



Cambridge International Examinations

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CHEMISTRY 0620/11

Paper 1 Multiple Choice (Core) May/June 2017

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.

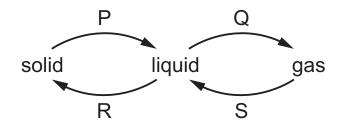
The syllabus is approved for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level1/Level 2 Certificate.

This document consists of **14** printed pages and **2** blank pages.



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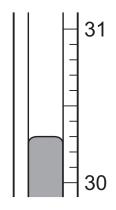
1 The diagram shows some changes of state.



Which words describe the changes of state, P, Q, R and S?

	Р	Q	R	S
A	freezing	boiling	melting	evaporation
В	melting	evaporation	freezing	condensation
С	melting	sublimation	freezing	evaporation
D	sublimation	evaporation	melting	condensation

2 The diagram shows part of a thermometer.



What is the reading on the thermometer?

A 30.2

B 30.3

C 31.7

D 31.8

3 Pure water has a boiling point of 100 °C and a freezing point of 0 °C.

What is the boiling point and freezing point of a sample of aqueous sodium chloride?

	boiling point/°C	freezing point/°C
Α	98	-2
В	98	2
С	102	-2
D	102	2

4	Pur	Pure copper(II) sulfate crystals can be made by adding copper(II) oxide to hot dilute sulfuric acid							
	The copper(II) oxide is added until it1								
	The solution is2 and then3 to obtain the pure crystals.								
	Which words complete gaps 1, 2 and 3?								
			1	2		3			
	A	A is	in excess	cooled		filtered			
	E	3 is	in excess	filtered		cooled			
	C	char	nges colour	cooled		filtered			
		c har	nges colour	filtered		cooled			
6	Which part of an atom has a relative mass of 1 and a relative charge of 0? A electron B neutron C nucleus D proton Which molecule contains exactly two single covalent bonds?								
	A	Cl_2	В	CH ₄	С	H ₂ O	D	HC1	
7	Soc	dium read	cts with chlo	rine to form so	odium	chloride.			
	Wh	ich state	ments descr	ibe what happ	ens to	the sodium at	oms i	n this reaction?	
		1	Sodium ato	ms form posit	tive ior	ns.			
		2	Sodium ato	ms form nega	ative ic	ons.			
		3	Sodium ato	ms gain elect	rons.				
		4	Sodium ato	ms lose elect	rons.				
	A	1 and 3	В	1 and 4	С	2 and 3	D	2 and 4	

8 Diamond is extremely hard and does not conduct electricity.

Which statement explains these properties?

- A It has a lattice of positive carbon ions in a 'sea of electrons'.
- **B** It has delocalised electrons and each carbon atom forms three covalent bonds with other carbon atoms.
- C It has no delocalised electrons and each carbon atom forms four covalent bonds with other carbon atoms.
- **D** It has strong ionic bonds between each carbon atom.
- **9** What is the relative formula mass of ammonium nitrate, NH₄NO₃?
 - **A** 80
- **B** 108
- **C** 122
- **D** 150

10 Concentrated aqueous sodium chloride is electrolysed.

What is the main product formed at the positive electrode (anode)?

- A chlorine
- **B** hydrogen
- **C** oxygen
- **D** sodium

11 Some properties of four fuels are shown in the table.

Which fuel is a gas at room temperature and makes two products when it burns in a plentiful supply of air?

	fuel	formula	melting point /°C	boiling point /°C
Α	hydrogen	H_2	-259	-253
В	methane	CH ₄	-182	-164
С	octane	C ₈ H ₁₈	– 57	126
D	wax	C ₃₁ H ₆₄	60	400

- 12 Which statements about exothermic and endothermic reactions are correct?
 - 1 During an exothermic reaction, heat is given out.
 - 2 The temperature of an endothermic reaction goes up because heat is taken in.
 - 3 Burning methane in the air is an exothermic reaction.
 - A 1, 2 and 3 B 1 and 2 only C 1 and 3 only D 2 and 3 only
- 13 When sulfur is heated it undergoes a1..... change as it melts.

Further heating causes the sulfur to undergo a2..... change and form sulfur dioxide.

