

Write your name here

Surname

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**Pearson Edexcel Certificate**

Centre Number

Candidate Number

**Pearson Edexcel  
International GCSE**

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# Chemistry

**Unit: KCH0/4CH0**

**Paper: 2C**

Tuesday 10 June 2014 – Afternoon

**Time: 1 hour**

Paper Reference

**KCH0/2C  
4CH0/2C**

**You must have:**

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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**PEARSON**

# THE PERIODIC TABLE

0

7

6

5

4

3

2

1

Group

Group

2

1

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

Period

4	He	Helium	2
---	----	--------	---

1	H	Hydrogen	1
---	---	----------	---

7	Li	Lithium	3	9	Be	Beryllium	4	20	Ne	Neon	10
23	Na	Sodium	11	24	Mg	Magnesium	12	31	P	Phosphorus	15
39	K	Potassium	19	40	Ca	Calcium	20	79	Se	Selenium	34
86	Rb	Rubidium	37	88	Sr	Strontium	38	119	Sn	Tin	50
133	Cs	Caesium	55	137	Ba	Barium	56	204	Pb	Lead	82
179	Hf	Hafnium	72	181	Ta	Tantalum	73	207	Bi	Bismuth	83
223	Fr	Francium	87	226	Ra	Radium	88	209	Po	Polonium	84
227	Ac	Actinium	89	227	AC	Actinium	89	210	At	Astatine	85
45	Sc	Scandium	21	46	Ti	Titanium	22	47	V	Vanadium	23
89	Y	Yttrium	39	90	Zr	Zirconium	40	91	Nb	Niobium	41
139	La	Lanthanum	57	140	Ce	Cerium	58	141	Pr	Praseodymium	59
175	Hf	Hafnium	72	176	Ta	Tantalum	73	177	W	Tungsten	74
227	Ac	Actinium	89	227	Th	Thorium	90	228	Pa	Protactinium	91
59	Ni	Nickel	28	60	Cu	Copper	29	61	Zn	Zinc	30
106	Pd	Palladium	46	107	Ag	Silver	47	108	Cd	Cadmium	48
192	Ir	Iridium	77	193	Pt	Platinum	78	194	Au	Gold	79
223	Fr	Francium	87	224	Ra	Radium	88	225	Ac	Actinium	89
261	Lr	Lutetium	103	262	Hf	Hafnium	104	263	Ta	Tantalum	105
337	La	Lanthanum	139	338	Ce	Cerium	140	339	Pr	Praseodymium	141
489	Hf	Hafnium	172	490	Ta	Tantalum	173	491	W	Tungsten	174
623	Fr	Francium	223	624	Ra	Radium	224	625	Ac	Actinium	225
87	Li	Lithium	3	88	Be	Beryllium	4	89	B	Boron	5
23	Na	Sodium	11	24	Mg	Magnesium	12	25	Al	Aluminium	13
39	K	Potassium	19	40	Ca	Calcium	20	41	Sc	Scandium	21
86	Rb	Rubidium	37	87	Sr	Strontium	38	88	Y	Yttrium	39
133	Cs	Caesium	55	134	Ba	Barium	56	135	La	Lanthanum	57
179	Hf	Hafnium	72	180	Ta	Tantalum	73	181	Hf	Hafnium	74
223	Fr	Francium	87	224	Ra	Radium	88	225	Ac	Actinium	89
261	Lr	Lutetium	103	262	Hf	Hafnium	104	263	Ta	Tantalum	105
337	La	Lanthanum	139	338	Ce	Cerium	140	339	Pr	Praseodymium	141
489	Hf	Hafnium	172	490	Ta	Tantalum	173	491	W	Tungsten	174
623	Fr	Francium	223	624	Ra	Radium	224	625	Ac	Actinium	225
87	Li	Lithium	3	88	Be	Beryllium	4	89	B	Boron	5
23	Na	Sodium	11	24	Mg	Magnesium	12	25	Al	Aluminium	13
39	K	Potassium	19	40	Ca	Calcium	20	41	Sc	Scandium	21
86	Rb	Rubidium	37	87	Sr	Strontium	38	88	Y	Yttrium	39
133	Cs	Caesium	55	134	Ba	Barium	56	135	La	Lanthanum	57
179	Hf	Hafnium	72	180	Ta	Tantalum	73	181	Hf	Hafnium	74
223	Fr	Francium	87	224	Ra	Radium	88	225	Ac	Actinium	89
261	Lr	Lutetium	103	262	Hf	Hafnium	104	263	Ta	Tantalum	105
337	La	Lanthanum	139	338	Ce	Cerium	140	339	Pr	Praseodymium	141
489	Hf	Hafnium	172	490	Ta	Tantalum	173	491	W	Tungsten	174
623	Fr	Francium	223	624	Ra	Radium	224	625	Ac	Actinium	225

