



Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CHEMISTRY

0620/12

Paper 1 Multiple Choice

October/November 2015

45 Minutes

Additional Materials: Multiple Choice Answer Sheet
 Soft clean eraser
 Soft pencil (type B or HB is recommended)

* 1 0 0 6 7 6 9 2 9 0 *

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.

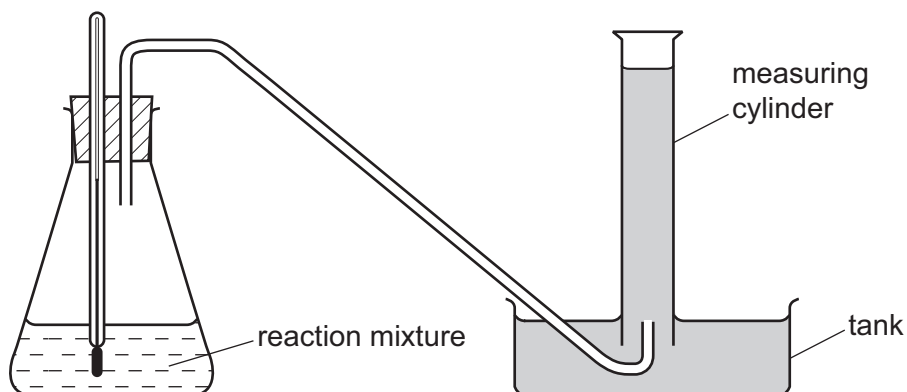
The syllabus is approved for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 1/Level 2 Certificate.

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

1 Which change of state takes place during evaporation?

- A gas to liquid
- B liquid to gas
- C liquid to solid
- D solid to gas

2 The diagram shows apparatus being used to demonstrate how the rate of a chemical reaction changes with temperature.



Which statement must be correct?

- A The reaction is endothermic.
- B The reaction is exothermic.
- C The reaction produces a gas.
- D The reaction produces an acid.

- 3 The table shows the nucleon number and the number of neutrons in one atom of isotopes W, X, Y and Z.

isotope	nucleon number	number of neutrons
W	35	18
X	37	20
Y	39	20
Z	40	22

Which statement about W, X, Y and Z is correct?

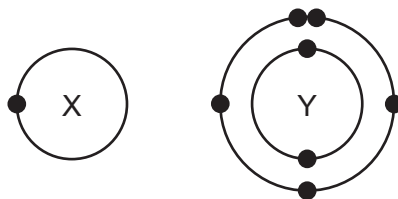
- A** W and X are isotopes of the same element.
- B** X and Y are isotopes of elements in the same group of the Periodic Table.
- C** Y and Z are isotopes of elements in the same period of the Periodic Table.
- D** Z has a higher proton number than Y.
- 4 Compound X melts at 801 °C and is a good electrical conductor when dissolved in water.
- Compound Y boils at 77 °C, is insoluble in water and is a non-conductor of electricity.

Which type of bonding is present in X and in Y?

	X	Y
A	covalent	covalent
B	covalent	ionic
C	ionic	covalent
D	ionic	ionic

- 5 What do the nuclei of ${}^1_1\text{H}$ hydrogen atoms contain?
- A** electrons and neutrons
- B** electrons and protons
- C** neutrons only
- D** protons only

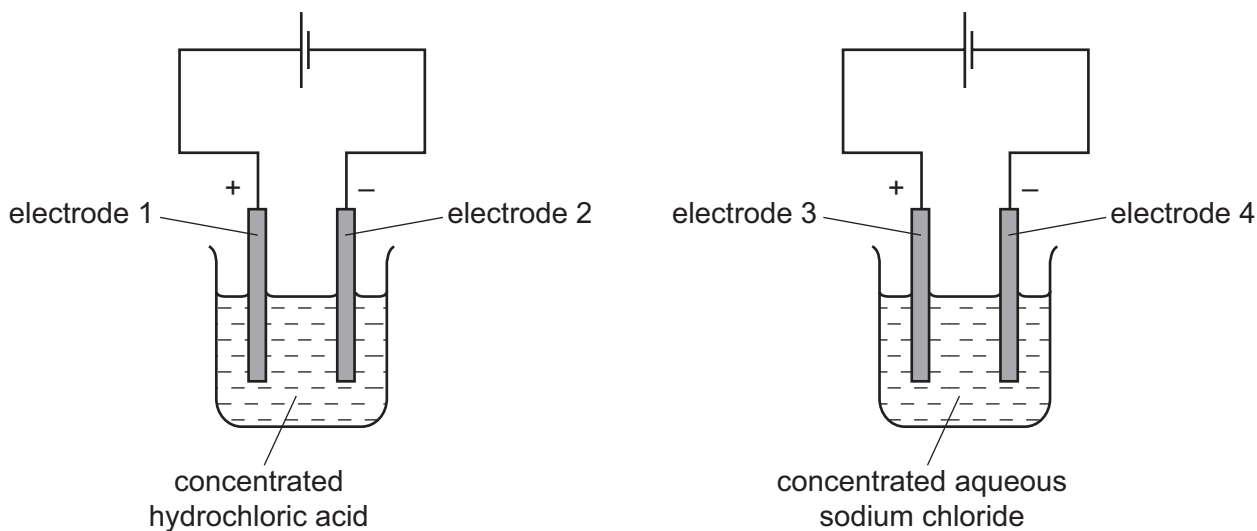
- 6 The electronic structures of atoms X and Y are shown.



