



# r/IGCSE Resources

Revision Guide for Cambridge IGCSE™

## Chemistry (0620)

by Mohamed

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

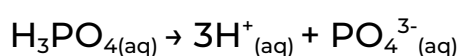
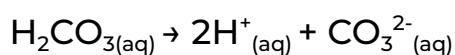
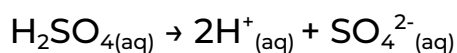
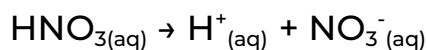
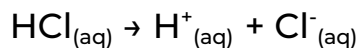
Version 1 - Last updated 09/09/2023

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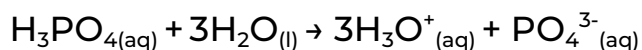
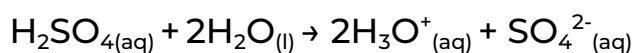
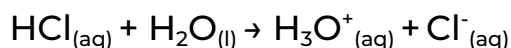
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# Equations

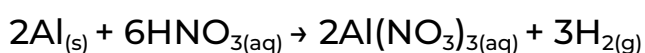
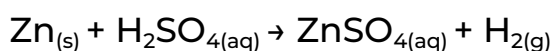
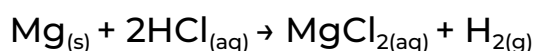
## Ionization of acids



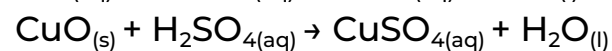
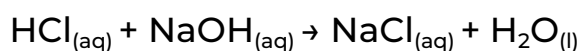
Ionization of acids takes place in **water** so it can also be written as follows..



## Acid + Metal → Salt + Hydrogen



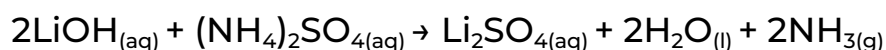
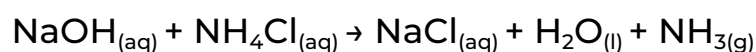
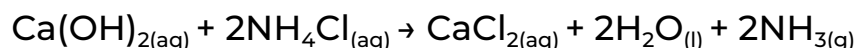
## Acid + Base → Salt + Water



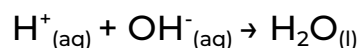
## Acid + Carbonate/Bicarbonate → Salt + Water + CO<sub>2</sub>



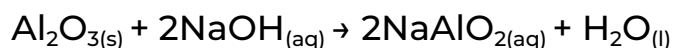
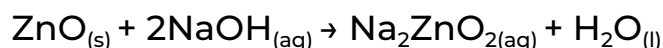
## Base + Ammonium Salt → Salt + Water + Ammonia



## Ionic reaction of acid and alkali

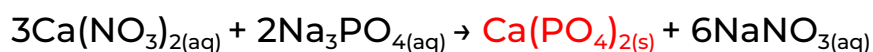
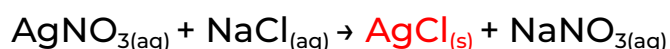
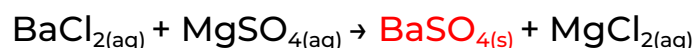


## Reactions of amphoteric oxides with alkali



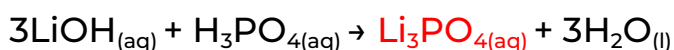
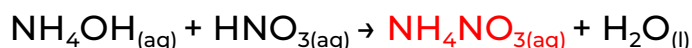
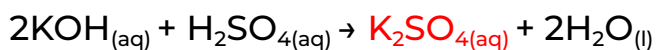
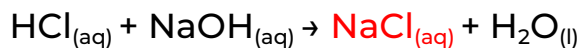
## Preparation of insoluble salts

Soluble salt + Soluble salt → Insoluble salt + Soluble salt

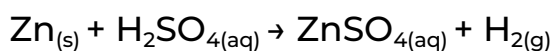
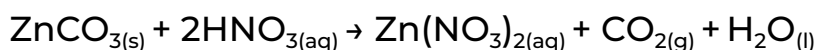
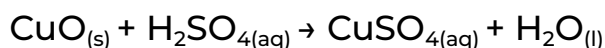
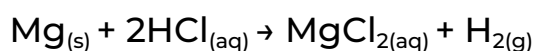


## Preparation of soluble salts by titration

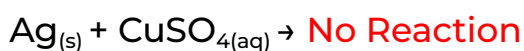
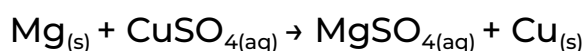
Acid + Alkali → Soluble salt + Water