Key

Relative atomic mass
Symbol
Name
Atomic number



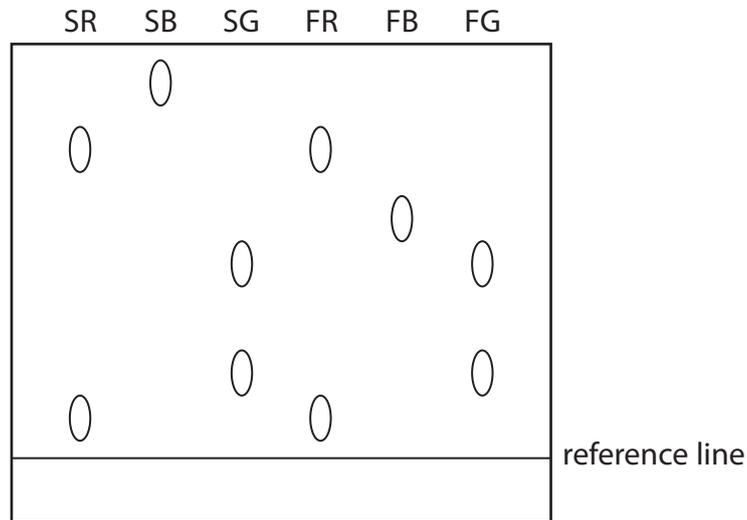
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**Answer ALL questions.**

**1** A student investigates some food colourings, each of which is made up of one or more dyes. She produces a chromatogram using the safe colourings red (SR), blue (SB) and green (SG) and food colourings red (FR), blue (FB) and green (FG).

The diagram shows her chromatogram.



(a) How many dyes are there in SR?

(1)

- A** 1     **B** 2     **C** 3     **D** 4

(b) Complete the table by placing ticks (✓) next to the two food colourings that are definitely safe to use.

Explain your answer.

(2)

Food colouring	Safe to use?
FR	
FB	
FG	

explanation .....

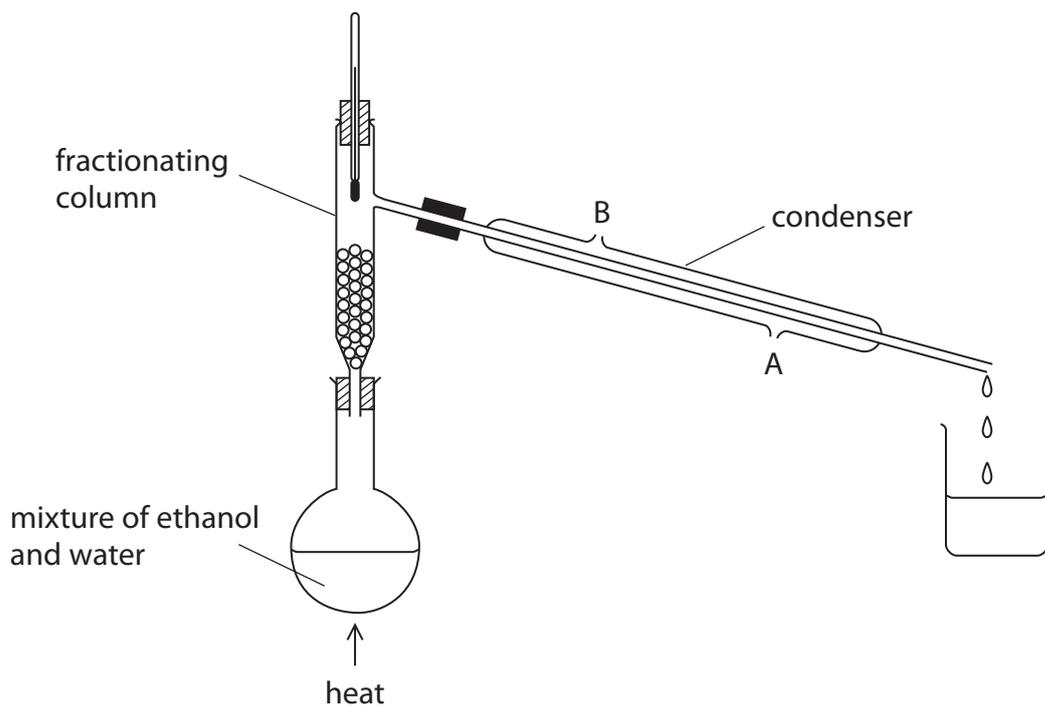
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**(Total for Question 1 = 3 marks)**



