

Cambridge IGCSE[™]

CHEMISTRY 0620/11

Paper 1 Multiple Choice (Core)

October/November 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)

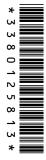
INSTRUCTIONS

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.



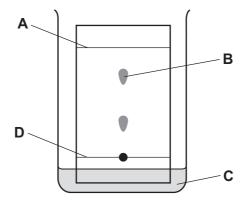
1 'The movement of a substance **very slowly** from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration.'

Which process is being described?

- A a liquid being frozen
- B a solid melting
- C a substance diffusing through a liquid
- **D** a substance diffusing through the air
- **2** What happens to the average speed of gas particles when pressure and temperature are increased?

	average speed of particles							
	pressure increases temperature increases							
Α	faster	faster						
В	unchanged	slower						
С	slower	faster						
D	unchanged faster							

- 3 Which piece of apparatus can only measure a single fixed volume?
 - A 250 cm³ beaker
 - **B** 50 cm³ burette
 - **C** 100 cm³ measuring cylinder
 - **D** 25 cm³ pipette
- 4 In the chromatography experiment shown, which label represents the solvent front?



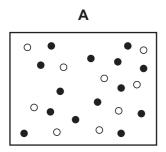
- **5** Which substances can be separated by filtration?
 - A insoluble liquid and water
 - **B** insoluble solid and water
 - **C** solution of soluble liquid in water
 - **D** solution of soluble solid in water
- **6** An atom of element R contains 15 protons, 16 neutrons and 15 electrons.

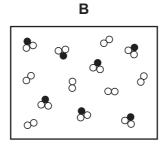
What is R?

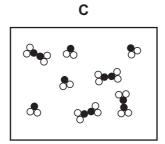
- **A** gallium
- **B** phosphorus
- C sulfur
- **D** zinc
- 7 Which row describes the properties of potassium iodide, KI?

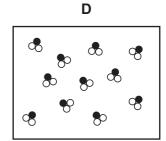
	type of bonding	boiling point	solid conducts electricity	aqueous solution conducts electricity		
Α	covalent	low	no	no		
В	covalent	high	no	yes		
С	ionic	high	yes	yes		
D	ionic	high	no	yes		

8 Which diagram represents a mixture of compounds?









9 Rubidium is in Group I of the Periodic Table and bromine is in Group VII.

Rubidium reacts with bromine to form an ionic compound.

Which row shows the electron change taking place for rubidium and the correct formula of the rubidium ion?

	electron change	formula of ion formed
Α	electron gained	Rb⁺
В	electron gained	Rb⁻
С	electron lost	$Rb^{\scriptscriptstyle{+}}$
D	electron lost	Rb⁻

10 Which statement explains why graphite is used as a lubricant?

- A All bonds between the atoms are weak.
- **B** It conducts electricity.
- **C** It has a low melting point.
- **D** Layers in the structure can slide over each other.

11 The equation for burning propane in air is shown.

$$C_3H_8(g) + xO_2(g) \rightarrow 3CO_2(g) + yH_2O(g)$$

Which values of x and y balance the equation?

	х	у
Α	3	4
В	4	8
С	5	4
D	10	8

12 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

13 Concentrated aqueous sodium chloride is electrolysed using platinum electrodes.

What is the major product formed at each electrode?

	anode	cathode
Α	chlorine	hydrogen
В	chlorine	sodium
С	oxygen	hydrogen
D	oxygen	sodium

- 14 Three substances are listed.
 - 1 copper
 - 2 dilute sulfuric acid
 - 3 solid lead(II) bromide

Which substances conduct electricity?

- **A** 1, 2 and 3 **B** 1 and 2 only **C** 1 and 3 only **D** 2 and 3 only
- 15 Sodium nitrate is added to water in a beaker and stirred until it dissolves.

At the end of the experiment, the beaker feels cold.

Which row describes the reaction?

	temperature of solution	type of reaction
Α	decreases	endothermic
В	decreases	exothermic
С	increases	endothermic
D	increases	exothermic

- **16** Which substance does **not** require oxygen in order to produce energy?
 - **A** coal
 - **B** hydrogen
 - C natural gas
 - **D** 235U

- 17 Which process involves a physical change?
 - A heating calcium carbonate
 - **B** burning wood
 - **C** melting an ice cube
 - D mixing an acid and a base
- **18** A sign displayed in a flour mill is shown.

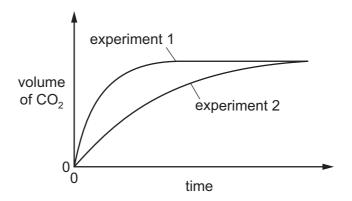


Which statement explains why there is a danger of explosion in a flour mill?

- A Flour burns very quickly because it is a fine powder.
- **B** Flour is a catalyst for combustion.
- **C** Flour mills get hot and speed up the rate of combustion.
- **D** The combustion of flour is exothermic.

19 The graph shows the results of two experiments investigating the rate of reaction between excess calcium carbonate and dilute hydrochloric acid.

In each experiment the volume of carbon dioxide produced is measured at fixed time intervals.



