

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2012 series

0620 CHEMISTRY

0620/32

Paper 3 (Extended Theory), maximum raw mark 50

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, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

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Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	
	IGCSE – October/November 2012	0620	

- 1 (a) (i) Sb;
- (ii) Xe / B;
- (iii) Sr / Te / A / D;
- (iv) Sn and I / E and F;
- (v) Sr / A; [5]
- (b) any two from:
 physical
 niobium is
 harder; stronger; higher mp/bp; higher density [2]
note: there has to be a comparison
- any two from:
chemical
 niobium is less reactive; forms coloured compounds; forms complex ions; its
 compounds have catalytic properties; has more than one oxidation state; has more
 than one valency electron; [2]
note: the response has to refer to or compare properties of both elements
- [Total: 9]**
- 2 (a) liquid; [1]
- (b) (l) and (s); [1]
 reversible sign; [1]
accept: X in equation
ignore: any compounds just look for state symbols
 must be the same compound on both sides of equation
- (c) boiling / condensation; [1]
accept: evaporation or vaporisation
- (d) (in region BC) solid melts / liquid boils (in region DE); [1]
 at one / fixed / sharp / single / specific temperature; [1]
- [Total: 6]**
- 3 (a) (i) correct structure of an isomer e.g. 2-chloropropane; [1]
- (ii) chlorine; [1]
 light / heat / lead tetraethyl; [1]

Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	IGCSE – October/November 2012	0620

- (iii) could produce 2-chloropropane;
could produce HCl ;
or
could produce dichloropropanes = [2]

- (b) (i) add silver nitrate / lead nitrate; [1]
yellow precipitate; [1]
note: do not insist on presence of dilute nitric acid

- (ii) propanol / propan-1-ol; [1]

- (c) (i) for A;
reaction slower;
decreased collision rate;
less bromobutane present / concentration of bromobutane less / less reacting particles; [2]
any two
accept: reverse arguments for B

- (ii) halogens $\text{Cl} > \text{Br} > \text{I}$ reactivity / reactivity decreases down group; [1]
organic halides $\text{I} > \text{Br} > \text{Cl}$ / reactivity increases down group; [1]
opposite without explanation = [1]

- (iii) any three from:
less energy;
particles move slower;
less collisions / fewer particles have energy to react / fewer successful collisions;
slower rate; [3]

[Total: 15]

- 4 (a) $\text{C} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{CO}_2$ [1]

- (b) (i) CO_2 already formed (from C burning or from CaCO_3); [1]
then carbon reacts with carbon dioxide; [1]
or
 $\text{C} + \text{CO}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{CO}$ = [2] If equation not balanced = [1]

- (ii) $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 + 3\text{CO} \rightarrow 2\text{Fe} + 3\text{CO}_2$ [2]
not balanced = [1]
not: reduction by carbon

- (c) to remove / neutralise silica / silicon dioxide / silicon(IV) oxide / sand; [1]
reacts with limestone to form slag / calcium silicate; [1]
 $\text{CaCO}_3 + \text{SiO}_2 \rightarrow \text{CaSiO}_3 + \text{CO}_2$ [1]
or $\text{CaO} + \text{SiO}_2 \rightarrow \text{CaSiO}_3$
or $\text{CaCO}_3 \rightarrow \text{CaO} + \text{CO}_2$

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	IGCSE – October/November 2012	0620

- (d) (i) galvanising / galvanisation / sacrificial protection;
- (ii) sacrificial protection / zinc is sacrificed;
zinc corrodes rather than iron;
zinc is oxidised in preference to iron;
zinc reacts with oxygen and / water in preference to iron;
zinc more reactive / electropositive than iron;
zinc loses electrons more readily than iron;
electrons move on to iron

[3]

[Total: 12]

- 5 (a) any two from:
bleaching (wood pulp / silk / straw);
manufacture of sulfuric acid / SO₃ / in Contact process;
fumigating / sterilising; refrigerant; making dyes; making wine; insecticide;
fungicide;

[2]

- (b) burn / heat / react sulfur;
in air / oxygen;
- or**
- burn / heat / roast zinc sulfide or lead sulfide;
in air / oxygen;

[1]

[1]

- (c) from purple / pink; **not**: red
to colourless; **not** clear

[1]

[1]

- (d) number of moles of Na₂SO₃ = 3.15/126 = 0.025
number of moles of SO₂ formed = 0.025
volume of SO₂ = 0.025 x 24 = 0.6 dm³/litres **or** 600 cm³
allow: ecf
for 1.6 g of SO₂ [1] only
If used 22.4 max [2]
note: need correct units for last mark

[1]

[1]

[1]

[Total: 9]

Page 5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	IGCSE – October/November 2012	0620

- 6 (a) (i) correct arrow from negative terminal of battery or from anode;
- (ii) from battery / power supply / cell;
from negative electrode of battery to external circuit;
or from anode;
from iodide ion losing electron **or** oxidation of anion;
- (iii) ions cannot move in solid / ions can move in liquid; [1]
- (b) copper; [1]
(changes to) sulfuric acid; [1]
- hydrogen; [1]
(changes to) potassium hydroxide; [1]
- (c) (i) $2\text{H}^+ + 2\text{e} \rightarrow \text{H}_2$ [2]
not balanced = [1]
- (ii) $4\text{OH}^- \rightarrow \text{O}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 4\text{e}$ [1]
- (iii) water used up; [1]
- (d) it is a cell; [1]
hydrogen reacts with oxygen; [1]
this reaction produces energy / is exothermic / produces flow of electrons /
changes chemical energy to electrical energy; [1]
- [Total: 15]**
- 7 (a) (i) $\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+1}\text{OH}$ [1]
- (ii) $116-17 = 99$, $2n+1 = 99$, $n = 7$
for any evidence of working out [1]
 $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{15}\text{OH}$ [1]
- (iii) 4bps around C; [1]
1 bp on each hydrogen; [1]
2bps and 2nbps on oxygen; [1]
- (b) (i) increases yield / moves equilibrium to RHS / favours forward reaction; [1]
high pressure favours side with smaller number of (gas) molecules; [1]
- (ii) any two from:
higher temperature / catalyst causes faster reaction;
comment about compromise conditions to give best rate and yield;
at 250°C (lower temp) higher yield / forward reaction favoured;
at 350°C (higher temp) lower yield / back reaction favoured; [3]

Page 6	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	
	IGCSE – October/November 2012	0620	

(c) (i) methanoic acid;
correct SF showing all bonds;
accept: -OH

(ii) methyl methanoate;

[1]

[Total: 14]