



## UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CHEMISTRY 0620/11

Paper 1 Multiple Choice October/November 2009

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.

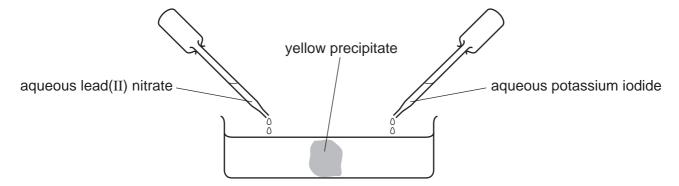
Any rough working should be done in this booklet.

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

You may use a calculator.



1 Aqueous lead(II) nitrate and aqueous potassium iodide are added to a dish containing water, as shown.

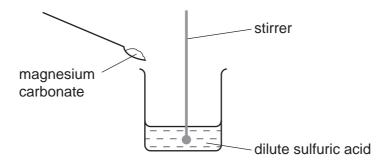


A yellow precipitate forms after a few minutes.

Which process occurs before the precipitate forms?

- A diffusion
- **B** distillation
- **C** fermentation
- **D** filtration
- 2 A student carries out an experiment to prepare pure magnesium sulfate crystals.

The diagram shows the first stage of the preparation.



He adds magnesium carbonate until no more reacts.

Which process should he use for the next stage?

- A crystallisation
- **B** evaporation
- **C** filtration
- **D** neutralisation

3 A student separates salt from a mixture of salt and sand.

What is the correct order of steps for the student to take?

- **A** filter  $\rightarrow$  evaporate  $\rightarrow$  shake with water
- $\textbf{B} \quad \text{filter} \rightarrow \text{shake with water} \rightarrow \text{evaporate}$
- $\mathbf{C}$  shake with water  $\rightarrow$  evaporate  $\rightarrow$  filter
- **D** shake with water  $\rightarrow$  filter  $\rightarrow$  evaporate
- 4 Atom X has 8 more electrons than atom Y.

Student 1 says they are in the same group.

Student 2 says they are unreactive.

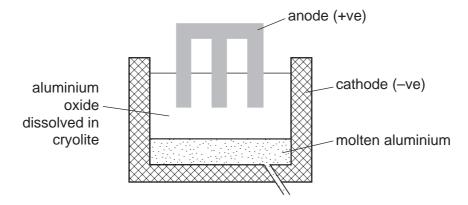
Which students can be correct?

	student 1	student 2
Α	✓	✓
В	✓	X
С	X	✓
D	X	X

- 5 Which number is different for isotopes of the same element?
  - A number of electrons
  - B number of full shells
  - C number of nucleons
  - **D** number of protons
- 6 Which atom has two more electrons than an atom of a noble gas?
  - **A** aluminium
  - **B** bromine
  - **C** calcium
  - **D** rubidium

	State	ments 1, 2 and	ısa	re about diai	ПОГ	iu ar	id grapnite.		
		1 They a	re d	ifferent solid	forr	ns o	f the same	element	
		2 They e	ach	conduct elec	ctric	ity.			
		3 They h	ave	atoms that for	orm	foui	equally str	ong bor	ds.
	Which	n statements a	re c	orrect?					
	<b>A</b> 1	only	В	3 only		С	1 and 3	D	2 and 3
		·y	_					_	_ 0
8		lent bonds are ical conductivit		ned when el	ectr	ons	are1	Co	valent compounds have2
	Which	n words correct	tly c	omplete gap	s 1	and	2?		
		1		2					
	Α	shared		high					
	В	shared		low					
	С	transferred		high					
	D	transferred		low					
9	Which	n change to an	ato	m occurs wh	en i	t for	ms a positiv	e ion?	
	A It	gains electron	ıs.						
	B It	gains protons.							
	C It	loses electron	ıs.						
	<b>D</b> It	loses protons.							
10		ach atom of ca as many atom			a m	oled	cule, there is	s an equ	ual number of atoms of oxygen but
	What	is the formula	of t	he molecule?	?				
	<b>A</b> (	$C_2H_2O_2$	В	$C_2H_2O_4$		С	$C_2H_4O_2$	D	$C_2H_6O$
11		r is formed whe	en 4	8g of oxyge	n cc	mbi	ne with 6g o	of hydro	gen.
11	Wate	r is formed who						of hydro	gen.
11	Wate What					of h		of hydro	

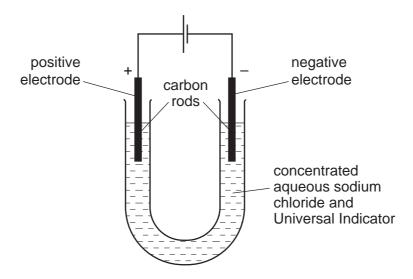
12 The diagram shows how aluminium is manufactured by electrolysis.



