	OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EX onal General Certificate of Secondary E	
CHEMISTRY		0620/01
Paper 1 Multiple	Choice	May/June 2005
Additional Materials:	Multiple Choice Answer Sheet Soft clean eraser Soft pencil (type B or HB is recommended)	45 minutes
READ THESE INSTRUCTIO	NS FIRST	

Write in soft pencil.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, 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.

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.

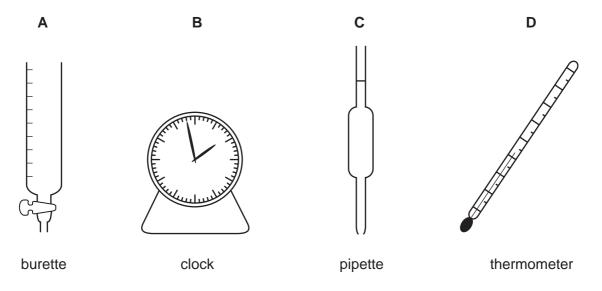
Each correct answer will score one mark. A mark will not be deducted for a wrong answer. Any rough working should be done in this booklet. A copy of the Periodic Table is printed on page 16. You may use a calculator.

This document consists of **15** printed pages and **1** blank page.



- 1 In which of the following are the particles arranged in a regular pattern?
 - A a gas
 - **B** a liquid
 - C a metal
 - **D** a solution
- **2** A student mixes 25 cm³ samples of dilute hydrochloric acid with different volumes of aqueous sodium hydroxide. Each time, the student measures the change in temperature to test if the reaction is exothermic.

Which piece of apparatus is not needed?



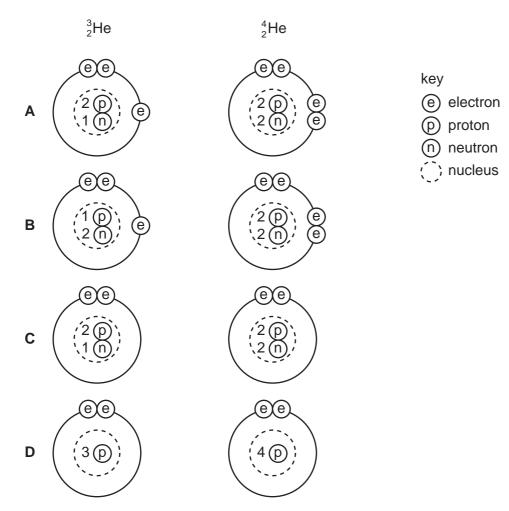
3 In an experiment, a student needs to measure out 36.50 cm^3 of a solution.

Which piece of apparatus would measure this volume most accurately?

- A beaker
- B burette
- C measuring cylinder
- **D** pipette

4 Two isotopes of helium are ${}_{2}^{3}$ He and ${}_{2}^{4}$ He.

Which two diagrams show the arrangement of particles in these two isotopes?



5 Which row gives the outer electronic shell of fluorine and of neon?

	₅F	10Ne	
A 7		8	
В	7	10	
С	9	8	
D	9	10	

6 The electronic configuration of an ion is 2.8.8.

What could this ion be?

	S ^{2–}	Ca ²⁺
Α	\checkmark	✓
в	\checkmark	x
С	X	\checkmark
D	X	X

7 The 'lead' in a pencil is made of a mixture of graphite and clay.

• 'lead' _

If the percentage of graphite is increased, the pencil slides across the paper more easily.

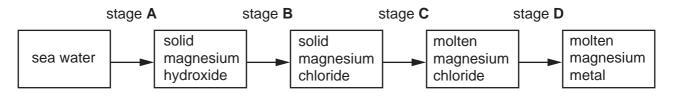
Why is this?

- **A** Graphite conducts electricity.
- **B** Graphite is a form of carbon.
- **C** Graphite is a lubricant.
- **D** Graphite is a non-metal.
- 8 Which statement about gaseous hydrogen chloride and solid potassium chloride is correct?
 - A Hydrogen chloride is covalent but potassium chloride is ionic.
 - **B** Hydrogen chloride is ionic but potassium chloride is covalent.
 - **C** They are both covalent compounds.
 - **D** They are both ionic compounds.
- 9 Which two elements form an alloy when they are heated together?
 - A chlorine and hydrogen
 - **B** chlorine and zinc
 - C copper and hydrogen
 - D copper and zinc

compoundformulaAammoniaNH4Bcarbon monoxideCO2Ciron(III) oxideFe3O2Dzinc hydroxideZn(OH)2