- 2 This apparatus is used to separate a mixture of ethanol (boiling point  $78\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) and water (boiling point  $100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ).



- (a) What is the name of this method of separation?

(1)

- (b) Why can ethanol and water be separated by this method?

(1)

- (c) Suggest why water should enter the condenser at A rather than B.

(1)

- (d) Explain why the first liquid to be collected in the beaker is mostly ethanol.

(1)

(Total for Question 2 = 4 marks)



3 The diagram shows a section of the Periodic Table and the symbols for the first 20 elements.

		H														He	
Li	Be									B	C	N	O	F	Ne		
Na	Mg									Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar		
K	Ca																

(a) (i) What name is given to a horizontal row of elements such as Na to Ar? (1)

.....

(ii) Name two metals in the row Na to Ar. (1)

..... and .....

(iii) Which is the least reactive element in the row Na to Ar?  
Explain your answer. (2)

least reactive element.....

explanation.....

.....

.....

(b) State, in terms of electronic configurations, why the elements in the column Li to K have similar chemical properties. (1)

.....

.....

(c) (i) Which element has atomic number 6? (1)

.....

(ii) Which element has atoms with an electronic configuration of 2.8.6? (1)

.....



(d) An atom has atomic number 8 and mass number 18.

How many protons, neutrons and electrons does this atom contain?

(2)

protons.....

neutrons.....

electrons.....

**(Total for Question 3 = 9 marks)**

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- 4 A student investigates the rate of reaction between sodium thiosulfate and hydrochloric acid at 25 °C.

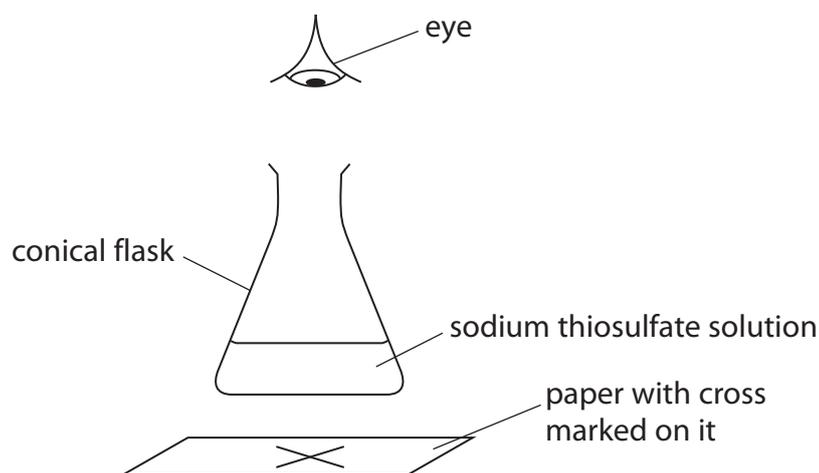
The equation for the reaction is



She uses this method.

