

**UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**  
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

**MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2007 question paper**

**0620 CHEMISTRY**

**0620/02**

Paper 2 (Core Theory), maximum raw mark 80

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began.

All Examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

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Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	er
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- 1 (a) ALLOW: correct names / correct formulae
- (i) B [1]
- (ii) E [1]
- (iii) D [1]
- (iv) E [1]
- (v) C [1]
- (vi) B + C [1]
- (vii) A + F [1]
- (b) (i) car exhausts / from vehicles [1]  
ALLOW: from metal smelting  
NOT: from factories / from natural causes e.g. volcanoes  
NOT: from fuels if unqualified
- (ii) damage to brain / nervous system (in children) [1]  
ALLOW: mental damage / poisonous / toxic / lung irritant  
NOT: harmful / lung cancers / poisonous to lungs / makes you ill /  
respiratory diseases / lung problems etc.
- (c) forms sulphur dioxide / acid rain [1]  
ALLOW: sulphur burns to form acid rain  
REJECT: carbon monoxide / dioxide causes acid rain = 0  
REJECT: sulphur causes acid rain = 0
- effect of acid rain [1]  
e.g. chemical erosion / chemical weathering / corrodes metals /  
damages trees [or plants] / kills trees [or plants] / damages limestone buildings /  
damages or kills plants [or animals] in lakes  
NOT: harmful / makes soils acidic / corrodes limestone [or buildings] / pollutant  
REJECT: global warming / affects ozone layer

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Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	er
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- 2 (a) nitrogen / N<sub>2</sub>;  
oxygen / O<sub>2</sub>
- (b) (i) carbon dioxide / CO<sub>2</sub> [1]  
(ii) water / H<sub>2</sub>O [1]  
(iii) O<sub>2</sub> on left;  
correct balance [2]
- (c) (i) (Period) 3 [1]  
(ii) noble gases / inert gases [1]  
ALLOW: group 0 / 8  
(iii) correct electronic structure of argon 2.8.8 [1]  
(iv) inert / doesn't react / prevents (tungsten) filament from burning [1]  
ALLOW: implication that argon produces light after excitation by electric  
current (discharge tubes)  
NOT: argon produces light when it reacts  
NOT: argon lights up  
(v) 22 [1]
- (d) 169 [1]  
IGNORE: units
- (e) (i) XeF<sub>4</sub>O (atoms in any order) [1]  
(ii) covalent [1]  
NOT: double and single bonding

[Total: 14]

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
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- 3 (a) (i) 2 on both sides (NOTE: only one mark)
- (ii) comes from water / water won't run out / water renewable resource  
 NOT: arguments about pollution  
 NOT: easily made / renewed  
 REJECT: found in air and water
- (iii) exothermic [1]
- (b) carbon dioxide / CO<sub>2</sub>;  
 water / H<sub>2</sub>O [2]
- (c) 1 mark for each correct fraction; [2]  
 correct use linked to each specific fraction [2]  
 (if fraction incorrect mark cannot be given for use)  
 Examples:
- | <b>Fraction</b>                            | <b>Use</b>   |
|--|--|
| Refinery gas<br>NOT: methane / natural gas | fuel (alone or qualified)<br>ALLOW: for heating / cooking  |
| Naphtha                                    | feedstock for chemicals /<br>making specific chemicals e.g. ethane   |
| Paraffin / kerosene                        | oil stoves / heating / aircraft fuel /<br>feedstock for chemical industry<br>ALLOW: for cooking<br>NOT: fuel alone |
| Diesel                                     | fuel in cars / fuel for diesel engines /<br>central heating fuel<br>NOT: fuel alone                                |
| Fuel oil                                   | fuel for ships and power stations<br>NOT: fuel alone   |
| Lubricating fraction                       | lubricants / waxes / polishes  |
| Bitumen / residue                          | roads / sealing roofs  |
- (d) (i) breaking down of (larger) hydrocarbon molecules into smaller ones /  
 making alkenes from larger alkanes [1]  
 (idea of large hydrocarbons to smaller ones)  
 ALLOW: breaking down petroleum fractions / hydrocarbons / alkanes  
 NOT: decomposing unless qualified