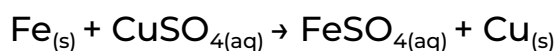
## Preparation of soluble salts by excess method



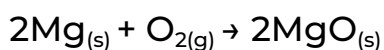
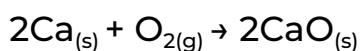
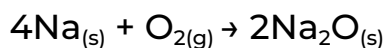
## Displacement reactions of metals

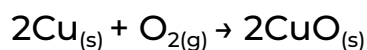
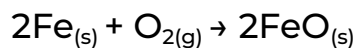


Silver is less reactive than copper, therefore no reaction

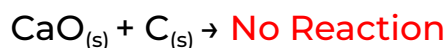
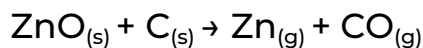


## Burning of metals



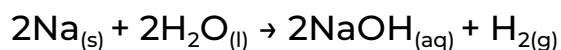


## Reduction of metal compounds with Carbon

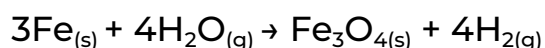
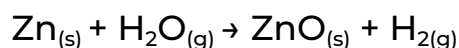
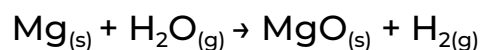


Carbon is less reactive than calcium, therefore no reaction

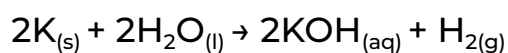
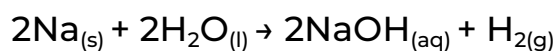
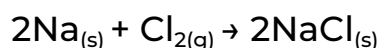
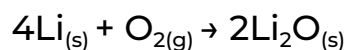
## Reduction of metal with water



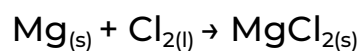
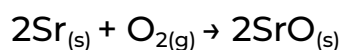
## Reaction of metal with steam



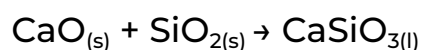
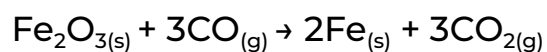
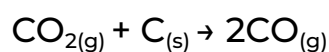
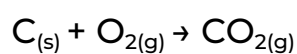
## Reaction of group(I) metals



## Reaction of group(II) metals



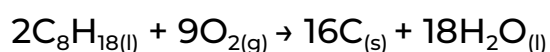
## Extraction of iron



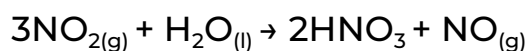
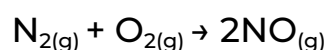
## Action of chlorine on water



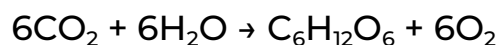
## Formation of particulate (incomplete combustion)



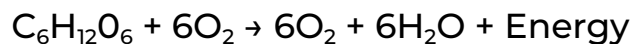
## Nitrogen dioxide formation and acid rain formation



## Photosynthesis



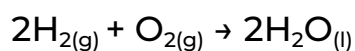
## Respiration



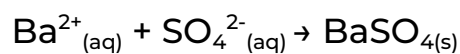
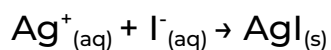
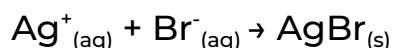
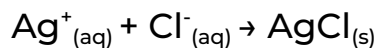
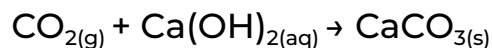
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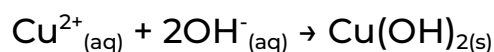
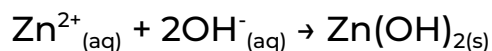
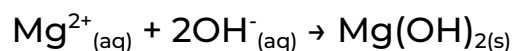
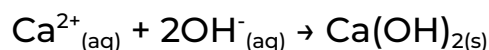
## Fuel cell



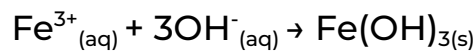
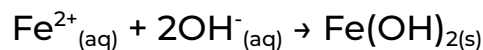
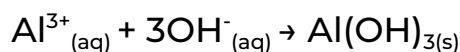
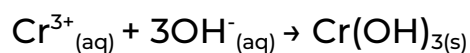
## Test for anions



