

Cambridge IGCSE[™]

CHEMISTRY 0620/23

Paper 2 Multiple Choice (Extended)

May/June 2020

45 minutes

You must answer on the multiple choice answer sheet.

You will need: Multiple choice answer sheet

Soft clean eraser

Soft pencil (type B or HB is recommended)

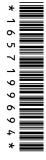
INSTRUCTIONS

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 multiple choice answer sheet.
- Follow the instructions on the multiple choice answer sheet.
- Write in soft pencil.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number on the multiple choice answer sheet in the spaces provided unless this has been done for you.
- Do not use correction fluid.
- Do not write on any bar codes.
- You may use a calculator.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 40.
- Each correct answer will score one mark. A mark will not be deducted for a wrong answer.
- Any rough working should be done on this question paper.
- The Periodic Table is printed in the question paper.

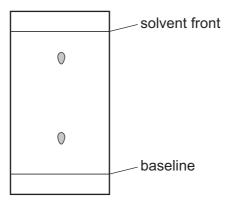


1 A mixture of ice and water is left to stand and the ice melts.

Which row describes what happens as the ice is melting?

	temperature of mixture	energy changes
Α	increases	average kinetic energy of particles increases
В	increases	energy is used to overcome attractive forces
С	stays the same	average kinetic energy of particles increases
D	stays the same	energy is used to overcome attractive forces

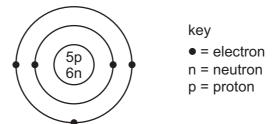
- 2 Which piece of apparatus is used to measure 13.7 cm³ of dilute hydrochloric acid?
 - A balance
 - **B** burette
 - C conical flask
 - **D** pipette
- **3** Chromatography is carried out on a mixture of three substances. The chromatogram is sprayed with a locating agent. The result is shown.



What are possible reasons why the chromatogram shows only two spots?

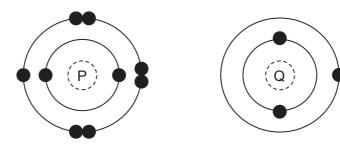
- 1 One of the substances in the mixture is insoluble in the solvent.
- The locating agent did not react with one of the substances in the mixture.
- 3 Two of the substances in the mixture have the same R_f values.
- 4 The R_f value of one of the substances is too small.
- **A** 1 and 2 **B** 1 and 4 **C** 2 and 3 **D** 3 and 4

4 The structure of an atom of element X is shown.



What is element X?

- **A** boron
- **B** carbon
- C sodium
- **D** sulfur
- **5** The electronic structures of two atoms, P and Q, are shown.



P and Q combine together to form a compound.

What is the type of bonding in the compound and what is the formula of the compound?

type of bonding		formula		
A ionic		PQ		
В	ionic	PQ_2		
С	covalent	PQ ₂		
D	covalent	PQ		

6 Caesium is a metal in Group I of the Periodic Table.

Which description of the bonding in caesium is correct?

- A electrostatic attraction between oppositely charged ions
- **B** electrostatic attraction between positive metal ions and mobile electrons
- **C** neighbouring metal atoms sharing pairs of electrons
- **D** strong attractive forces between atoms

- 7 Why does magnesium oxide, MgO, have a very high melting point?
 - A There is a very strong double bond between magnesium and oxygen.
 - **B** There is a very strong attractive force between the magnesium oxide molecules.
 - **C** The oxide ions are strongly attracted to positive ions.
 - **D** The magnesium ions are strongly attracted to a sea of electrons.
- 8 Aluminium metal reacts with iron(III) oxide to form aluminium oxide and iron.

Which chemical equation for the reaction between aluminium and iron(III) oxide is correct?

A FeO + A
$$l \rightarrow$$
 A l O + Fe

B Fe₂O + 2A
$$l \rightarrow Al_2O$$
 + 2Fe

C Fe₂O₃ + A
$$l \rightarrow Al_2O_3$$
 + Fe

D Fe₂O₃ + 2A
$$l \rightarrow Al_2O_3$$
 + 2Fe

9 The Haber process is a reversible reaction.

$$N_2(g) + 3H_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2NH_3(g)$$

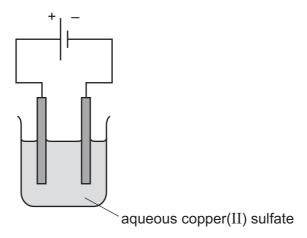
The reaction has a 30% yield of ammonia.