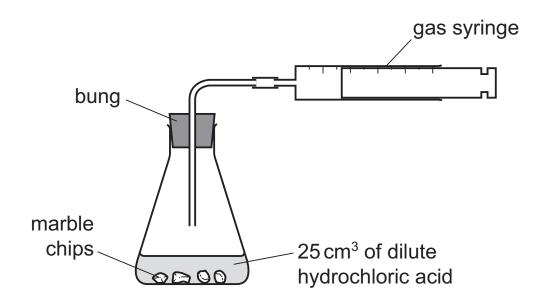
Which words complete gaps 1 and 2?

	1	2
Α	chemical	chemical
В	chemical	physical
С	physical	chemical
D	physical	physical

14 Which row correctly matches the experiment and observations to the identity of the underlined substance?

	experiment and observations	identity of the underlined substance
A	Blue crystals are heated. The crystals turn white and steam is given off.	hydrated cobalt(II) chloride
В	Pink crystals are heated. The crystals turn blue and steam is given off.	anhydrous cobalt(II) chloride
С	Water is added to a <u>blue solid</u> . The blue solid turns pink.	hydrated copper(II) sulfate
D	Water is added to a <u>white solid</u> . The white solid turns blue.	anhydrous copper(II) sulfate

15 A student was investigating the reaction between marble chips and dilute hydrochloric acid.



Which changes slow down the rate of reaction?

	temperature of acid	concentration of acid	surface area of marble chips
A	decrease	decrease	decrease
В	decrease	decrease	increase
С	increase	decrease	decrease
D	increase	increase	increase

16 The reactions shown may occur in the air during a thunder-storm.

$$N_2 + O_2 \rightarrow 2NO$$
 $2NO + O_2 \rightarrow 2NO_2$ $NO + O_3 \rightarrow NO_2 + O_2$

Which row shows what happens to the reactant molecules in each of these reactions?

	N_2	NO	O ₃
A	oxidised	oxidised	oxidised
В	oxidised	oxidised	reduced
С	reduced	reduced	oxidised
D	reduced	reduced	reduced

17 Hydrochloric acid is added to magnesium metal and to sodium carbonate in separate tests.

Which row shows the observations?

	magnesium metal	sodium carbonate
A	effervescence	effervescence
В	effervescence	no reaction
С	no reaction	effervescence
D	no reaction	no reaction

- 18 Which oxide dissolves in water to form a basic solution?
 - A carbon dioxide
 - **B** nitrogen dioxide
 - C sodium oxide
 - **D** sulfur dioxide
- 19 Which salt preparation uses a burette and a pipette?
 - A calcium nitrate from calcium carbonate and nitric acid
 - **B** copper(II) sulfate from copper(II) hydroxide and sulfuric acid
 - **C** potassium chloride from potassium hydroxide and hydrochloric acid
 - **D** zinc chloride from zinc and hydrochloric acid
- 20 Substance X reacts with warm dilute hydrochloric acid to produce a gas which decolourises acidified aqueous potassium manganate(VII).

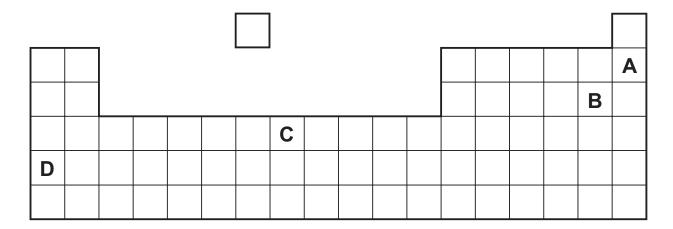
Substance X gives a yellow flame in a flame test.

What is X?

- A potassium chloride
- B potassium sulfite
- C sodium chloride
- **D** sodium sulfite

21 Part of the Periodic Table is shown.

Which element is a soft solid that reacts violently with cold water?



- 22 Which element is less reactive than the other members of its group in the Periodic Table?
 - **A** astatine
 - **B** caesium
 - **C** fluorine
 - **D** rubidium
- **23** An element has the following properties.
 - It forms coloured compounds.
 - It acts as a catalyst.
 - It melts at 1539 °C.

In which part of the Periodic Table is the element found?

- A Group I
- **B** Group VII
- C Group VIII
- **D** transition elements
- 24 Why are weather balloons sometimes filled with helium rather than hydrogen?
 - A Helium is found in air.
 - **B** Helium is less dense than hydrogen.
 - **C** Helium is more dense than hydrogen.
 - **D** Helium is unreactive.

