

# r/IGCSE Resources

Revision Guide for Cambridge IGCSE™

Chemistry (0620)

by Mohamed

1<sup>st</sup> edition, for examination until 2025

# <u>Table of Contents</u>

	Page no.
Equations	02
Colors	10
Uses	13
Organic Chemistry	19

# **Equations**

#### **Ionization of acids**

$$HCl_{(aq)} \rightarrow H^{+}_{(aq)} + Cl^{-}_{(aq)}$$

$$HNO_{3(aq)} \rightarrow H^{+}_{(aq)} + NO_{3(aq)}$$

$$H_2SO_{4(aq)} \rightarrow 2H^+_{(aq)} + SO_4^{2-}_{(aq)}$$

$$H_2CO_{3(aq)} \rightarrow 2H^+_{(aq)} + CO_3^{2-}_{(aq)}$$

$$H_3PO_{4(aq)} \rightarrow 3H^{+}_{(aq)} + PO_4^{3-}_{(aq)}$$

Ionization of acids takes place in water so it can also be written as follows...

$$HCI_{(aq)} + H_2O_{(I)} \rightarrow H_3O^+_{(aq)} + CI^-_{(aq)}$$

$$H_2SO_{4(aq)} + 2H_2O_{(I)} \rightarrow 2H_3O^{+}_{(aq)} + SO_4^{2-}_{(aq)}$$

$$H_3PO_{4(aq)} + 3H_2O_{(1)} \rightarrow 3H_3O^{+}_{(aq)} + PO_4^{3-}_{(aq)}$$

# Acid + Metal → Salt + Hydrogen

$$Mg_{(s)} + 2HCI_{(aq)} \rightarrow MgCI_{2(aq)} + H_{2(g)}$$

$$Zn_{(s)} + H_2SO_{4(aq)} \rightarrow ZnSO_{4(aq)} + H_{2(q)}$$

$$2\mathsf{AI}_{(s)} + 6\mathsf{HNO}_{3(\mathsf{aq})} \to 2\mathsf{AI}(\mathsf{NO}_3)_{3(\mathsf{aq})} + 3\mathsf{H}_{2(g)}$$

#### Acid + Base → Salt + Water

$$HCl_{(aq)} + NaOH_{(aq)} \rightarrow NaCl_{(aq)} + H_2O_{(l)}$$

$$CuO_{(s)} + H_2SO_{4(aq)} \rightarrow CuSO_{4(aq)} + H_2O_{(I)}$$

# Acid + Carbonate/Bicarbonate → Salt + Water + CO2

$$CuCO_{3(s)} + H_2SO_{4(aq)} \rightarrow CuSO_{4(aq)} + H_2O_{(l)} + CO_{2(g)}$$

$$NaHCO_{3(s)} + HCI_{(aq)} \rightarrow NaCI_{(aq)} + H_2O_{(I)} + CO_{2(g)}$$

#### Base + Ammonium Salt → Salt + Water + Ammonia

$$Ca(OH)_{2(aq)} + 2NH_4CI_{(aq)} \rightarrow CaCI_{2(aq)} + 2H_2O_{(I)} + 2NH_{3(g)}$$

$$NaOH_{(aq)} + NH_4CI_{(aq)} \rightarrow NaCI_{(aq)} + H_2O_{(l)} + NH_{3(q)}$$

$$2\text{LiOH}_{(aq)} + (NH_4)_2SO_{4(aq)} \rightarrow \text{Li}_2SO_{4(aq)} + 2H_2O_{(l)} + 2NH_{3(g)}$$

#### Ionic reaction of acid and alkali

$$H^{+}_{(aq)} + OH^{-}_{(aq)} \rightarrow H_{2}O_{(l)}$$

# Reactions of amphoteric oxides with alkali

$$ZnO_{(s)} + 2NaOH_{(aq)} \rightarrow Na_2ZnO_{2(aq)} + H_2O_{(I)}$$

$$Al_2O_{3(s)} + 2NaOH_{(aq)} \rightarrow 2NaAlO_{2(aq)} + H_2O_{(l)}$$

#### **Preparation of insoluble salts**

Soluble salt + Soluble salt + Insoluble salt + Soluble salt

$$BaCl_{2(aq)} + MgSO_{4(aq)} \rightarrow BaSO_{4(s)} + MgCl_{2(aq)}$$

$$AgNO_{3(aq)} + NaCl_{(aq)} \rightarrow AgCl_{(s)} + NaNO_{3(aq)}$$

$$3Ca(NO_3)_{2(aq)} + 2Na_3PO_{4(aq)} \rightarrow Ca(PO_4)_{2(s)} + 6NaNO_{3(aq)}$$

