



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CHEMISTRY

0620/11

Paper 1 Multiple Choice

May/June 2010

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.

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



- 1 The diagram shows a cup of tea.



Which row describes the water particles in the air above the cup compared with the water particles in the cup?

	moving faster	closer together
A	✓	✓
B	✓	x
C	x	✓
D	x	x

- 2 A fruit drink coloured orange contains a dissolved mixture of red and yellow colouring agents. One of these colouring agents is suspected of being illegal.

Which method could be used to show the presence of this illegal colouring agent?

- A** chromatography
 - B** distillation
 - C** evaporation
 - D** filtration
- 3 A student carries out an experiment to find how fast 3 cm pieces of magnesium ribbon dissolve in 10 cm³ samples of sulfuric acid at different temperatures.

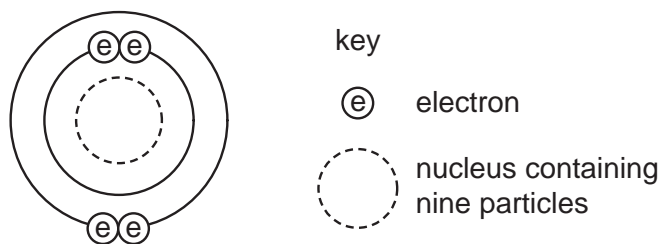
Which piece of apparatus does the student **not** need?

- A** balance
- B** measuring cylinder
- C** stop-clock
- D** thermometer

- 4 Which row shows the change that takes place when element X gains the new particle shown?

	particle gained	change
A	electron	an isotope of element X is formed
B	electron	the element one place to the right of X in the Periodic Table is formed
C	proton	an isotope of element X is formed
D	proton	the element one place to the right of X in the Periodic Table is formed

- 5 The diagram shows an atom.



What is the proton number and neutron number of the atom?

	proton number	neutron number
A	4	5
B	4	9
C	5	4
D	5	9

- 6 The symbols of two atoms may be written as shown.



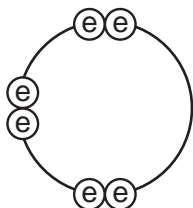
Which statement about these atoms is correct?

- A** They are different elements because they have different numbers of neutrons.
B They are different elements because they have different numbers of protons.
C They are isotopes of the same element because they have the same nucleon number.
D They are isotopes of the same element because they have the same proton number.

7 Which name is given to mixtures of metals?

- A alloys
- B compounds
- C ores
- D salts

8 Element X has six electrons in its outer shell.



key
⊕ = electron

How could the element react?

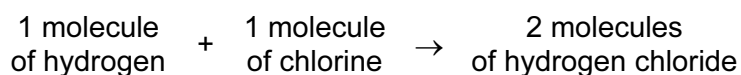
- A by gaining two electrons to form a positive ion
- B by losing six electrons to form a negative ion
- C by sharing two electrons with two electrons from another element to form two covalent bonds
- D by sharing two electrons with two electrons from another element to form four covalent bonds

9 In which compounds are pairs of electrons shared between atoms?

- 1 sodium chloride
- 2 methane
- 3 lead bromide

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

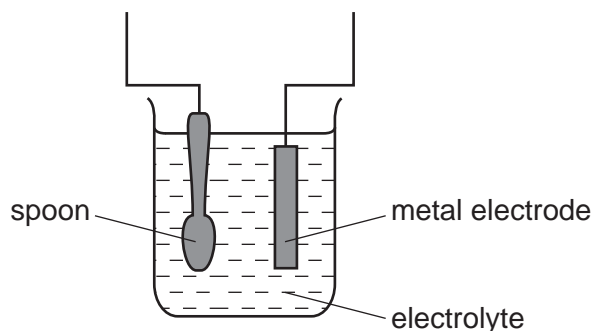
10 Hydrogen and chlorine react as shown.



What is the equation for this reaction?

- A $2\text{H} + 2\text{Cl} \rightarrow 2\text{HCl}$
- B $2\text{H} + 2\text{Cl} \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{Cl}_2$
- C $\text{H}_2 + \text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{HCl}$
- D $\text{H}_2 + \text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{Cl}_2$

11 The diagram shows apparatus for plating a spoon with silver.



Which statement is **not** correct?

- A Silver would stick to the spoon because it is a very reactive metal.
 - B The electrolyte would be a silver salt dissolved in water.
 - C The metal electrode would be made from silver.
 - D The spoon would be connected to the negative of the power supply.
- 12 Aqueous copper(II) sulfate solution is electrolysed using inert electrodes.