- 25 Element E:
 - forms an alloy
 - has a basic oxide
 - is below hydrogen in the reactivity series.

What is E?

- **A** carbon
- **B** copper
- **C** sulfur
- **D** zinc
- 26 Some reactions of three metals and their oxides are shown.

metal metal reacts with dilu hydrochloric acid		metal oxide reacts with carbon
S	no	yes
Т	yes	no
U	yes	yes

What is the order of reactivity of the metals?

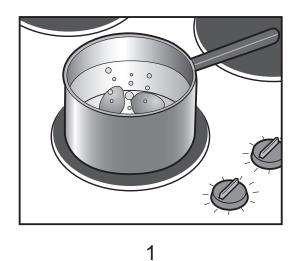
	least reactive		most reactive
A	S	Т	C
В	S	U	Т
С	Т	S	U
D	U	Т	S

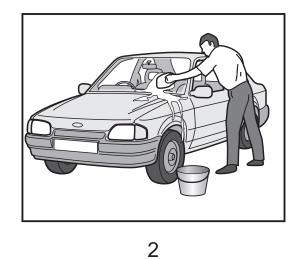
- 27 Which statement about the extraction of iron in a blast furnace is **not** correct?
 - A Calcium oxide reacts with acidic impurities.
 - **B** Iron(III) oxide is reduced to iron by carbon dioxide.
 - **C** Molten iron is formed at the base of the blast furnace.
 - **D** The raw materials are hematite, limestone and coke.

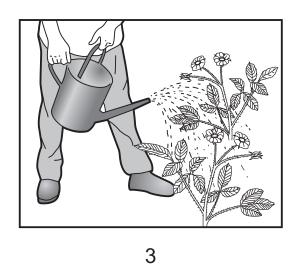
28 Stainless steel is an alloy of iron and other metals. It is strong and does not rust but it costs much more than normal steel.

What is **not** made from stainless steel?

- **A** cutlery
- **B** pipes in a chemical factory
- **C** railway lines
- **D** saucepans
- **29** The diagram shows some uses of water in the home.







For which uses is it important for the water to have been treated?

A 1 only

B 2 only

C 3 only

D 1, 2 and 3

- **30** Which gas is colourless and poisonous?
 - A carbon monoxide
 - **B** chlorine
 - **C** hydrogen
 - **D** nitrogen

- **31** Two experiments involving water are described.
 - 1 Water turns purple when potassium manganate(VII) is added to it.
 - 2 Adding water to sodium causes the temperature to increase.

Which row describes the role of water in 1 and 2?

	1	2
Α	as a chemical reagent	as a chemical reagent
В	as a chemical reagent	as a solvent
С	as a solvent	as a chemical reagent
D	as a solvent	as a solvent

- 32 In which process is carbon dioxide **not** formed?
 - A burning of natural gas
 - **B** fermentation
 - **C** heating lime
 - **D** respiration
- **33** Which statement is **not** correct?
 - **A** Converting limestone into lime is a thermal decomposition reaction.
 - **B** Flue gas desulfurisation is a neutralisation reaction.
 - **C** In the extraction of iron, calcium carbonate is converted into calcium oxide.
 - **D** Slaked lime is added to soil as a fertiliser.
- **34** The structures of three substances are shown.

Why do these substances all belong to the same homologous series?

- **A** They are all compounds.
- **B** They are all saturated.
- **C** They all contain oxygen.
- **D** They all contain the same functional group.

35 Which fraction of petroleum is **not** matched to its correct use?

	fraction	use
Α	bitumen	making roads
В	gasoline	fuel for cars
С	kerosene	fuel for ships
D	naphtha	chemical industry

36 Cracking is an important process in the petroleum industry.

The products of cracking include1..... and an2..... of3..... relative molecular mass than the4..... that was cracked.

Which words complete gaps 1, 2, 3 and 4?

	1	2	3	4
Α	hydrogen	alkane	greater	alkene
В	hydrogen	alkene	smaller	alkane
С	steam	alkane	greater	alkene
D	steam	alkene	smaller	alkane

37 Which compound rapidly decolourises aqueous bromine?

- **A** ethane
- **B** ethanoic acid
- **C** ethanol
- **D** ethene

38 There are two methods for producing ethanol.

method 1 catalytic addition of steam to ethene

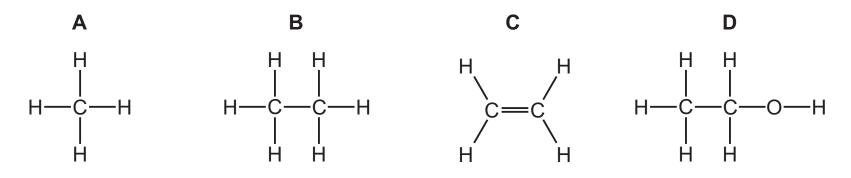
method 2 fermentation

Which statement is **not** correct?