What are the anode and cathode made of?

	anode	cathode
Α	aluminium	aluminium
В	aluminium	graphite
С	graphite	aluminium
D	graphite	graphite

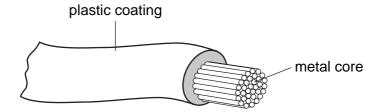
13 The diagram shows the electrolysis of concentrated aqueous sodium chloride.



What is the colour of the Universal Indicator at each electrode after five minutes?

	colour at anode (+ electrode)	colour at cathode (– electrode)
Α	blue/purple	red
В	red	blue/purple
С	red	colourless
D	colourless	blue/purple

14 The diagram shows an electrical cable.



Which statement about the substances used is correct?

- **A** The coating is plastic because it conducts electricity well.
- **B** The core is copper because it conducts electricity well.
- **C** The core is copper because it is cheap and strong.
- **D** The core is iron because it is cheap and strong.
- **15** Substance X requires oxygen in order to produce energy.

It does **not** form carbon dioxide as a result of this energy production.

What is substance X?

- A hydrogen
- B natural gas
- **C** petrol
- **D**  $^{235}U$
- **16** When an acid is added to an alkali the temperature rises.

Which words describe this reaction?

- **A** decomposition and endothermic
- **B** decomposition and exothermic
- C neutralisation and endothermic
- **D** neutralisation and exothermic

17 When blue copper(II) sulfate is heated, a white solid and water are formed.

The white solid turns blue and gives out heat when water is added to it.

Which terms describe the blue copper(II) sulfate and the reactions?

	the blue copper(II) sulfate is	reaction
Α	a mixture	can be reversed
В	a mixture	cannot be reversed
С	hydrated	can be reversed
D	hydrated	cannot be reversed

18 The equations represent redox reactions.

In which equation is the underlined substance acting as a reducing agent?

- **A**  $CaO + H_2O \rightarrow Ca(OH)_2$
- **B**  $CO_2 + C \rightarrow 2CO$
- C CuO +  $H_2 \rightarrow Cu + H_2O$
- **D**  $3\underline{CO} + Fe_2O_3 \rightarrow 2Fe + 3CO_2$
- **19** Which change does **not** increase the speed of reaction between zinc and hydrochloric acid?
  - A adding a catalyst
  - **B** decreasing the temperature
  - **C** decreasing the particle size of the zinc
  - D using more concentrated acid

**20** An aqueous solution Y contains both barium ions and silver ions.

In separate experiments, dilute sulfuric acid and dilute hydrochloric acid are added to solution Y.

Which of these acids causes a precipitate to form in solution Y?

	dilute sulfuric acid	dilute hydrochloric acid
Α	✓	✓
В	✓	X
С	X	✓
D	X	X

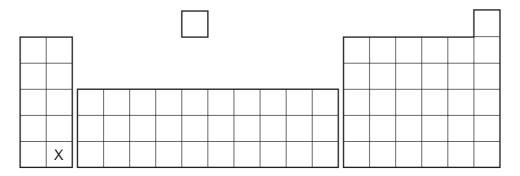
**21** The diagram shows the pH values of four solutions.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			$\uparrow$			$\uparrow$		$\uparrow$				$\uparrow$	
			Р			Q		R				S	

Which of these solutions are alkaline?

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

**22** The diagram shows the position of an element X in the Periodic Table.



What is the correct classification of element X and its oxide?

	X	oxide of X
Α	metal	acidic
В	metal	basic
С	non-metal	acidic
D	non-metal	basic

23 Salts can be prepared by reacting a dilute acid

- 1 with a metal;
- 2 with a base;
- 3 with a carbonate.

Which methods could be used to prepare copper(II) chloride?

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

24 Astatine is an element in Group VII of the Periodic Table. It has only ever been produced in very small amounts.

What is the best description of its likely properties?

	colour	state	reaction with aqueous potassium iodide
Α	black	solid	no reaction
В	dark brown	gas	brown colour
С	green	solid	no reaction
D	yellow	liquid	brown colour

25 Elements in Group 0 of the Periodic Table have uses.

These noble gases are .....1..... and this explains why argon .....2..... be used in lamps.

