

**MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2011 question paper**  
**for the guidance of teachers**

**0620 CHEMISTRY**

**0620/33**

Paper 3 (Extended Theory), maximum raw mark 80

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

- Cambridge will not enter into discussions or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2011 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.



Page 2	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2011	0620	33

- 1 (i) Rb / Sr [1]
- (ii) I [1]
- (iii) Fe [1]
- (iv) P [1]
- (v) Si [1]
- 2 (a) (i) no reaction [1]
- $\text{Fe} + \text{Sn}^{2+} \rightarrow \text{Fe}^{2+} + \text{Sn} / 2\text{Fe} + 3\text{Sn}^{2+} \rightarrow 2\text{Fe}^{3+} + 3\text{Sn}$  [2]  
for realising that there would be a reaction shown by an attempt to write an equation e.g. writing  $\text{Fe}_2\text{Sn}$  etc. allow [1]
- no reaction [1]
- (ii) tin oxide, nitrogen dioxide (accept nitrogen(IV) oxide/dinitrogen tetroxide), oxygen [2]  
All three for two  
accept correct formulae
- any two correct products [1]
- (b) (i) tin [1]
- (ii)  $4\text{OH}^- \rightarrow \text{O}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 4\text{e}^-$  [2]  
not balanced allow [1]
- (iii) sulfuric acid [1]
- (c) zinc is more reactive than iron/steel [1]  
tin is less reactive than iron/steel [1]
- zinc corrodes/reacts/loses electrons/is oxidised/is anodic/provides sacrificial protection/  
forms positive ions (in preference to iron or steel) ORA [1]  
allow iron is cathodic for this mark.
- Iron/steel corrodes/reacts/rusts/loses electrons/is oxidised/is anodic/forms positive ions (in  
preference to tin). ORA [1]  
allow tin is cathodic for this mark

Page 3	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2011	0620	33

3 (a) (i) concentration of thiosulfate is proportional to volume of thiosulfate solution added (when total volume is same in all experiments) / concentration of acid always the same [2]

for comments based on amount / to make experiments fair / comparable allow [1]

(ii) 240 s [1]

(iii) decreases/reaction slower [1]  
because concentration of thiosulfate decreases [1]  
frequency/chances/rate of collisions decreases [1]

one mark can be scored for less/smaller amount/smaller volume of thiosulfate / less collisions

(b) rate increases with temperature (or at 42 °C) ORA [1]

particles/molecules/ions move faster or gain energy / ORA [1]  
(don't accept reactants or atoms)

more collisions / ORA [1]

(last mark is for qualification of the collisions) i.e.  
greater frequency / more per unit time/more often /greater chance/more likely/more collision rate/more effective/more successful/more with activation energy / ORA [1]

4 **One** redox equation [1]

**accept**  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 + 3\text{CO} \rightarrow 2\text{Fe} + 3\text{CO}_2$

$2\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 + 3\text{C} \rightarrow 4\text{Fe} + 3\text{CO}_2$

$\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 + 3\text{C} \rightarrow 2\text{Fe} + 3\text{CO}$

$\text{C} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{CO}_2$

$\text{CO}_2 + \text{C} \rightarrow 2\text{CO}$

**one** acid/base equation [1]

$\text{CaO} + \text{SiO}_2 \rightarrow \text{CaSiO}_3$

**or**  $\text{CaCO}_3 + \text{SiO}_2 \rightarrow \text{CaSiO}_3 + \text{CO}_2$

**three** more equations or comments [3]

carbon burns to form carbon dioxide

this reaction is exothermic or produces heat

carbon dioxide is reduced to carbon monoxide

carbon monoxide reduces hematite to iron

carbon reduces hematite to iron

limestone removes silica which is an impurity

to form slag which is a waste product

limestone decomposes or symbol/word equation

<b>Page 4</b>	<b>Mark Scheme: Teachers' version</b>	<b>Syllabus</b>	<b>Paper</b>
	<b>IGCSE – May/June 2011</b>	<b>0620</b>	<b>33</b>

5 (a)  $\text{Zn} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow \text{ZnSO}_4 + \text{H}_2$  /  $\text{Zn} + 2\text{H}^+ \rightarrow \text{Zn}^{2+} + \text{H}_2$  [2]

marks are for correct reactants [1] correct products [1]  
 If ionic equation is given don't penalise  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$  spectator ions on both sides

(b) (exothermic because) a cell produces (electrical) energy/electricity [1]

the next two marks score for

electrons are lost **AND** gained / oxidation no. or state/valency **both** increases and decreases  
 / two correct half equations i.e.  $\text{Zn} \rightarrow \text{Zn}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^-$  and  $2\text{H}^+ + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{H}_2$  [2]