Copper(II) ions (Cu^{2+}), hydrogen ions (H^+), hydroxide ions (OH^-) and sulfate ions (SO_4^{2-}) are present in the solution.

To which electrodes are the ions attracted during this electrolysis?

	attracted to anode	attracted to cathode
A	Cu^{2+} and H^+	OH^- and SO_4^{2-}
B	Cu^{2+} and SO_4^{2-}	H^+ and OH^-
C	H^+ and OH^-	Cu^{2+} and SO_4^{2-}
D	OH^- and SO_4^{2-}	Cu^{2+} and H^+

13 Three electrolysis cells are set up. Each cell has inert electrodes.

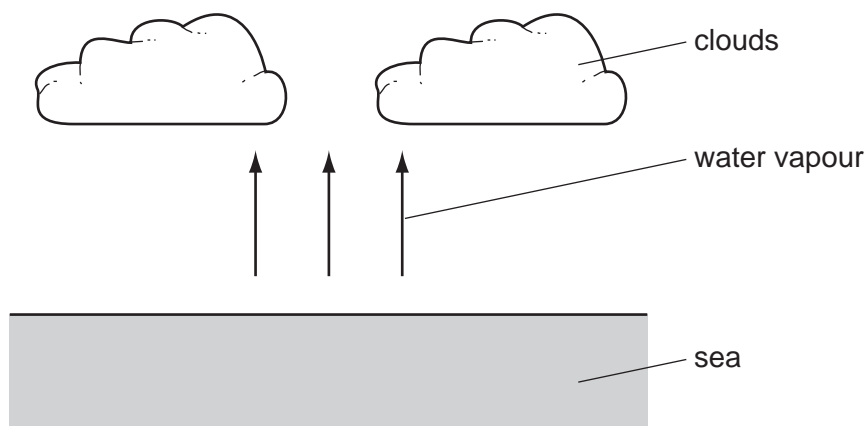
The electrolytes are listed below.

- cell 1 aqueous sodium chloride
- cell 2 concentrated hydrochloric acid
- cell 3 molten lead(II) bromide

In which cells is a gas formed at **both** electrodes?

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

14 Clouds are formed when water vapour evaporates from the sea.



What is the energy change and what name is given to the type of change when water evaporates?

	energy change	type of change
A	energy given out	endothermic
B	energy given out	exothermic
C	energy taken in	endothermic
D	energy taken in	exothermic

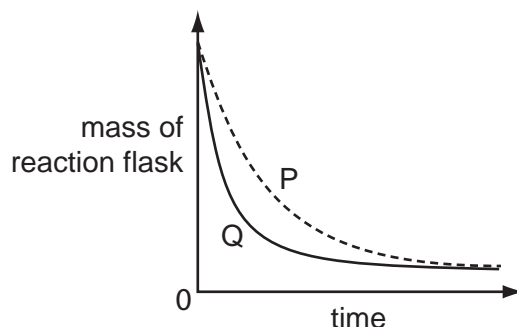
15 Which process is **not** exothermic?

- A** burning a fossil fuel
- B** obtaining lime from limestone
- C** radioactive decay of ^{235}U
- D** reacting hydrogen with oxygen

- 16 A student investigates the rate of reaction between marble chips and hydrochloric acid.

The loss in mass of the reaction flask is measured.

The graph shows the results of two experiments, P and Q.



Which change explains the difference between P and Q?

- A A catalyst is added in P.
 - B A higher temperature is used in P.
 - C Bigger marble chips are used in Q.
 - D Hydrochloric acid is more concentrated in Q.
- 17 When pink cobalt(II) sulfate crystals are heated, they form steam and a blue solid.

When water is added to the blue solid, it turns pink and becomes hot.

Which terms describe the pink cobalt(II) sulfate crystals and the reactions?

	pink cobalt sulfate	reactions
A	aqueous	irreversible
B	aqueous	reversible
C	hydrated	irreversible
D	hydrated	reversible

- 18 Iron is extracted from iron oxide using carbon monoxide as shown in the equation.



What does the equation show?

- A Carbon monoxide is oxidised to carbon dioxide.
- B Carbon monoxide is reduced to carbon dioxide.
- C Iron is oxidised to iron oxide.
- D Iron oxide is oxidised to iron.

