UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2005 question paper

0620 CHEMISTRY

0620/03

Paper 3 (Extended Theory), maximum mark 80

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This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were initially instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began. Any substantial changes to the mark scheme that arose from these discussions will be recorded in the published *Report on the Examination*.

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*.

• CIE will not enter into discussion or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

The minimum marks in these components needed for various grades were previously published with these mark schemes, but are now instead included in the Report on the Examination for this session.

CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2005 question papers for most IGCSE and GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.



UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE International Examinations

Page 1			Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
		IGCSE -	- OCTOBER/NOVEMBER 2005	0620	3
Question 1					
(a)(i)	lattice	[1]			
(ii)	high melting point or high fixed points poor conductor as solid good conductor as liquid, accept either aqueous or molten hard soluble in water Any TWO				[2]
(b)(i)	Mg ²⁺				[1]
(ii)	N ³⁻				[1]
(iii)	Mg ₃ N ₂				[1]
(iv)	opposite charges Do NOT accept "attract" it is in the question accept <u>electrostatic attraction</u> as a phrase			[1]	
					TOTAL = 7
Question 2					
(a)(i)	boiling				[1]
(ii)		lower temperature or over temperature range or no plateau			[1]
(iii)	direct continuation of E to F				[1]
(iv)	close	or touching	far apart fast and random		[2] [1]
	canno	ot move apart	can move apart		[2]
(b)(i)	calcium ethanoate + hydrogen				[1]
(ii)	zinc o	zinc oxide or hydroxide			[1]
(c)	$CH_{3}COOH + NaOH \rightleftharpoons CH_{3}COONa + H_{2}O$ reactants [1] products [1]			[2]	

TOTAL = 12

Page 2		Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper	
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Question 3					
(a)(i)	becau bismu	[2]			
(ii)	produ increa	[1]			
(iii)	reacti rates	[1] [1]			
(iv)	equilibrium to left or favours backward reaction or equilibrium moves to use up hydrochloric acid BiOC <i>l</i> used up or BiC <i>l</i> ₃ formed			[1] [1]	
(b)(i)	No ch both s	[1]			
(ii)	Increa	to right ase in pressure favour side with smaller volume or		[1]	
	smaller number of moles (of gas) or moves to side that tends to reduce pressure			[1]	
				TOTAL = 10	
Questi	on 4				
(a)(i)	general molecular formula same functional group physical properties show trend — bp increase with n same chemical properties common methods of preparation				
	any T			[2]	
(ii)	C_8H_{17} if form	OH Mass of one mole = 130 (g) nula correct but mass wrong [1]		[2]	
(b)	propan-1-ol or propan-2-ol corresponding structural formula name and formula must correspond for [2] if not ONLY [1]			[1] [1]	
(c)(i)	struct	ural formula of isomer		[1]	
(ii)	pente	n dioxide <u>and</u> water ne noic acid		[1] [1] [1]	
				TOTAL = 10	

Page 3			Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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Questi	on 5				
(a)(i)	38p 38p	38e 38e	50n 52n		[1] [1]
	30p	28e	35n		[1]
(ii)	Same	numbe		[1]	
(iii)	8+2				[1]
(b)(i)		<u>heat</u> zinc blende in <u>air</u> to form oxide reduce <u>oxide</u> with <u>carbon</u>			
(ii)	galvanising sacrificial protection alloys batteries roofing Any ONE [1				
(c)(i)	hydrochloric acid				[1]
(ii)	$Sr^{2+} + 2e = Sr$				[1]
	$2Ct - 2e = Cl_2$ or $2Ct = Cl_2 + 2e$				[1]
(iii)	hydro	gen [1]	and strontium hydroxide [1]		[2]
(d)(i)	zinc + water = zinc oxide + hydrogen heat [1] steam [1]				[1] [2]
(ii)	Not ba	Sr + 2H ₂ O = Sr(OH) ₂ + H ₂ Not balanced [1] cold water			[2] [1]
					TOTAL = 19
Question 6					
(a)(i)	moles of NiCO₃ reacted = 0.08 mass of nickel carbonate reacted = 9.52 g mass of nickel carbonate unreacted = 2.48 g				[1] [1] [1]
(ii)	maximum number of moles of hydrated salt = 0.08 maximum mass of salt = 0.08 x 281 = 22.48 g percentage yield 10.4/22.48 x 100 = 46.3%				[1] [1] [1]
(b)(i)	sulphuric acid COND description of titration repeat without indicator or with carbon evaporation any TWO				[3]
(ii)	suitable reactants calcium chloride and sodium fluoride [1] COND upon correct reagents filter [1] wash and dry precipitate [1]				
	OR A calciu fluorir	m [1]	ynthesis		
		or heat	[1]		[3]
					TOTAL = 12

Page 4		Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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Questi	ion 7			
(a)		nethane [1] ater [1]		
		ectrolysis [1] le electrolyte [1]		
		kane [1] ng [1]		[2]
(b)(i)	iron			[1]
(ii)		temperature moves equilibrium to right se forward reaction is exothermic		[1] [1]
(c)(i)		hermic hermic ermic		[1] [1] [1]
(ii)		heat given out than taken in [1] 8 + 945 + 1308 = –75(kJ) [1]		
		ore heat given out bond forming than taken in bond br mention bond breaking and forming	eaking [2]	[2]

TOTAL = 10