# Preparation of soluble salts by titration

$$\begin{split} & HCI_{(aq)} + NaOH_{(aq)} \rightarrow NaCI_{(aq)} + H_2O_{(I)} \\ & 2KOH_{(aq)} + H_2SO_{4(aq)} \rightarrow K_2SO_{4(aq)} + 2H_2O_{(I)} \\ & NH_4OH_{(aq)} + HNO_{3(aq)} \rightarrow NH_4NO_{3(aq)} + H_2O_{(I)} \\ & 3LiOH_{(aq)} + H_3PO_{4(aq)} \rightarrow Li_3PO_{4(aq)} + 3H_2O_{(I)} \end{split}$$

#### Preparation of soluble salts by excess method

$$\begin{split} &Mg_{(s)} + 2HCI_{(aq)} \rightarrow MgCI_{2(aq)} + H_{2(g)} \\ &CuO_{(s)} + H_2SO_{4(aq)} \rightarrow CuSO_{4(aq)} + H_2O_{(I)} \\ &ZnCO_{3(s)} + 2HNO_{3(aq)} \rightarrow Zn(NO_3)_{2(aq)} + CO_{2(g)} + H_2O_{(I)} \\ &Zn_{(s)} + H_2SO_{4(aq)} \rightarrow ZnSO_{4(aq)} + H_{2(q)} \end{split}$$

# **Displacement reactions of metals**

$$Mg_{(s)} + CuSO_{4(aq)} \rightarrow MgSO_{4(aq)} + Cu_{(s)}$$
  
 $Ag_{(s)} + CuSO_{4(aq)} \rightarrow No Reaction$ 

Silver is less reactive than copper, therefore no reaction

$$Fe_{(s)} + CuSO_{4(aq)} \rightarrow FeSO_{4(aq)} + Cu_{(s)}$$

#### **Burning of metals**

$$4Na_{(s)} + O_{2(g)} \rightarrow 2Na_2O_{(s)}$$

$$2Ca_{(s)} + O_{2(g)} \rightarrow 2CaO_{(s)}$$

$$2Mg_{(s)} + O_{2(q)} \rightarrow 2MgO_{(s)}$$

$$2Fe_{(s)} + O_{2(g)} \rightarrow 2FeO_{(s)}$$

$$2Cu_{(s)} + O_{2(g)} \rightarrow 2CuO_{(s)}$$

# **Reduction of metal compounds with Carbon**

$$\mathsf{ZnO}_{(\mathsf{s})} + \mathsf{C}_{(\mathsf{s})} \to \mathsf{Zn}_{(\mathsf{g})} + \mathsf{CO}_{(\mathsf{g})}$$

$$CaO_{(s)} + C_{(s)} \rightarrow No Reaction$$

Carbon is less reactive than calcium, therefore no reaction

#### **Reduction of metal with water**

$$2Na_{(s)} + 2H_2O_{(l)} \rightarrow 2NaOH_{(aq)} + H_{2(g)}$$

$$Ca_{(s)} + 2H_2O_{(I)} \rightarrow Ca(OH)_{2(aq)} + H_{2(g)}$$

# **Reaction of metal with steam**

$$Mg_{(s)} + H_2O_{(g)} \rightarrow MgO_{(s)} + H_{2(g)}$$

$$Zn_{(s)} + H_2O_{(g)} \rightarrow ZnO_{(s)} + H_{2(g)}$$

$$3Fe_{(s)} + 4H_2O_{(g)} \rightarrow Fe_3O_{4(s)} + 4H_{2(g)}$$

# Reaction of group(I) metals

$$4Li_{(s)} + O_{2(q)} \rightarrow 2Li_2O_{(s)}$$

$$2Na_{(s)} + Cl_{2(g)} \rightarrow 2NaCl_{(s)}$$

$$2\mathsf{Na}_{(\mathsf{s})} + 2\mathsf{H}_2\mathsf{O}_{(\mathsf{I})} \rightarrow 2\mathsf{NaOH}_{(\mathsf{aq})} + \mathsf{H}_{2(\mathsf{g})}$$

