



Cambridge International Examinations

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CHEMISTRY 0620/12

Paper 1 Multiple Choice (Core) October/November 2016

45 minutes

Additional Materials: Multiple Choice Answer Sheet

Soft clean eraser

Soft pencil (type B or HB is recommended)

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write in soft pencil.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number on the Answer Sheet in the spaces provided unless this has been done for you.

DO **NOT** WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

There are **forty** questions on this paper. Answer **all** questions. For each question there are four possible answers **A**, **B**, **C** and **D**.

Choose the one you consider correct and record your choice in soft pencil on the separate Answer Sheet.

Read the instructions on the Answer Sheet very carefully.

Each correct answer will score one mark. A mark will not be deducted for a wrong answer.

Any rough working should be done in this booklet.

A copy of the Periodic Table is printed on page 16.

Electronic calculators may be used.

The syllabus is approved for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 1/Level 2 Certificate.



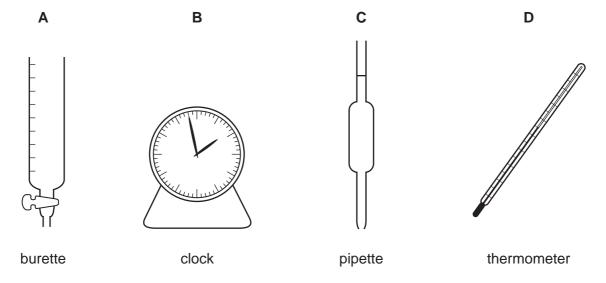
1 'Particles moving **very slowly** from an area of higher concentration to an area of lower concentration.'

Which process is being described?

- A a liquid being frozen
- B a solid melting
- C a substance diffusing through a liquid
- **D** a substance diffusing through the air
- 2 A student mixes 25 cm³ samples of dilute hydrochloric acid with different volumes of aqueous sodium hydroxide.

In each case, the student measures the change in temperature to test if the reaction is exothermic.

Which piece of apparatus is **not** needed?



3 A sample contains a mixture of powdered limestone (calcium carbonate), sugar and wax.

What is the correct way to obtain a pure sample of sugar?

- A Dissolve the mixture in dilute hydrochloric acid, filter and wash the residue.
- **B** Dissolve the mixture in hexane, filter and evaporate the filtrate.
- **C** Dissolve the mixture in water, filter and evaporate the filtrate.
- **D** Dissolve the mixture in water, filter and wash the residue.

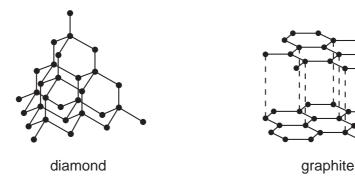
4 The table shows information about four different particles.

particle	proton number	nucleon number	number of protons	number of neutrons	number of electrons
Na	11	23	11	W	11
Na⁺	11	23	11	12	X
0	8	16	8	Y	8
O ²⁻	8	16	8	8	Z

What are the values of W, X, Y and Z?

	W	Х	Y	Z
Α	11	10	10	8
В	11	11	8	10
С	12	10	8	10
D	12	11	10	8

5 Which pair of statements about diamond and graphite is correct?



- A Diamond and graphite are both pure carbon. They are both macromolecules.
- **B** Diamond and graphite can both be used as electrodes. Graphite is also used as a lubricant.
- C Diamond has covalent bonds. Graphite has ionic bonds.
- **D** Diamond is hard with a high melting point. Graphite is soft with a low melting point.

6 Which row shows the electronic structure of the sodium ion and the chloride ion in sodium chloride?

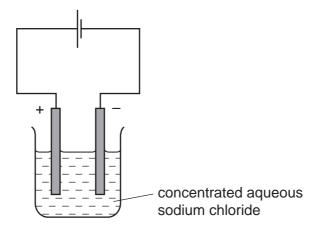
	sodium ion	chloride ion
Α	2,8	2,8,7
В	2,8	2,8,8
С	2,8,1	2,8,7
D	2,8,1	2,8,8

7 A molecule of X contains two bromine atoms, three carbon atoms, six hydrogen atoms and one oxygen atom.

What is the formula of X?

- **A** CHBrO
- \mathbf{B} $C_3H_6B_2O$
- \mathbf{C} $C_3H_6Br_2O$
- D C3H6Br2O

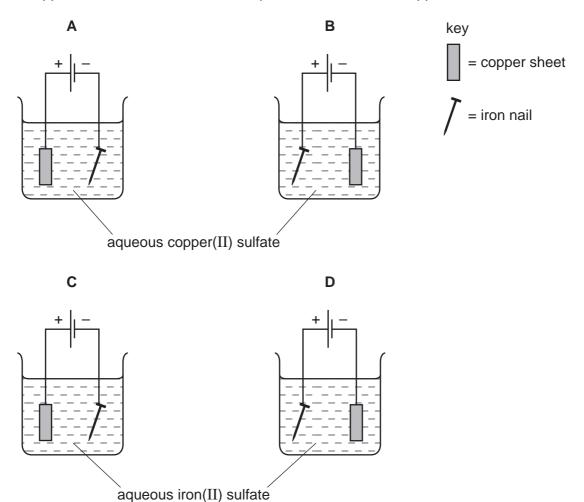
8 The diagram shows the electrolysis of concentrated aqueous sodium chloride using inert electrodes.



