

Write your name here	
Surname	Other names
Pearson Edexcel Certificate Pearson Edexcel International GCSE	Centre Number Candidate Number
Chemistry Unit: KCH0/4CH0 Paper: 2C	
Thursday 16 January 2014 – Afternoon Time: 1 hour	Paper Reference KCH0/2C 4CH0/2C
You must have: Ruler Calculator	Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*
- Show all the steps in any calculations and state the units.
- Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box (☒). If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box (☒) and then mark your new answer with a cross (☒).

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Keep an eye on the time.
- Write your answers neatly and in good English.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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2

Key

Relative atomic mass	Symbol	Name	Atomic number
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Answer ALL questions.

1 The table shows the numbers of particles in two atoms, L and M.

	Atom L	Atom M
number of electrons	6	6
number of neutrons	8	6
number of protons	6	6

(a) Which particles are present in the nuclei of both atoms?

(1)

- ☐ A electrons and neutrons
- ☐ B electrons and protons
- ☐ C neutrons and protons
- ☐ D neutrons, protons and electrons

(b) (i) The atomic number of atom L is

(1)

(ii) The mass number of atom L is

(1)

(c) Atoms L and M are neutral because

(1)

- ☐ A the numbers of electrons and neutrons are equal
- ☐ B the numbers of electrons and protons are equal
- ☐ C the numbers of neutrons and protons are equal
- ☐ D the numbers of electrons, neutrons and protons are equal



(d) Use information from the table to explain why atoms L and M are isotopes of the same element.

(2)

.....

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.....

.....

(e) The electronic configuration of atom M is

(1)

- ☐ **A** 2.2.2
- ☐ **B** 2.4
- ☐ **C** 2.4.6
- ☐ **D** 4.2

(Total for Question 1 = 7 marks)



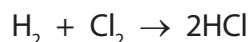
2 Bromine, chlorine, fluorine and iodine are elements in Group 7 of the Periodic Table.

(a) Which two of these elements have the darkest colours?

(1)

..... and

(b) The equation for the reaction between hydrogen and chlorine is



Different names are used for the product, depending on its state symbol.

(i) What are the names used for HCl(g) and HCl(aq) ?

(2)

HCl(g)

HCl(aq)

(ii) The presence of HCl(g) can be confirmed by adding ammonia (NH_3) gas.

State the observation in the reaction between HCl(g) and ammonia gas and write a chemical equation for the reaction.

(2)

observation

.....

chemical equation

(iii) The presence of chloride ions in HCl(aq) can be shown by mixing it with silver nitrate solution and dilute nitric acid.

State the result of this test and complete the chemical equation for the reaction by adding the state symbols.

(3)

result

.....



(c) Solution X is made by dissolving HCl(g) in water.

Solution Y is made by dissolving HCl(g) in methylbenzene.

A student added magnesium ribbon and blue litmus paper to separate samples of each solution.

The table shows her results.

Test	Solution X	Solution Y
magnesium ribbon added	bubbles	no change
blue litmus paper added	goes red	stays blue

(i) What substance is responsible for the bubbles?

(1)

(ii) State one change to the magnesium ribbon that could be seen after adding it to solution X.

(1)

(iii) What does the colour change of the litmus paper show about solution X?

(1)

(iv) Why does the litmus paper stay blue in solution Y?

(1)

(Total for Question 2 = 12 marks)

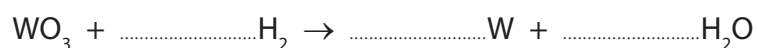


3 Tungsten is a useful metal. It has the chemical symbol W.

(a) One method of extracting tungsten involves heating a tungsten compound (WO_3) with hydrogen.

(i) Suggest the chemical name of WO_3 (1)

(ii) Balance the equation for the reaction between WO_3 and hydrogen. (1)



(iii) Why is this reaction described as reduction? (1)

(b) Scheelite is an ore of tungsten.

The main compound in scheelite has the percentage composition by mass
Ca = 13.9%, W = 63.9%, O = 22.2%.