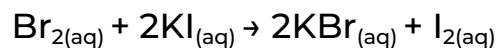
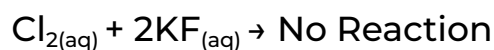
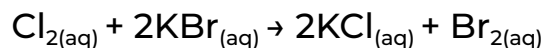
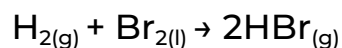
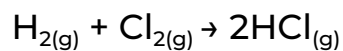
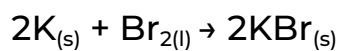
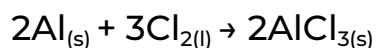
## Test for cations



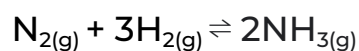




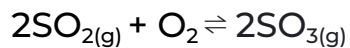
## Reactions of halogens



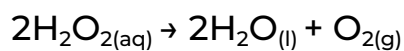
## Haber process



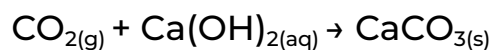
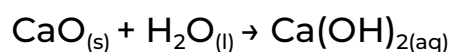
## Contact process



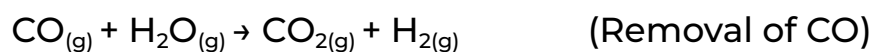
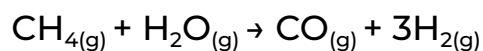
## Decomposition of hydrogen peroxide



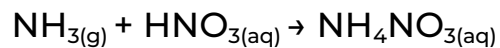
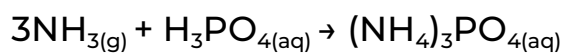
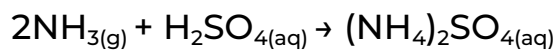
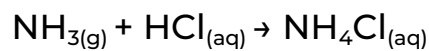
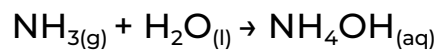
## Carbonates



### Steam reforming



### Reactions of ammonia



# Colors

## Tests for anions

anion	test	test result
carbonate, $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$	add dilute acid, then test for carbon dioxide gas	effervescence, carbon dioxide produced
chloride, $\text{Cl}^-$ [in solution]	acidify with dilute nitric acid, then add aqueous silver nitrate	white ppt.
bromide, $\text{Br}^-$ [in solution]	acidify with dilute nitric acid, then add aqueous silver nitrate	cream ppt.
iodide, $\text{I}^-$ [in solution]	acidify with dilute nitric acid, then add aqueous silver nitrate	yellow ppt.
nitrate, $\text{NO}_3^-$ [in solution]	add aqueous sodium hydroxide, then aluminium foil; warm carefully	ammonia produced
sulfate, $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$ [in solution]	acidify with dilute nitric acid, then add aqueous barium nitrate	white ppt.
sulfite, $\text{SO}_3^{2-}$	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, $\text{Al}^{3+}$	white ppt., soluble in excess, giving a colourless solution	white ppt., insoluble in excess
ammonium, $\text{NH}_4^+$	ammonia produced on warming	—
calcium, $\text{Ca}^{2+}$	white ppt., insoluble in excess	no ppt. or very slight white ppt.
chromium(III), $\text{Cr}^{3+}$	green ppt., soluble in excess	grey-green ppt., insoluble in excess
copper(II), $\text{Cu}^{2+}$	light blue ppt., insoluble in excess	light blue ppt., soluble in excess, giving a dark blue solution
iron(II), $\text{Fe}^{2+}$	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), $\text{Fe}^{3+}$	red-brown ppt., insoluble in excess	red-brown ppt., insoluble in excess
zinc, $\text{Zn}^{2+}$	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, $\text{NH}_3$	turns damp red litmus paper blue
carbon dioxide, $\text{CO}_2$	turns limewater milky
chlorine, $\text{Cl}_2$	bleaches damp litmus paper
hydrogen, $\text{H}_2$	'pops' with a lighted splint
oxygen, $\text{O}_2$	relights a glowing splint
sulfur dioxide, $\text{SO}_2$	turns acidified aqueous potassium manganate(VII) from purple to colourless

### Flame tests for metal ions

metal ion	flame colour
lithium, $\text{Li}^+$	red
sodium, $\text{Na}^+$	yellow
potassium, $\text{K}^+$	lilac
calcium, $\text{Ca}^{2+}$	orange-red
barium, $\text{Ba}^{2+}$	light green
copper(II), $\text{Cu}^{2+}$	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	$\text{CuSO}_4$	White	Blue
Hydrated Copper(II) Sulfate	$\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Blue crystals	Blue
Copper (II) Hydroxide	$\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$	Blue	Insoluble
Copper (II) Nitrate	$\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2$	Blue	Blue
Copper (II) Chloride	$\text{CuCl}_2$	Green	Green
Copper(II) Carbonate	$\text{CuCO}_3$	Green	Insoluble
Iron(II) Salts		Pale Green	Pale Green
Iron(III) Salts		Reddish Brown	Reddish Brown
Iron(II) Oxide	$\text{FeO}$	Black	Insoluble
Mn(IV) Oxide	$\text{MnO}_2$	Black	Insoluble