Which substances are produced at the electrodes?

	anode	cathode
Α	colourless gas	colourless gas
В	colourless gas	green gas
С	green gas	colourless gas
D	green gas	green gas

9 Which apparatus could be used to electroplate an iron nail with copper?



10 Which experiment is the most exothermic?

	initial temperature/°C	final temperature/°C
Α	20	5
В	20	32
С	25	12
D	25	34

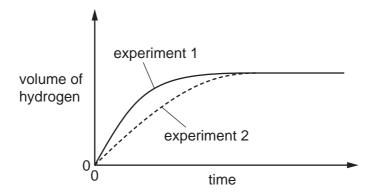
- 11 Which substance is **not** used as a fuel?
 - A bitumen
 - **B** diesel
 - C gasoline
 - **D** hydrogen

12 Zinc granules are reacted with excess dilute hydrochloric acid.

The volume of hydrogen given off is measured at different times.

The results are shown on the graph, labelled experiment 1.

The results for a second experiment are also shown on the graph, labelled experiment 2.



Which change to the conditions was made in experiment 2?

- **A** The concentration of the hydrochloric acid was decreased.
- **B** The size of the zinc granules was decreased.
- **C** The surface area of the zinc granules was increased.
- **D** The temperature was increased.

13 When green crystals of nickel(II) sulfate are heated, water is given off and a yellow solid remains. When water is added to the yellow solid, the green colour returns.

Which process describes these changes?

- A combustion
- **B** corrosion
- **C** neutralisation
- **D** reversible reaction

14 In which reaction is the copper compound reduced?

A
$$CuCO_3 \rightarrow CuO + CO_2$$

$$\textbf{B} \quad \text{CuO} \, + \, \text{H}_2 \text{SO}_4 \, \rightarrow \, \text{CuSO}_4 \, + \, \text{H}_2 \text{O}$$

C CuSO₄ + 2NaOH
$$\rightarrow$$
 Cu(OH)₂ + Na₂SO₄

$$\textbf{D} \quad 2CuO \,+\, C \,\rightarrow\, 2Cu \,+\, CO_2$$

15 The element selenium forms the oxide SeO₂. This oxide dissolves in concentrated aqueous sodium hydroxide.

The element zirconium forms the oxide ZrO₂. This oxide dissolves in concentrated sulfuric acid.

How are the elements selenium and zirconium classified?

	selenium	zirconium			
Α	metal	metal			
В	metal	non-metal			
С	non-metal	metal			
D	non-metal	non-metal			

16 Aqueous sodium hydroxide was added slowly, until in excess, to separate solutions of W, X, Y and Z.

The results are shown.

solution	initial observation with aqueous sodium hydroxide	final observation with excess aqueous sodium hydroxide
W	white precipitate formed	precipitate dissolves
Х	white precipitate formed	no change
Υ	pale blue precipitate formed	no change
Z	green precipitate formed	no change

Which row identifies the metal ions in the solutions?

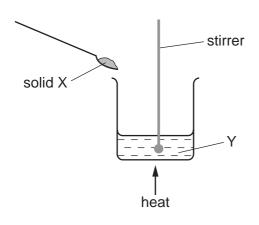
	metal ion in solution W	metal ion in solution X	metal ion in solution Y	metal ion in solution Z
Α	aluminium	calcium	copper(II)	iron(II)
В	aluminium	calcium	iron(II)	copper(II)
С	aluminium	iron(II)	calcium	copper(II)
D	calcium	aluminium	copper(II)	iron(II)

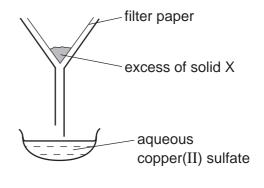
17 Acids can react with metal oxides, carbonates and metals.

Which reactions produce a gas?

	acid with metal oxide	acid with carbonate	acid with metal	
Α	✓	✓	✓	key
В	✓	x	x	√ = gas is produced
С	X	✓	✓	X = no gas is produced
D	X	✓	X	

18 The apparatus shown is used to prepare aqueous copper(II) sulfate.





What are X and Y?