X and Y form a covalent compound.

What is its formula?

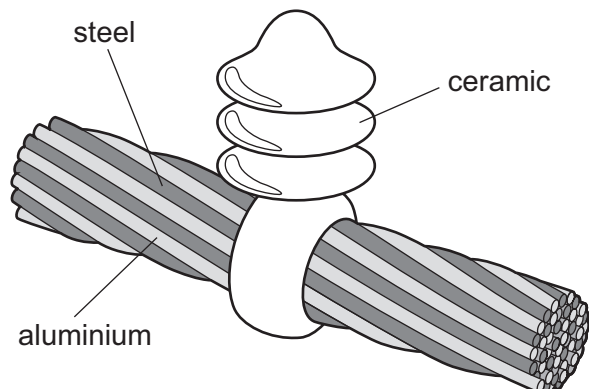
- A** XY_5 **B** XY_3 **C** XY **D** X_3Y
- 7 The relative atomic mass of chlorine is 35.5.
- When calculating relative atomic mass, which particle is the mass of a chlorine atom compared to?
- A** a neutron
B a proton
C an atom of carbon-12
D an atom of hydrogen-1
- 8 The diagram shows the electrolysis of concentrated hydrochloric acid and concentrated aqueous sodium chloride using carbon electrodes.



At which electrode(s) is hydrogen produced?

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

9 The diagram shows a section of an overhead power cable.



Which statement explains why a particular substance is used?

- A Aluminium has a low density and is a good conductor of electricity.
- B Ceramic is a good conductor of electricity.
- C Steel can rust in damp air.
- D Steel is more dense than aluminium.

10 Hydrogen can be used as a fuel.

Which properties of hydrogen would be advantages and which would be disadvantages?

- 1 Hydrogen is expensive to produce.
- 2 Hydrogen reacts exothermically with oxygen.
- 3 When hydrogen burns, a greenhouse gas is not formed.

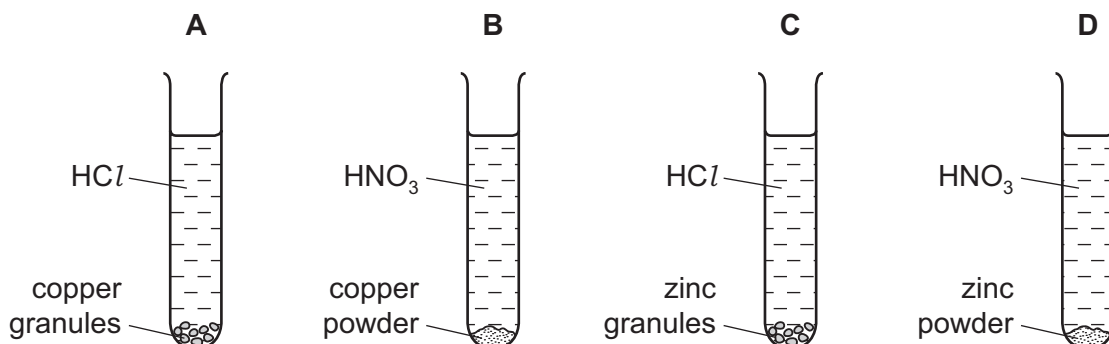
	advantages	disadvantages
A	1	2 and 3
B	1 and 2	3
C	1 and 3	2
D	2 and 3	1

11 Which row correctly describes whether the reaction is exothermic or endothermic?

	reaction	exothermic	endothermic
A	calcium carbonate \rightarrow calcium oxide + carbon dioxide	✓	✗
B	carbon + oxygen \rightarrow carbon dioxide	✓	✗
C	methane + oxygen \rightarrow carbon dioxide + water	✗	✓
D	sodium + water \rightarrow sodium hydroxide + hydrogen	✗	✓

- 12 The diagram shows four experiments in which equal volumes of aqueous acid (all in an excess) are added to equal masses of metal. Both acids have the same concentration.

