

# Cambridge IGCSE<sup>™</sup> (9–1)

CANDIDATE NAME					
CENTRE NUMBER			CANDIDATE NUMBER		

CHEMISTRY 0971/32

Paper 3 Theory (Core)

October/November 2021

1 hour 15 minutes

You must answer on the question paper.

No additional materials are needed.

#### **INSTRUCTIONS**

- Answer all questions.
- Use a black or dark blue pen. You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes at the top of the page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Do not use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- Do not write on any bar codes.
- You may use a calculator.
- You should show all your working and use appropriate units.

#### **INFORMATION**

- The total mark for this paper is 80.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].
- The Periodic Table is printed in the question paper.

1 (a) A list of formulae is shown.

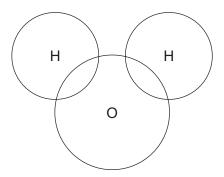
 ${\sf CaCO_3}$   ${\sf CaO}$   ${\sf Cl_2}$   ${\sf CH_4}$   ${\sf C_2H_5OH}$   ${\sf C_2H_6}$   ${\sf CuSO_4}$   ${\sf H_2}$   ${\sf H_2O}$   ${\sf MgO}$   ${\sf NaCl}$   ${\sf SO_2}$ 

Answer the following questions using these formulae. Each formula may be used once, more than once or not at all.

State which formula represents:

(1)	a compound that is the main constituent of natural gas	
		[1]
(ii)	an element that is used in water treatment	
		[1]
iii)	an element that bleaches damp litmus paper	
		[1]
iv)	a compound that contains an ion with a single negative charge	
		[1]
(v)	a hydrocarbon that is formed by the decomposition of vegetation.	
		[1]

**(b)** Complete the dot-and-cross diagram to show the electron arrangement in a molecule of water.



[2]

(c)	State whether calcium oxide is a basic oxide or an acidic oxide. Give a reason for your answer.	
	[	1]

[Total: 8]

2 The table shows the masses of some of the ions in 1000 cm<sup>3</sup> of water taken from a lake.

name of ion	formula of ion	mass of ion in 1000 cm <sup>3</sup> of lake water/mg	
calcium	Ca <sup>2+</sup>	0.41	
chloride	Cl-	4.40	
magnesium	Mg <sup>2+</sup>	0.39	
	NO <sub>3</sub> -	0.03	
potassium	K <sup>+</sup>	0.30	
silicate	SiO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	0.02	
	Na⁺	2.90	
sulfate	SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	2.80	

(a)	Ans	swer these questions using only the information in the table.
	(i)	State which of the negative ions has the lowest concentration.
		[1]
	(ii)	Name the compound containing Na⁺ and NO₃⁻ ions.
		[1]
(	(iii)	Calculate the mass of chloride ions in 250 cm³ of lake water.
		mass = mg [1]
(b)	Des	scribe a test for sulfate ions.
		test
		observations

[2]

(c) Citric acid is also present in the lake water.

The structure of citric acid is shown.

(i) Deduce the number of carboxylic acid groups in one molecule of citric acid.

......[1]

(ii) The formula of citric acid is  $C_6H_8O_7$ .

Complete the table to calculate the relative molecular mass of citric acid.

type of atom	number of atoms	relative atomic mass	
carbon	6	12	6 × 12 = 72
hydrogen		1	
oxygen		16	

relative molecular mass = .....[2]

[Total: 8]

Iror	is extracted from iron ore in a blast furnace.	
(a)	Name an ore of iron.	[1]
(b)	(i) Complete the chemical equation for the reduction of iron(III) oxide in the blast furna	ace.
	$Fe_2O_3 +CO \rightarrowFe + 3CO_2$	[2]
	(ii) State the meaning of the term <i>reduction</i> .	
		[1]
(c)	Calcium carbonate (limestone) is added to the blast furnace. The calcium carbonate undergoes thermal decomposition.	
	State the meaning of the term thermal decomposition.	
		[2]
(d)	Iron can be made into stainless steel.	
	(i) Give one use of stainless steel.	
	(ii) Describe <b>one</b> advantage of stainless steel compared with pure iron.	[1]
	n) Describe one advantage of starriess steer compared with pure from	
		[1]
(e)	The symbol for an isotope of iron is shown.	
	<sup>57</sup> <sub>26</sub> Fe	
	Deduce the number of electrons, neutrons and protons in one atom of this isotope of iro	n.
	number of electrons	
	number of neutrons	
	number of protons	[3]
		[၁]

