

# Electricity and chemistry

## Question Paper 6

Level	IGCSE
Subject	Chemistry
ExamBoard	CIE
Topic	Electricity and chemistry
Sub-Topic	
Paper	(Extended) Theory
Booklet	Question Paper 6

**TimeAllowed:** 72 minutes

**Score:** / 60

**Percentage:** /100

1 The main uses of zinc are preventing steel from rusting and making alloys.

(a) The main ore of zinc is zinc blende. Zinc blende consists mainly of zinc sulfide, ZnS. There are two major methods of extracting zinc from its ore. They are the direct reduction of zinc oxide to zinc and by electrolysis. In both methods, zinc oxide is made from the zinc sulfide in the ore.

(i) How is zinc oxide made from zinc sulfide?

.....  
..... [1]

(ii) Write an equation for the reaction used to reduce zinc oxide to zinc.

..... [1]

(b) In the electrolytic method, zinc oxide reacts with sulfuric acid to form impure aqueous zinc sulfate. This solution contains  $\text{Ni}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Co}^{2+}$  and  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$  ions as impurities.

(i) Write the equation for the reaction between zinc oxide and sulfuric acid.

..... [1]

(ii) Nickel, cobalt and copper are all less reactive than zinc. Explain why the addition of zinc powder removes these ions from the solution.

.....  
..... [2]

(c) The solution of zinc sulfate is electrolysed using inert electrodes. This electrolysis is similar to that of copper(II) sulfate with inert electrodes.

(i) Write the equation for the reaction at the negative electrode (cathode).

..... [1]

(ii) Complete the equation for the reaction at the positive electrode (anode).



(iii) The electrolyte changes from zinc sulfate to

..... [1]

**(d)** Brass is an alloy of copper and zinc. Suggest **two** reasons why brass is often used in preference to copper.

.....  
..... [2]

**(ii)** Sacrificial protection is a method of rust prevention. Explain in terms of electron transfer why steel, which is in electrical contact with zinc, does not rust.

.....  
.....  
.....  
..... [4]

[Total: 15]

2 Zinc alloys have been used for over 2500 years.

(a) Explain the phrase *zinc alloy*.

.....  
..... [1]

(ii) Making alloys is still a major use of zinc. State **one** other large scale use of zinc.

..... [1]

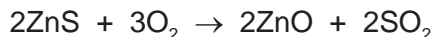
(iii) Describe the bonding in a typical metal, such as zinc, and then explain why it is malleable. You may use a diagram to illustrate your answer.

.....  
.....  
..... [3]

(iv) Suggest why the introduction of a different atom into the structure makes the alloy less malleable than the pure metal.

.....  
..... [2]

(b) Zinc metal is made by the reduction of zinc oxide. The major ore of zinc is zinc blende, ZnS. Zinc blende contains silver and lead compounds as well as zinc sulfide. Zinc blende is converted into impure zinc oxide by heating it in air.



(i) Describe how zinc oxide is reduced to zinc.

..... [1]

(ii) Some of the zinc oxide is dissolved in sulfuric acid to make aqueous zinc sulfate. Write a balanced symbol equation for this reaction.

..... [2]

- (iii)** This impure solution of zinc sulfate contains zinc ions, silver(I) ions and lead ions. Explain why the addition of zinc powder produces pure zinc sulfate solution. Include at least one ionic equation in your explanation.

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [4]

- (iv)** Describe how zinc metal can be obtained from zinc sulfate solution by electrolysis. A labelled diagram is acceptable. Include all the products of this electrolysis. The electrolysis is similar to that of copper(II) sulfate solution with inert electrodes.

[4]

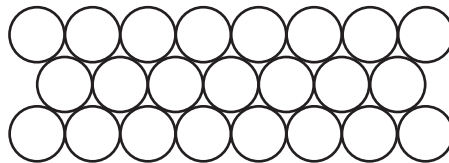
[Total: 18]

3 About 4000 years ago the Bronze Age started in Britain. Bronze is an alloy of copper and tin.

(a) Suggest a reason why a bronze axe was better than a copper axe.  
..... [1]

(ii) Brass is another copper alloy. Name the other metal in brass.  
..... [1]

(b) The diagram below shows the arrangement of particles in a pure metal.



(i) What is the name given to a regular arrangement of particles in a crystalline solid?  
..... [1]

(ii) Draw a diagram which shows the arrangement of particles in an alloy.

[2]

(iii) Explain the term *malleable*.  
..... [1]

(iv) Why are metals malleable?  
.....  
..... [2]

(c) The common ore of tin is tin(IV) oxide and an ore of copper is malachite,  $\text{CuCO}_3 \cdot \text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$ .