Which words correctly complete gaps 1 and 2?

	1	2		
Α	reactive	can		
В	reactive	cannot		
С	unreactive	can		
D	unreactive	cannot		

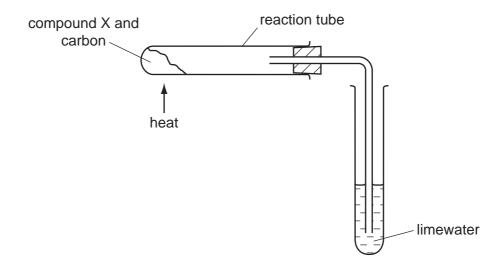
**26** The table gives information about four elements.

Which element is a transition metal?

	colour of element	electrical conductivity of element	colour of oxide
Α	black	high	colourless
В	colourless	low	white
С	grey	high	red
D	yellow	low	colourless

- 27 Which statement about alloys is **not** correct?
  - A Alloys are more expensive than the metals they are made from.
  - B Alloys are mixtures of different metals.
  - **C** Alloys are not as strong as the metals they are made from.
  - **D** Alloys conduct electricity well.

**28** Compound X is heated with carbon using the apparatus shown.



A brown solid is formed in the reaction tube and the limewater turns cloudy.

What is compound X?

- A calcium oxide
- B copper(II) oxide
- C magnesium oxide
- **D** sodium oxide

29 Some reactions of three metals are listed in the table.

metal	reacts with dilute hydrochloric acid	metal oxide is reduced by carbon
Р	yes	yes
Q	no	yes
R	yes	no

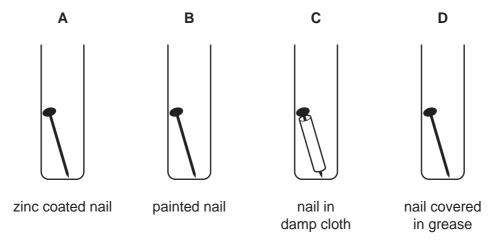
What is the order of reactivity of the metals?

	most reactive		least reactive
Α	Р	R	Q
В	R	Р	Q
С	R	Q	Р
D	Q	Р	R

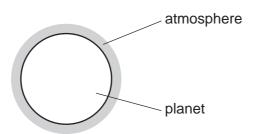
- 30 Which property do all metals have?
  - A They are soluble in water.
  - **B** They conduct electricity.
  - C They have high melting points.
  - **D** They react with dilute sulfuric acid.
- 31 Which object is least likely to contain aluminium?
  - A a bicycle frame
  - B a hammer
  - C a saucepan
  - **D** an aeroplane body
- 32 A newspaper article claims that carbon dioxide is formed as follows.
  - 1 during respiration
  - 2 when calcium carbonate reacts with hydrochloric acid
  - 3 when methane burns in air

Which statements are correct?

- **A** 1, 2 and 3
- B 1 and 2 only
- C 1 and 3 only
- **D** 2 and 3 only
- 33 Which iron nail rusts?



34 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
- **35** Water must be purified before it is suitable for use in the home.

Which processes are used to remove solid impurities and bacteria?

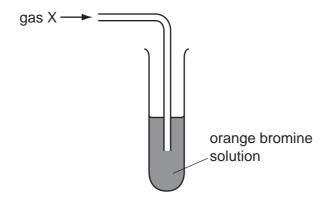
	to remove solid impurities	to remove bacteria		
Α	chlorination	chlorination		
В	chlorination	filtration		
С	filtration	chlorination		
D	filtration	filtration		

**36** Fertilisers are used to provide three of the elements needed for plant growth.

Which two compounds would give a fertiliser containing all three of these elements?

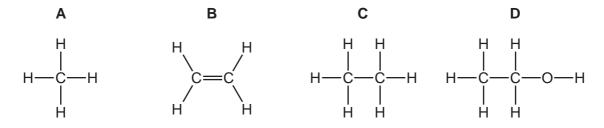
- A  $Ca(NO_3)_2$  and  $(NH_4)_2SO_4$
- **B**  $Ca(NO_3)_2$  and  $(NH_4)_3PO_4$
- C KNO<sub>3</sub> and (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>
- **D** KNO<sub>3</sub> and (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>

**37** The apparatus shows an experiment used to test gas X.



The bromine solution quickly becomes colourless.

What is the structure of gas X?