In which experiment has the metal completely reacted in the shortest time?

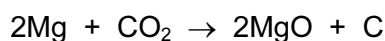


- 13 The element vanadium, V, forms several oxides.

In which change is oxidation taking place?

- A $\text{VO}_2 \rightarrow \text{V}_2\text{O}_3$
 B $\text{V}_2\text{O}_5 \rightarrow \text{VO}_2$
 C $\text{V}_2\text{O}_3 \rightarrow \text{VO}$
 D $\text{V}_2\text{O}_3 \rightarrow \text{V}_2\text{O}_5$
- 14 Which reaction is **not** a reversible reaction?
- A combustion of alkanes
 B hydration of anhydrous copper(II) sulfate
 C melting lead(II) bromide
 D thermal decomposition of hydrated cobalt(II) chloride

- 15 The reaction between magnesium and carbon dioxide is represented by the following equation.



Which statement describes what happens in this reaction?

- A Carbon is oxidised.
 B Magnesium is reduced.
 C Neither oxidation nor reduction happens.
 D The carbon in carbon dioxide is reduced.

16 Which element forms an acidic oxide?

A																		
	B																	

17 Which property is **not** characteristic of a base?

- A It reacts with a carbonate to form carbon dioxide.
- B It reacts with an acid to form a salt.
- C It reacts with an ammonium salt to form ammonia.
- D It turns universal indicator paper blue.

18 A sting from insect X has a pH of 6 and a sting from insect Y has a pH of 8.

The table shows the pH of four substances.

substance	pH
hydrochloric acid	1
sodium hydrogen carbonate	8
sodium hydroxide	14
vinegar	5

Which substances are used to treat the two stings?

	X	Y
A	hydrochloric acid	sodium hydroxide
B	sodium hydrogen carbonate	vinegar
C	sodium hydroxide	hydrochloric acid
D	vinegar	sodium hydrogen carbonate

19 A salt is produced in each of the following reactions.

- P magnesium + dilute hydrochloric acid
- Q zinc oxide + dilute sulfuric acid
- R sodium hydroxide + dilute hydrochloric acid
- S copper carbonate + dilute sulfuric acid

Which statements about the products of the reactions are correct?

- 1 A flammable gas is produced in reaction P.
- 2 Water is formed in all reactions.
- 3 All the salts formed are soluble in water.

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

20 The table shows the symbols of three metals with names that begin with the letter C.

Which row correctly shows the melting point of the metals?

	Co	Cr	Cs
A	high	high	high
B	high	high	low
C	low	low	high
D	low	low	low

21 The table gives information about four elements.

Which element is a transition metal?

	electrical conductivity	density in g/cm^3	melting point in $^{\circ}\text{C}$
A	good	0.97	98
B	good	7.86	1535
C	poor	2.33	1410
D	poor	3.12	-7

25 Which substances do **not** react together?

- A calcium + water
- B copper + dilute hydrochloric acid
- C sodium + water
- D zinc + dilute hydrochloric acid

26 Iron is extracted from hematite in a blast furnace.

Which reaction increases the temperature in the blast furnace to over 1500 °C?

- A calcium carbonate → calcium oxide + carbon dioxide
- B calcium oxide + silicon dioxide → calcium silicate
- C carbon + oxygen → carbon dioxide
- D carbon dioxide + carbon → carbon monoxide

27 Which statements about water are correct?

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

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

28 Which gas is a pollutant of the air?

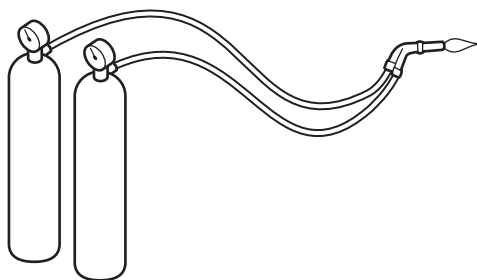
- A argon
- B carbon dioxide
- C nitrogen
- D sulfur dioxide

29 Carbon monoxide is an air pollutant produced when petrol is burned in a car engine.

Why is carbon monoxide considered to be an air pollutant?