$$2K_{(s)} + 2H_2O_{(I)} \rightarrow 2KOH_{(aq)} + H_{2(g)}$$

# Reaction of group(II) metals

$$2Sr_{(s)} + O_{2(q)} \rightarrow 2SrO_{(s)}$$

$$Mg_{(s)} + Cl_{2(l)} \rightarrow MgCl_{2(s)}$$

$$Ca_{(s)} + 2H_2O_{(I)} \rightarrow Ca(OH)_{2(aq)} + H_{2(g)}$$

$$Ba_{(s)} + 2H_2O_{(l)} \rightarrow Ba(OH)_{2(aq)} + H_{2(g)}$$

# **Extraction of iron**

$$C_{(s)} + O_{2(g)} \rightarrow CO_{2(g)}$$

$$CO_{2(g)} + C_{(s)} \rightarrow 2CO_{(g)}$$

$$Fe_2O_{3(s)} + 3CO_{(g)} \rightarrow 2Fe_{(s)} + 3CO_{2(g)}$$

$$CaCO_{3(s)} \rightarrow CaO_{(s)} + CO_{2(g)}$$

$$CaO_{(s)} + SiO_{2(s)} \rightarrow CaSiO_{3(l)}$$

# **Action of chlorine on water**

$$Cl_{2(g)} + H_2O_{(I)} \rightarrow HCl_{(aq)} + HClO_{(aq)}$$

# Formation of particulate (incomplete combustion)

$$2C_8H_{18(I)} + 9O_{2(g)} \rightarrow 16C_{(s)} + 18H_2O_{(I)}$$

# Nitrogen dioxide formation and acid rain formation

$$\mathsf{N}_{2(g)} + \mathsf{O}_{2(g)} \rightarrow \mathsf{2NO}_{(g)}$$

$$3NO_{2(g)} + H_2O_{(I)} \rightarrow 2HNO_3 + NO_{(g)}$$

# **Photosynthesis**

$$6CO_2 + 6H_2O \rightarrow C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6O_2$$

# **Respiration**

$$C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6O_2 \rightarrow 6O_2 + 6H_2O + Energy$$

#### **Catalytic converter**

$$2\mathsf{NO}_{(g)} + 2\mathsf{CO}_{(g)} + \mathsf{Unburnt}\; \mathsf{Hydrocarbon} \to \mathsf{N}_{2(g)} + 2\mathsf{CO}_{2(g)} + \mathsf{H}_2\mathsf{O}_{(g)}$$

#### **Fuel cell**

$$2H_{2(g)} + O_{2(g)} \rightarrow 2H_2O_{(I)}$$

# **Test for anions**

$$CO_{2(g)} + Ca(OH)_{2(aq)} \rightarrow CaCO_{3(s)}$$

$$Ag^{+}_{(aq)} + Cl^{-}_{(aq)} \rightarrow AgCl_{(s)}$$

$$Ag^{+}_{(aq)} + Br^{-}_{(aq)} \rightarrow AgBr_{(s)}$$

$$\mathsf{Ag^+}_{(\mathsf{aq})} + \mathsf{I^-}_{(\mathsf{aq})} \to \mathsf{AgI}_{(\mathsf{s})}$$

$$\mathsf{Ba}^{2^+}_{(\mathsf{aq})} + \mathsf{SO_4}^{2^-}_{(\mathsf{aq})} \rightarrow \mathsf{BaSO}_{4(\mathsf{s})}$$

