terms of collision theory why increasing the temperature increases the rate of the reaction.

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

- (c) Ammonia reacts with an acid to form ammonium sulfate, $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$.

- (i) State the formula of the acid used.

..... [1]

- (ii) State **one** use of ammonium sulfate.

..... [1]

- (iii) Calculate the percentage composition by mass of nitrogen in $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$.

percentage of nitrogen = % [2]

[Total: 18]

4 Copper is element 29 in the Periodic Table.

(a) Brass contains copper.

(i) Name the other metal in brass.

..... [1]

(ii) State the term given to a mixture of a metal with another element.

..... [1]

(b) Copper can be stretched into wires. Copper wires conduct electricity.

(i) Name the property of metals which means that they can be stretched into wires.

..... [1]

(ii) Name the particles responsible for the conduction of electricity in solid copper.

..... [1]

(c) Copper is a transition element.

Some physical and chemical properties of transition elements are shown.

physical properties:

- high density
- high strength

chemical properties:

- form coloured compounds
- have ions with variable oxidation numbers

(i) State one **other** physical property of transition elements.

..... [1]

(ii) State one **other** chemical property of transition elements.

..... [1]

(d) Hydrated copper(II) sulfate is a coloured compound. It exists as hydrated crystals which contain water molecules.

(i) State the term given to water molecules present in hydrated crystals.

..... [1]

(ii) State the colour of hydrated copper(II) sulfate crystals.

..... [1]

(iii) Write the formula of hydrated copper(II) sulfate.

..... [2]

(e) Copper(II) oxide is formed when copper(II) nitrate, $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2$, is heated.



(i) State the class of oxide to which copper(II) oxide belongs.

..... [1]

(ii) State the meaning of the Roman numeral (II) in the name copper(II) oxide.

..... [1]

(iii) 0.0200 moles of $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ is heated.

Calculate the mass of 0.0200 moles of $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2$.

mass = g [2]

(iv) Calculate the **total** volume of gas, in dm^3 at r.t.p., produced when 0.0200 moles of $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ is heated.

volume = dm^3 [2]

(v) Powdered aluminium reduces copper(II) oxide.

Write the symbol equation for this reaction.

..... [2]

[Total: 18]

5 Propane, propene, propan-1-ol and propanoic acid are members of different homologous series. Molecules of these substances contain three carbon atoms.

(a) Explain why members of a homologous series have similar chemical properties.

..... [1]

(b) Name the homologous series to which propanoic acid belongs.

..... [1]

(c) State the general formula of the homologous series to which propanoic acid belongs.

..... [1]

(d) Propan-1-ol has an unbranched isomer.

- Name this isomer.

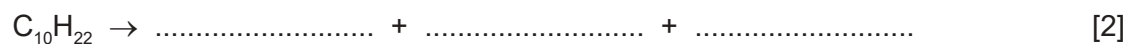
.....

- Draw the displayed formula of this isomer.

[2]

(e) Propane and propene can be manufactured by heating decane, $C_{10}H_{22}$, in the presence of a catalyst. One other product is formed.

(i) Complete the equation for this reaction.



(ii) Name this manufacturing process.

..... [1]

(f) Propene forms a polymer named poly(propene).

(i) Draw the displayed formula of a section of poly(propene) showing **three** repeat units.

[2]

(ii) State the type of polymerisation that occurs when propene forms poly(propene).

..... [1]

(g) Propanoic acid reacts with aqueous sodium carbonate to form a salt.

(i) Suggest the name of the salt formed.

..... [1]

(ii) Suggest the formula of the anion in this salt.

..... [1]

(h) Propanoic acid forms an ester when it reacts with ethanol in the presence of a catalyst.

(i) Suggest a suitable catalyst.

..... [1]

(ii) Name the ester formed.

..... [1]

(iii) Draw the displayed formula of this ester.

[2]

[Total: 17]

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The Periodic Table of Elements

		Group																																	
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII																												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18																		
Li lithium 7	Be beryllium 9	B boron 11	C carbon 12	Al aluminium 13	Si silicon 14	P phosphorus 15	S sulfur 16	Cl chlorine 17	Ar argon 18	K potassium 19	Ca calcium 20	Sc scandium 21	Ti titanium 22	V vanadium 23	Cr chromium 24	Mn manganese 25	Fe iron 26	Co cobalt 27	Ni nickel 28	Cu copper 29	Zn zinc 30	Ga gallium 31	Ge germanium 32	As arsenic 33	Se selenium 34	Br bromine 35	Kr krypton 36								
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57-71 lanthanoids	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86
Rb rubidium 85	Sr strontium 88	Y yttrium 89	Zr zirconium 90	Nb niobium 91	Mo molybdenum 92	Tc technetium 93	Ru ruthenium 94	Rh rhodium 95	Pd palladium 96	Ag silver 97	Cd cadmium 98	In indium 99	Sn tin 100	Sb antimony 101	Te tellurium 102	I iodine 103	Xe xenon 104	Cs caesium 133	Ba barium 137	La lanthanum 139	Hf hafnium 178	Ta tantalum 181	W tungsten 184	Re rhenium 186	Os osmium 190	Ir iridium 192	Pt platinum 195	Au gold 197	Hg mercury 201	Tl thallium 204	Pb lead 207	Bi bismuth 209	Po polonium 210	At astatine 210	Rn radon 222
87	88	89-103 actinoids	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	Fr francium 87	Ra radium 88	Ac actinium 89	Rf rutherfordium 104	Db dubnium 105	Sg seaborgium 106	Bh bohrium 107	Hs hassium 108	Mt meitnerium 109	Ds darmstadtium 110	Rg roentgenium 111	Cn copernicium 112	Nh nihonium 113	Fl flerovium 114	Mc moscovium 115	Lv livermorium 116	Ts tennessine 117	Og oganeson 118

1
H
hydrogen
1

Key
atomic number
atomic symbol
name
relative atomic mass

lanthanoids	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
actinoids	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 —

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