- A It causes climate change.
- B It causes the corrosion of buildings.
- C It is a significant greenhouse gas.
- D It is poisonous.

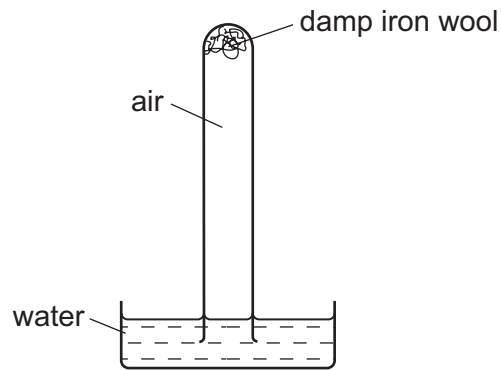
30 Metals are welded by using the heat produced by burning a gas in oxygen.



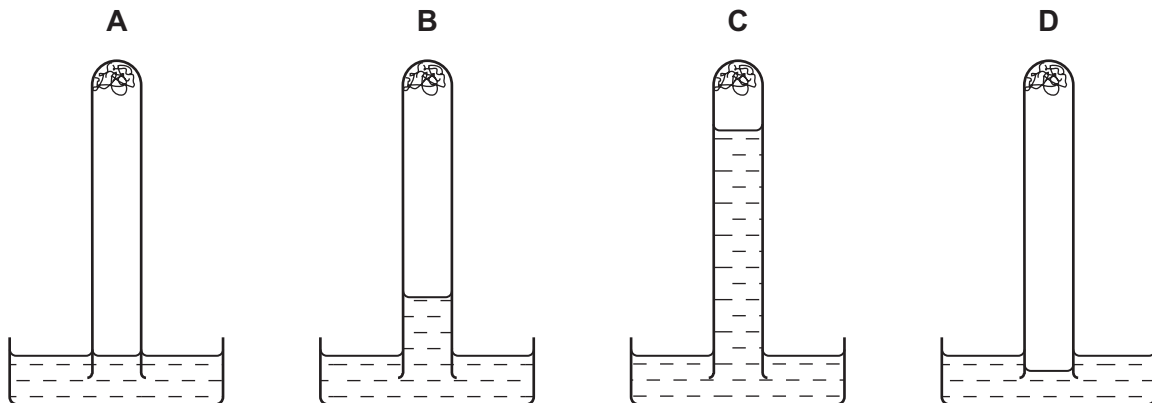
Which gas could **not** be used for this purpose?

- A ethene
 - B hydrogen
 - C helium
 - D methane
- 31 Which elements are present in NPK fertilisers?
- A nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium
 - B nitrogen, potassium, calcium
 - C sodium, phosphorus, potassium
 - D sodium, potassium, calcium

32 The apparatus shown is set up and left for a week.



Which diagram shows the level of the water at the end of the week?



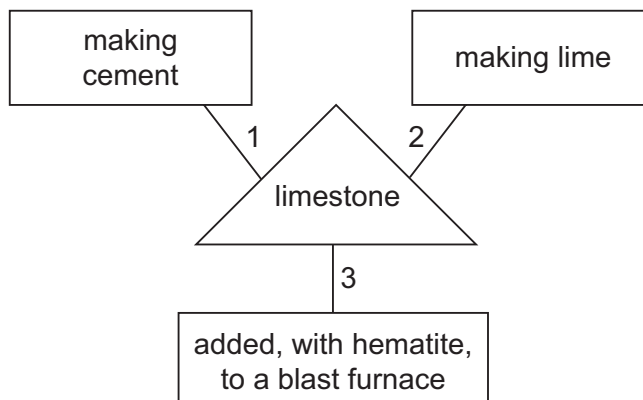
33 A farmer moves his cows into a concrete shelter for protection.

There is little access for fresh air once the door is closed.

Which gases would increase in amount in the shelter?

- A carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide
- B carbon dioxide and methane
- C carbon monoxide and oxygen
- D methane and oxygen

34 A student is asked to draw a diagram showing the uses of limestone.



Which numbered lines show a correct use of limestone?

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

35 Which formula is that of an alkene?

- A C_2H_6
- B C_3H_6
- C C_3H_8
- D C_4H_{10}

36 Which row describes the formation of a polymer?

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

37 Hydrocarbons obtained by fractional distillation of petroleum can be cracked to make useful products.

Which substance could **not** be obtained by cracking propane, $M_r 44$?