Which statement describes the difference in conditions between experiments 1 and 2?

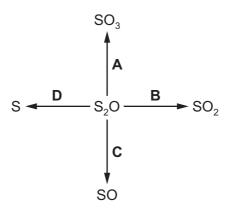
- A In experiment 2 a higher concentration of dilute hydrochloric acid is used.
- **B** In experiment 2 a higher temperature is used.
- **C** In experiment 2 the mass of calcium carbonate is greater.
- **D** In experiment 2 the particle size of calcium carbonate is greater.
- **20** When pink crystals of cobalt(II) chloride are heated, steam is given off and the colour of the solid changes to blue.

$$CoCl_2 \cdot 6H_2O \rightleftharpoons CoCl_2 + 6H_2O$$

What happens when water is added to the blue solid?

	colour	temperature
Α	changes to pink	decreases
В	changes to pink	increases
С	remains blue	decreases
D	remains blue	increases

21 In which change is the sulfur, S, in sulfur(I) oxide, S₂O, reduced?



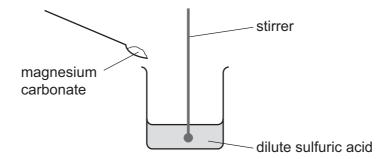
- 22 What is a characteristic of acids?
 - A Acids turn methyl orange indicator yellow.
 - **B** Acids have a high pH value.
 - **C** Acids react with ammonium salts to give ammonia gas.
 - **D** Acids react with carbonates to produce salts.
- 23 Four different groups of oxides are shown.
 - 1 MgO FeO CuO
 - 2 CaO SO₂ TiO₂
 - 3 PbO CaO Cl₂O
 - 4 NO₂ Br₂O P₂O₅

Which statement about these oxides is correct?

- **A** 1, 2 and 3 contain basic oxides only.
- **B** 2, 3 and 4 contain basic oxides only.
- C 1 contains basic oxides only and 4 contains acidic oxides only.
- **D** 1 contains acidic oxides only and 4 contains basic oxides only.

24 A student carries out an experiment to prepare pure magnesium sulfate crystals.

The diagram shows the first stage of the preparation.



He adds magnesium carbonate until no more reacts.

Which process should he use for the next stage?

- A crystallisation
- **B** evaporation
- **C** filtration
- **D** neutralisation
- 25 Which ion produces a green precipitate when aqueous sodium hydroxide is added?
 - A Cu²⁺
- B Fe²
- C Fe³
- **D** Zn²⁺

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

Which element is a gas that displaces iodine from sodium iodide?

	В												
		_											
												С	D
Α													

27 A flammable gas needs to be removed from a tank at an industrial plant.

For safety reasons, an inert gas is used.

Which gas is suitable?

- **A** argon
- **B** hydrogen
- C methane
- **D** oxygen
- **28** A substance, X, has the following properties.
 - 1 It has a high melting point.
 - 2 It conducts electricity in the solid and liquid states.
 - 3 It is malleable.
 - 4 It has a high density.

What is X?

- A a ceramic
- **B** copper
- **C** graphite
- D sodium chloride

29	Α	reactivity	series	is	shown
	, ,	100001111		10	

sodium

calcium

magnesium

carbon

zinc

iron

hydrogen

copper

Which statement is correct?

- **A** All the metals above carbon are extracted by electrolysis.
- **B** Iron can only be extracted by electrolysis.
- **C** Calcium can be extracted by heating calcium oxide with carbon.
- **D** Copper can only be extracted by passing hydrogen over heated copper(II) oxide.
- **30** What is the symbol of the metal used in the manufacture of aircraft because of its strength and low density?
 - \mathbf{A} Al
- **B** Cu
- **C** Fe
- **D** Zn
- **31** Oxides of nitrogen are given out from car exhausts.

Which row best shows why oxides of nitrogen are unwanted in the atmosphere?

	acidic	toxic			
Α	no	no			
В	no	yes			
С	yes	no			
D	yes	yes			

32 Two reactions, M and N, both form carbon dioxide.

$$\mathsf{CaCO}_3 \overset{\mathsf{M}}{-\!\!\!-\!\!\!-\!\!\!-} \mathsf{CO}_2 \overset{\mathsf{N}}{\longleftarrow} \mathsf{CH}_4$$

Which types of reaction are M and N?

	М	N
A	thermal decomposition	thermal decomposition
В	thermal decomposition	combustion
С	combustion	thermal decomposition
D	combustion	combustion

33 Which row describes two uses of sulfur dioxide?

	use 1	use 2		
Α	bleaching paper pulp	neutralising acidic industrial waste		
В	bleaching paper pulp	preserving food and drink		
С	extracting iron from hematite	neutralising acidic industrial waste		
D	extracting iron from hematite	preserving food and drink		

- **34** Which statement about lime and limestone is correct?
 - A Calcium oxide is formed from limestone in a displacement reaction.
 - В Lime is used to treat alkaline soils.
 - Limestone is a waste material in the manufacture of iron.
 - D Slaked lime is used in the process of flue gas desulfurisation.
- **35** Which compound has a chemical name ending in -ol?
 - A C_2H_5OH
- $\mathbf{B} \quad \mathbf{C}_2 \mathbf{H}_6 \qquad \qquad \mathbf{C} \quad \mathbf{C} \mathbf{H}_3 \mathbf{COOH} \qquad \mathbf{D} \quad \mathbf{C}_2 \mathbf{H}_4$

36 Petroleum is separated into fractions by fractional distillation.

Separation occurs in a fractionating column.