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

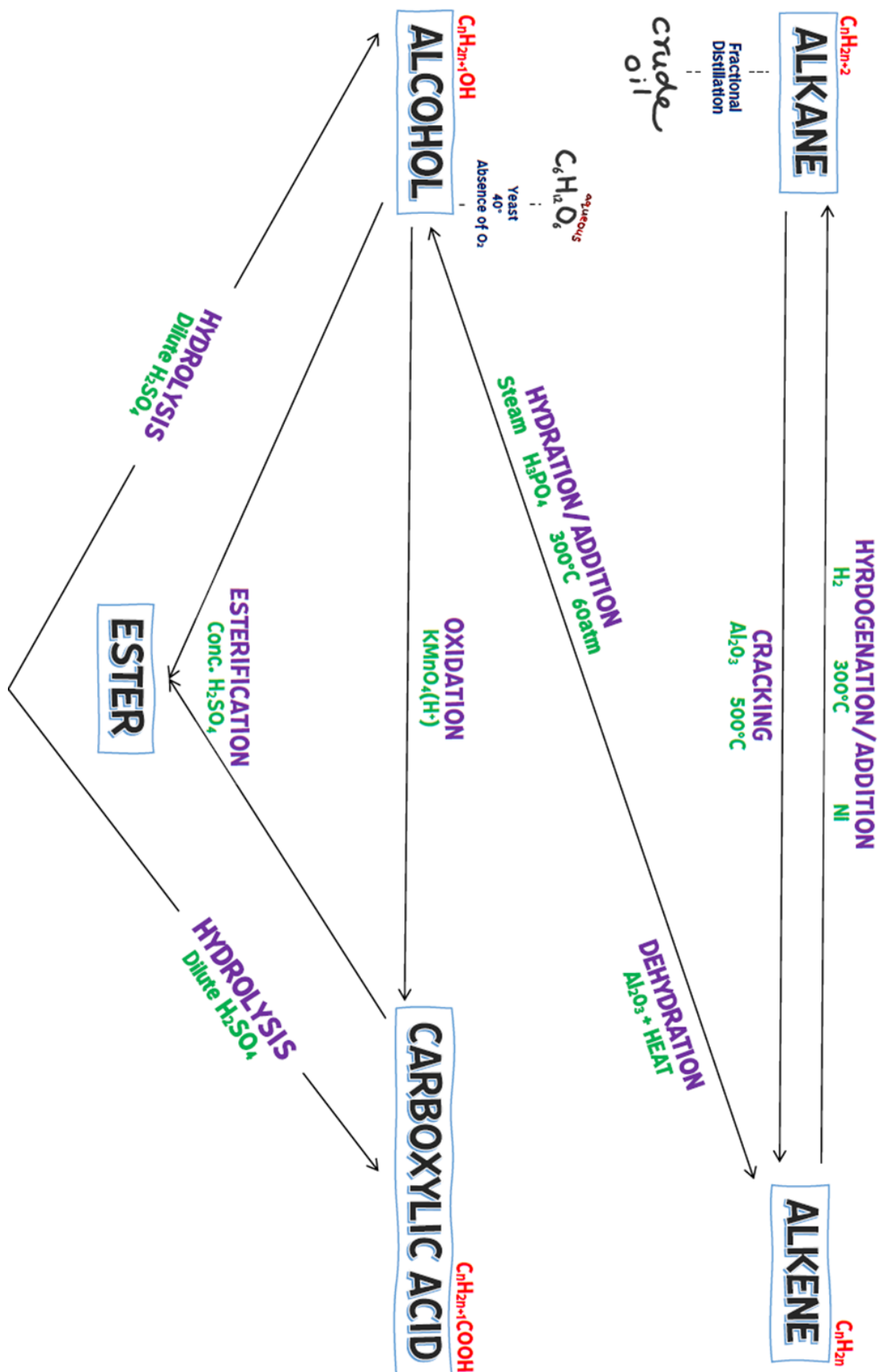
### Uses of ethene

- Manufacture of polymers (like polyethene)
- Making ethanol

## Uses of ethanol

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

# Organic Chemistry





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