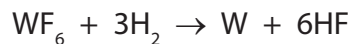
Calculate the empirical formula of this compound. (3)

empirical formula =



(c) Tungsten can also be obtained by reacting tungsten fluoride with hydrogen.

The equation for this reaction is



(i) In an experiment, a chemist used 59.6 g of tungsten fluoride.

What is the maximum mass of tungsten he could obtain from 59.6 g of tungsten fluoride?

Relative formula mass of tungsten fluoride = 298

(2)

maximum mass = g

(ii) Starting with a different mass of tungsten fluoride, he calculates that the mass of tungsten formed should be 52.0 g. In his experiment he actually obtains 47.5 g of tungsten.

What is the percentage yield of tungsten in this experiment?

(2)

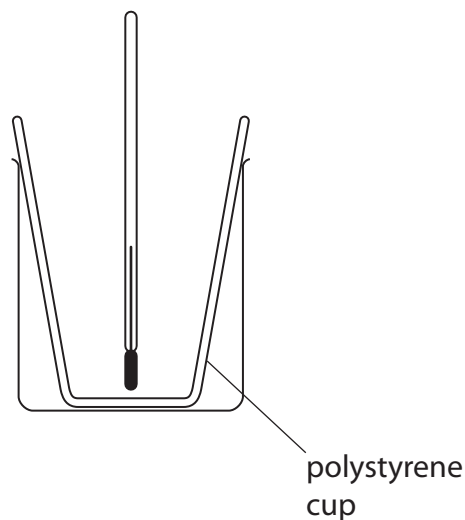
percentage yield = %

(Total for Question 3 = 10 marks)



- 4 A student investigated the neutralisation of acids by measuring the temperature changes when alkalis were added to acids of known concentrations.

He used this apparatus to add different volumes of sodium hydroxide solution to a fixed volume of dilute nitric acid.



He used this method.

- measure the temperature of 25.0 cm^3 of the acid in the polystyrene cup
- add the sodium hydroxide solution in 5.0 cm^3 portions until a total of 30.0 cm^3 has been added

- (a) State two properties of the sodium hydroxide solution that should be kept constant for each 5.0 cm^3 portion.

(2)

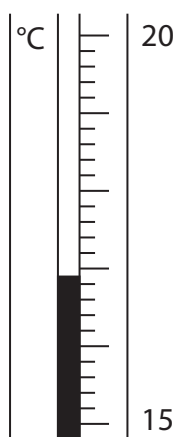
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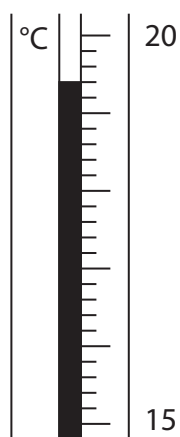
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(b) The diagram shows the thermometer readings in one experiment.



before adding alkali



after adding alkali

Write down the thermometer readings and calculate the temperature change.

(3)

temperature after adding alkali °C

temperature before adding alkali °C

temperature change °C



(c) The student carried out the experiment three times.

The table shows his results.

Volume of alkali added in cm ³	Temperature in °C		
	experiment 1	experiment 2	experiment 3
0.0	17.4	16.6	15.9
5.0	18.5	21.0	18.0
10.0	19.6	24.5	20.0
15.0	20.5	23.6	22.2
20.0	21.4	22.7	23.6
25.0	22.5	21.4	22.8
30.0	23.4	20.5	22.0

The teacher said that only the results for experiment 3 showed the expected increase and decrease in temperature.

(i) Why was there no temperature decrease in experiment 1?

(1)

- ☐ A The alkali was added too quickly
- ☐ B The starting temperature of the acid was too high
- ☐ C The acid concentration was half what it should have been
- ☐ D The volume of acid used was 50.0 cm³ instead of 25.0 cm³

(ii) Why were the temperature increases in experiment 2 much greater than expected?