Page 5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	er
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- (ii) high temperature  
ALLOW: heat  
REJECT: heat and burn
- catalyst **OR** high pressure [1]  
ALLOW: aluminium oxide / silicates;  
IGNORE: incorrect name of catalyst  
NOT: high pressure  
(Catalyst + high pressure = 1 mark maximum)

- (iii) correct structure of ethene [1]  
All atoms and bonds must be shown

[Total: 13]

- 4 (a) (i) substance which speeds up (rate of) reaction [1]  
NOT: slows rate of reaction
- (ii) transition elements / transition metals [1]  
NOT: specific metals / named metals
- (b) (i) axes correctly labelled with time on horizontal axis and use of full grid [1]  
ALLOW: V for volume and t for time  
correct plotting of points (-1 per error / omission) [2]  
Penalise 110 cm<sup>3</sup> points only once  
smooth line going through all points [1]
- (ii) line steeper at start; [1]  
ending up at same level [1]  
NOT: ending up after 50 mins  
NOT: joining previous line before 50 minutes
- (iii) all zinc used up / hydrochloric acid is in excess [1]  
ALLOW: zinc and hydrochloric acid have completely reacted  
NOT: reaction finished / completed / HCl completely reacted
- (c) (i) (speed would be) faster / rate increases [1]  
(comparative needed)  
NOT: takes less time / reacts more
- (ii) (speed would be) slower / rate decreases [1]  
(comparative needed)  
NOT: takes more time / reacts less
- (d) (i) zinc chloride [1]
- (ii) lighted splint / light the gas; [1]  
pops / explodes etc. [1]

[Total: 14]

Page 6	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	er
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- 5 (a) electron
- (b) any two of:  
conducts electricity / conducts heat / shiny / malleable / ductile / sonorous [2]  
NOT: high density / high melting point / high boiling point / hard  
ALLOW: solid if qualified by mercury as exception
- (c) 4<sup>th</sup> box down ticked [1]
- (d) aqueous sodium hydroxide; [1]  
(light) blue ppt; [1]  
insoluble in excess [1]
- OR  
aqueous ammonia;  
(light) blue ppt;  
soluble in excess / forming (dark) blue solution
- (e) electrical wiring / water pipes / cooking utensils / coinage / any other sensible specific use [1]  
NOT: for wires / for pipes

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Page 7	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	er
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- 6 (a) potassium chloride;  
bromine
- (b) iodine lower in group / less reactive than chlorine / iodine less good oxidising agent [1]  
ALLOW: bond between potassium and chlorine is too strong for iodine to react
- (c) (i) gas; [1]  
grey / black; [1]  
ALLOW: purple black  
NOT: brown / brown-black / purple
- (ii) ALLOW range of -200 to -90 (actual = -188); [1]  
ALLOW range of 1.6 to 4.0 (actual = 3.12) [1]
- (d) (i) 9 [1]  
(ii) 7 [1]
- (e) any suitable use e.g. in swimming pools/ water purification / disinfectant / kills germs / kills bacteria / bleaching agent (for paper) / extraction of titanium / de-tinning scrap tinplate etc. [1]  
ALLOW: making named chemicals e.g. making hydrochloric acid / making halogenoalkanes / making CFCs / making carbon tetrachloride  
NOT: sewage treatment / cleaning

[Total: 10]

Page 8	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	er
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- 7 (a) it is below the electrolyte
- (b) graphite
- (c) A [1]
- (d) aluminium is too reactive / a very reactive metal / above carbon in the reactivity series [1]  
NOT: because carbon won't remove the oxygen from the oxide /  
won't reduce the oxide / won't react
- (e) (i) the aluminium oxide / the electrolyte [1]  
(ii)  $\text{CO}_2$  [1]  
(iii) carbon is released as carbon dioxide / carbon dioxide is a gas [1]  
NOT: it's getting oxidised / reaction between carbon and oxygen
- (f) 530 (kg) [1]
- (g) molten; [2]  
ions

[Total: 10]