Which volume of ammonia gas, NH₃, measured at room temperature and pressure, is obtained by reacting 0.75 moles of hydrogen with excess nitrogen?

10 Which row describes the reactions during the electrolysis of dilute aqueous sodium chloride?

	anode (+) reaction	cathode (–) reaction		
Α	$H_2 \rightarrow 2H^+ + 2e^-$	$2H_2O + O_2 + 4e^- \rightarrow 4OH^-$		
В	$2H^{+} + 2e^{-} \rightarrow H_{2}$	$4OH^- \rightarrow 2H_2O + O_2 + 4e^-$		
С	$2H_2O + O_2 + 4e^- \rightarrow 4OH^-$	$H_2 \rightarrow 2H^+ + 2e^-$		
D	$4OH^- \rightarrow 2H_2O + O_2 + 4e^-$	$2H^{+} + 2e^{-} \rightarrow H_{2}$		

11 The electrolysis of aqueous copper(II) sulfate, using inert electrodes, is shown.



Which statement about a reaction at an electrode is correct?

- **A** Copper ions gain electrons at the negative electrode.
- **B** Copper ions gain electrons at the positive electrode.
- **C** Hydrogen ions gain electrons at the negative electrode.
- **D** Hydrogen ions gain electrons at the positive electrode.
- **12** Ethene gas, C₂H₄, is completely burned in excess oxygen to form carbon dioxide and water.

The equation for this exothermic reaction is shown.

$$C_2H_4 + 3O_2 \rightarrow 2CO_2 + 2H_2O$$

The table shows the bond energies involved in the reaction.

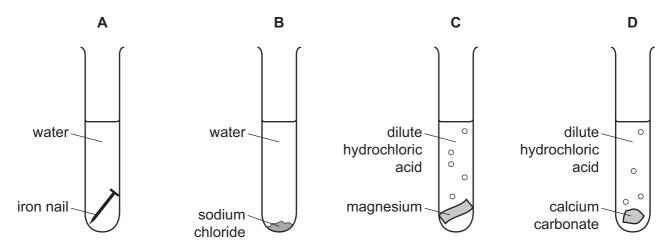
bond	bond energy (kJ/mol)		
C=C	614		
C–H	413		
O=O	495		
C=O	799		
O–H	467		

What is the total energy change in this reaction?

- **A** -954 kJ/mol
- **B** -1010 kJ/mol
- C -1313 kJ/mol
- **D** -1369 kJ/mol

- 13 Which statements about hydrogen fuel cells are correct?
 - 1 Water is formed as the only waste product.
 - 2 Both water and carbon dioxide are formed as waste products.
 - 3 The overall reaction is $\, 2H_2 \, + \, O_2 \, \rightarrow \, 2H_2O.$
 - 4 The overall reaction is endothermic.

 - **A** 1 and 3 **B** 1 and 4 **C** 2 and 3 **D** 2 and 4
- 14 In which tube is a physical change taking place?



15 A chemical reaction occurs when the reacting particles collide.

Which reaction conditions would produce the greatest rate of particle collisions?

	concentration of acid	reaction temperature		
Α	decrease	decrease		
В	no change	increase		
С	increase	increase		
D	increase	no change		

16 At room temperature, the conversion of nitrogen dioxide, NO_2 , into dinitrogen tetroxide, N_2O_4 , is reversible.

$$2NO_2(g) \rightleftharpoons N_2O_4(g)$$

brown colourless
gas gas

The forward reaction is exothermic.