10 For which compound is the formula correct?

11 At which stage in the manufacture of magnesium from sea-water can electrolysis be used?

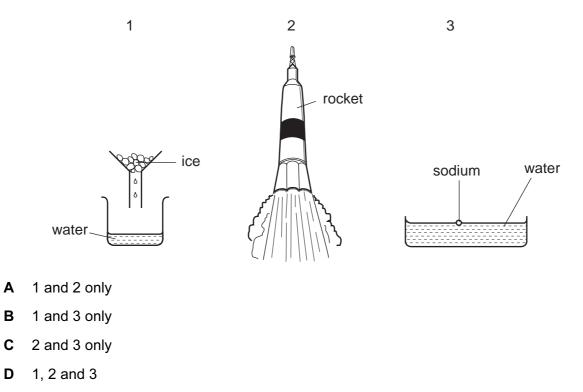


12 Metallic and non-metallic elements can both be extracted by electrolysis.

Which element is produced at the negative electrode (cathode)?

- A bromine
- B chlorine
- C hydrogen
- D oxygen
- 13 Which product is manufactured by electrolysis?
 - **A** aluminium
 - B copper(II) sulphate
 - **C** sodium chloride
 - D steel

14 Which diagrams show a process in which an exothermic change is taking place?

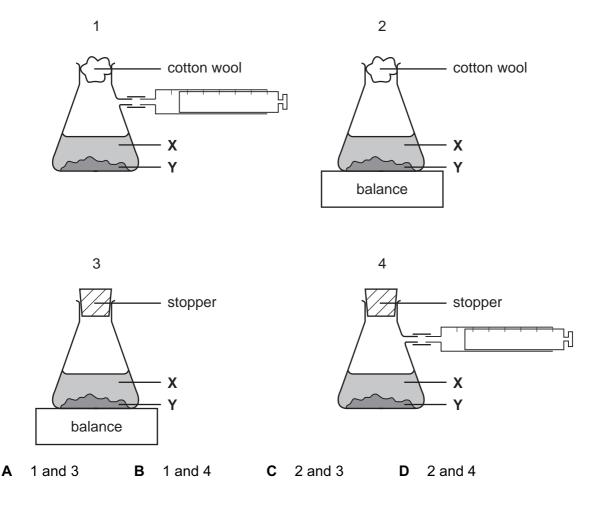


15 Are hydrogen and uranium oxidised when used as a source of energy?

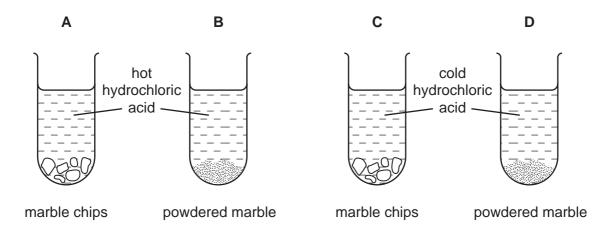
	hydrogen	uranium
Α	\checkmark	1
в	\checkmark	X
С	×	1
D	×	X

16 A liquid **X** reacts with solid **Y** to form a gas.

Which **two** diagrams show suitable methods for investigating the speed of the reaction?



17 In different experiments, 2g of marble are added to 10 cm³ of hydrochloric acid.In which tube is the reaction fastest?



18 What is the colour of liquid bromine and of the aqueous bromide ion?

	bromine	bromide ion
Α	red-brown	red-brown
В	red-brown	colourless
С	yellow-green	yellow-green
D	yellow-green	colourless

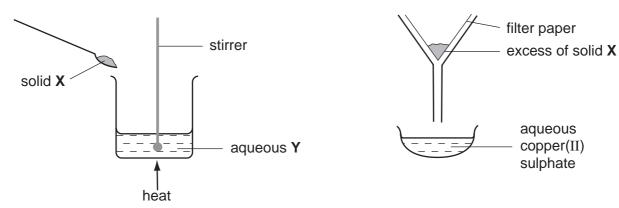
- **19** Which property does hydrochloric acid have?
 - **A** It gives a pale blue precipitate with aqueous copper(II) sulphate.
 - **B** It gives a white precipitate with aqueous barium nitrate.
 - **C** It releases ammonia from aqueous ammonium sulphate.
 - **D** It releases hydrogen with zinc powder.
- 20 Hydrochloric acid is used to clean a metal surface by removing the oxide layer on the metal.

This is because hydrochloric acid has aX..... pH and the metal oxide isY.....

What are X and Y?