- A C_2H_4
- B C_3H_6
- C C_4H_8
- D H_2

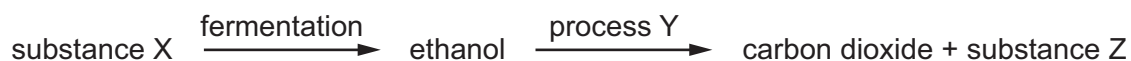
38 Ethanol can be formed by

- 1 fermentation
- 2 reaction between steam and ethene

Which of these processes uses a catalyst?

	1	2
A	✓	✓
B	✓	x
C	x	✓
D	x	x

39 The flow chart shows the preparation of ethanol and some important chemistry of ethanol.



What are X, Y and Z?

	X	Y	Z
A	ethane	combustion	yeast
B	glucose	combustion	steam
C	water	polymerisation	water
D	yeast	fermentation	glucose

40 What are the properties of a dilute solution of ethanoic acid?

	smell	appearance
A	odourless	colourless
B	odourless	red
C	pungent smell	colourless
D	pungent smell	red

BLANK PAGE

DATA SHEET
The Periodic Table of the Elements

		Group													
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII					0			
7 Li Lithium 3	9 Be Beryllium 4	1 H Hydrogen 1	11 B Boron 5	12 C Carbon 6	13 Al Aluminium 13	14 Si Silicon 14	15 P Phosphorus 15	16 S Sulfur 16	17 Cl Chlorine 17	18 Ar Argon 18	19 F Fluorine 9	20 Ne Neon 10	4 He Helium 2		
23 Na Sodium 11	24 Mg Magnesium 12	25 Mn Manganese 25	26 Fe Iron 26	27 Co Cobalt 27	28 Ni Nickel 28	29 Cu Copper 29	30 Zn Zinc 30	31 Ga Gallium 31	32 Ge Germanium 32	33 As Arsenic 33	34 Se Selenium 34	35 Br Bromine 35	36 Kr Krypton 36		
39 K Potassium 19	40 Ca Calcium 20	41 Nb Niobium 41	42 Mo Molybdenum 42	43 Tc Technetium 43	44 Ru Ruthenium 44	45 Rh Rhodium 45	46 Pd Palladium 46	47 Ag Silver 47	48 Cd Cadmium 48	49 In Indium 49	50 Sn Tin 50	51 Sb Antimony 51	52 Te Tellurium 52	53 I Iodine 53	54 Xe Xenon 54
85 Rb Rubidium 37	88 Sr Strontium 38	91 Zr Zirconium 40	93 Nb Niobium 41	96 Mo Molybdenum 42	101 Ru Ruthenium 44	103 Rh Rhodium 45	106 Pd Palladium 46	108 Ag Silver 47	112 Cd Cadmium 48	115 In Indium 49	119 Sn Tin 50	122 Sb Antimony 51	128 Te Tellurium 52	127 I Iodine 53	131 Xe Xenon 54
133 Cs Caesium 55	137 Ba Barium 56	178 Hf Hafnium 72	181 Ta Tantalum 73	184 W Tungsten 74	190 Os Osmium 76	192 Ir Iridium 77	195 Pt Platinum 78	197 Au Gold 79	201 Hg Mercury 80	204 Tl Thallium 81	207 Pb Lead 82	209 Bi Bismuth 83	210 Po Polonium 84	210 At Astatine 85	210 Rn Radon 86
226 Ra Radium 88	227 Ac Actinium 89	140 Ce Cerium 58	141 Pr Praseodymium 59	144 Nd Neodymium 60	145 Pm Promethium 61	150 Sm Samarium 62	152 Eu Europium 63	157 Gd Gadolinium 64	159 Tb Terbium 65	162 Dy Dysprosium 66	165 Ho Holmium 67	167 Er Erbium 68	169 Tm Thulium 69	173 Yb Ytterbium 70	175 Lu Lutetium 71
232 Th Thorium 90	238 U Uranium 92	91 Pa Protactinium 91	92 U Uranium 92	93 Np Neptunium 93	94 Pu Plutonium 94	95 Am Americium 95	96 Cm Curium 96	97 Bk Berkelium 97	98 Cf Californium 98	99 Es Einsteinium 99	100 Fm Fermium 100	101 Md Mendelevium 101	102 No Nobelium 102	103 Lr Lawrencium 103	

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

Key

a	X
b	

 a = relative atomic mass
 X = atomic symbol
 b = proton (atomic) number

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