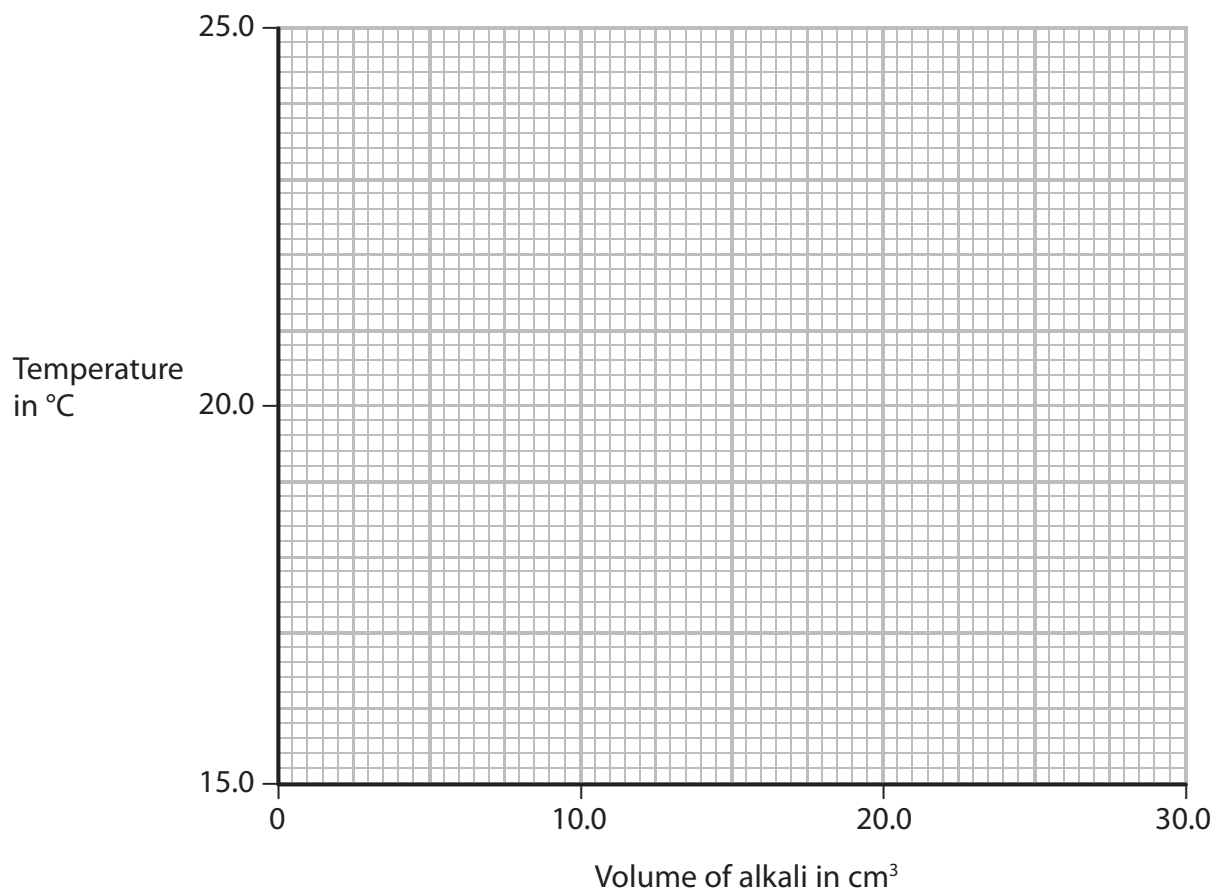
(1)

- ☐ A The starting temperature of the acid was too high
- ☐ B The acid concentration was double what it should have been
- ☐ C The volume of acid used was 50.0 cm³ instead of 25.0 cm³
- ☐ D The alkali was added in 10.0 cm³ portions but were recorded as 5.0 cm³ portions

(d) Plot the results of experiment 3 on the grid.

Draw a straight line of best fit through the first four points, and another straight line of best fit through the last three points. Make sure that the two lines cross.

(4)



(e) The point where the lines cross indicates the volume of alkali added to exactly neutralise the acid and also the maximum temperature reached.