	X	Y	
Α	high acidic		
В	high	basic	
С	low	acidic	
D	low	basic	

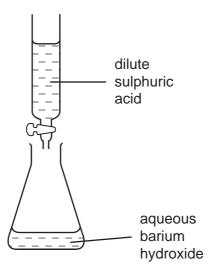
21 The apparatus shown can be used to prepare aqueous copper(II) sulphate.



What are substances X and Y?

	substance X	substance Y
Α	copper	iron(II) sulphate
в	copper(II) chloride	sulphuric acid
С	copper(II) oxide	sulphuric acid
D	sulphur	copper(II) chloride

22 In the experiment shown, the dilute sulphuric acid is run into the flask of aqueous barium hydroxide until the reaction is complete.



Which processes occur in this reaction?

	neutralisation	precipitation
A	\checkmark	1
в	\checkmark	X
С	x	1
D	x	x

- 23 The chemical properties of an element depend mainly on the number of
 - **A** electrons in the innermost shell.
 - **B** electrons in the outermost shell.
 - **C** fully occupied shells of electrons.
 - D partly occupied shells of electrons.
- **24** An element **X** is in Group III of the Periodic Table.

Which property of **X** can be predicted from this fact?

- A the charge on an ion of X
- B the colour of the ion of X
- **C** the melting point of **X**
- **D** the relative atomic mass, A_r , of **X**
- **25** The table compares the properties of Group I elements with those of transition elements.

Which entry in the table is correct?

	property	Group I elements	transition elements
Α	catalytic activity	low	high
в	density	high	low
С	electrical conductivity	low	high
D	melting point	high	low

26 Caesium is near the bottom of Group I of the Periodic Table.

What is the correct description of caesium?

	state at room temperature	reaction with cold water	
Α	liquid	reacts quickly	
В	liquid	reacts slowly	
С	solid	reacts quickly	
D	solid	reacts slowly	

27 Mild steel is an alloy of iron and carbon.

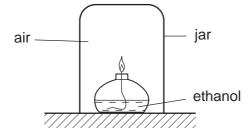
How does the carbon affect the properties of mild steel?

- **A** The carbon makes the alloy a better conductor of electricity than iron.
- **B** The carbon makes the alloy harder than the iron.
- **C** The carbon makes the alloy softer than the iron.
- **D** The carbon stops the iron rusting.
- 28 Which metal reacts quickly with cold water only when it is finely powdered?
 - A calcium
 - B copper
 - C sodium
 - D magnesium
- 29 Which of the oxides CaO, CuO and Na₂O can be reduced by heating with carbon?
 - A CaO only
 - B CuO only
 - C Na₂O only
 - D CaO, CuO and Na₂O
- **30** Three stages in making steel from iron ore are listed.
 - X carbon dioxide reacts with carbon
 - Y basic oxides and oxygen are added
 - Z hematite is reduced

In which order do these stages occur?

- $\textbf{A} \quad X \to Y \to Z$
- $\textbf{B} \quad X \to Z \to Y$
- $\textbf{C} \quad Y \to X \to Z$
- $\textbf{D} \quad Z \to Y \to X$

31 The diagram shows ethanol burning inside a sealed jar.



The mass of one gas in the jar does not change.

Which gas is this?

- A carbon dioxide
- B nitrogen
- **C** oxygen
- D water vapour
- 32 Which methods prevent rusting of iron?

	coating with zinc	painting	washing with distilled water
Α	\checkmark	\checkmark	✓
в	x	\checkmark	\checkmark
С	\checkmark	\checkmark	x
D	\checkmark	X	X

33 Which processes do not use oxygen?

Α	1 only	в	2 only	C 3 only	D	1, 2 and 3
			3	welding apparatus		
			2	heating a room with an elec	ctric	fire
			1	burning natural gas		

34 The presence of nitrates in soil can be shown by warming the soil with aqueous sodium hydroxide and aluminium foil.

Which gas is given off?

- **A** ammonia
- B carbon dioxide
- **C** nitrogen
- D nitrogen dioxide
- **35** Dolomite is a rock that contains magnesium carbonate.

A piece of dolomite is heated strongly in air.

Which word equation correctly describes the reaction that takes place?

