

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS International General Certificate of Secondary Education

0620/11 **CHEMISTRY**

May/June 2012 Paper 1 Multiple Choice

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, 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.

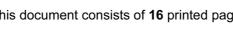
Read the instructions on the Answer Sheet very carefully.

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.

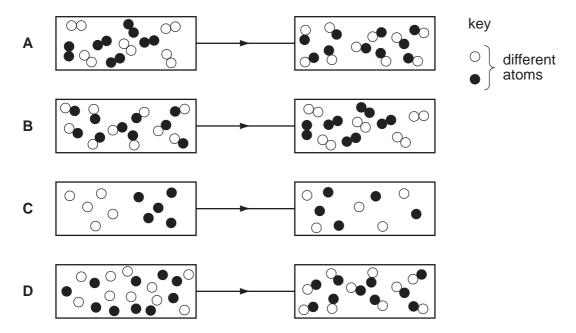
You may use a calculator.







1 Which diagram shows the process of diffusion?



- Which method is most suitable to obtain zinc carbonate from a suspension of zinc carbonate in water?
 - A crystallisation
 - **B** distillation
 - **C** evaporation
 - **D** filtration
- **3** A student investigates how the concentration of an acid affects the speed of reaction with a 0.5 g mass of magnesium at 30 °C.

The student has a beaker, concentrated acid, water and the apparatus below.

- P a balance
- Q a clock
- R a measuring cylinder
- S a thermometer

Which pieces of apparatus does the student use?

- A P, Q and R only
- B P, Q and S only
- C Q, R and S only
- **D** P, Q, R and S

4 An element Y has the proton number 18.

The next element in the Periodic Table is an element Z.

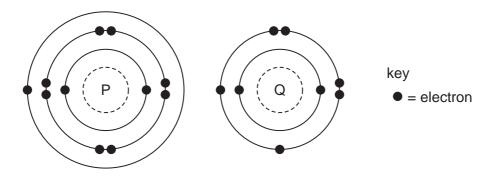
Which statement is correct?

- A Element Z has one more electron in its outer shell than element Y.
- **B** Element Z has one more electron shell than element Y.
- **C** Element Z is in the same group of the Periodic Table as element Y.
- **D** Element Z is in the same period of the Periodic Table as element Y.
- **5** Which atom has twice as many neutrons as protons?
 - **A** ¹₁H
- \mathbf{B} ${}_{1}^{2}\mathbf{H}$
- **C** ³₁H
- \mathbf{D} ⁴₂He

6 Which is a simple covalent molecule?

	conducts	volatile	
	when solid		
Α	✓	✓	X
В	✓	x	✓
С	x	✓	X
D	X	x	✓

7 The electronic structures of atoms P and Q are shown.

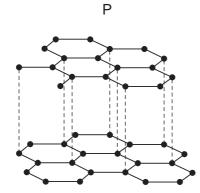


P and Q react to form an ionic compound.

What is the formula of this compound?

- A PQ_2
- $\mathbf{B} \quad \mathsf{P}_2\mathsf{Q}$
- \mathbf{C} P_2Q_6
- $\mathbf{D} \quad \mathsf{P}_6\mathsf{Q}_2$

8 The diagrams show the structures of two forms, P and Q, of a solid element.





What are suitable uses of P and Q, based on their structures?

	use of solid P	use of solid Q	
Α	drilling	drilling	
В	lubricating	drilling	
С	drilling	lubricating	
D	lubricating	lubricating	

9 The equation for the reaction between magnesium and dilute sulfuric acid is shown.

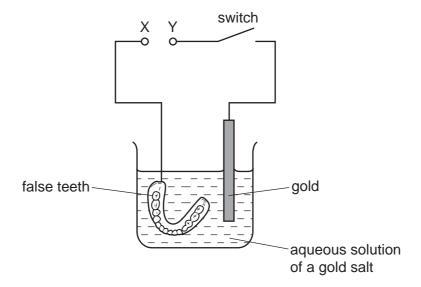
Mg +
$$H_2SO_4 \rightarrow MgSO_4 + H_2$$
 $M_r \text{ of MgSO}_4 \text{ is 120}$

Which mass of magnesium sulfate will be formed if 12 g of magnesium are reacted with sulfuric acid?

- **A** 5g
- В
- 10g **C** 60g
- **D** 120 g

10 Winston Churchill, a British Prime Minister, had his false teeth electroplated with gold.

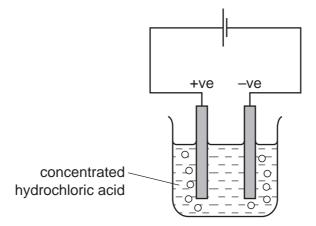
The teeth were coated with a thin layer of carbon and were then placed in the apparatus shown.