Which changes cause the equilibrium to shift to the left?

	pressure	temperature
Α	decrease	decrease
В	decrease	increase
С	increase	decrease
D	increase	increase

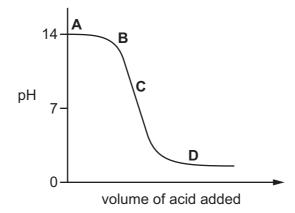
17 The equation for the reaction between zinc and aqueous copper(II) sulfate is shown.

$$Zn + CuSO_4 \rightarrow ZnSO_4 + Cu$$

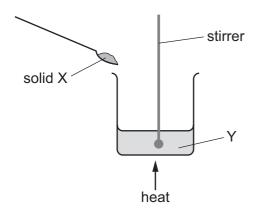
Which statement is correct?

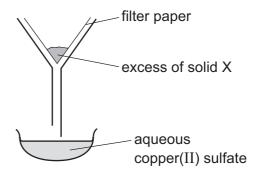
- A The oxidation state of the oxidising agent has changed from 0 to +2.
- **B** The oxidation state of the reducing agent has changed from 0 to +2.
- **C** The oxidation state of the reducing agent has changed from +2 to 0.
- **D** This is not a redox reaction. The solution changes from colourless to blue.
- 18 The graph shows how the pH of a solution changes as an acid is added to an alkali.

Which letter represents the area of the graph where both acid and salt are present?



- 19 Which statement describes a weak acid?
 - **A** It is a proton acceptor and is fully ionised in aqueous solution.
 - **B** It is a proton acceptor and is partially ionised in aqueous solution.
 - **C** It is a proton donor and is fully ionised in aqueous solution.
 - **D** It is a proton donor and is partially ionised in aqueous solution.
- **20** The apparatus shown is used to prepare aqueous copper(II) sulfate.





What are X and Y?

	Х	Y		
Α	copper	aqueous iron(II) sulfate		
В	copper(II) chloride	dilute sulfuric acid		
С	copper(II) oxide	dilute sulfuric acid		
D	sulfur	aqueous copper(II) chloride		

21 Which two compounds would react together to form the insoluble salt lead(II) chloride?

	compound	solubility in water		
1	lead(II) nitrate	yes		
2	lead(II) sulfate	no		
3	silver chloride	no		
4	sodium chloride	yes		

A 1 and 3

B 1 and 4

C 2 and 3

D 2 and 4

22 The elements in Group I include lithium, sodium and potassium.

Which statements about these elements are correct?

- 1 Sodium is denser than lithium.
- 2 Lithium has a lower melting point than potassium.
- 3 Potassium is a relatively soft metal.
- 4 Sodium is less reactive than lithium but more reactive than potassium.
- **A** 1 and 2
- **B** 1 and 3
- **C** 2 and 4
- **D** 3 and 4

23 The properties of the element titanium, Ti, can be predicted from its position in the Periodic Table.

Which row identifies the properties of titanium?

	can be used as a catalyst	conducts electricity when solid	has low density	forms coloured compounds
Α	✓	✓	✓	X
В	✓	✓	×	✓
С	✓	×	✓	✓
D	X	✓	✓	✓

- **24** Which statement about the noble gases is correct?
 - **A** Argon is used in light bulbs and balloons.
 - **B** Helium reacts with oxygen in the air.
 - **C** They all have full outer electron shells.
 - **D** They are all diatomic molecules.
- 25 Which property is shown by all metals?
 - **A** They are extracted from their ores by heating with carbon.
 - **B** They conduct electricity.
 - C They form acidic oxides.
 - **D** They react with hydrochloric acid to form hydrogen.

26 A salt is heated strongly. The only products are a white solid and a colourless gas.

What is the salt?

- A copper(II) carbonate
- **B** potassium carbonate
- **C** calcium nitrate
- **D** sodium nitrate
- 27 Molten iron from the blast furnace contains impurities.

The process of turning the impure iron into steel involves blowing oxygen into the molten iron and adding calcium oxide.

What are the reasons for blowing in oxygen and adding calcium oxide?

	blowing in oxygen	adding calcium oxide
Α	carbon is removed by reacting with oxygen	reacts with acidic impurities making slag
В	carbon is removed by reacting with oxygen	reacts with slag and so removes it
С	iron reacts with the oxygen	reacts with acidic impurities making slag
D	iron reacts with the oxygen	reacts with slag and so removes it

28 P, Q, R and S are four metals.

P displaces Q from a solution of its sulfate.