	X	Υ
Α	copper	aqueous iron(II) sulfate
В	copper(II) chloride	sulfuric acid
С	copper(II) oxide	sulfuric acid
D	sulfur	aqueous copper(II) chloride

19 Part of the Periodic Table is shown.

V												W	
Х											Υ	Z	

Which statement about the elements is correct?

- A V has a higher melting point than X.
- **B** X is less reactive than V.
- C Y has less metallic character than Z.
- **D** Z is more reactive than W.
- 20 What is **not** a property of Group I metals?
 - A They are soft and can be cut with a knife.
 - **B** They react when exposed to oxygen in the air.
 - **C** They produce an acidic solution when they react with water.
 - **D** They react rapidly with water producing hydrogen gas.
- 21 Which gas is **not** a noble gas?
 - A fluorine
 - **B** helium
 - C radon
 - **D** xenon
- 22 Which element is a transition element?

	colour of chloride	melting point of element/°C
Α	orange	113
В	orange	1535
С	white	113
D	white	1535

10

23	Wh	ich statement about the elements in Group VII is not correct?
	Α	Br ₂ is less reactive than I ₂ .
	В	Cl_2 is used for water treatment.
	С	F ₂ is a covalent molecule.
	D	I ₂ forms a purple vapour when warmed.
24	Fou	ur metals are listed in decreasing order of reactivity.
		magnesium
		zinc
		iron
		copper
	Tita	nium reacts with acid and cannot be extracted from its ore by heating with carbon.
	Wh	ere should titanium be placed in the list?
	Α	below copper
	В	between iron and copper
	С	between magnesium and zinc
	D	between zinc and iron
25	Imp	ourities in iron obtained from the blast furnace include carbon, phosphorus and silicon.
	Wh	ich impurities are removed from the molten iron as gases when it is made into steel?
	Α	carbon and phosphorus
	В	carbon and silicon
	С	carbon only
	D	phosphorus and silicon

26 A student added dilute hydrochloric acid to four metals and recorded the results.

Some of the results are **not** correct.

	results metal gas given off						
1	copper	yes					
2	iron	yes					
3	magnesium	no					
4	zinc	yes					

Which two results are correct?

- 1 and 3
- **B** 1 and 4 **C** 2 and 3
- **D** 2 and 4

- 27 What is a common use of mild steel?
 - aircraft manufacture Α
 - В electrical wiring
 - C making car bodies
 - D making cutlery
- 28 River water contains soluble impurities, insoluble impurities and bacteria.

River water is made safe to drink by filtration and chlorination.

Which statement is correct?

- Filtration removes bacteria and insoluble impurities, and chlorination removes soluble impurities.
- Filtration removes insoluble impurities, and chlorination kills the bacteria. В
- C Filtration removes soluble and insoluble impurities, and chlorination kills the bacteria.
- Filtration removes soluble impurities and bacteria, and chlorination removes insoluble impurities.
- **29** Air is a mixture of gases.

Which gas is present in the largest amount?

- A argon
- **B** carbon dioxide
- C nitrogen
- oxygen

30 Which information about carbon dioxide and methane is correct?

		carbon dioxide	methane	
Α	formed when vegetation decomposes	✓	X	key
В	greenhouse gas	✓	✓	√ = true
С	present in unpolluted air	x	×	X = false
D	produced during respiration	x	✓	

31 Aqueous sodium hydroxide is added to a sample of a fertiliser and the mixture warmed.

Ammonia gas is given off.

Which ion does the fertiliser contain?

- A ammonium
- **B** nitrate
- **C** phosphate
- D potassium
- 32 Which reaction would **not** result in the production of carbon dioxide?
 - A combustion of methane
 - **B** fermentation
 - C reaction between an acid and a metal
 - **D** respiration
- 33 Which substance gives off carbon dioxide on heating?
 - A lime
 - **B** limestone
 - **C** limewater
 - **D** slaked lime
- **34** Petroleum is separated into fractions.

Which statement is **not** correct?

- **A** Each fraction contains a mixture of hydrocarbon molecules.
- **B** Fuel oil burns easily and is used as fuel in cars.
- **C** Refinery gas is the fraction containing the smallest molecules.
- D The fractions are separated depending on their boiling point range.

35 Butane reacts as shown.

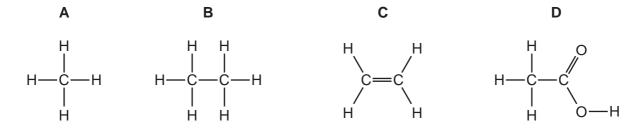
What is this type of reaction?

- A combustion
- **B** cracking
- **C** polymerisation
- **D** reduction
- 36 Which compound is **not** a member of the alkene homologous series?
 - A CH₃CHCH₂
 - B CH₃CH₂CHCH₂
 - C CH₃CHCHCH₃
 - D CH₃CH₂CH₂CH₃
- 37 Which compound decolourises aqueous bromine?
 - A 2-methylpropane
 - **B** butane
 - C cyclohexane
 - **D** hexene
- **38** The equation represents the fermentation of X.