Which row is correct?

	terminal X is	the carbon powder could be
Α	negative	diamond
В	negative	graphite
С	positive	diamond
D	positive	graphite

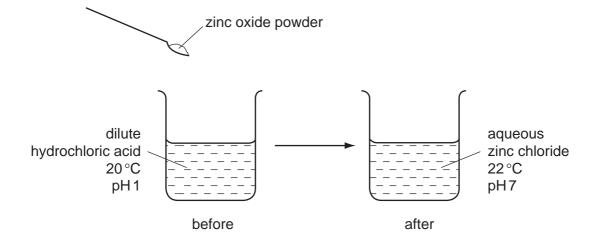
11 The diagram shows that two gases are formed when concentrated hydrochloric acid is electrolysed using inert electrodes.



Which row correctly describes the colours of the gases at the electrodes?

	anode (+ve)	cathode (-ve)	
Α	colourless	colourless	
В	colourless	yellow-green	
С	yellow-green	colourless	
D	yellow-green	yellow-green	

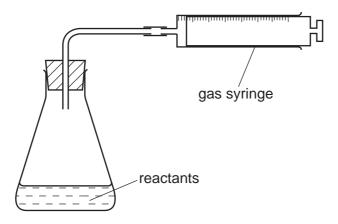
12 The diagram shows the reaction between zinc oxide and dilute hydrochloric acid.



Which terms describe the reaction?

	endothermic	neutralisation
Α	✓	✓
В	✓	X
С	x	✓
D	X	X

13 The apparatus shown is used to measure the speed of a reaction.



Which equation represents a reaction where the speed can be measured using this apparatus?

- **A** Mg(s) + 2HC $l(aq) \rightarrow MgCl_2(aq) + H_2(g)$
- **B** $HCl(aq) + NaOH(aq) \rightarrow NaCl(aq) + H₂O(I)$
- **C** Fe(s) + CuSO₄(aq) \rightarrow Cu(s) + FeSO₄(aq)
- **D** $2Na(s) + Br_2(l) \rightarrow 2NaBr(s)$

14 The element vanadium, V, forms several oxides.

In which change is oxidation taking place?

- $A \quad VO_2 \quad \rightarrow \quad V_2O_3$
- $\textbf{B} \quad V_2O_5 \ \rightarrow \ VO_2$
- \mathbf{C} $V_2O_3 \rightarrow VO$
- $\mathbf{D} \quad V_2O_3 \rightarrow V_2O_5$

15 A gas is escaping from a pipe in a chemical plant.

A chemist tests this gas and finds that it is alkaline.

What is this gas?

- **A** ammonia
- **B** chlorine
- **C** hydrogen
- **D** sulfur dioxide

16 The results of three tests on a solution of compound X are shown in the table.

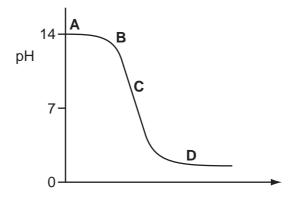
test	result	
aqueous sodium hydroxide added	white precipitate formed, soluble in excess	
aqueous ammonia added	white precipitate formed, insoluble in excess	
acidified silver nitrate added	white precipitate formed	

What is compound X?

- A aluminium bromide
- B aluminium chloride
- C zinc bromide
- **D** zinc chloride

17 The graph shows how the pH changes as an acid is added to an alkali.

Which letter represents the area of the graph where both acid and salt are present?



18 Dilute hydrochloric acid is added to a solid, S.

A flammable gas, G, is formed. Gas G is less dense than air.

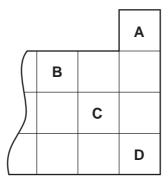
What are S and G?

	solid S	gas G	
Α	copper	hydrogen	
В	copper carbonate	carbon dioxide	
С	zinc	hydrogen	
D	zinc carbonate	carbon dioxide	

19 The diagram shows a section of the Periodic Table.

Which element is described below?

'A colourless, unreactive gas that is denser than air.'



20 Element X is below iodine in the Periodic Table.

Which row correctly shows the physical state of element X at room temperature and its reactivity compared with that of iodine?

	physical state of element X at room temperature	reactivity compared with that of iodine	
Α	gas	less reactive	
В	solid	less reactive	
С	gas	more reactive	
D	solid	more reactive	

21 Which properties of the element titanium, Ti, can be predicted from its position in the Periodic Table?

	can be used as a catalyst	conducts electricity when solid	has low density	forms coloured compounds
Α	✓	✓	X	✓
В	✓	✓	✓	x
С	✓	×	✓	✓
D	x	✓	✓	✓

22 Five elements have proton numbers 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18.

What are the proton numbers of the three elements that form oxides?

