

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names



Centre Number

Candidate Number

**Pearson Edexcel**

**International GCSE (9–1)**

--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--

**Wednesday 12 June 2019**

Morning (Time: 1 hour 15 minutes)

Paper Reference **4CH1/2C**

**Chemistry**

**Unit: 4CH1**

**Paper 2C**

**You must have:**

Calculator, ruler

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.*
- 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 70.
- 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.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

P58563A

©2019 Pearson Education Ltd.

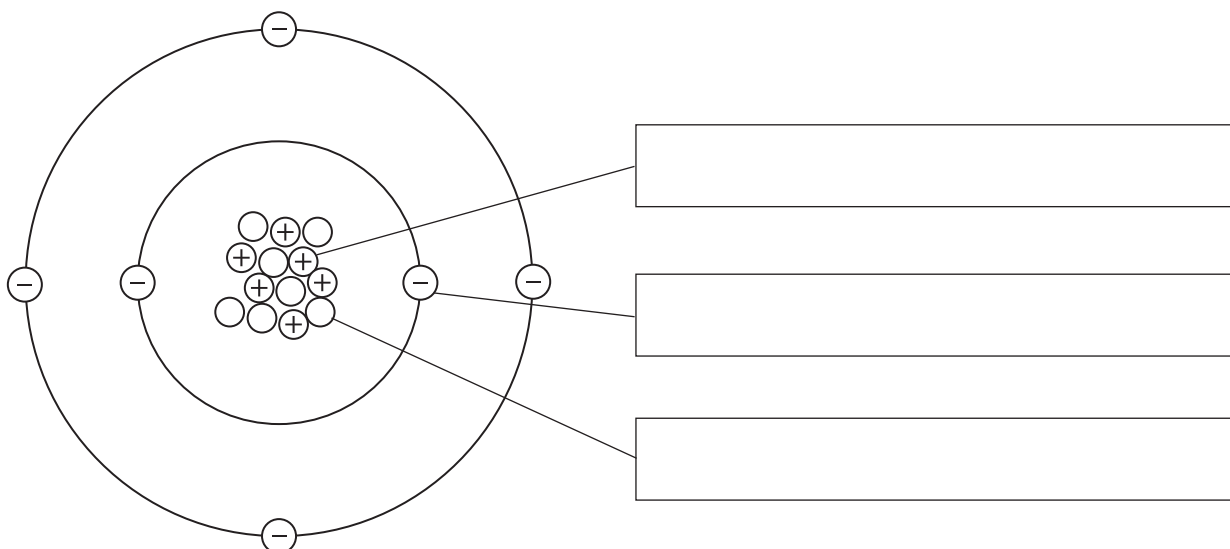
1/1/1/1/





Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

1 The diagram shows the particles in an atom of an element.



(a) The box gives the names of some particles.

electron    ion    molecule    neutron    proton

Use words from the box to label the diagram.

(3)

(b) Give the mass number of this atom.

(1)

(c) Complete the sentence about isotopes.

(2)

Isotopes are atoms that have the same number of .....

but have a different number of .....

**(Total for Question 1 = 6 marks)**



2 The table gives some information about the halogens, chlorine, bromine and iodine.

Halogen	Physical state at room temperature	Colour
chlorine	gas	pale green
bromine		red-brown
iodine	solid	

(a) Complete the table.

(2)

(b) Chlorine has two isotopes of mass numbers 35 and 37

The relative percentage of each isotope in a sample of chlorine is

chlorine-35 77.78%      chlorine-37 22.22%

Calculate the relative atomic mass of this sample of chlorine.

Give your answer to one decimal place.

(3)

relative atomic mass = .....

(c) A student is given an aqueous solution of chlorine and an aqueous solution of potassium bromide.

Explain how he can use these two solutions to compare the reactivity of chlorine with the reactivity of bromine.

(4)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(Total for Question 2 = 9 marks)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



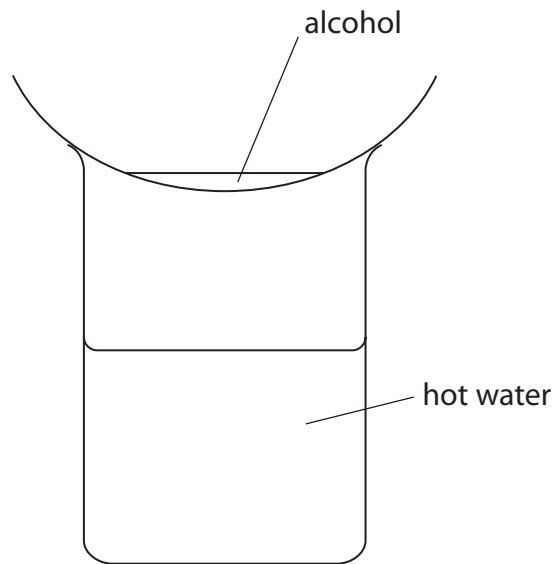


**BLANK PAGE**



3 Methanol, ethanol, propanol and butanol are alcohols. They are all liquids that evaporate easily when warmed.

A student uses this apparatus to compare the time taken for the four liquids to evaporate.