What is X?

- A ethanoic acid
- **B** ethene
- C glucose
- **D** methanol

39 Which molecule can be polymerised?



40 Which equation for the complete combustion of ethanol is correct?

$$\textbf{A} \quad C_2H_5OH \ + \ 3O_2 \ \rightarrow \ 2CO_2 \ + \ 3H_2O$$

B
$$2C_2H_5OH + 7O_2 \rightarrow 4CO_2 + 6H_2O$$

$$\textbf{C} \quad 2C_2H_5OH \ + \ 5O_2 \ \rightarrow \ 2CO_2 \ + \ 6H_2O$$

D
$$4C_2H_5OH + 7O_2 \rightarrow 4CO_2 + 10H_2O$$

15

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The Periodic Table of Elements

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	=	2	Ĭ	helii 4	7	Ž	nec 7	=	⋖	arg 4	36		kryp 8	25	×	xenon 131	86	~	rade			
	=				6	ட	fluorine 19	17	Cl	chlorine 35.5	35	ğ	bromine 80	53	_	iodine 127	85	Ą	astatine -			
	>				80	0	oxygen 16	16	S	sulfur 32	34	Se	selenium 79	52	<u>e</u>	tellurium 128	84	Ъ	polonium –	116	_	livermorium –
	>				7	z	nitrogen 14	15	۵	phosphorus 31	33	As	arsenic 75	51	Sp	antimony 122	83	<u>.</u>	bismuth 209			
	≥				9	O	carbon 12	14	S	silicon 28	32	Ge	germanium 73	50	Sn	tin 119	82	Pb	lead 207	114	Εl	flerovium
	=				2	Δ	boron 11	13	Αl	aluminium 27	31	Ga	gallium 70	49	므	indium 115	84	11	thallium 204			
											30	Zu	zinc 65	48	ρ	cadmium 112	80	Нg	mercury 201	112	ű	copernicium -
											29	Cn	copper 64	47	Ag	silver 108	62	Αu	gold 197	111	Rg	roentgenium -
dr																palladium 106						darmstadtium -
Group											27	ပိ	cobalt 59	45	뫈	rhodium 103	77	<u>-</u>	iridium 192	109	¥	meitnerium -
		-	I	hydrogen 1							26	Fe	iron 56	44	Ru	ruthenium 101	92	SO	osmium 190	108	Hs	hassium -
					J						25	M	manganese 55	43	ပ	technetium -	75	Re	rhenium 186	107	В	bohrium —
						Го	ø				24	ပ်	chromium 52	42	Mo	molybdenum 96	74	>	tungsten 184	106	Sg	seaborgium -
				Key	atomic number	atomic symbo	name relative atomic mass				23	>	vanadium 51	41	g	niobium 93	73	<u>a</u>	tantalum 181	105	op O	dubnium -
					atc	aton	relativ				22	F	titanium 48	40	Zr	zirconium 91	72	士	hafnium 178	104	፟ጟ	rutherfordium —
								J			21	Sc	scandium 45	39	>	yttrium 89	57-71	lanthanoids		89–103	actinoids	=
	=				4	Be	beryllium 9	12	Mg	magnesium 24	20	Ca	calcium 40	38	Š	strontium 88	56	Ba	barium 137	88	Ra	radium -
	_				3	:-	lithium 7	1	Na	sodium 23	19	×	potassium 39	37	Rb	rubidium 85	55	Cs	caesium 133	87	ъ́	francium -

71		lutetium 175	103	۲	lawrencium	I
20	g X	ytterbium 173	102	8	nobelium	ı
69	E	thulium 169	101	Md	mendelevium	ı
89	ш	erbium 167	100	Fm	fermium	ı
29	운	holmium 165	66	Es	einsteinium	ı
99	Š	dysprosium 163	86	ర	californium	ı
65	<u>a</u>	terbium 159	26	益	berkelium	ı
64	b G	gadolinium 157	96	CB	curium	ı
63	Ш	europium 152	92	Am	americium	ı
62	Sm	samarium 150	94	Pu	plutonium	ı
61	Pn	promethium -	93	ď	neptunium	ı
09	P N	neodymium 144	92	\supset	uranium	238
29	Ā	praseodymium 141	91	Ра	protactinium	231
28	Ö	cerium 140	06	드	thorium	232
22	Гa	lanthanum 139	88	Ac	actinium	ı
	lanthanoids			actinoids		

The volume of one mole of any gas is $24\,\mathrm{dm^3}$ at room temperature and pressure (r.t.p.)