UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CHEMISTRY 0620/01

Paper 1 Multiple Choice

October/November 2006

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.

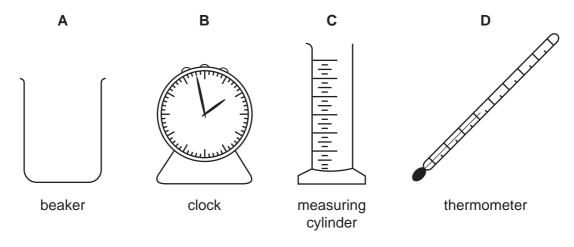
Any rough working should be done in this booklet.

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

You may use a calculator.

- 1 In which change of state do the particles become more widely separated?
 - A gas to liquid
 - B gas to solid
 - C liquid to gas
 - **D** liquid to solid
- **2** A student mixes 25 cm³ samples of dilute hydrochloric acid with different volumes of aqueous sodium hydroxide. Each time, the student measures the change in temperature.

Which piece of apparatus is **not** needed?



- 3 Which piece of apparatus should be used for the **accurate** measurement of 30.0 cm³ of a liquid?
 - A a beaker
 - B a burette
 - C a conical flask
 - **D** a measuring cylinder
- **4** 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

5 The table shows the nucleon numbers and proton numbers of some atoms.

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nucleon number	35	37	40	39	40	Cambridge.cs

How many are atoms of non-metallic elements?

- Α

6 The table shows the electronic structures of four atoms.

atom	electronic structure
W	2,1
X	2,7
Υ	2,8,4
Z	2,8,8

Which two atoms combine to form an ionic compound?

- **A** W and X
- **B** W and Y
- **C** X and Y
- **D** X and Z

7 Element X forms an acidic, covalent oxide.

Which row in the table shows how many electrons there could be in the outer shell of an atom of Χ?

	1	2	6	7
Α	✓	X	X	X
В	✓	✓	X	X
С	X	x	X	✓
D	X	X	✓	✓

Which atom has twice as many neutrons as protons?

- **A** ¹₁H

- $\mathbf{D} \quad {}^{4}_{2}\text{He}$

9 Magnesium and sulphur each form a chloride.

What could be the formulae of these chlorides?

	magnesium	sulphur
Α	Mg₂C <i>l</i>	S ₂ Cl
В	Mg ₂ C <i>l</i>	SCl_2
С	$MgC\mathit{l}_2$	S ₂ Cl
D	$MgC\mathit{l}_2$	SCl_2

10 A gas has the molecular formula NOC*l*.

Which diagram could show molecules of the pure gas NOC1?

A B

key

C

D

www.PapaCambridge.com 11 The electrolysis of concentrated aqueous sodium chloride makes three products.

Which products are shown at the correct electrodes?

	anode (+ve)	cathode (-ve)
Α	chlorine	sodium hydroxide
В	sodium hydroxide	chlorine
С	hydrogen	sodium
D	sodium	hydrogen

12 Aluminium is extracted from its oxide by electrolysis. To do so, the oxide is dissolved.

Which substance is used to dissolve aluminium oxide and where is aluminium deposited during the electrolysis?

	substance used to dissolve aluminium oxide	where aluminium is deposited
Α	cryolite	anode (+ve)
В	cryolite	cathode (-ve)
С	water	anode (+ve)
D	water	cathode (-ve)

13 Which piece of apparatus is essential to measure the speed of a reaction?

- A accurate balance
- B gas syringe
- C stopwatch
- D thermometer

P
$$H_2O(s) \rightarrow H_2O(l)$$

Q
$$CH_4(g) + 2O_2(g) \rightarrow CO_2(g) + 2H_2O(l)$$

Which of these changes are exothermic?

	Р	Q
Α	✓	✓
В	✓	X
С	X	✓
D	X	X

15 The decomposition of glucose, in aqueous solution, to form ethanol and carbon dioxide is catalysed by an enzyme in yeast.

Which change increases the rate of this decomposition?