- 38 Which statement about petroleum is not correct?
  - **A** It can be separated into useful substances by fractional distillation.
  - **B** It consists mainly of hydrocarbons.
  - **C** It is found underground in many parts of the world.
  - **D** Its main use is for making lubricants and polishes.
- **39** Butene and hexene belong to the same homologous series.

What is the same for butene and hexene?

- A boiling point
- **B** functional group
- **C** number of hydrogen atoms per molecule
- **D** relative molecular mass

**40** The table shows the formulae of members of the alkane series.

name of compound	formula		
methane	CH₄		
ethane	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub>		
propane	?		
butane	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub>		
pentane	C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>12</sub>		

What is the formula of propane?

J₂H <sub>8</sub>

- **B**  $C_3H_7$  **C**  $C_3H_8$  **D**  $C_3H_9$

DATA SHEET
The Periodic Table of the Elements

	0	4 <b>He</b> lium	20 Neon 10 Neon 40 Ar Argon	84 <b>Kry</b> pton 36	131 Xenon Xenon	Radon 86		175 <b>Lu</b> Lutetium	Lawrencium		
	=>		19 Fluorine 9 35.5 <b>C1</b> Chlorine	80 <b>Br</b> Bromine 35	127 <b>I</b> lodine 53	At Astatine 85		173 <b>Yb</b> Ytterbium 70	Nobelium		
	5		16 Oxygen 8 32 <b>S</b> Sulfur	Selenium	128 <b>Te</b> Tellurium	Po Polonium 84		169 <b>Tm</b> Thulium 69	Md Mendelevium		
	>		14 Nitrogen 7 31 97 Phosphorus 15	AS As Arsenic	Sb Antimony 51	209 <b>Bi</b> Bismuth		167 <b>Er</b> Erbium 68	Fm Fermium		
	2		Carbon 6 28 Silicon 14	73 <b>Ge</b> Germanium	Sn Tin 50	207 <b>Pb</b> Lead		165 <b>Ho</b> Holmium 67			
_	=				11 B Boron 5 27 A A A I	70 <b>Ga</b> Gallium 31	115 <b>In</b> Indium 49	204 <b>T t</b> Thallium		162 <b>Dy</b> Dysprosium 66	
				65 <b>Zn</b> Zinc	Cadmium Cad			159 <b>Tb</b> Terbium 65	<b>BK</b> Berkelium		
				64 Copper 29	108 <b>Ag</b> Silver	197 <b>Au</b> Gold		157 <b>Gd</b> Gadolinium 64	Curium		
dno				59 Nickel	106 Pd Palladium 46	195 <b>Pt</b> Platinum 78		152 <b>Eu</b> Europium 63			
Group				59 <b>Cobalt</b> 27	103 <b>Rh</b> Rhodium 45	192 <b>Ir</b> Iridium		150 <b>Sm</b> Samarium 62			
		Hydrogen		56 <b>Fe</b> Iron	Ruthenium	190 <b>Os</b> Osmium 76		Pm Promethium 61	Neptunium		
				Mn Manganese 25	Tc Technetium 43	186 <b>Re</b> Rhenium 75		144 <b>Nd</b> Neodymium 60	238 <b>C</b> Uranium		
				Cr Chromium 24	96 Moybdenum 42	184 <b>W</b> Tungsten 74		Pr Praseodymium 59	Pa Protactinium		
				51 V Vanadium 23	93 <b>Nb</b> Niobium 41	181 <b>Ta</b> Tantalum 73		140 <b>Ce</b> Cerium 58	232 <b>Th</b>		
				48 <b>Ti</b> Titanium 22	2 <b>Z</b> Zirconium 40	178 <b>Hf</b> Hafnium			nic mass bol nic) number		
				45 <b>Sc</b> Scandium 21	89 <b>×</b> Yttrium	139 <b>La</b> Lanthanum 57 *	227 <b>Ac</b> Actinium 89	series eries	<ul> <li>a = relative atomic mass</li> <li>X = atomic symbol</li> <li>b = proton (atomic) number</li> </ul>		
	=		Be Beryllium 4 24 Magnesium 12	40 <b>Cal</b> cium 20	Strontium	137 <b>Ba</b> Barium 56	226 <b>Ra</b> Radium	*58-71 Lanthanoid series	в <b>Х</b> а		
	_		7	39 K	Rubidium	Caesium	Francium 87	*58-71 L:	Key		

Y Key

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

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