# **Test for cations**

$$Ca^{2+}_{(aq)} + 2OH^{-}_{(aq)} \rightarrow Ca(OH)_{2(s)}$$

$$Mg^{2+}_{(aq)} + 2OH^{-}_{(aq)} \rightarrow Mg(OH)_{2(s)}$$

$$Zn^{2+}_{(aq)} + 2OH^{-}_{(aq)} \rightarrow Zn(OH)_{2(s)}$$

$$Cu^{2+}_{(aq)} + 2OH^{-}_{(aq)} \rightarrow Cu(OH)_{2(s)}$$

$$Cr^{3+}_{(aq)} + 3OH^{-}_{(aq)} \rightarrow Cr(OH)_{3(s)}$$

$$Al^{3+}_{(aq)} + 3OH^{-}_{(aq)} \rightarrow Al(OH)_{3(s)}$$

$$Fe^{2+}_{(aq)} + 2OH^{-}_{(aq)} \rightarrow Fe(OH)_{2(s)}$$

$$Fe^{3+}_{(aq)} + 3OH^{-}_{(aq)} \rightarrow Fe(OH)_{3(s)}$$

# **Reactions of halogens**

$$2AI_{(s)} + 3CI_{2(l)} \rightarrow 2AICI_{3(s)}$$

$$2K_{(s)} + Br_{2(l)} \rightarrow 2KBr_{(s)}$$

$$H_{2(g)} + CI_{2(g)} \rightarrow 2HCI_{(g)}$$

$$H_{2(g)} + Br_{2(I)} \rightarrow 2HBr_{(g)}$$

$$Cl_{2(aq)} + 2KBr_{(aq)} \rightarrow 2KCl_{(aq)} + Br_{2(aq)}$$

$$Cl_{2(aq)} + 2KF_{(aq)} \rightarrow No Reaction$$

$$\mathsf{Br}_{2(\mathsf{aq})} + 2\mathsf{KI}_{(\mathsf{aq})} \rightarrow 2\mathsf{KBr}_{(\mathsf{aq})} + \mathsf{I}_{2(\mathsf{aq})}$$

# **Haber process**

$$N_{2(g)} + 3H_{2(g)} \rightleftharpoons 2NH_{3(g)}$$

#### **Contact process**

$$2SO_{2(q)} + O_2 \rightleftharpoons 2SO_{3(q)}$$

# **Decomposition of hydrogen peroxide**

$$2H_2O_{2(aq)} \rightarrow 2H_2O_{(I)} + O_{2(g)}$$

# **Carbonates**

$$CaCO_{3(s)} \rightarrow CaO_{(s)} + CO_{2(g)}$$

$$CaO_{(s)} + H_2O_{(l)} \rightarrow Ca(OH)_{2(aq)}$$

$$CO_{2(g)} + Ca(OH)_{2(aq)} \rightarrow CaCO_{3(s)}$$

#### **Steam reforming**

$$CH_{4(g)} + H_2O_{(g)} \rightarrow CO_{(g)} + 3H_{2(g)}$$

$$CO_{(g)} + H_2O_{(g)} \rightarrow CO_{2(g)} + H_{2(g)}$$

(Removal of CO)

# **Reactions of ammonia**

$$NH_{3(q)} + H_2O_{(1)} \rightarrow NH_4OH_{(aq)}$$

$$NH_{3(g)} + HCI_{(aq)} \rightarrow NH_4CI_{(aq)}$$

$$2NH_{3(g)} + H_2SO_{4(aq)} \rightarrow (NH_4)_2SO_{4(aq)}$$

$$3NH_{3(g)} + H_3PO_{4(aq)} \rightarrow (NH_4)_3PO_{4(aq)}$$

$$NH_{3(g)} + HNO_{3(aq)} \rightarrow NH_4NO_{3(aq)}$$

# **Colors**

#### **Tests for anions**

anion	test	test result
carbonate, CO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	add dilute acid, then test for carbon dioxide gas	effervescence, carbon dioxide produced
chloride, C <i>l</i> [in solution]	acidify with dilute nitric acid, then add aqueous silver nitrate	white ppt.
bromide, Br <sup>-</sup> [in solution]	acidify with dilute nitric acid, then add aqueous silver nitrate	cream ppt.
iodide, I <sup>-</sup> [in solution]	acidify with dilute nitric acid, then add aqueous silver nitrate	yellow ppt.
nitrate, NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> [in solution]	add aqueous sodium hydroxide, then aluminium foil; warm carefully	ammonia produced
sulfate, SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup> [in solution]	acidify with dilute nitric acid, then add aqueous barium nitrate	white ppt.
sulfite, SO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	add a small volume of acidified aqueous potassium manganate(VII)	the acidified aqueous potassium manganate(VII) changes from purple to colourless

#### Tests for aqueous cations

cation	effect of aqueous sodium hydroxide	effect of aqueous ammonia
aluminium, Al <sup>3+</sup>	white ppt., soluble in excess, giving a colourless solution	white ppt., insoluble in excess
ammonium, NH <sub>4</sub> +	ammonia produced on warming	_
calcium, Ca <sup>2+</sup>	white ppt., insoluble in excess	no ppt. or very slight white ppt.
chromium(III), Cr3+	green ppt., soluble in excess	grey-green ppt., insoluble in excess
copper(II), Cu <sup>2+</sup>	light blue ppt., insoluble in excess	light blue ppt., soluble in excess, giving a dark blue solution
iron(II), Fe <sup>2+</sup>	green ppt., insoluble in excess, ppt. turns brown near surface on standing	green ppt., insoluble in excess, ppt. turns brown near surface on standing
iron(III), Fe <sup>3+</sup>	red-brown ppt., insoluble in excess	red-brown ppt., insoluble in excess
zinc, Zn <sup>2+</sup>	white ppt., soluble in excess, giving a colourless solution	white ppt., soluble in excess, giving a colourless solution