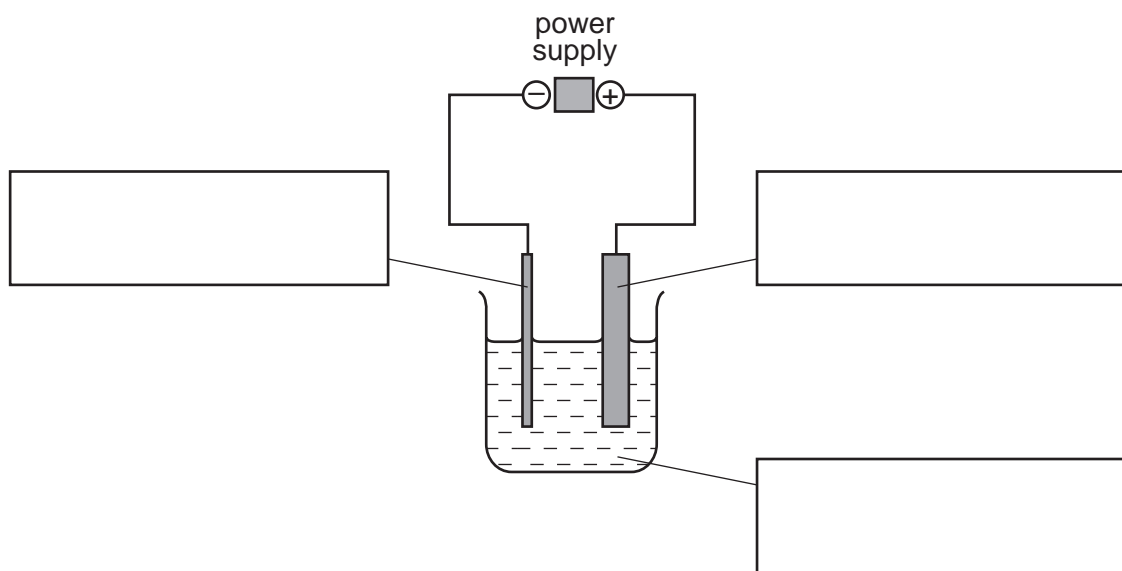
(i) Write a word equation for the reduction of tin(IV) oxide by carbon.

..... [1]

(ii) Malachite is heated to form copper oxide and two other chemicals.  
Name these chemicals.

..... and ..... [2]

(iii) Copper oxide is reduced to copper which is then refined by electrolysis.  
Label the diagram of the apparatus which could be used to refine copper.



[3]

(iv) Give **one** use of copper, other than making alloys.

..... [1]

[Total: 15]

4 Chromium is a transition element.

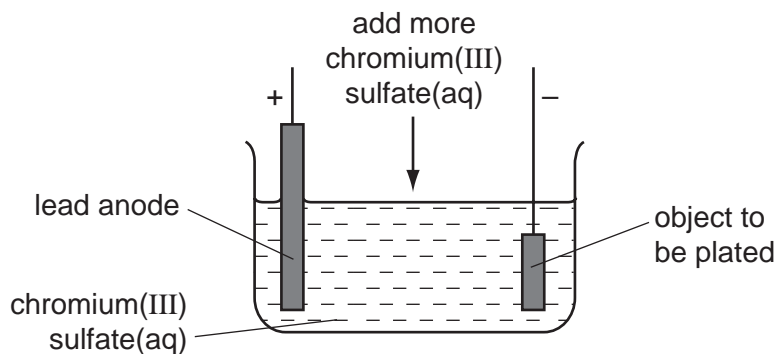
(a) Predict **two** differences in the physical properties of chromium and sodium.

.....  
 ..... [2]

(ii) Predict **two** differences in the chemical properties of chromium and sodium.

.....  
 ..... [2]

(b) Chromium is used to electroplate steel objects. The diagram shows how this could be done.



(i) Give **two** reasons why steel objects are plated with chromium.

.....  
 ..... [2]

(ii) The formula of the chromium(III) ion is  $\text{Cr}^{3+}$  and of the sulfate ion is  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$ . Give the formula of chromium(III) sulfate.

..... [1]

(iii) Write the equation for the reaction at the negative electrode (cathode).

..... [2]

(iv) A colourless gas, which relights a glowing splint, is formed at the positive electrode (anode). Name this gas.

..... [1]



- (v) During electrolysis, it is necessary to add more chromium(III) sulfate but during copper-plating using a copper anode, it is not necessary to add more copper(II) sulfate. Explain.

.....

.....

..... [2]

[Total: 12]