- A add more water to the solution
- **B** cool the solution
- **C** heat the solution to boiling point
- **D** heat the solution to 30 °C

16 Which equation shows an oxidation reaction?

A
$$C + O_2 \rightarrow CO_2$$

B
$$CaCO_3 \rightarrow CaO + CO_2$$

$$\mathbf{C} \quad 2H_2O_2 \rightarrow 2H_2O + O_2$$

D
$$N_2O_4 \rightarrow 2NO_2$$

17 Acids react with bases, carbonates and metals.

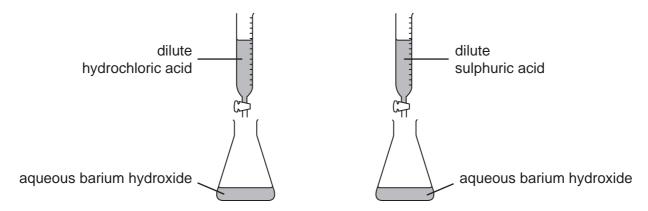
Which of these reactions produce a gas?

	reaction of acid with a		
	base carbonate metal		metal
Α	√	√	✓
В	✓	x	x
С	x	✓	✓
D	x	✓	x

- **18** Which properties does an acid have?
 - 1 reacts with ammonium sulphate to form ammonia
 - 2 turns red litmus blue

	1	2
Α	✓	✓
В	✓	X
С	×	✓
D	X	X

19 The diagrams show two experiments, one to make barium chloride and the other to make barium sulphate.

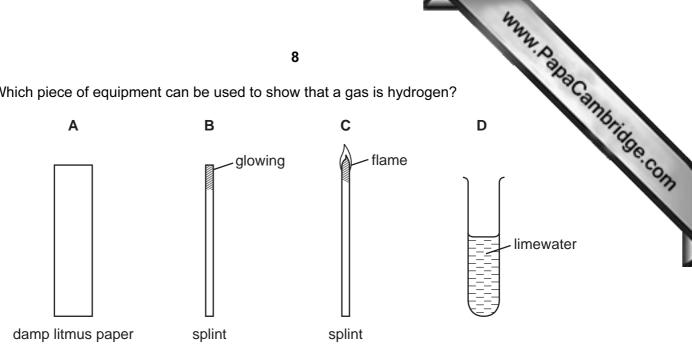


In each experiment, the acid is run into the conical flask until the resulting liquid has pH7.

What are the next steps to obtain samples of the solid salts?

	barium chloride	barium sulphate
Α	crystallisation	crystallisation
В	crystallisation	filtration
С	filtration	crystallisation
D	filtration	filtration

20 Which piece of equipment can be used to show that a gas is hydrogen?



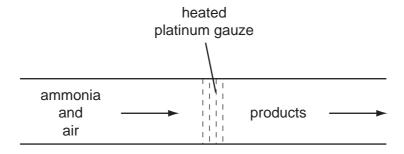
21 The statements are about metals and their oxides.

Metals ... X... electrons to form ions. The oxides of metals are ... Y....

Which words correctly complete the statements?

	Х	Υ
Α	gain	acidic
В	gain	basic
С	lose	acidic
D	lose	basic

22 The diagram shows one stage in the manufacture of nitric acid from ammonia.

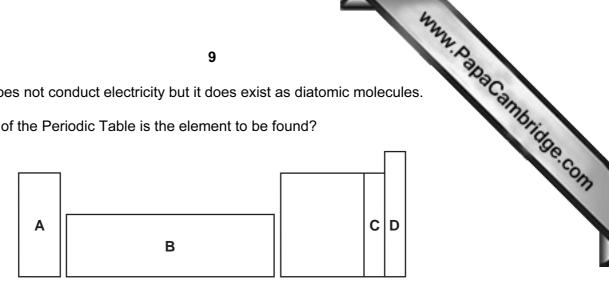


What could be the use of the platinum gauze in this process?

- as a base Α
- В as a catalyst
- C as a filter
- D as a fuel

23 An element does not conduct electricity but it does exist as diatomic molecules.

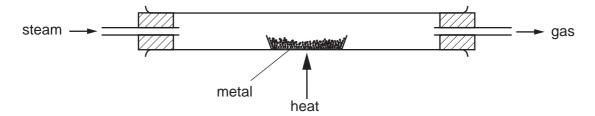
In which area of the Periodic Table is the element to be found?