(c) zinc [1]

**cond** it is the more reactive metal / it supplies electrons / it forms ions more readily than iron [1]

(d) replace zinc with magnesium

replace iron with copper

use (more) concentrated sulfuric acid

accept use a more concentrated acid / a more concentrated solution

any **two** [2]

Page 5	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2011	0620	33

- 6 (a) (i) rate at which methanol formed by forward reaction [1]  
 equals rate it is reacting in back reaction [1]  
 rate of forward reaction equals rate of back reaction allow [1]
- (ii) low/lower/decreased temperature [1]  
 high/higher/increased pressure [1]  
 Explanations not needed but if they are given they must be correct  
 IGNORE values of temperature and pressure
- (iii) high pressure can be used / lower pressure due to expense or safety [1]  
 cannot use a low temperature as rate would be too slow the rate would not be economic [1]
- (b) (i) ester [1]
- (ii) soap/sodium stearate or any acceptable salt/glycerol [1]
- (iii) burning both fuels forms carbon [1]  
 growing plants to make biodiesel removes carbon dioxide  
 from atmosphere [1]
- (c) (i) correct SF of an octane [1]
- (ii) add bromine (water)/bromine in an organic solvent [1]  
 result octane remains brown/orange/yellow/red [1]  
 result octane goes colourless/decolourises [1]  
**not** clear/discolours  
 colour of reagent must be shown somewhere for [3] otherwise max [2]  
**accept** equivalent test using  $\text{KMnO}_4$  in acid or alkali

Page 6	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2011	0620	33

- 7 (a) 3 bp and 1nbp around phosphorus [1]  
1 bp and 3nbp around each chlorine [1]
- (b) (i)  $PCl_3 + 3H_2O \rightarrow 3HCl + H_3PO_3$  [1]
- (ii) acid solutions same concentration [1]  
measure pH/pH paper/Universal indicator [1]  
hydrochloric acid lower pH [1]
- colours of Universal indicator can be given as red<orange<yellow  
ignore precise pH values as long as HCl is lower than  $H_3PO_3$
- OR Acid solutions same concentration [1]  
add magnesium or any named metal above Hydrogen in reactivity series but not above magnesium  
calcium carbonate or any insoluble carbonate [1]  
hydrochloric acid react faster/shorter time [1]
- OR acid solutions same concentration [1]  
measure electrical conductivity [1]  
hydrochloric acid better conductor/bulb brighter [1]
- OR acid solutions same concentration [1]  
add sodium thiosulphate [1]  
hydrochloric acid forms precipitate faster/less time [1]
- (iii) sodium hydroxide/sodium carbonate [1]  
titration **cond** on correct reagent [1]  
second mark scores for mention of titration /burette/pipette/indicator.  
experimental detail not required
- any named soluble calcium salt e.g. calcium chloride/nitrate/hydroxide [1]  
precipitation/filter/decant/centrifuge [1]

Page 7	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2011	0620	33

- 8 (a) (i) (to avoid) carbon monoxide formation/so complete combustion occurs/avoid incomplete combustion So that CO<sub>2</sub> is produced [1]
- CO does not dissolve/react with alkali [1]
- (ii) CO<sub>2</sub> is acidic [1]
- (iii) volume of gaseous hydrocarbon 20 cm<sup>3</sup>  
 volume of oxygen used = 90 cm<sup>3</sup> [1]  
 volume of carbon dioxide formed = 60 cm<sup>3</sup> [1]
- no mark for 20 cm<sup>3</sup> of hydrocarbon.
- (iv)  $2C_3H_6(g)/2C_xH_y(g) + 9O_2(g) \rightarrow 6CO_2(g) + 6H_2O(l)$  [1]
- OR ...  $C_3H_6(g) + 9/2O_2(g) \rightarrow 3CO_2(g) + 3H_2O(l)$
- C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>6</sub> [1]
- C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>6</sub> can be given in the equation for the second mark
- (b) (i) correct structural or displayed formula of another chlorobutane / dichlorobutane / polychlorobutane [1]
- (ii) light / 200 °C / lead tetraethyl [1]
- (iii) cracking is the decomposition/breaking down of an alkane/hydrocarbon/petroleum [1]  
 heat/high temperature / Temperature between 450 °C to 800 °C  
 OR catalyst / named catalyst [1]  
 to give a simpler alkane and alkene [1]
- word equation or equation as example [1]
- to make polymers / to increase petrol fraction / organic chemicals/petrochemicals / hydrogen [1]  
 any **four**