- **A** 10, 12 and 14
- **B** 10, 14 and 18
- **C** 12, 14 and 16
- **D** 14. 16 and 18
- 23 Which statement about the uses of metals is correct?
 - A Aluminium is used in the manufacture of aircraft as it has a high density.
 - **B** Aluminium is used to make food containers as it conducts electricity.
 - **C** Stainless steel for cutlery is made by adding other elements to iron.
 - **D** Stainless steel is used to make chemical reactors as it corrodes readily.
- **24** Which statement about the extraction of iron from its ore is correct?
 - **A** Iron is more difficult to extract than zinc.
 - **B** Iron is more difficult to extract than copper.
 - **C** Iron is easy to extract because it is a transition metal.
 - **D** Iron cannot be extracted by reduction with carbon.
- **25** Metal X reacts violently with water.

Metal Y reacts slowly with steam.

Metal Z does not react with dilute hydrochloric acid.

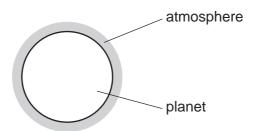
What is the correct order of reactivity of these metals, most reactive first?

- $A X \to Y \to Z$
- **B** $X \rightarrow Z \rightarrow Y$
- $\mathbf{C} \quad Z \to X \to Y$
- $D \quad Z \to Y \to X$
- **26** Which property is shown by **all** metals?
 - **A** They are extracted from their ores by heating with carbon.
 - B They conduct electricity.
 - **C** They form acidic oxides.
 - **D** They react with hydrochloric acid to form hydrogen.

		1	for dri	nkina	7				
		•							
		3			ng pools				
		4	in was	shing	I				
	For	which u	ises is it	t nec	essary to	chlorinate	the water?		
	A	1 and 2	2	В	1 and 3	С	2 and 4	D	3 and 4
28	Coa	al is a fo	ssil fuel						
	Wh	ich gas i	is not fo	orme	d when co	al burns?			
	Α		dioxide						
	В		monoxi						
				iue					
	С	methan							
	D	sulfur dioxide							
29	Which is a use of oxygen?								
	Α	A filling balloons							
	В	•							
	С								
	D	making steel							
		maning	0.001						
30	Fer	tilisers n	eed to	supp	ly crops w	vith three r	nain eleme	nts.	
	Which compound contains all three of these elements?								
			pourid c						
	Α	H ₃ PO ₄		В	KNO ₃	С	NH ₄ K ₂ PC	D	NH ₄ NO ₃

27 Some uses of water are listed.

31 A new planet has been discovered and its atmosphere has been analysed.



The table shows the composition of the atmosphere.

gas	percentage by volume
carbon dioxide	4
nitrogen	72
oxygen	24

Which gases are present in the atmosphere of the planet in a higher percentage than they are in the Earth's atmosphere?

- A carbon dioxide and oxygen
- **B** carbon dioxide only
- C nitrogen and oxygen
- **D** nitrogen only
- **32** Gas X is a waste gas from digestion in animals.

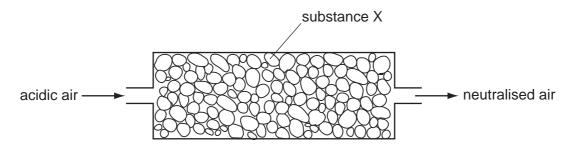
Gas Y is formed when gas X is burnt with a small amount of oxygen.

Gas Z is formed when gas X is burnt with an excess of oxygen.

What are X, Y and Z?

	Х	Υ	Z
Α	carbon dioxide	methane	carbon monoxide
В	carbon monoxide	methane	carbon dioxide
С	methane	carbon dioxide	carbon monoxide
D	methane	carbon monoxide	carbon dioxide

33 Air containing an acidic impurity was neutralised by passing it through a column containing substance X.



What is substance X?

- A calcium oxide
- **B** sand
- C sodium chloride
- D concentrated sulfuric acid
- **34** The structure of a compound is shown.

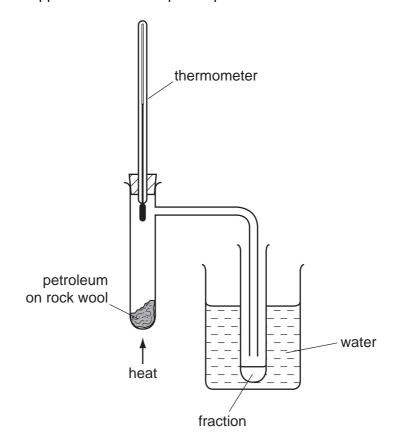
Which functional groups are present in this compound?