- **A** Method 1 produces carbon dioxide.
- **B** Method 1 requires high temperature and pressure.
- **C** Method 2 produces carbon dioxide.
- **D** Method 2 requires a source of sugar.

- 39 Which statement about aqueous ethanoic acid is **not** correct?
 - **A** It produces carbon dioxide when it reacts with magnesium carbonate.
 - **B** It produces hydrogen when it reacts with magnesium.
 - **C** It neutralises magnesium oxide.
 - **D** It turns red litmus paper blue.
- **40** The diagram shows part of the molecule of a polymer.

Which diagram shows the monomer from which this polymer could be manufactured?



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The Periodic Table of Elements

	IIIA	2	e L	helium 4	10	Ne	neon 20	18	Ā	argon 40	36	궃	krypton 84	54	Xe	xenon 131	98	R	radon			
	II/				6	ட	fluorine 19	17	Cl	chlorine 35.5	35	Ŗ	bromine 80	53	Н	iodine 127	85	At	astatine –			
	5				80	0	oxygen 16	16	ഗ	sulfur 32	34	Se	selenium 79	52	<u>a</u>	tellurium 128	84	Ро	molouium –	116	_	livermorium -
	\				7	Z	nitrogen 14	15	۵	phosphorus 31	33	As	arsenic 75	51	Sb	antimony 122	83	<u>B</u>	bismuth 209			
	2				9	O	carbon 12	14	S	silicon 28	32	Ge	germanium 73	20	Sn	tin 119	82	Pb	lead 207	114	ŀΙ	flerovium –
	=				2	М	boron 11	13	Αſ	aluminium 27	31	Ga	gallium 70	49	In	indium 115	81	<i>1</i> L	thallium 204			
											30	Zn	zinc 65	48	<u>В</u>	cadmium 112	80	Hg	mercury 201	112	C	copernicium
											29	Cn	copper 64	47	Ag	silver 108	62	Au	gold 197	111	Rg	roentgenium -
Group											28	Z	nickel 59	46	Pd	palladium 106	78	五	platinum 195	110	Ds	darmstadtium -
Gre											27	ဝိ	cobalt 59	45	R	rhodium 103	77	'n	iridium 192	109	Μ̈́	meitnerium -
		- <u>-</u>	Ε	hydrogen 1							26	Fe	iron 56	44	Ru	ruthenium 101	9/	Os	osmium 190	108	Hs	hassium I
								1			25	Mn	manganese 55	43	ပ	technetium -	75	Re	rhenium 186	107	Bh	bohrium –
					_	pol	ass				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	^Q	niobium 93	73	<u>а</u>	tantalum 181	105	Op	dubnium –
						atc	rels				22	i=	titanium 48	40	Zr	zirconium 91	72	Ξ	hafnium 178	104	Ŗ	rutherfordium -
											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	S	strontium 88	56	Ba	barium 137	88	Ra	radium
	_				က	=	lithium 7	17	Na	sodium 23	19	¥	potassium 39	37	Rb	rubidium 85	55	Cs	caesium 133	87	Ŧ	francium –

71	Γn	lutetium	175	103	۲	lawrencium	I
20	Υp	ytterbium	173	102	°N	nobelium	I
69	T	thulium	169	101	Md	mendelevium	ı
89	Щ	erbium	167	100	Fm	fermium	1
29	웃	holmium	165	66	Es	einsteinium	ı
99	Dy	dysprosium	163	86	Ç	californium	ı
65	Д	terbium	159	97	BK	berkelium	I
64	P G	gadolinium	157	96	Cm	curium	ı
63	En	europium	152	92	Am	americium	I
62	Sm	samarium	150	94	Pn	plutonium	ı
61	Pm	promethium	I	93	d V	neptunium	ı
	PΝ			l .			
59	P	praseodymium	141	91	Ра	protactinium	231
	Ce						
22	La	anthanum	139	89	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.).