- pour 50 cm<sup>3</sup> of sodium thiosulfate solution into a conical flask
- place the conical flask on top of a sheet of paper with a cross drawn on it
- add 10 cm<sup>3</sup> of hydrochloric acid and start the timer
- stop the timer when the cross can no longer be seen and record the time taken

The student repeats the experiment five times with different volumes of sodium thiosulfate solution. She adds water as necessary to keep the total volume of reaction mixture constant.



- (a) Why can the student no longer see the cross at the end of each experiment?

(1)

- (b) The student keeps the total volume of the reaction mixture constant in each experiment.

Explain how this makes each experiment a fair test.

(1)



(c) The table shows the student's results.

Experiment	Volume of $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ solution in $\text{cm}^3$	Volume of water in $\text{cm}^3$	Time in seconds
1	50	0	45
2	40	10	60
3	30	20	80
4	20	30	130
5	15	35	180
6	10	40	255

Why is it important for the student to add the water before the acid in experiments 2 to 6?  
(1)

.....  
.....  
.....

(d) Sulfur dioxide gas is given off in the reaction.

Suggest a safety precaution that the student should take when doing this experiment.

Explain your answer.

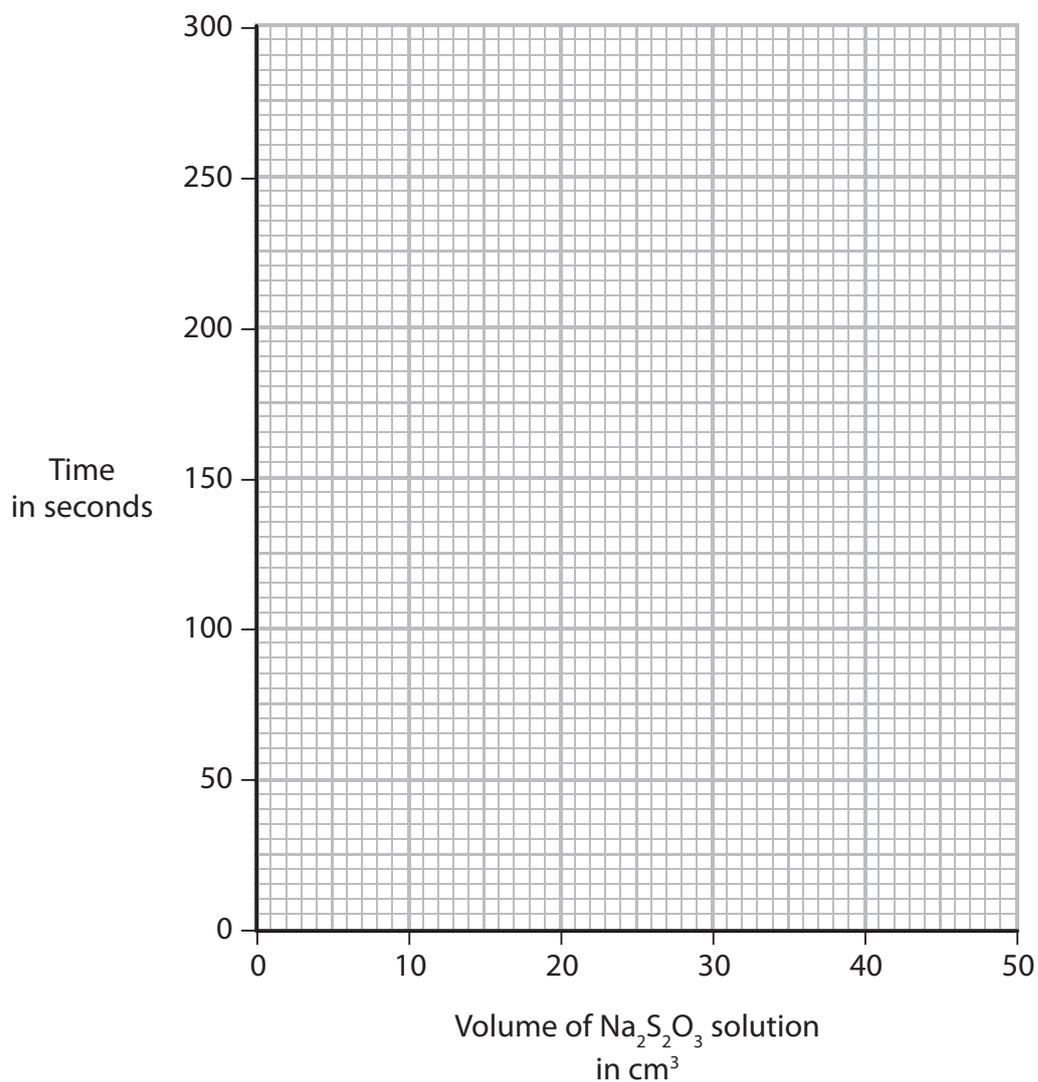
(2)