19 Aqueous sodium hydroxide is added to a solid, X, and the mixture is heated.

A green precipitate is formed and an alkaline gas is given off.

Which ions are present in X?

- A NH_4^+ and Fe^{2+}
- B NH_4^+ and Fe^{3+}
- C OH^- and Fe^{2+}
- D OH^- and Fe^{3+}

20 An aqueous solution of the organic compound methylamine has a pH greater than 7.

Which statement about methylamine is correct?

- A It neutralises an aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide.
- B It reacts with copper(II) carbonate to give carbon dioxide.
- C It reacts with hydrochloric acid to form a salt.
- D It turns blue litmus red.

21 The positions in the Periodic Table of four elements are shown.

Which element is **most** likely to form an acidic oxide?

The diagram shows a periodic table with four elements marked:

- Element A is located in the top-left corner (Group 1, Period 2).
- Element B is located in the second column (Group 2, Period 2).
- Element C is located in the third column of the p-block (Group 17, Period 3).
- Element D is located in the fourth column of the p-block (Group 18, Period 3).

There is also a small square box positioned above the first column of the d-block (Group 9, Period 4).

22 An excess of copper(II) oxide is added to dilute sulfuric acid to make crystals of hydrated copper(II) sulfate.

The processes listed may be used to obtain crystals of hydrated copper(II) sulfate.

- 1 concentrate the resulting solution
- 2 filter
- 3 heat the crystals
- 4 wash the crystals

Which processes are needed and in which order?

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

23 Which is **not** a property of Group I metals?

- A** They are soft and can be cut with a knife.
- B** They corrode rapidly 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.

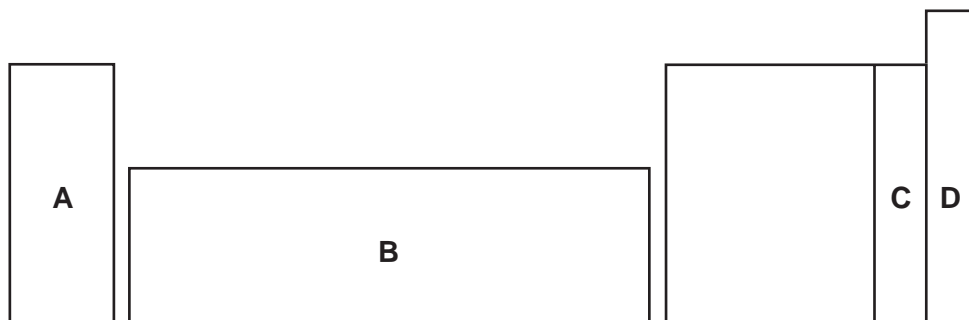
24 An element melts at 1455 °C, has a density of 8.90 g/cm³ and forms a green chloride.

Where in the Periodic Table is this element found?

		<input style="width: 40px; height: 30px;" type="text"/>											A				
B																	
																	C
																	D

25 An element does not conduct electricity and exists as diatomic molecules.

In which area of the Periodic Table is the element to be found?



26 Solutions of a halogen and a sodium halide are mixed.

Which mixture darkens in colour because a reaction occurs?

- A bromine and sodium chloride
- B bromine and sodium fluoride
- C chlorine and sodium fluoride
- D chlorine and sodium iodide

27 Copper, iron and zinc are all used as pure metals.

Which of these three metals are also used in alloys?

	copper	iron	zinc
A	✓	✓	✓
B	✓	✓	x
C	x	✓	✓
D	x	x	✓

28 Some properties of four elements are shown in the table.

Which element is a metal?

	melting point/°C	electrical conductivity when liquid	electrical conductivity when solid
A	-7	low	low
B	801	high	low
C	1535	high	high
D	3550	low	low

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

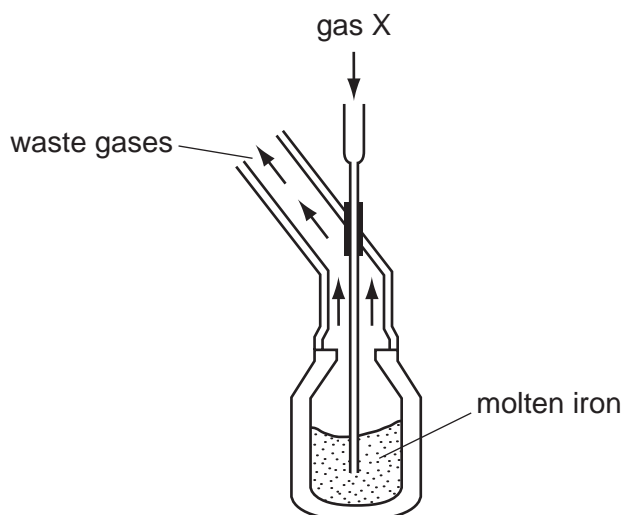
Not all of the results are correct.