Some properties of three of these fractions are shown.

fraction	boiling point range/°C	number of carbon atoms in the molecules
1		5-10
2	320–350	16–24
3	120–210	

Which statement is correct?

- A Fraction 1 has a higher boiling point range than fraction 2.
- **B** Fraction 2 is removed from a higher point in the fractionating column than fraction 1.
- **C** Molecules in fraction 3 have shorter chains than those in fraction 2.
- **D** None of the fractions are liquid at room temperature.
- 37 Which statement about alkenes is correct?
 - **A** Alkenes are saturated hydrocarbons.
 - **B** Alkenes can be made by cracking other hydrocarbon compounds.
 - **C** Alkenes change bromine water from colourless to brown.
 - **D** Alkene molecules contain double bonds between carbon atoms and hydrogen atoms.
- 38 The flow chart shows the preparation of ethanol and some important chemistry of ethanol.

What are X, Y and Z?

	X	Y	Z
Α	yeast	combustion	oxygen
В	glucose	combustion	steam
С	glucose	polymerisation	water
D	yeast	fermentation	glucose

		1	It is an alkane.										
		2	It reacts with sodium carbonate to form carbon dioxide.										
		3	It changes	It changes the colour of litmus solution from blue to red.									
		4	It is a hydro	It is a hydrocarbon.									
	Α	1 and 2	В	1 and 4	С	2 and 3	D	3 and 4					
40	Wh	ich subst	ance is a po	olymer?									
	Α	diamond											
	В	graphite											
	С	nylon											

39 Which statements about aqueous ethanoic acid are correct?

D sodium chloride

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The Periodic Table of Elements

	=	. 2	¥	helium 4	10	Ne	neon 20	18	Ā	argon 40	36	궃	krypton 84	54	Xe	xenon 131	98	牊	radon			
	=>				6	ш	fluorine 19	17	Cl	chlorine 35.5	35	ä	bromine 80	53	н	iodine 127	85	Αŧ	astatine -			
	>				8	0	oxygen 16	16	ഗ	sulfur 32	34	Se	selenium 79	52	<u>a</u>	tellurium 128	84	Ъо	molod –	116	^	livemorium
	>				7	z	nitrogen 14	15	ட	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 -
	=				2	В	boron 11	13	ΝI	aluminium 27	31	Ga	gallium 70	49	In	indium 115	81	11	thallium 204			
											30	Zu	zinc 65	48	В	cadmium 112	80	Нg	mercury 201	112	S	copemicium
											29	Cn	copper 64	47	Ag	silver 108	79	Αn	gold 197	111	Rg	roentgenium -
Group											28	Z	nickel 59	46	Pq	palladium 106	78	五	platinum 195	110	Ds	darmstadtium -
วั											27	ဝိ	cobalt 59	45	格	rhodium 103	77	'n	iridium 192	109	¥	meitnerium -
		- :	I	hydrogen 1							26				Ru	ruthenium 101	92	SO	osmium 190	108	Hs	hassium -
								1			25	Mn	manganese 55	43	ည	technetium -	75	Re	_			bohrium —
					_	pol	ass				24	ဝ်	chromium 52	42	Mo	molybdenum 96	74	>	tungsten 184	106	Sg	seaborgium -
	Kev	Key	tomic number	atomic number	atomic symbo	name relative atomic mass				23	>	vanadium 51	41	q	niobium 93	73	Б	tantalum 181	105	op O	dubnium -	
						atc	- re				22	j=	titanium 48	40	Zr	zirconium 91	72	Ξ	hafnium 178	104	꿉	rutherfordium -
								ı			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	Š	strontium 88	56	Ba	barium 137	88	Ra	radium
	_				က	=	lithium 7	7	Na	sodium 23	19	×	potassium 39	37	В	rubidium 85	55	Cs	caesium 133	87	ъ	francium

7.1	Γn	lutetium	175	103	۲	lawrencium	I
	Υb	-				_	
69	Tm	thulium	169	101	Md	mendelevium	1
89	Щ	erbinm	167	100	Fm	ferminm	I
29	웃	holmium	165	66	Es	einsteinium	I
99	۵	dysprosium	163	86	ర	californium	ı
65	Tp	terbium	159	26	鮝	berkelium	ı
64	В	gadolinium	157	96	Cm	curium	ı
63	En	europium	152	98	Am	americium	ı
62	Sm	samarium	150	94	Pn	plutonium	ı
61	Pm	promethium	I	63	Δ	neptunium	1
09	ρN	neodymium	144	92	\supset	uranium	238
59	Ą	praseodymium	141	91	Ра	protactinium	231
58	Ce	cerium	140	06	T	thorium	232
22	Га	lanthanum	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.).