

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2013 series

0620 CHEMISTRY

0620/33

Paper 3 (Extended 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, 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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Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2013 series for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level components and some Ordinary Level components.

Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	IGCSE – October/November 2013	0620

- 1 (a) same number of protons
same number of electrons
different number of neutrons
- (b) (i) $^{235}\text{U} / ^{239}\text{Pu}$ [1]
NOTE: need symbol or name and nucleon number
- (ii) treating cancer / chemotherapy / radiographs / tracer studies / x-ray (scans) /
sterilise surgical instruments / diagnose or treat thyroid disorders / radiotherapy [1]

paper thickness / steel thickness / radiographs / welds / tracing / fill levels in
packages / food irradiation / smoke detectors [1]
ACCEPT: any other uses
- (iii) $\text{Zr} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{ZrO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2$ [2]
not balanced = (1) only
- (iv) hydrogen explodes / fire (risk) [1]

(c)

if the oxide is	predicted result with hydrochloric acid	predicted result with aqueous aqueous sodium hydroxide
acidic	NR	R
neutral	NR	NR
basic	R	NR
amphoteric	R	R

(1) per line

[4]

[Total: 13]

Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	IGCSE – October/November 2013	0620

- 2 (a) (i) positive **and** negative ions
regular pattern / opposite charges closer than the same charge
- (ii) so that charges cancel / ions may not have the same charge
- (iii) Any **three** of:
high melting point or boiling point
hard
brittle
soluble in water / insoluble in organic solvents
conduct (electricity) in liquid state **or** in aqueous solution / non-conductors or poor conductor (when solid) [3]
- (b) correct formula [1]
correct charges [1]
6x and 2o around oxygen [1]
- [Total: 9]**
- 3 (a) (i) roast or heat or burn in air / roast or heat or burn in oxygen [1]
need both of the above
- (ii) $\text{ZnO} + \text{C} \rightarrow \text{Zn} + \text{CO}$ / $2\text{ZnO} + \text{C} \rightarrow 2\text{Zn} + \text{CO}_2$ / $\text{ZnO} + \text{CO} \rightarrow \text{Zn} + \text{CO}_2$ [1]
- (b) (i) $\text{ZnO} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow \text{ZnSO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ [1]
- (ii) zinc reduces / gives electrons / displaces (copper / cobalt / nickel ions) [1]
forming copper / cobalt / nickel (metal which is precipitated) [1]
- (c) (i) $\text{Zn}^{2+} + 2\text{e} \rightarrow \text{Zn}$ [1]
- (ii) $\text{OH}^- \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{O}_2 + \dots\text{e}$ (1) only [2]
 $4\text{OH}^- \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{O}_2 + 4\text{e}$
- (iii) sulfuric acid / hydrogen sulfate [1]
ACCEPT: sulfuric acid

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
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- (d) (i) Any two of:
 appearance
 more resistant to corrosion
 harder (accept stronger)
 easier to cast [2]
- (ii) zinc more reactive (than iron or steel) [1]
 zinc loses electrons [1]
 electrons move (from zinc) to iron [1]
 zinc reacts (with air and water) / zinc corrodes / is oxidised / forms positive ions / anodic
or
 iron and steel don't react (with air and water) / not oxidised / do not form ions / do not lose electrons [1]
- [Total: 15]**

- 4 (a) (i) $S + O_2 \rightarrow SO_2$
 or sulfur burnt / roasted / heated in air to form sulfur dioxide [1]
- $2SO_2 + O_2 \rightleftharpoons 2SO_3$ [2]
 unbalanced = (1) only
- (catalyst) vanadium(V) oxide / vanadium pentoxide [1]
 (temperature) 440 to 460°C [1]
 (dissolve) sulfur trioxide in sulfuric acid (to form oleum) [1]
 ignore comments about pressure
- (ii) add oleum to water [1]
- (b) $Ba(C_6H_{13}SO_3)_2 / (C_6H_{13}SO_3)_2Ba$ [1]
- (c) (i) → magnesium hexanesulfonate + hydrogen [1]
 (ii) → calcium hexanesulfonate + water [1]
- (iii) $2C_6H_{13}SO_3H + Na_2CO_3 \rightarrow 2C_6H_{13}SO_3Na + CO_2 + H_2O$
 $C_6H_{13}SO_3Na = (1)$ [1]
 remaining species correct and equation balanced = (1) [1]

Page 5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
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- (d) (i) measure pH / add universal indicator
both acids have a low value / pH 0–2 / same colour / red
or
measure rate with named reactive metal, Mg, Zn (1)
both fast reactions (1)
or
measure rate using piece of insoluble carbonate, CaCO₃ (1)
both fast reactions (1)
NOTE: must be insoluble for first mark
or
measure electrical conductivity (1)
both good conductors (1)
- (ii) to have same concentration of H⁺ / one acid is H₂SO₄, the other is C₆H₁₃SO₃H / sulfuric acid is dibasic, hexanesulfonic is monobasic [1]
- (iii) a strong acid is completely ionised, [1]
a weak acid is partially ionised [1]

[Total: 17]

- 5 (a) protective / layer **and** of oxide [1]
- (b) correct repeat unit [1]
continuation shown [1]
- (c) (i) catalyst [1]
biological / protein [1]
- (ii) hydrochloric acid / any strong acid / any strong alkali [1]
- (iii) amino acids [1]
- (iv) chromatography [1]
- (v) nylon / kevlar [1]
- (d) (i) non-biodegradable [1]
- (ii) CH₂=CH(C₆H₅) [1]

[Total: 11]

Page 6	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
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- 6 (a) (i) $\text{CH}_3\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-OH}$
NOT: $\text{C}_3\text{H}_8\text{O}$
between 2030 and 2050
- (ii) $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}\text{OH} + 7\frac{1}{2} \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 5\text{CO}_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ [1]
- (b) any three from:
same general formula
same functional group
same chemical properties
same methods of preparation
accept consecutive members differ by CH_2 [3]
- (c) (i) same molecular formula [1]
different structures / different structural formulae [1]
- (ii) $\text{CH}_3\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH(OH)-CH}_3$ / $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C-OH}$ [1]
- (d) (i) number of moles of glucose = $72/180 = 0.4$ [1]
maximum number of moles ethanol = 0.8 [1]
maximum mass of ethanol, $M_r = 46$ g, $0.8 \times 46 = 36.8$ g [1]
or
180 (g) produces $2 \times 46 = 92$ (g) (1)
(72 (g) produces) $72/180 \times 92$ (1)
= 36.8 (g) (1)
- (ii) crack (petroleum or alkane) [1]
react with water / hydrate (ethene to make ethanol) [1]
- conditions for cracking
(temperature) 450 to 800 °C / (catalyst) zeolites / aluminosilicates / silica / aluminium oxide / alumina / china / broken pot / chromium oxide
or
conditions for hydration
(temperature) 300 °C / (pressure) 60 atmospheres /
(catalyst) phosphoric acid [1]

[Total: 15]