(f)	Iron is a good conductor of heat and electricity.	
	Give two <b>other</b> physical properties of iron that are characteristic of <b>all</b> metals.	
	1	
	2	
		[2
(g)	Iron rusts.	
	Name the <b>two</b> substances needed for iron to rust.	
	1	
	2	
		[2

[Total: 15]

4 The table shows some properties of the Group I elements.

element	melting point /°C	density in g/cm³	observations during reaction with water
lithium	lithium 181		
sodium	98		rapid bubbling no flame
potassium		0.86	rapid bubbling lilac flame
rubidium	39	1.53	very rapid bubbling red flame
caesium	29	1.88	explodes
francium	27		

(8	a)	(i)	Com	olete	the	table	bv	predicting	
١,	<i>^</i>	\'' <i>'</i>			1110	LUDIO	$\sim$ y	prodicting	

	the metting point of potassium     the density of francium.	[2]
(ii)	Describe the observations when lithium reacts with water.	
		[1]
(b) (i)	Deduce the electronic structure of sodium. Use the Periodic Table to help you.	
		[1]
(ii)	Explain why a potassium ion has a single positive charge.	

- **(c)** Sodium reacts with water to produce aqueous sodium hydroxide and a gas which 'pops' with a lighted splint.
  - (i) Complete the chemical equation for this reaction.

$$2Na + 2H_2O \rightarrow .....NaOH + .....$$
 [2]

(ii) Choose one value from the list that best describes the pH of aqueous sodium hydroxide.

Draw a circle around the correct answer.

pH 1 pH 4 pH 7 pH 14 [1]

[Total: 8]

**5** The table shows the structures of some organic compounds.

compound	structure of compound	homologous series
G	H H H       H—C—C—C—H       H H H	alkane
Н	H H H	
J	H H H H H H H H H H H H H H	

(a)	Complete the table by naming the homologous series.	
	The first one has been done for you.	[2]

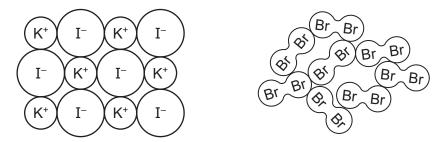
(b) Draw the structure of a compound containing two carbon atoms which belongs to the same homologous series as compound H. Show all of the atoms and all of the bonds.

(c)	Describe the colour change when an excess	of compound <b>J</b> is added to aqueous bromine.	
	from	to	[2]

[1]

(d)	(i)	Compound	<b>J</b> can	be obtained by cr	rackin	g petroleum	fractio	ns.		
		State the co	ndition	ns needed for cra	cking					
										[2]
	(ii)	Complete th	nis sen	tence about crac	king u	ısing a word	from th	ne lis	t.	
		bi	tumen	hydrogen		oxygen	petr	oleu	m	
		The chemic	als ma	anufactured by cra	acking	j include alka	anes, a	lken	es and	[1]
(e)	Cor	mpound <b>G</b> is	propa	ne.						
	Cor	mplete the wo	ord eq	uation for the con	nplete	combustion	of pro	pane	).	
	1	oropane	+	oxygen	$\rightarrow$			+		
(f)	Cor	mpound <b>J</b> ca	n form	polymers.						[2]
	(i)	State the m	eaning	g of the term poly	mer.					
										[2]
	(ii)	Nylon is also	-							
		Give one us	se of n							[1]
	(iii)	Describe or	<b>1e</b> poll	ution problem ca				-		
									ΙΤο	tal: 141

**6** The diagrams show part of the structures of potassium iodide and bromine at room temperature and pressure.



	D " "			6.41			-
(a)	Describe the	e bhysicai	properties	of these	substances	in terms	3 OT:

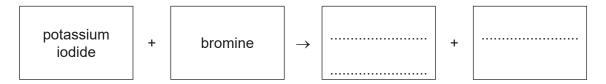
• volatility	
potassium iodide	
bromine	
solubility in water	
potassium iodide	
bromine	
electrical conductivity when molten (liquid).	
potassium iodide	
bromine	[5]
	[5]

(b) Molten potassium iodide is electrolysed using carbon (graphite) electrodes.

(i)	Name the substance produced at the positive electrode.		
		[1]	ĺ
			[1]

(ii) Aqueous potassium iodide reacts with aqueous bromine.

Complete the word equation for this reaction.



