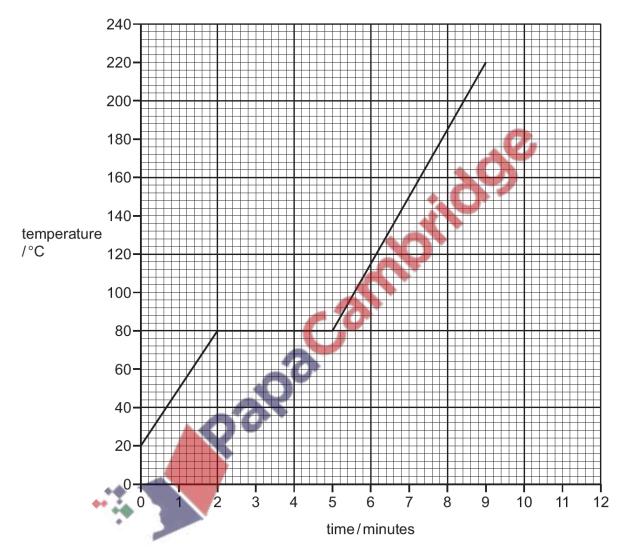
<u>The Particulate nature of matter – 2019 June</u>

1. 0620/41/M/J/19/No.2

Z is a covalent substance. In an experiment, a sample of pure solid Z was continually heated for 11 minutes.

The graph shows how the temperature of the sample of pure **Z** changed during the first 9 minutes.



(a) What is the melting point of pure Z?

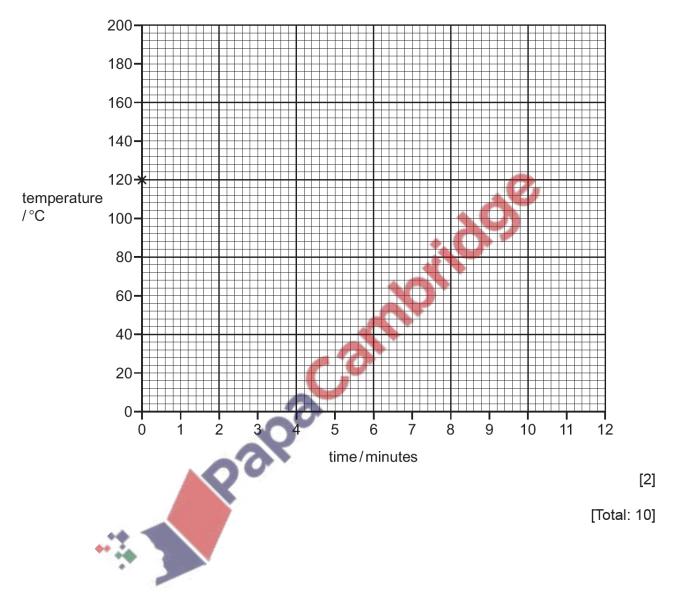
.....°C [1]

(b) The sample of pure Z began to boil at 9 minutes. It was boiled for 2 minutes.

Use this information to sketch on the grid how the temperature of the sample of pure Z changed between 9 minutes and 11 minutes. [1]

(c) The sample of pure Z was continually heated between 2 minutes and 5 minutes. Explain, in terms of attractive forces, why there was no increase in the temperature of the sample of pure Z between 2 minutes and 5 minutes. (d) Describe how the motion of particles of pure Z changed from 0 minutes to 2 minutes. (e) The experiment was repeated using a solid sample of impure Z. Suggest the differences, if any, in the melting point and boiling point of the sample of impure Z compared to the sample of pure Z. melting point boiling point [2] (f) A sample of pure Z was allowed to cool from 120 °C to 20 °C. The total time taken was 8 minutes.

Starting from point \mathbf{x} , sketch on the grid how the temperature of the sample of pure \mathbf{Z} changed between 0 minutes and 8 minutes.



2. 0620/42/M/J/19/No.1

The names of eight substances are given.

	aluminium oxide	calcium oxide	ethanol	nitrogen	
	iron(III) oxide	methane	oxygen	silicon(IV) oxide	
Answer the following questions about these substances. Each substance may be used once, more than once or not at all.					
State which substance is:					
(a)	(a) the main constituent of natural gas				
(b)	a reactant in respiration		, ð¢	9 [1]	
(c)	the main constituent of bau	xite	mor	[1]	
(d)	a product of photosynthesis	oace		[1]	
(e)	a greenhouse gas	2.0		[4]	
(f)	a macromolecular solid.				
				[Total: 6]	