precaution.....

explanation.....  
.....

(e) (i) Plot the student's results on the grid and draw a curve of best fit.

(3)



(ii) On the grid, sketch the curve that you would expect if the investigation were repeated at  $40^\circ\text{C}$ .

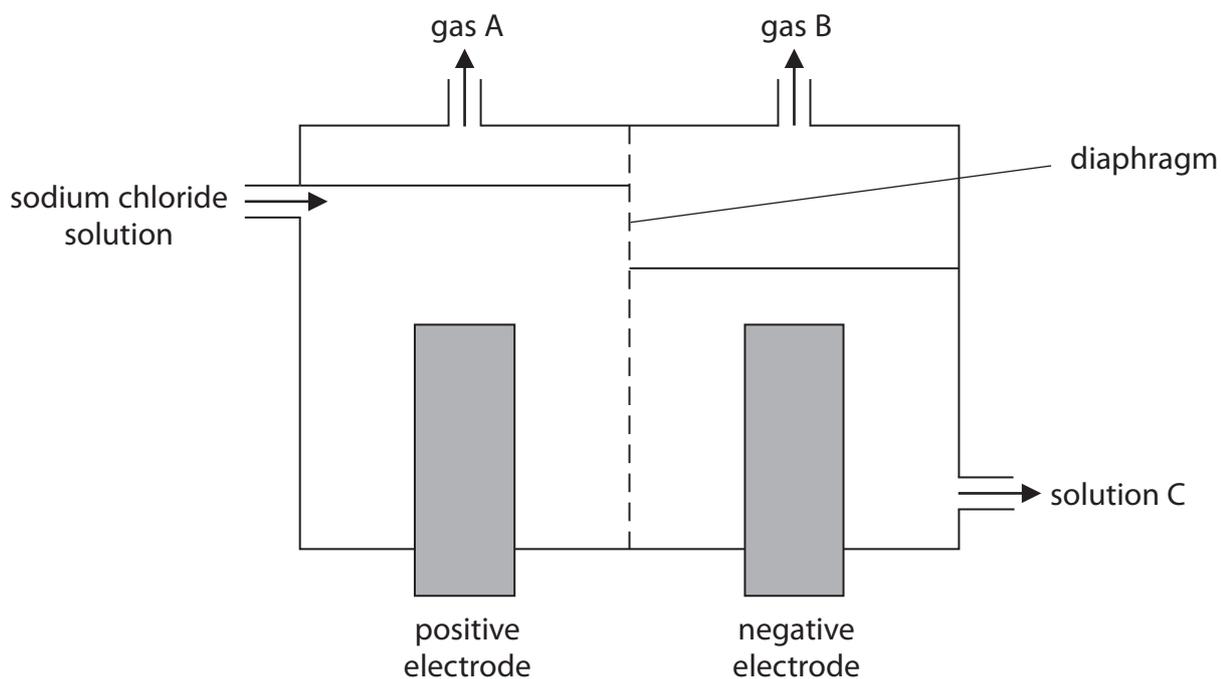
Assume all other factors remain constant.

(2)

**(Total for Question 4 = 10 marks)**



- 5 The diagram shows the diaphragm cell used in the electrolysis of concentrated sodium chloride solution, NaCl(aq).



- (a) Explain what is meant by the term **electrolysis**.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

- (b) Identify gas A, gas B and solution C.

(3)

gas A.....

gas B.....

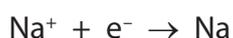
solution C.....