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

Which two results are correct?

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

30 The diagram shows the manufacture of steel.



What is gas X?

- A** carbon dioxide
B chlorine
C hydrogen
D oxygen

31 Aluminium is an important metal with many uses.

Some of its properties are listed.

- 1 It is a good conductor of heat.
- 2 It is a reactive metal.
- 3 It has a low density.
- 4 It has an oxide layer that prevents corrosion.

Which set of properties help to explain the use of aluminium for cooking and storing food?

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

32 Which statements about water are correct?

- 1 Water is treated with chlorine to kill bacteria.
- 2 Household water may contain salts in solution.
- 3 Water is used in industry for cooling.
- 4 Water for household use is filtered to remove soluble impurities.

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

33 Which compound in polluted air can damage stonework and kill trees?

- A** carbon dioxide
B carbon monoxide
C lead compounds
D sulfur dioxide

34 Which statement about methane is **not** correct?

- A** It is a liquid produced by distilling petroleum.
B It is produced as vegetation decomposes.
C It is produced by animals such as cows.
D It is used as a fuel.

35 To grow roses, a fertiliser containing nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium is needed.

For the best flowers, the fertiliser should contain a high proportion of potassium.

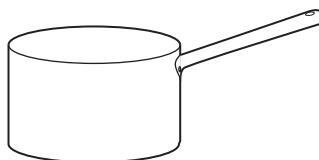
Which fertiliser is best for roses?

fertiliser	proportion by mass		
	N	P	K
A	9	0	25
B	13	13	20
C	29	5	0
D	29	15	5

36 The diagram shows three types of item.



cutlery



cooking pan

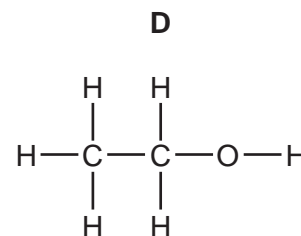
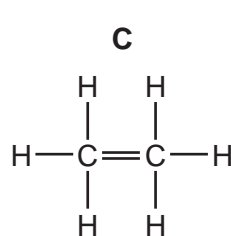
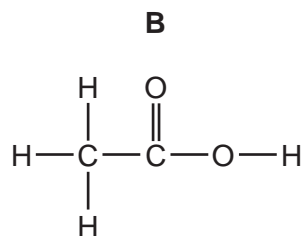
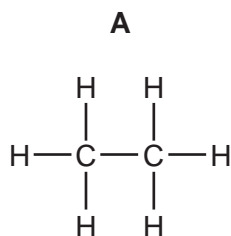


instruments used
in hospitals

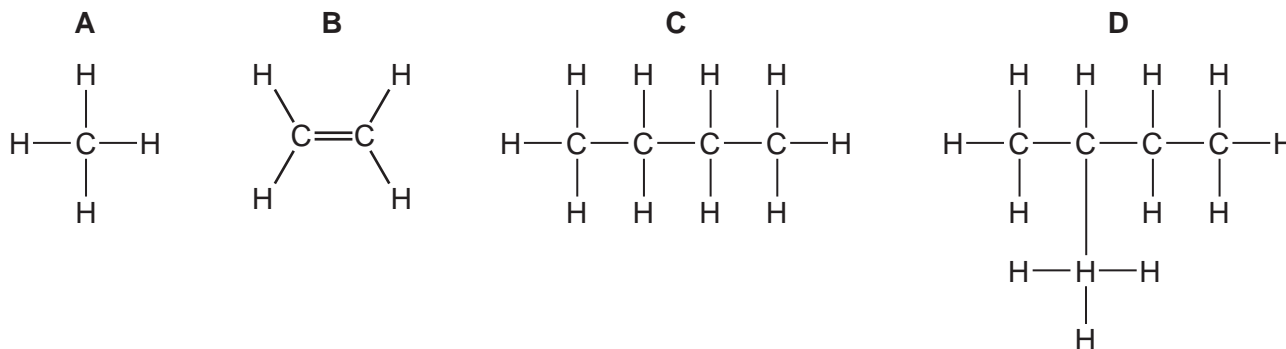
Which method of rust prevention can be used for all three types of item?