Q reacts with hydrochloric acid and can be extracted from its ore using carbon.

R does not react with hydrochloric acid.

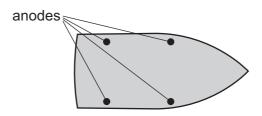
The carbonate of S does not decompose when heated strongly.

What is the order of reactivity of the metals, starting with the most reactive?

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

29	Wh	ich subst	ances can be used to detect the presence of water?						
		1	cobalt(II) chloride						
		2	copper(II	copper(II) sulfate					
		3	litmus						
		4	methyl or	ange					
	A	1 and 2	В	1 and 3	С	2 and 4	D	3 and 4	
30	Wh	ich proce	esses incre	ease the amoun	nt of ca	rbon dioxide in	the a	tmosphere?	
		1	burning e	thanol					
		2	farming c	attle					
		3	growing t	rees					
	A	1, 2 and	13 B	1 and 2 only	С	1 and 3 only	D	2 and 3 only	
31	Нус	drogen aı	nd nitroger	n react to form a	ammor	nia in the Habe	r proc	ess.	
				N	l ₂ + 31	$H_2 \rightleftharpoons 2NH_3$			
	The	e forward	reaction is	s exothermic.					
	Wh	ich state	ments abo	ut the process	are cor	rect?			
		1	Nitrogen	is obtained fron	n the a	ir.			
		2	Increasin	g the temperatu	ure of t	he reaction inc	rease	s the yield of ammonia.	
		3	Increasin	g the reaction p	oressur	e increases the	e yield	d of ammonia.	
		4	Vanadiun	$n(\mathrm{V})$ oxide is us	sed as	a catalyst.			
	A	1 and 2	В	1 and 3	С	2 and 3	D	3 and 4	

32 The diagram shows the positions of sacrificial anodes on the steel hull of a yacht.



Which metal is used to make the anodes?

- A calcium
- copper В
- sodium C
- D zinc

33 A student suggests three uses of calcium carbonate (limestone).

- 1 manufacture of cement
- 2 manufacture of iron
- treating alkaline soils

Which suggestions are correct?

1 and 2 only

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

34 Which reaction in the Contact process is catalysed by vanadium(V) oxide?

A
$$S(s) + O_2(g) \rightarrow SO_2(g)$$

B
$$2SO_2(g) + O_2(g) \rightarrow 2SO_3(g)$$

C
$$SO_3(g) + H_2SO_4(I) \rightarrow H_2S_2O_7(I)$$

D
$$H_2S_2O_7(I) + H_2O(I) \rightarrow 2H_2SO_4(I)$$

35 Ethanol is produced by:

- the catalytic addition of steam to ethene
- 2 fermentation.

Which statement is correct?

- Both processes require similar amounts of energy.
- В Both processes use a catalyst.
- C Process 1 uses a renewable resource.
- Process 2 produces the purest ethanol.

- 36 Which statement about a homologous series is correct?
 - A All members have the same general formula.
 - **B** All members have the same molecular formula.
 - **C** All members have similar physical properties.
 - **D** Members show a trend in their chemical properties.
- **37** Increasing the number of atoms in one molecule of a hydrocarbon increases the amount of energy released when it burns.

What is the correct order?

	less energy released		more energy released
Α	ethene	ethane	methane
В	ethene	methane	ethane
С	methane	ethane	ethene
D	methane	ethene	ethane

38 A small quantity of a solid chemical is added to a large excess of aqueous ethanoic acid.

No bubbles of gas are seen and the solid dissolves to give a colourless solution.

What was the solid chemical?

- A calcium hydroxide
- B copper(II) oxide
- **C** magnesium
- **D** sodium carbonate
- **39** Alkanes undergo substitution reactions with chlorine in the presence of ultraviolet light.