24 Which properties of helium explain its use in filling balloons?

	low density	its unreactivity
Α	✓	✓
В	✓	X
С	x	✓
D	×	X

25 The diagram shows apparatus used to test the reactivity of calcium, copper and magnesium with steam.



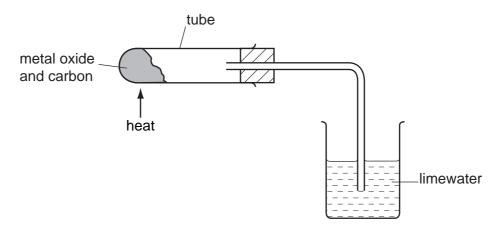
Which metals react with steam to form hydrogen?

	calcium	copper	magnesium
Α	✓	✓	X
В	✓	x	✓
С	X	✓	x
D	X	X	✓

26 Which types of steel are used in chemical plants and machinery?

	chemical plant	machinery
_		
Α	mild steel	mild steel
В	mild steel	stainless steel
С	stainless steel	mild steel
D	stainless steel	stainless steel

27 In separate experiments, mixtures of CuO/C and of MgO/C are strongly heated in the apparatus shown.



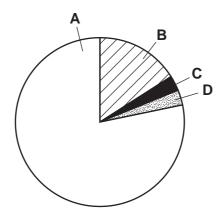
What happens to the limewater in these experiments?

	CuO/C	MgO/C
Α	goes cloudy	goes cloudy
В	goes cloudy	stays clear
С	stays clear	goes cloudy
D	stays clear	stays clear

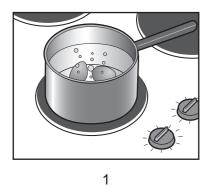
- 28 Which raw materials are used in the manufacture of iron?
 - A bauxite and lime
 - **B** bauxite and limestone
 - C hematite and lime
 - **D** hematite and limestone

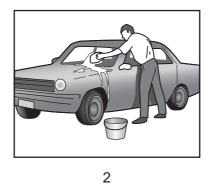
29 The diagram represents the composition of dry air.

Which part shows the percentage of nitrogen in the air?



30 The diagram shows some uses of water in the home.







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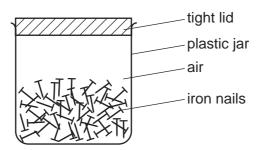
For which of these uses is it important for the water to have been purified?

- A 1 only
- B 2 only
- C 3 only
- **D** 1, 2 and 3
- **31** The listed pollutants are sometimes found in car exhaust fumes.
 - 1 carbon monoxide
 - 2 nitrogen oxides
 - 3 sulphur dioxide

Which of these pollutants are products of the combustion of the fuel?

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

www.PapaCambridge.com **32** A shopkeeper stores iron nails in an airtight container, as shown in the diagram.



The nails begin to rust after a few days.

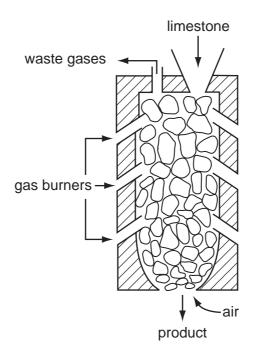
How can the rusting of the nails be prevented?

- Α leave the lid off
- В put a drying agent in the jar
- C put the jar in a warm place
- seal the jar in a bag D
- 33 Two uses of oxygen are
 - 1 burning acetylene in welding,
 - helping the breathing of hospital patients.

Which of these uses form carbon dioxide?

	use 1	use 2
Α	✓	✓
В	✓	X
С	x	✓
D	X	X

34 The diagram shows a kiln used to heat limestone.



What is the product and what waste gas is formed?

	product	waste gas
Α	lime	carbon monoxide
В	lime	carbon dioxide
С	slaked lime	carbon monoxide
D	slaked lime	carbon dioxide

35 The structures of three compounds are shown.

$$CH_{3}$$
— CH — CH_{2} — CH_{3} CH_{3} — CH_{2} — CH = CH_{2} CH_{3} — CH_{2} — CH_{2} — CH_{2} — CH_{3} — CH_{2} — CH_{3} — CH_{2} — CH_{3} — CH_{2} — CH_{3} — CH_{3} — CH_{2} — CH_{3} —

What are X, Y and Z?

	X	Υ	Z
Α	alkane	alkene	alcohol
В	alkane	alkene	carboxylic acid
С	alkene	alkane	alcohol
D	alkene	alkane	carboxylic acid

www.PapaCambridge.com 36 How many oxygen atoms and double bonds are there in one molecule of ethanoic according to the state of the

	number of oxygen atoms	number of double bonds
Α	1	0
В	1	1
С	2	0
D	2	1

37 Compounds R and S occur naturally.

R is C_6H_{14} and S is $C_6H_{12}O_{6.}$

Which of the terms hydrocarbon and occurs in crude oil describe R and S?

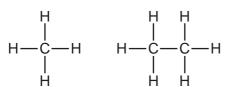
	hydrocarbon	occurs in crude oil
Α	R only	R only
В	R only	S only
С	S only	R only
D	S only	S only

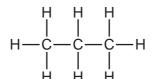
38 The diagram shows an ethane molecule.