- A** coating with plastic
- B** covering with grease
- C** galvanising
- D** using stainless steel

37 Which structure is **incorrect**?



38 Which structure shows a compound that belongs to a **different** homologous series to propane?



39 A macromolecule is a very large molecule.

Macromolecules can be made by joining smaller molecules together. This is called polymerisation.

Which row in the table describes the formation of a polymer?

	monomer	polymer
A	ethane	poly(ethane)
B	ethene	poly(ethene)
C	ethane	poly(ethene)
D	ethene	poly(ethane)

40 Diesel, petrol and bitumen are all

- A** fuels.
- B** hydrocarbons.
- C** lubricants.
- D** waxes.

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DATA SHEET

The Periodic Table of the Elements

		Group																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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5	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**
B	**C**	**N**	**O**	**F**	**Ne**	**Al**	**Si**	**P**	**S**	**Cl**	**Ar**	**Kr**	**Xe**	**Rn**	**He**
Boron	Carbon	Nitrogen	Oxygen	Fluorine	Neon	Aluminium	Silicon	Phosphorus	Sulfur	Chlorine	Argon	Krypton	Xenon	Radon	Helium
27	**28**	**31**	**32**	**35.5**	**40**	**70**	**73**	**75**	**79**	**80**	**84**	**127**	**131**	**173**	**175**
Al	**Si**	**P**	**S**	**Cl**	**Ar**	**Ga**	**Ge**	**As**	**Se**	**Br**	**Kr**	**I**	**Xe**	**Lr**	**Lu**
Aluminium	Silicon	Phosphorus	Sulfur	Chlorine	Argon	Gallium	Germanium	Arsenic	Selenium	Bromine	Krypton	Iodine	Xenon	Lawrencium	Lutetium
59	**64**	**65**	**78**	**79**	**83**	**86**	**91**	**92**	**101**	**102**	**106**	**112**	**115**	**120**	**125**
Co	**Cu**	**Zn**	**Ga**	**Ge**	**As**	**Se**	**Br**	**Kr**	**Ag**	**Cd**	**In**	**Sn**	**Pb**	**Bi**	**Po**
Cobalt	Copper	Zinc	Gallium	Germanium	Arsenic	Selenium	Bromine	Krypton	Silver	Cadmium	Indium	Tin	Lead	Bismuth	Polonium
103	**106**	**112**	**115**	**120**	**125**	**133**	**137**	**141**	**146**	**152**	**157**	**162**	**167**	**171**	**176**
Rh	**Pd**	**Cd**	**In**	**Sn**	**Sb**	**Hg**	**Tl**	**Pb**	**Bi**	**Po**	**At**	**Rn**	**Fr**	**Ra**	**Ac**
Rhodium	Palladium	Cadmium	Indium	Tin	Antimony	Mercury	Thallium	Lead	Bismuth	Polonium	Astatine	Radon	Francium	Radium	Actinium
201	**204**	**207**	**209**	**210**	**210**	**210**	**210**	**210**	**210**	**210**	**210**	**210**	**210**	**210**	**210**
Hg	**Tl**	**Pb**	**Bi**	**Po**	**At**	**Rn**	**Fr**	**Ra**	**Ac**	**Th**	**Pa**	**U**	**Np**	**Pu**	**A**
Mercury	Thallium	Lead	Bismuth	Polonium	Astatine	Radon	Francium	Radium	Actinium	Thorium	Protactinium	Uranium	Neptunium	Plutonium	Americium
238	**238**	**238**	**238**	**238**	**238**	**238**	**238**	**238**	**238**	**238**	**238**	**238**	**238**	**238**	**238**
Th	**Pa**	**U**	**Np**	**Pu**	**Am**	**Cm**	**Bk**	**Cf**	**Es**	**Fm**	**Md**	**No**	**Lr**	**Lu**	**La**
Thorium	Protactinium	Uranium	Neptunium	Plutonium	Americium	Curium	Berkelium	Californium	Einsteinium	Fermium	Mendelevium	Nobelium	Lawrencium	Lutetium	Lanthanum

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

*58-71 Lanthanoid series
†90-103 Actinoid series

a = relative atomic mass

X = atomic symbol

b = proton (atomic) number

Key

a

X

b

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