# Tests for gases

gas	test and test result	
ammonia, NH <sub>3</sub>	turns damp red litmus paper blue	
carbon dioxide, CO <sub>2</sub>	turns limewater milky	
chlorine, Cl <sub>2</sub>	bleaches damp litmus paper	
hydrogen, H <sub>2</sub>	'pops' with a lighted splint	
oxygen, O <sub>2</sub>	relights a glowing splint	
sulfur dioxide, SO <sub>2</sub>	turns acidified aqueous potassium manganate(VII) from purple to colourless	

#### Flame tests for metal ions

metal ion	flame colour
lithium, Li <sup>+</sup>	red
sodium, Na <sup>+</sup>	yellow
potassium, K <sup>+</sup>	lilac
calcium, Ca <sup>2+</sup>	orange-red
barium, Ba <sup>2+</sup>	light green
copper(II), Cu2+	blue-green

Indicator	Color in acids	Color when neutral	Color in alkalis
Litmus	Red		Blue
Methyl Orange	Red	Orange	Yellow
Phenolphthalein	Colorless	Colorless	Pink
Thymolphthalein	Colorless	Colorless	Blue

Universal Indication				
Acid Neutral		Alkali		
0 - 3	4 - 6	7	8 - 11	12 - 14

Salt	Formula	Solid	Aqueous
Anhydrous Copper (II) Sulfate	CuSO <sub>4</sub>	White	Blue
Hydrated Copper(II) Sulfate	CuSO <sub>4</sub> .5H <sub>2</sub> O	Blue crystals	Blue
Copper (II) Hydroxide	Cu(OH)₂	Blue	Insoluble
Copper (II) Nitrate	Cu(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	Blue	Blue
Copper (II) Chloride	CuCl₂	Green	Green
Copper(II) Carbonate	CuCO₃	Green	Insolube
Iron(II) Salts		Pale Green	Pale Green
Iron(III) Salts		Reddish Brown	Reddish Brown
Iron(II) Oxide	FeO	Black	Insolube
Mn(IV) Oxide	MnO <sub>2</sub>	Black	Insolube

Transition metals form colored compounds

All group (I), group (II) and group (III) salts are white

All metals are silvery grey except copper and gold

# Uses

#### **Uses of diamond**

- Jewelry
- Cutting
- Drilling

#### **Uses of graphite**

- Lubricant
- Pencils
- Electrodes

#### **Uses of silica**

- Making glasses
- Making lenses

# **Applications of fractional distillation**

- Various fractions from petroleum
- Different gasses from liquid air
- Separation of ethanol from water
- Separation of mixture of alkenes produced by cracking

# **Uses of chromatography**

- Used to separate components like..
  - Dyes
  - Enzymes/Amino acids
  - Carbohydrates

- Used to identify food additives like coloring and flavoring substances to check its purity

#### **Applications and uses of electrolysis**

- Refining of copper
- Electroplating
- Extraction of highly reactive metals from its molten compounds

#### **Uses of aluminium**

- Air crafts (airplanes) due to its low density
- Overhead cables
- Cooking utensils
- Food containers

#### **Uses of hard steel**

- Bridges
- Railway lines
- Building constructions
- Knives
- Hammers

#### **Uses of mild steel**

- Car bodies
- Machinery

#### **Uses of stainless steel**

- Cutlery
- Kitchen sinks and pipes
- Surgical tools

# **Uses of zinc**

- Galvanizing
- Sacrificial protection
- Battery (cell)
- Brass alloy

# **Uses of copper**

- Electric wires
- Cooking utensils
- Pipes
- Making alloys

#### **Uses of water**

#### At Home...

- Drinking
- Cooking
- Washing

#### In Industry..

- Solvent
- Coolant
- Manufacture of ethanol

Manufacture of sulfuric acid (contact process)

