

**CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

## **MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2014 series**

### **0620 CHEMISTRY**

**0620/21**

Paper 2 (Core Theory), maximum raw mark 80

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Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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- 1 (a) (i) E [1]  
(ii) A and D [1]  
(iii) D [1]  
(iv) B [1]  
(v) D [1]  
(vi) A and D [1]

(b)  $C_2H_4Br_2$  [1]

(c) 4 ( $H_2O$ ) [1]

5 ( $O_2$ ) [1]

**note:** mark dependent on 4 ( $H_2O$ )

[Total: 9]

2 (a) (i) sodium /  $Na^+$  [1]

(ii) X is fluoride [1]

Y is nitrate [1]

(iii) 0.244 (mg) [1]

**allow:** 0.24

(iv) 4th box down ticked (weakly acidic) [1]

(b) (add nitric acid) add silver nitrate [1]

white precipitate [1]

**note:** mark dependent on correct reagent

(c) polymer [1]

monomer [1]

[Total: 9]

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- 3 (a) ring around the OH group [1]
- (b) bromine (water) [1]  
**allow:** bromination
- decolourised / turns colourless [1]  
**note:** mark dependent on correct reagent  
**ignore:** goes clear / gets discoloured
- allow:** potassium manganate(VII) / potassium permanganate (1)  
turns colourless (1)
- ignore:** incorrect colour of reagent
- (c) (i) to break up the cells / to extract the pigment / to separate the pigment from the petals / idea of getting the colour out of the petals, e.g. otherwise the colour won't come out [1]
- idea that solvent dissolves the pigment / idea of making a solution [1]  
**ignore:** find out how pure the rose petals are / reference to separating colours
- (ii) pigment might be absorbed onto filter paper / pigment sticks to filter paper [1]
- (d) (i) chromatography [1]
- (ii) spot near the bottom and above the solvent level [1]
- (iii) to keep atmosphere in jar saturated (with solvent vapour) [1]  
**allow:** to reduce / prevent (solvent) evaporation
- (iv) A and C [1]
- (e) structure of ethanol with ALL atoms and bonds shown [2]

[Total: 12]

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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- 4 (a) thermometer [1]
- (b) Any **two** from: [2]
- same volume of water in can
  - same height of burner (from can)
  - wick same height
  - same rate / amount of stirring of water
  - **allow**: same temperature of water at start
  - **allow**: same amount of fuels burnt / same temperature rise
  - **allow**: same type of can
- (c) so same temperature throughout the water / to stop differences in temperature in the different parts of the water / otherwise the temperature will be higher at the bottom (of the water) / so not hotter in one place [1]  
**ignore**: to mix the water / so there are no convection currents
- (d) decreases / goes down [1]
- idea of liquid or fuel turning to vapour / gas; [1]  
**allow**: gases formed  
**ignore**: fuels evaporate  
**note**: 2nd mark dependent on first
- (e) F [1]
- (f) (i) mixture of metals / mixture of metal(s) + non-metals [1]  
**do not allow**: compound
- (ii) covers surface / idea of protective layer [1]
- prevents contact with air / prevents contact with water / so air (or water) does no react with steel [1]  
**do not allow**: reference to tin being more reactive / sacrificial protection (for second marking point)
- (g) 1st box down ticked (giant covalent) [1]

[Total: 11]

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5 (a) Any four from: [4]

- suitable named metal / metal oxide e.g. reactive metal such as Mg / Zn or
- their oxides
- suitable named acid
- metal + acid gives metal salt / named metal gives named metal salt
- metal + acid gives off hydrogen

**note:** complete word equation for metal + acid → salt + hydrogen (2)

- metal oxide + acid gives metal salt / named metal oxide gives named metal salt
  - salt
  - water also product of reaction of metal oxide + acid
- note:** complete word equation for metal oxide + acid → salt + water (2)

(b) exothermic [1]

(c) suitable use of radioactive isotope e.g. detecting leaks in pipes / checking thickness of paper / tracer / cancer treatment / investigating thyroid function [1]  
**ignore:** atomic bombs / explosions

(d) protons 92 and 92 [1]

neutrons 143 and 146 [1]

electrons 92 and 92 [1]

[Total: 9]

6 (a) (i) (concentration) decreases [1]

then remains constant [1]  
**allow:** levels out

(ii) 3.8 (hr) / 3 hr 48 min [1]

(iii) 9 (hr) [1]  
**allow:** 8.8–9.2 (hr)

(iv) steeper graph line from same starting point [1]  
 levels off lower than 0.10 mol /dm<sup>3</sup> [1]

(v) increase the temperature / increase concentration of sodium hydroxide [1]  
**allow:** add a catalyst

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(b) Any **four** from: [4]

- acid in burette
  - use (volumetric) pipette to put sodium hydroxide into flask
  - allow:** sodium hydroxide in burette / acid in flask
  - idea of correct setup of apparatus, i.e. flask under burette
  - indicator in flask
  - run hydrochloric acid into sodium hydroxide
  - until indicator changes colour
  - any indication of good technique e.g. repeating experiment / add acid
  - slowly / shaking flask after each addition of acid
- note:** answers must be in the correct context, e.g. do not allow indicator in burette

(c) bonding pair of electrons between H and Cl and no additional electrons on the H atom [1]  
 six non-bonding electrons around the chlorine atom [1]  
**ignore:** inner shell electrons in Cl.

[Total: 13]

7 (a) for better crop / for better plant growth / to replace elements (or named elements or minerals) lost from soil when crops harvested / for more plant protein [1]  
**allow:** to give more nutrients to plants  
**ignore:** for healthy plant growth / to give plants the compounds they need to grow / to help plants grow

(b) neutralisation acid-base (reaction) [1]

(c) ammonium nitrate [1]

(d) 2 NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> to 1 SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup> / 2 ammonium to 1 sulfate [1]  
**allow:** 2:1 or 1:2 ratio unqualified  
**allow:** (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>

(e) Any **two** from: [2]

- slaked lime can form an alkaline solution with water / slaked lime is calcium
  - hydroxide / slaked lime is a hydroxide / slaked lime is basic
  - slaked lime reacts with ammonium (salts)
- allow::** slaked lime reacts with fertiliser
- ammonia escapes from soil / gas escapes from soil

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(f) positive: anode and negative cathode [1]

at + electrode → chlorine [1]

at – electrode → potassium [1]

[Total: 9]

8 (a) Any four from: [4]

- dissolving
- diffusion
- in iodine solid the particles are close together
- in iodine solid the particles only vibrate ALLOW: particles do not move
- in solution the iodine molecules are further / far apart
- in solution the particles are randomly arranged/ no particular arrangement
- in solution, particles move (fairly) freely / in solution particles slide over solvent molecules

**allow:** in solution particles move slowly (from place to place)

- in solution there is bulk movement of particles from higher to lower concentration / particles spread out in solution / move everywhere / mix up

**allow:** particles move from higher to lower concentration

- ideas of explanation of dissolving in terms of solvent molecules getting between the iodine particles
- ideas about forces between particles of iodine being weakened on dissolving

(b) (i) solid [1]

(ii) heat causes astatine to melt / energy causes astatine to melt [1]  
**allow:** the astatine has melted / radioactivity melts the astatine

(iii) At<sub>2</sub> on right [1]

2 (NaAt) on left [1]

**note:** 2nd mark dependent on At<sub>2</sub> or 2At on right

[Total: 8]