Record these values.

(2)

volume of alkali..... cm³

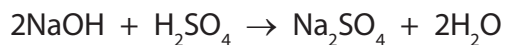
maximum temperature..... °C



- (f) Another student used sulfuric acid instead of nitric acid in her experiments. She started with 25.0 cm^3 of sulfuric acid of concentration 0.650 mol/dm^3 .

She added 0.500 mol/dm^3 sodium hydroxide solution until the acid was completely neutralised.

The equation for this reaction is



- (i) Calculate the amount, in moles, of sulfuric acid used.

(2)

amount = mol

- (ii) Calculate the amount, in moles, of sodium hydroxide needed to neutralise this amount of sulfuric acid.

(1)

amount = mol

- (iii) Calculate the volume, in cm^3 , of sodium hydroxide solution needed to neutralise this amount of sulfuric acid.

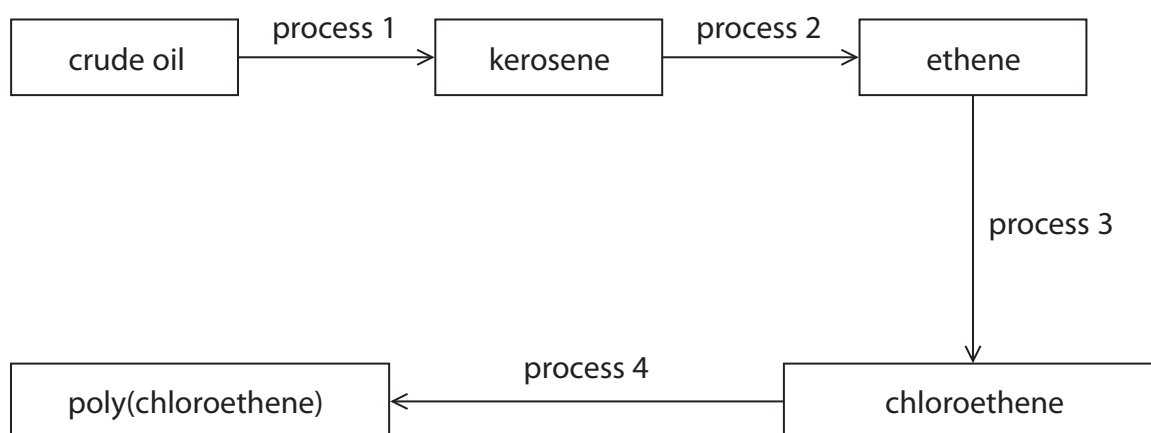
(2)

volume = cm^3

(Total for Question 4 = 18 marks)



5 The diagram shows some important conversion processes used in the oil industry.



(a) Process 1 is called

(1)

- ☐ A catalytic cracking
- ☐ B condensation polymerisation
- ☐ C fractional distillation
- ☐ D thermal decomposition

(b) Describe the differences between crude oil and kerosene. In your answer you should refer to

- the average size of the molecules in the two liquids
- the covalent bonding in the molecules
- the viscosities of the two liquids

(3)

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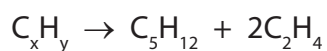
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(c) The equation for one reaction that could occur in process 2 is



(i) Deduce the formula of C_xH_y (1)

(ii) Give the name of the compound C_5H_{12} (1)

(iii) Draw the displayed formula of C_2H_4 (1)

(d) The structural formula of chloroethene formed in process 3 is $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCl}$

The polymer formed in process 4 is poly(chloroethene).

Draw the **displayed** formula for the repeat unit of poly(chloroethene). (2)

(e) Poly(chloroethene) is formed by addition polymerisation.

Nylon is formed by condensation polymerisation.

(i) How does condensation polymerisation differ from addition polymerisation?

(1)

(ii) Poly(chloroethene) and nylon do not biodegrade easily.

What is meant by the term **biodegrade**?

(2)

(iii) What feature of addition polymers makes it difficult for them to biodegrade?

(1)

(Total for Question 5 = 13 marks)

(TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS)



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