She uses this method.

- pour some methanol into an evaporating basin
- place the evaporating basin on top of a beaker containing hot water
- measure the time taken for the methanol to evaporate completely
- repeat the experiment with each of the other alcohols, using the same apparatus

(a) State two variables the student should control to make sure her results are valid.

(2)

1 .....

.....

2 .....

.....

(b) State why it is not safe to heat the evaporating basin directly with a Bunsen flame.

(1)

.....

.....

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



(c) The table shows the results of experiments done by four students, A, B, C and D.

Alcohol	Formula of alcohol	Time taken for liquid to evaporate in s				Mean time in s
		Student A	Student B	Student C	Student D	
methanol	CH <sub>3</sub> OH	20	24	22	26	23
ethanol	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	32	34	35	30	33
propanol	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> OH	45	47	50	48	48
butanol	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub> OH	64	63	90	60	

(i) Calculate the mean (average) time for butanol to evaporate.

(2)

mean time = ..... s

(ii) Explain how the results show which alcohol evaporates most easily.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

(iii) State the relationship between the number of carbon atoms in the molecule and how easily the alcohol evaporates.

(2)

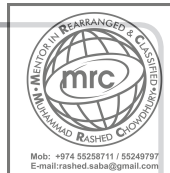
.....

.....

.....

.....

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



4 This question is about metals.

(a) Which statement describes metallic bonding?

(1)

- A electrostatic attraction between oppositely charged ions
- B electrostatic attraction between the nuclei of two atoms and a pair of electrons shared between them
- C electrostatic attraction between positively charged particles and delocalised electrons
- D electrostatic attraction between atoms

(b) Aluminium is malleable and can be easily shaped to make saucepans used for cooking food.

State two other properties of aluminium that make it suitable for saucepans used for cooking food.

(2)

1 .....

2 .....

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

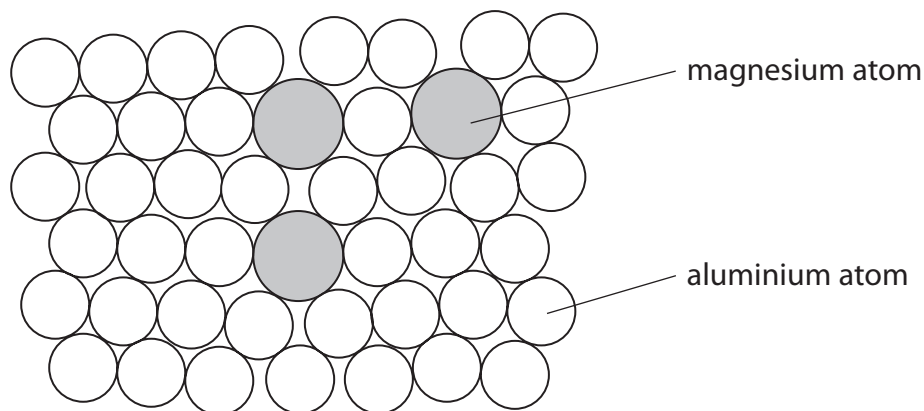
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA





(c) Magnalium is an alloy of aluminium and magnesium.

The diagram shows how the atoms are arranged in this alloy.



(i) State what is meant by the term **alloy**.

(1)

.....

.....

(ii) Explain why magnalium is harder than aluminium.

(3)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

**(Total for Question 4 = 7 marks)**

---

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

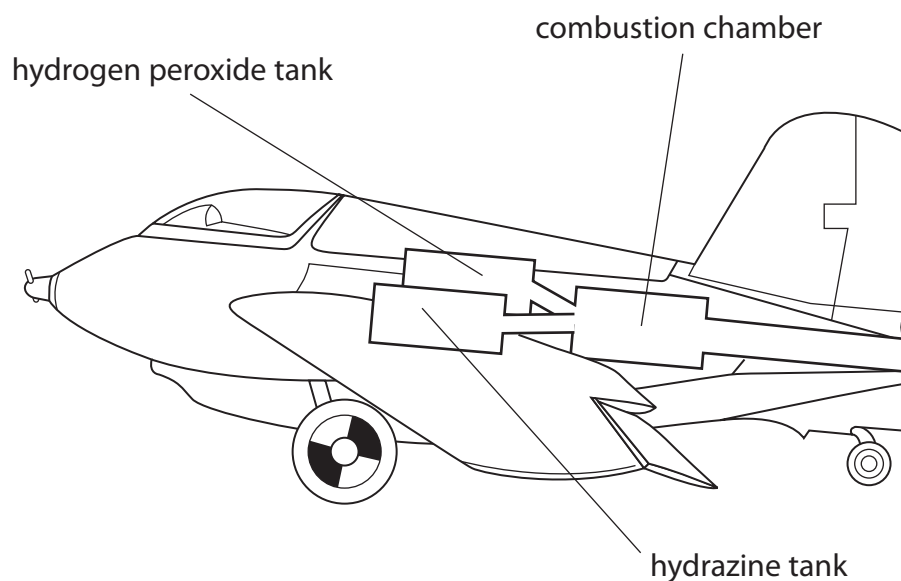
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