[2]

	(111)	not react with aqueous bromine.	es
			 [1]
(c)	Nar	me the change of state when liquid bromine changes to solid bromine.	
			[1]
		[Total: 1	0]

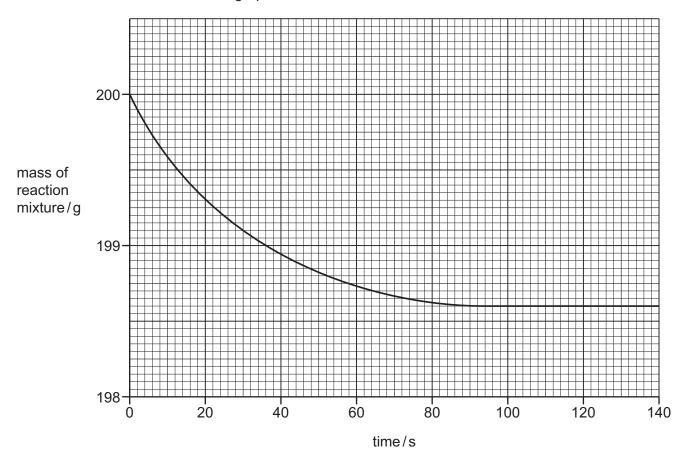
	se the kinetic particle theory to describe the differences between sulfur gas and solic terms of:	d sulfu
•	the arrangement of the particles	
•	the separation of the particles.	
••••		[4
<b>(b)</b> Gi	ive the major use of sulfur in industry.	
		[1]
(c) Su	ulfur dioxide is a pollutant in the air that contributes to acid rain.	
(c) Su		
(i)	State <b>one</b> adverse effect of sulfur dioxide on health.	[1]
	State <b>one</b> adverse effect of sulfur dioxide on health.	- '
(i)	State <b>one</b> adverse effect of sulfur dioxide on health.  Name one <b>other</b> oxide that contributes to acid rain.	- '
(i) (ii)	State <b>one</b> adverse effect of sulfur dioxide on health.  Name one <b>other</b> oxide that contributes to acid rain.  Sulfur dioxide reacts with water to produce sulfurous acid.	- '
(i) (ii)	State <b>one</b> adverse effect of sulfur dioxide on health.  Name one <b>other</b> oxide that contributes to acid rain.  Sulfur dioxide reacts with water to produce sulfurous acid. The reaction is reversible.	[1
(i) (ii)	State <b>one</b> adverse effect of sulfur dioxide on health.  Name one <b>other</b> oxide that contributes to acid rain.  Sulfur dioxide reacts with water to produce sulfurous acid. The reaction is reversible.  Draw the symbol for a reversible reaction in the box.	[1]
(i) (ii)	State <b>one</b> adverse effect of sulfur dioxide on health.  Name one <b>other</b> oxide that contributes to acid rain.  Sulfur dioxide reacts with water to produce sulfurous acid. The reaction is reversible.  Draw the symbol for a reversible reaction in the box. $SO_2 + H_2O  H_2SO_3$	- ·
(i) (iii) (d) Th	State <b>one</b> adverse effect of sulfur dioxide on health.  Name one <b>other</b> oxide that contributes to acid rain.  Sulfur dioxide reacts with water to produce sulfurous acid. The reaction is reversible.  Draw the symbol for a reversible reaction in the box. $SO_2 + H_2O  H_2SO_3$ The equation for the reaction of sodium sulfite with zinc is shown.	[1]

**8** A student investigated the reaction of small pieces of calcium carbonate with dilute hydrochloric acid. The hydrochloric acid was in excess.

$$CaCO_3 + 2HCl \rightarrow CaCl_2 + CO_2 + H_2O$$

The rate of reaction is found by measuring the decrease in the mass of the reaction mixture with time.

The results are shown on the graph.



(a) Deduce the time taken from the beginning of the experiment for the mass of the reaction mixture to decrease by 1.0 g.

**(b)** The experiment was repeated using dilute hydrochloric acid of a higher concentration.

All other conditions stayed the same.

Draw a line **on the grid** to show how the mass of the reaction mixture changes with time using acid of a higher concentration. [2]

(c)	Describe the eff hydrochloric aci		llowing has on the rate of reaction	of calcium carbonate with
	All other condition	ons stay the same	e.	
	The reactio	n is carried out at	a higher temperature.	
	The reaction of calcium of c		ing large pieces of calcium carbona	ate instead of small pieces
				[2]
(d)	When 0.44 g of	calcium carbonate	e is used, 100 cm³ of carbon dioxid	e gas is formed.
	Calculate the m	ass of calcium ca	rbonate needed to produce 25 cm <sup>3</sup>	of carbon dioxide gas.
			mass of calcium carbonate =	a [1]
			made of daloidin dalponate	9 [1]
(e)	The table comp	ares the reaction	of four metals with dilute hydrochlo	oric acid.
		metal	observations	
		iron	bubbles produced slowly	
		magnesium	bubbles produced very rapidly	
		nickel	bubbles produced very slowly	
		silver	no bubbles produced	
		als in order of the active metal first.	eir reactivity.	
	least reactive		•	► most reactive
				[2]

## **BLANK PAGE**

## **BLANK PAGE**

### **BLANK PAGE**

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the Cambridge Assessment International Education Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at www.cambridgeinternational.org after the live examination series.