Which equation shows a reaction of this type?

$$A \quad C_3H_6 + Cl_2 \rightarrow C_3H_6Cl_2$$

$$\mathbf{B} \quad \mathsf{C}_3\mathsf{H}_8 \,+\, \mathsf{C} \mathit{l}_2 \,\rightarrow\, \mathsf{C}_3\mathsf{H}_6\mathsf{C} \mathit{l}_2 \,+\, \mathsf{H}_2$$

$$\mathbf{C}$$
 $C_3H_8 + 2Cl_2 \rightarrow C_3H_6Cl_2 + 2HCl$

D
$$C_3H_6 + Cl_2 \rightarrow C_3H_5Cl + HCl$$

- **40** Which statement about carbohydrates and proteins is correct?
 - **A** Carbohydrates and proteins are constituents of food.
 - **B** Carbohydrates and proteins are natural polymers used to make larger molecules called monomers.
 - **C** Carbohydrates and proteins are synthetic polymers.
 - **D** Carbohydrates and proteins cause pollution as they are non-biodegradable.

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The Periodic Table of Elements

	=	2 T	helium	4	10	Ne	neon 20	18	Ā	argon 40	36	궃	krypton 84	54	Xe	xenon 131	98	牊	radon			
	₹				6	ட	fluorine 19	17	Cl	chlorine 35.5	35	ğ	bromine 80	53	Н	iodine 127	85	Ą	astatine -			
	>				80	0	oxygen 16	16	S	sulfur 32	34	Se	selenium 79	52	Те	tellurium 128	84	Ъ	polonium –	116	_	livermorium –
	>				7	z	nitrogen 14	15	Ф	phosphorus 31	33	As	arsenic 75	51	Sp	antimony 122	83	<u>B</u>	bismuth 209			
	≥				9	ပ	carbon 12	14	S	silicon 28	32	Ge	germanium 73	20	Sn	tin 119	82	Pb	lead 207	114	Εl	flerovium -
	≡				5	Ω	boron 11	13	Αl	aluminium 27	31	Ga	gallium 70	49	I	indium 115	84	lΤ	thallium 204			
											30	Zn	zinc 65	48	ည	cadmium 112	80	Нg	mercury 201	112	S	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	귙	platinum 195	110	Ds	darmstadtium -
ั้											27	ပိ	cobalt 59	45	格	rhodium 103	77	ľ	iridium 192	109	Μţ	meitnerium -
		- 1	hydrogen	-							26	Fe	iron 56	4	Ru	ruthenium 101	9/	Os	osmium 190	108	Hs	hassium -
								1			25	Mn	manganese 55	43	ည	technetium -	75	Re	rhenium 186	107	Bh	bohrium —
					_	loqi	ass				24	ပ်	chromium 52	42	Mo	molybdenum 96	74	≥	tungsten 184	106	Sg	seaborgium -
			X	Ney	atomic number	atomic symbo	name relative atomic mass				23	>	vanadium 51	41	g	niobium 93	73	<u>a</u>	tantalum 181	105	В	dubnium —
						atc	rel				22	j	titanium 48	40	Zr	zirconium 91	72	Ξ	hafnium 178	104	弘	rutherfordium —
				ı							21	လွ	scandium 45	39				lanthanoids		89–103	actinoids	
	=				4	Be	beryllium 9	12	Mg	magnesium 24	20	Ca	calcium 40	38	ഗ്	strontium 88	26	Ba	barium 137	88	Ra	radium -
	_				က	=	lithium 7	11	Na	sodium 23	19	×	potassium 39	37	S S	rubidium 85	22	S	caesium 133	87	Ъ,	francium -

71 Lu	lutetium 175	103	ב	lawrencium	ı
V ₀				_	ı
mL Tm	thulium 169	101	Md	mendelevium	ı
₈₈ <u>п</u>	erbium 167	100	Fm	ferminm	I
67 H0	holmium 165	66	Es	einsteinium	I
% O	dysprosium 163	86	ర్	californium	I
65 Tb	terbium 159	97	益	berkelium	I
64 Gd	gadolinium 157	96	CB	curium	I
e3 Eu	europium 152	92	Am	americium	I
Sm	samarium 150	94	Pu	plutonium	I
Pm	promethium	93	ď	neptunium	ı
9 P X	neodymium 144	92	\supset	uranium	238
59 Pr	praseodymium 141	91	Ра	protactinium	231
Ce Oe	cerium 140	06	드	thorium	232
57 La	lanthanum 139	89	Ac	actinium	I

lanthanoids

actinoids

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