5 During the Second World War, engineers developed a rocket-powered aircraft.



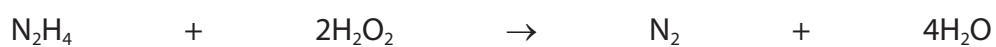
The aircraft carried these two liquids

- hydrazine,  $N_2H_4$
- hydrogen peroxide,  $H_2O_2$

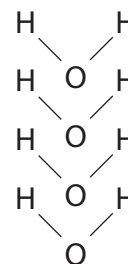
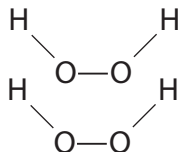
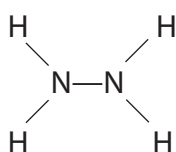
When these two liquids mix in the combustion chamber, they evaporate and then react rapidly to form nitrogen gas,  $N_2$ , and steam,  $H_2O$

The reaction is exothermic.

The equation for the reaction is



The displayed formulae for the reactants and products are







(b) Explain, in terms of bonds broken and bonds made, why this reaction is exothermic.

(2)

.....

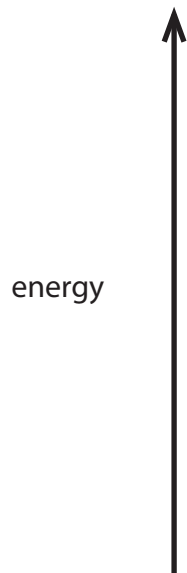
.....

.....

.....

(c) Draw an energy level diagram for the reaction between  $N_2H_4$  and  $H_2O_2$

(3)



(Total for Question 5 = 10 marks)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA





DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

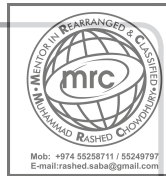
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

**BLANK PAGE**





6 Some cars in Brazil use ethanol,  $C_2H_5OH$ , as a fuel instead of petrol.

The ethanol is made by the fermentation of glucose which is obtained from sugar cane.

The sugar is extracted from the sugar cane and then dissolved in water to make a sugar solution.

(a) (i) Name the substance that is added to the sugar solution that causes glucose to ferment. (1)

(ii) Which temperature is the most suitable for fermentation? (1)

- A  $0^{\circ}C$
- B  $10^{\circ}C$
- C  $30^{\circ}C$
- D  $80^{\circ}C$

(iii) Explain why fermentation is done in the absence of air. (2)

(b) (i) State what is meant by the term **fuel**. (1)

(ii) Write a chemical equation for the complete combustion of ethanol in air. (2)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

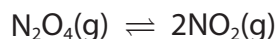




7 Dinitrogen tetraoxide,  $N_2O_4$ , is a colourless gas.

Nitrogen dioxide,  $NO_2$ , is a brown gas.

The two gases can exist together in dynamic equilibrium according to the equation



(a) Explain what is meant by the term **dynamic equilibrium**.

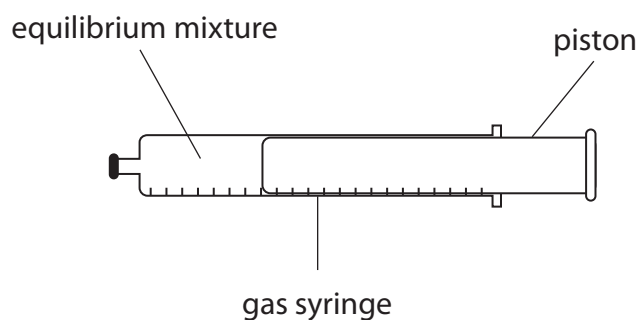
(2)

.....

.....

.....

(b) Some  $N_2O_4$  and some  $NO_2$  are put into a sealed gas syringe and allowed to form an equilibrium mixture.



This equilibrium mixture is brown.

(i) The pressure of the gas in the syringe is increased by pushing in the piston. The mixture is then allowed to reach a new equilibrium at the same temperature as before.

Explain why the new equilibrium mixture contains less  $NO_2$  than the original equilibrium mixture.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA







8 The concentration of NaClO(aq) in a solution of bleach is found by reacting it with hydrochloric acid.

The equation for the reaction is



An excess of dilute hydrochloric acid is added to 4.00 cm<sup>3</sup> of bleach solution.

60.0 cm<sup>3</sup> of chlorine gas is produced.

(a) Explain a safety precaution that should be taken when doing this experiment.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

(b) (i) Calculate the amount, in moles, of chlorine gas produced.  
Assume one mole of chlorine gas occupies 24 000 cm<sup>3</sup>.

(2)

amount of chlorine = ..... mol

(ii) Determine the amount, in moles, of NaClO in 4.00 cm<sup>3</sup> of bleach.

(1)

amount of NaClO = ..... mol

(iii) Calculate the concentration, in mol/dm<sup>3</sup>, of the bleach solution.

(2)

concentration = ..... mol/dm<sup>3</sup>

**(Total for Question 8 = 7 marks)**

**TOTAL FOR PAPER = 70 MARKS**

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA





DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

**BLANK PAGE**





DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

**BLANK PAGE**