- A magnesium carbonate + water \rightarrow magnesium hydroxide + carbon dioxide
- **B** magnesium carbonate + oxygen \rightarrow magnesium oxide + carbon dioxide + water
- **C** magnesium carbonate + oxygen \rightarrow magnesium oxide + water
- **D** magnesium carbonate \rightarrow magnesium oxide + carbon dioxide
- 36 Which two compounds have molecules in which there is a double bond?
 - A ethane and ethanoic acid
 - B ethane and ethanol
 - **C** ethene and ethanoic acid
 - **D** ethene and ethanol
- **37** Which substance is found in crude oil?
 - A bitumen
 - B ethanol
 - C ethanoic acid
 - **D** poly(ethene)

38 Which statement about a family of organic compounds describes an homologous series?

All compounds in the family have the same

- **A** functional group.
- B physical properties.
- **C** relative molecular mass.
- **D** structural formula.
- 39 Which column describes ethane and which column describes ethene?

	hydrocarbon			
	1	2	3	4
state at room temperature	gas	gas	liquid	liquid
reaction with oxygen	burns	burns	burns	burns
reaction with aqueous bromine	no reaction	decolourises bromine	no reaction	decolourises bromine

- A 1 (ethane) and 2 (ethene)
- **B** 1 (ethane) and 3 (ethene)
- C 2 (ethene) and 3 (ethane)
- D 3 (ethane) and 4 (ethene)
- 40 Which of the products $C_{12}H_{24}$ and H_2 could be formed by cracking dodecane, $C_{12}H_{26}$?

	$C_{12}H_{24}$	H ₂
Α	x	x
в	x	✓
С	\checkmark	x
D	1	1

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Lawrencium 103 Helium 4 Kypton 84 Lutetium Neon Neon 131 Xenon ⁴⁰ Årgon Rn Radon 175 **Lu** 0 ۲ 9 38 71 18 5 86 0 Nobelium Fluorine Ytterbiur ٩ 35.5 C1 Chlorin lodine At Atatin 173 Υb ⋝ € LL ° **D** 127 02 2 52 23 85 5 σ Mendelevium 101 РΜ Ъ. Poloniun Thulium 16 O 20 Sulphur Felluriun 2 **Se** 79 Seleniu 128 <u>д</u> \geq **N** 8 169 16 69 7 7 'n Fermium litroger 75 **AS** 122 **Sb** 167 Erbium Fn **B** 30 rseni >5 **L** 8 12 89 g 5 8 Einsteinium Holmium 9 G 119 **Sn** 165 **Ho** 12 Carbon 207 Pb БS \geq Silicor 28 Si 73 Ē 20 66 4 \$ 82 5 ŝ Dysprosium 66 Californium Ga Indium Thallium 5 **D** Gallium 27 A 1 115 In 204 **T 1** \equiv 22 ⁵ **2** ັບ 3 <u>o</u> 86 3 õ Berkeliun 201 Hg Mercury 112 Cd Terbium ¥ 65 Znc Cadmiu 159 **Tb** The Periodic Table of the Elements 8 65 97 ĝ g Gadolinium Curium Curium 64 Copper Ag Silver 197 Au Gold 8 157 29 64 96 47 79 DATA SHEET Americium Europium Am 59 Zickel 106 Pd 195 P Platinun Palladiu 152 Eu Group 95 28 ŝ 82 ŝ Plutonium Samariur Rhodium Cobalt 59 103 **Rh** ¹⁵⁰ Sm Iridium Ри 192 Ir 27 62 94 ų \vdash Hydrogen Veptunium 101 **RU** 190 **OS** Рп dN 56 Fe methi -Τ Osmiu utheni 92 93 26 4 5 leodymiun Re Uranium Mn 55 PQ ř 186 14 ⊂ 538 Mangan Rheniu 92 ŝ ŝ ŝ 20 Protactinium Praseodymi 59 Мо Pa 2 2 ₹ 18 ngste romi 96 vbdei 7 [‡] 5 91 4 7 Thorium Cerium Niobiun Ta 181 **Tantalur** ¹⁴⁰ 232 Th 93 g Vanadiu 2 2 58 33 4 23 6 b = proton (atomic) number itaniur **Hf H** 48 2 v a = relative atomic mass 9 22 72 X = atomic symbol *58-71 Lanthanoid series 90-103 Actinoid series Actinium Yttrium 227 **AC** La S⁴⁵ SC 139 ∷ ≻ 2 39 89 Beryllium Mg ം മ ⁶ ⁶ 137 **Ba** 226 **Ra** Radium Magnesiu Calcium ຶ່ງ Barium = 2 20 88 88 56 σ 🗙 ٩ 23 **Na** S ranciun Lithium ⁸⁵ Rb Sodium Rubidiu 133 Caesiur Ē _ ଞ 🗶 ass Key 19

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The volume of one mole of any gas is 24 dm^3 at room temperature and pressure (r.t.p.).

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