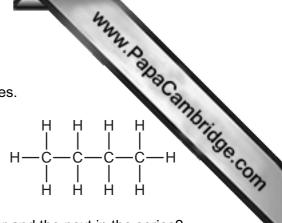
Which compound has chemical properties similar to those of ethane?

$$H$$
 $C = C$ H

39 The diagram shows the first four members of a homologous series.







What is the difference in molecular formula between one member and the next in the series?

- A CH
- B CH₂
- C CH₃
- D CH₄

40 The diagram shows part of a polymer.

Which compound is used as the monomer?

- $\textbf{A} \quad C_2H_4$
- \mathbf{B} C_2H_6
- $C C_6H_{12}$
- $D C_6H_{14}$

The Periodic Table of the Elements DATA SHEET

								Gro	Group								
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							1 H Hydrogen										4 He Helium
7 Lithium	9 Be							1				11 Boron	12 Carbon	14 X Nitrogen	16 Oxygen	19 T Fluorine	20 Neon 10
Na Sodium	Mg Magnesium											27 A 1 Aluminium 13	28 Silicon	31 P Phosphorus 15	32 S Sulphur 16	35.5 C1 Chlorine	40 Ar Argon
39 K	40 Ca calcium	Scandium	48 T Titanium	51 Vanadium 23	Cr Chromium 24	Mn Manganese	56 Fe Iron 26	Cobalt 27	59 Nickel	64 Copper	65 Zn Zinc 30	70 Ga Gallium 31	73 Ge Germanium 32	75 AS Arsenic 33	Selenium	80 Br Bromine 35	84 Kr Krypton 36
Rubidium 37	Strontium	89 × <	2r Zirconium 40	Nobium 41	96 Mo Molybdenum 42	Tc Technetium 43	101 Ru Ruthenium 44	103 Rh Rhodium 45	106 Pd Palladium	108 Ag Silver 47	Cadmium Cad Cadmium 48	115 In Indium	3n Sn Tin 50	122 Sb Antimony 51	128 Te Tellurium	127 I lodine	Xe Xenon 54
Caesium 55	137 Ba Barium 56	139 La Lanthanum 57 *	178 Hf Hafnium * 72	181 Ta Tantalum	184 W Tungsten 74	186 Re Rhenium 75	190 Os Osmium 76	192 Ir Iridium	195 Pt Platinum 78	197 Au Gold	201 Hg Mercury 80	204 T 1 Thallium	207 Pb Lead	209 B i Bismuth	Po Polonium 84	At Astatine 85	Radon 86
Fr Francium 87	226 Ra Radium	Actinium t	. 1														
*58-71 190-103	*58-71 Lanthanoid series 190-103 Actinoid series	d series series	ı	140 Ce Cerium	141 Pr Praseodymium	144 Nd Neodymium	Pm Promethium	150 Sm Samarium	152 Eu Europium	157 Gd Gadolinium	159 Tb Terbium	162 Dy Dysprosium	165 Ho Holmium	167 Er Erbium	169 Tm Thulium	173 Yb Ytterbium	175 Lu Lutetium

- 60															
gorios	140	141	144		150	152	157	159	162	165	167	169	173	175	
Series	లి	ቯ	N	Pm	Sm	Ē	g	ТР	۵	운	ш	T	Υb	3	
2010	Cerium 58	Praseodymium 59	Neodymium 60	Promethium 61	Samarium 62	Europium 63	Gadolinium 64	Terbium 65	Dysprosium 66	Holmium 67	Erbium 68	Thulium 69	Ytterbium 70	Lutetium 71	
relative atomic mass	232		238												
atomic symbol	Ļ	Pa	¬	S N	Pu	Am	Cm	BK	ర	Es	Fm	Md	٧	ئ	4
proton (atomic) number	Thorium 90	Protactinium 91	Uranium 92	Neptunium 93	Plutonium 94	Americium 95	Curium 96	Berkelium 97	Californium 98	Einsteinium 99	Fermium 100	Mendelevium 101	Nobelium 102	Lawrencium 103	lendelevium Nobelium Lawrencium 102 103
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	lhe v	The volume of one mole of any gas is 24 dm3 at room temperature and pressure (r.t.p.).	one mole	ot any ga	ıs is 24 dn	ກ³ at roor	n tempera	ature and	pressure	(r.t.p.).					0
														0	
													7	16	-
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Key

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