	alcohol	alkene	carboxylic acid		
Α	✓	✓	✓		
В	✓	x	x		
С	X	✓	✓		
D	X	X	✓		

35 Which fraction from the fractional distillation of petroleum does **not** match its correct use?

	fraction	use			
Α	fuel oil	el oil domestic heating			
В	kerosene	jet fuel			
С	naphtha	making roads			
D	refinery gas	for heating and cooking			

36 The diagram shows apparatus used to separate petroleum into four fractions.



Which fraction contains the smallest hydrocarbon molecules?

fraction	boiling point range/°C				
fraction A B C	up to 70				
В	70 to 120				
С	120 to 170				
D	over 170				

- 37 When a long chain hydrocarbon is cracked, the following products are produced.
 - 1 C₃H₈
 - 2 C₂H₄
 - 3 C₃H₆
 - 4 C₂H₆

Which products would decolourise bromine water?

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

38 PVA is a polymer. The monomer has the structure shown.

$$C = C$$

To which homologous series does this compound belong?

	alcohols	alkenes		
Α	✓	✓		
В	✓	X		
С	X	✓		
D	x	X		

39 Which equation represents incomplete combustion of ethane?

$$A \quad C_2H_6 + O_2 \rightarrow 2CO + 3H_2$$

B
$$C_2H_6 + 2O_2 \rightarrow 2CO_2 + 3H_2$$

$$\textbf{C} \quad 2C_2H_6 \, + \, 5O_2 \, \rightarrow \, 4CO \, + \, 6H_2O$$

$$D \quad 2C_2H_6 + 7O_2 \rightarrow 4CO_2 + 6H_2O$$

40 Ethanol is an important chemical produced by the1..... of2......

Which words correctly complete gaps 1 and 2?

	1	2		
Α	combustion ethane			
В	combustion glucose			
С	fermentation	ethane		
D	fermentation	glucose		

DATA SHEET
The Periodic Table of the Elements

	0	4 Heium	20 Ne Neon	40 Ar Argon	84 Krypton 36	131 Xe Xenon Xenon 54	Radon 86		175 Lu Lutetium 71	Lr Lawrencium 103
	IIA		19 Fluorine	35.5 C1 Chlorine	80 Br Bromine	127	At Astatine 85		173 Yb Ytterbium 70	Nobelium
			16 Oxygen 8	32 S Sulfur 16	Selenium	128 Te Tellurium	Po Polonium 84		169 Tm Thulium	Md Mendelevium 101
	>		14 Nitrogen 7	31 P Phosphorus 15	75 AS Arsenic	122 Sb Antimony 51	209 Bi Bismuth		167 Er Erbium 68	Fm Fermium
	>	≥	12 Carbon	28 Si Silicon	73 Ge Germanium	119 Sn Tin	207 Pb Lead		165 Ho Holmium 67	Es Einsteinium 99
	≡		11 Boron 5	27 A1 Aluminium 13	70 Ga Gallium	115 n Indium	204 T t Thallium		162 Dy Dysprosium 66	Cf Californium 98
					65 Zn Zinc 30	112 Cd Cadmium 48	Hg Mercury 80		159 Tb Terbium	BK Berkelium 97
					64 Cu Copper	108 Ag Silver 47	197 Au Gold		157 Gd Gadolinium 64	Cm Curium
					59 Nickel	106 Pd Palladium 46	195 Pt Platinum 78		152 Eu Europium 63	Am Americium 95
					59 Co Cobalt	103 Rh Rhodium 45	192 r r r		Sm Samarium 62	Pu Plutonium 94
		1 H Hydrogen			56 Fe Iron	Ruthenium	190 OS Osmium 76		Pm Promethium 61	Neptunium
					Mn Manganese	Tc Technetium 43	186 Re Rhenium 75		144 Nd Neodymium 60	238 U Uranium
					52 Cr Chromium 24	96 Mo Molybdenum 42	184 W Tungsten 74		141 Pr Praseodymium 59	Pa Protactinium 91
					51 V Vanadium 23	93 Niobium 41	181 Ta Tantalum		140 Ce Cerium 58	232 Th Thorium 90
					48 二 Titanium	91 Zr Zirconium 40	178 # Hafinium			nic mass bol nic) number
					Scandium	89 × Yttrium	139 La Lanthanum 57 *	227 Ac Actinium	l series eries	 a = relative atomic mass X = atomic symbol b = proton (atomic) number
	=		9 Be Beryllium	24 Mg Magnesium	40 Ca Calcium	Strontium	137 Ba Barium 56	226 Ra Radium 88	*58-71 Lanthanoid series 190-103 Actinoid series	æ × ö
	_		Lithium	Na Sodium	39 K Potassium	Rb Rubidium 37	133 Cs Caesium 55	Fr Francium 87	*58-71 L	Key

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The volume of one mole of any gas is 24 dm³ at room temperature and pressure (r.t.p.).