#### **Uses of nitrogen**

- Filling bags of chips as it is unreactive and to keep air (oxygen) away to avoid rancidity
- Making of ammonia and fertilizers (haber process)

#### **Uses of oxygen**

- Cutting and welding of metals

# **Uses of Carbon dioxide**

- Fizzy drinks
- Fire extinguisher

#### **Uses of noble gases**

- Helium is used to fill balloons
- Argon is used as a filler in light bulbs
- Neon is used in advertising signs

# **Uses of limestone**

- Used to make cement
- Neutralize acidity in soil and lakes
- Making of lime through thermal decomposition

#### **Uses of lime and slaked lime**

- Flue gas desulfurization
- Neutralize acidity of lakes

#### Uses of dilute sulfuric acid

- Acid in car battery
- Laboratory reagent
- Making of fertilizer

# Uses of concentrated sulfuric acid

- Dehydration agent (removes water from compounds)
- Drying agent (removes water from mixture)
- Catalyst

# **Uses of ammonia**

- Making of fertilizers
- Making of nitric acid

#### **Uses of fertilizers**

- Increase soil fertility
- Promote plant growth
- Increase the crop yield

#### **Uses of alkanes**

- Methane is the main component of natural gas (used as a fuel)
- Butane is used in the bottled gas

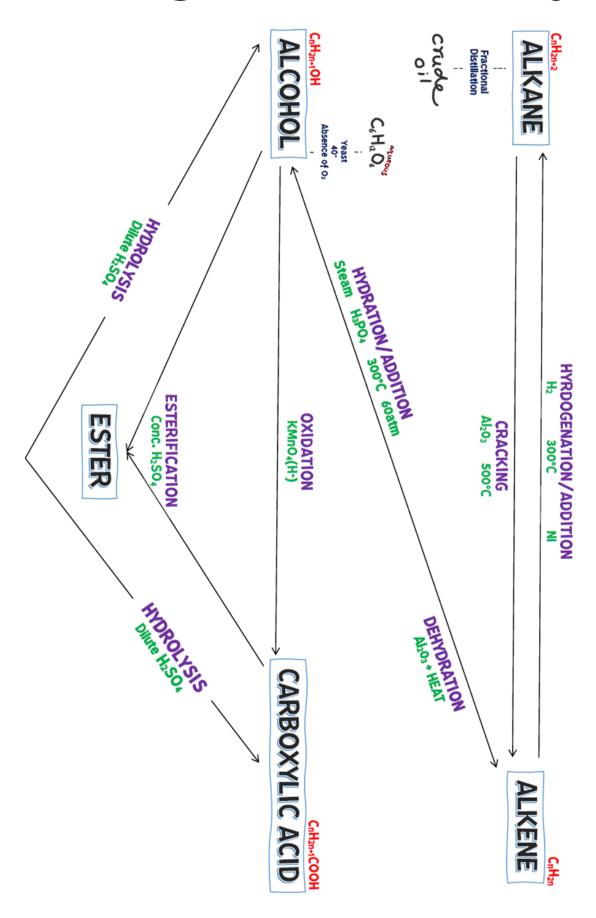
#### **Uses of ethene**

- Manufacture of polymers (like polyethene)
- Making ethanol

# **Uses of ethanol**

- Biofuel
- Solvent
- Making perfumes
- Making esters
- To make vinegar (ethanoic acid)
- Antiseptic

# **Organic Chemistry**





# r/IGCSE Resources

r/IGCSE Resources repository | r/IGCSE subreddit | Official Discord Server

Subreddit: <a href="mailto:igcse.reddit.com">igcse.reddit.com</a>

Official Discord Server: discord.gg/IGCSE

#### **Acknowledgements and Information:**

- © UCLES 2020 as the publisher of the Cambridge IGCSE™ Chemistry 0620 Syllabus
- © UCLES 2020 as the publisher of the Cambridge IGCSE™ 0620/06/SP/23 Paper
- © r/IGCSE Resources 2023, authored by Mohamed

The information on this booklet was generously prepared by alumni who have taken the subject, and the author(s) have been acknowledged where possible. The website links which may be in this document should not be understood to be an endorsement of that website or the site/folder's owners (or their products/services).

This booklet is meant to be for educational purposes only, and is to remain free of cost for the benefit of all students.

The moderators of r/IGCSE will be pleased to make amendments at the earliest possible opportunity if requested.

This work is licensed under a <u>Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives 4.0</u> International License.