Cambridge Assessment International Education is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which itself is a department of the University of Cambridge.

The Periodic Table of Elements

	<b>II</b>	2 H	helium 4	10	Ne	neon 20	18	Ā	argon 40	36	궃	krypton 84	54	Xe	xenon 131	98	R	radon			
	=			6	ш	fluorine 19	17	Cl	chlorine 35.5	35	Ŗ	bromine 80	53	Н	iodine 127	85	¥	astatine -			
	5			8	0	oxygen 16	16	ഗ	sulfur 32	34	Se	selenium 79	52	<u>a</u>	tellurium 128	84	Ъ	molod –	116	^	livermorium -
	>			7	z	nitrogen 14	15	ட	phosphorus 31	33	As	arsenic 75	51	Sb	antimony 122	83	Ξ	bismuth 209			
	≥			9	ပ	carbon 12	14	S	silicon 28	32	Ge	germanium 73	20	Sn	tin 119	82	Pb	lead 207	114	Εl	flerovium -
	≡			2	Ф	boron 11	13	Αl	aluminium 27	31	Ga	gallium 70	49	In	indium 115	84	1L	thallium 204			
										30	Zn	zinc 65	48	පි	cadmium 112	80	Å	mercury 201	112	ပ်	copernicium -
										59	D C	copper 64	47	Ag	silver 108	62	Αu	gold 197	111	Rg	roentgenium -
Group										28	Z	nickel 59	46	Pd	palladium 106	78	풉	platinum 195	110	Ds	darmstadtium -
ğ				7						27	රි	cobalt 59	45	格	rhodium 103	77	h	iridium 192	109	₩	meitnerium -
		- I	hydrogen 1							26	Fe	iron 56	44	Ru	ruthenium 101	9/	Os	osmium 190	108	Hs	hassium -
							1			25	Mn	manganese 55	43	ပ	technetium -	75	Re	rhenium 186	107	Bh	bohrium —
				_	loq	ass				24	ပ်	chromium 52	42	Mo	molybdenum 96	74	≥	tungsten 184	106	Sg	seaborgium -
			Key	atomic number	atomic symbo	name relative atomic mass				23	>	vanadium 51	41	g	niobium 93	73	<u>a</u>	tantalum 181	105	В	dubnium —
					atc	re				22	j	titanium 48	40	Zr	zirconium 91	72	Ξ	hafnium 178	104	峜	rutherfordium -
										21	Sc	scandium 45	39	>	yttrium 89	57-71	lanthanoids		89–103	actinoids	
	=			4	Be	beryllium 9	12	Mg	magnesium 24	20	Ca	calcium 40	38	ഗ്	strontium 88	99	Ba	barium 137	88	Ra	radium -
	_			8	=	lithium 7	11	Na	sodium 23	19	×	potassium 39	37	R	rubidium 85	55	Cs	caesium 133	87	ъ́	francium —

71	lutetium 175	103	۲	awrencium	ı
02 <b>X</b>	ytterbium 173	102	% %	nobelium	ı
69 Tm	thulium 169	101	Md	mendelevium	ı
88 7	erbium 167	100	Fm	ferminm	ı
67 E	holmium 165	66	Es	einsteinium	I
% %	dysprosium 163	86	ŭ	californium	ı
65 Th	terbium 159	26	Ř	berkelium	ı
<sup>20</sup> F.	gadolinium 157	96	Cm	curium	I
63	europium 152	92	Am	americium	ı
.Sm	samarium 150	94	Pn	plutonium	ı
61 Pm	promethium -	93	ď	neptunium	ı
09 <b>Z</b>	neodymium 144	92	$\supset$	uranium	238
.59 <b>P</b>	praseodymium 141	91	Ра	protactinium	231
88 G	cerium 140	06	드	thorium	232
57	lanthanum 139	88	Ac	actinium	ı

lanthanoids

actinoids

The volume of one mole of any gas is 24 dm³ at room temperature and pressure (r.t.p.).