(c) Sodium is manufactured by the electrolysis of molten sodium chloride, NaCl(l).

Sodium is produced at the negative electrode and chlorine is produced at the positive electrode.

(i) Why does the sodium chloride have to be molten before it will conduct electricity?  
(1)

(ii) The ionic half-equation for the formation of sodium is



Write the ionic half-equation for the formation of chlorine from chloride ions.  
(2)

**(Total for Question 5 = 8 marks)**



6 Solid X contains two cations (positive ions) and one anion (negative ion).

One of the cations is  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$

(a) The table describes the tests carried out on an aqueous solution of X and some of the observations made.

Complete the table by giving the missing observation.

(1)

Test	Observation
add sodium hydroxide solution	..... .....
then heat the mixture and test the gas given off with damp red litmus paper	litmus paper turns blue
add dilute hydrochloric acid, then add a few drops of barium chloride solution	white precipitate forms

(b) (i) Which cation, other than  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$ , is present in X?

Explain your answer.

(2)

cation.....

explanation.....  
.....

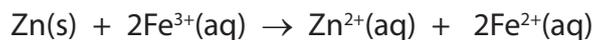
(ii) Identify the anion present in X.

(1)

.....

(c) When zinc is added to a solution containing Fe<sup>3+</sup> ions, a reaction occurs.

The ionic equation for this reaction is



Identify the reducing agent in this reaction and explain your choice.

(2)

reducing agent.....

explanation.....

.....

.....

**(Total for Question 6 = 6 marks)**



7 (a) The first two members of the homologous series of alcohols are methanol and ethanol.

(i) Give two characteristics of the compounds in a homologous series.

(2)

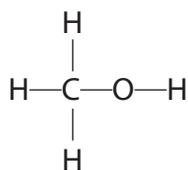
1.....

.....

2.....

.....

(ii) The displayed formula for methanol is



Suggest a displayed formula for ethanol,  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$

(1)



(c) The equation for the fermentation of glucose is



A mass of 3600 kg of glucose was completely fermented.

(i) Calculate the amount, in moles, of glucose that was fermented.

( $M_r$  of glucose = 180)

(2)

amount of glucose = ..... mol

(ii) Deduce the amount, in moles, of ethanol produced in this reaction.

(1)

amount of ethanol = ..... mol

(iii) Calculate the volume, in  $\text{dm}^3$  at rtp, of carbon dioxide produced in this reaction.

(1 mol of carbon dioxide occupies  $24 \text{ dm}^3$  at rtp)

(2)

volume of carbon dioxide = .....  $\text{dm}^3$

**(Total for Question 7 = 11 marks)**

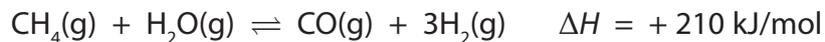
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8 The hydrogen needed for the manufacture of ammonia is made by a process called steam reforming.

In this process, a mixture of methane and steam is passed over a nickel catalyst.

The equation for the reaction is



(a) In this part of the question, assume that the reaction reaches a position of equilibrium.

(i) Predict whether a high or low temperature would produce the highest yield of hydrogen.

Give a reason for your choice.

(1)

prediction.....

reason.....

(ii) Predict whether a high or low pressure would produce the highest yield of hydrogen.

Give a reason for your choice.

(1)

prediction.....

reason.....

(b) Explain how a catalyst increases the rate of a reaction.

(2)

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

(c) Some of the carbon monoxide produced is removed in another reaction.

In this reaction, carbon monoxide is mixed with steam and passed over a heated catalyst.

The reaction is reversible and the carbon monoxide is oxidised to carbon dioxide.

(i) Write a chemical equation for this reaction.

(2)

(ii) Explain why the carbon in carbon monoxide is oxidised in this reaction.

(1)

(iii) The carbon dioxide produced can be removed by passing the gas through a solution of potassium carbonate,  $K_2CO_3$

The potassium carbonate reacts with carbon dioxide and water to form potassium hydrogencarbonate,  $KHCO_3$

Write a chemical equation for this reaction.

(2)

**(Total for Question 8 = 9 marks)**

**TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS**

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