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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.

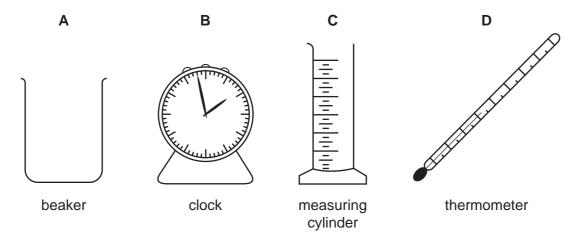
Any rough working should be done in this booklet.

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

You may use a calculator.

- 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.

nucleon number	35	37	40	39	40
proton number	17	17	18	19	19

How many are atoms of non-metallic elements?

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

6 The table shows the electronic structures of four atoms.

atom	electronic structure
W	2,1
Х	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 X?

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

8 Which atom has twice as many neutrons as protons?

- $\mathbf{A} \quad {}_{1}^{1}\mathbf{H}$
- **B** ²₁H
- $C^{3}H$
- $D \frac{4}{2}He$

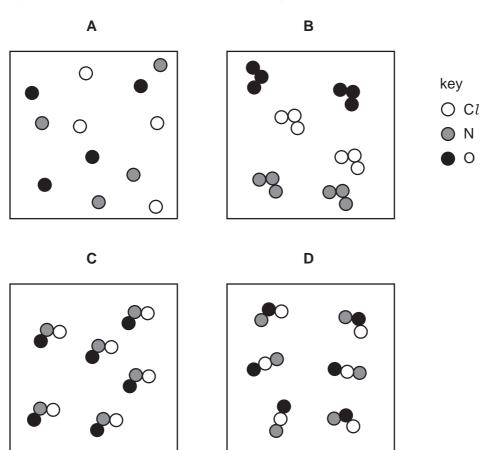
9 Magnesium and sulphur each form a chloride.

What could be the formulae of these chlorides?

	magnesium	sulphur
Α	Mg ₂ C <i>l</i>	S ₂ C1
В	Mg ₂ C <i>l</i>	SCl_2
С	$MgC\mathit{l}_2$	S ₂ C1
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 NOC*l*?



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

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.

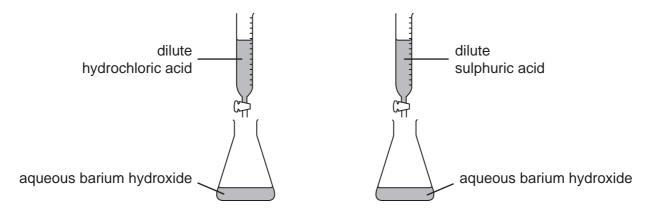
Which of these reactions produce a gas?

	reaction of acid with a		
	base	carbonate	metal
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	x	✓
D	X	X

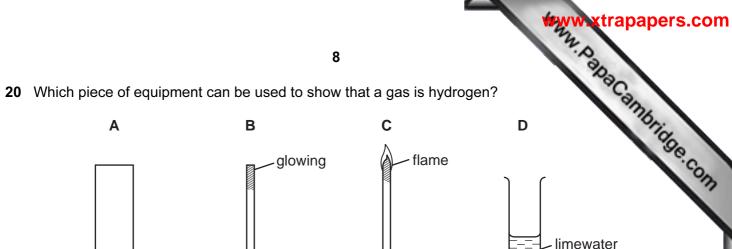
19 The diagrams show two experiments, one to make barium chloride and the other to make barium sulphate.



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



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21 The statements are about metals and their oxides.

damp litmus paper

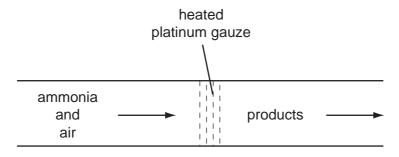
Metals ... X... electrons to form ions. The oxides of metals are ... Y....

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Which words correctly complete the statements?

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

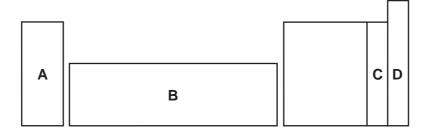
22 The diagram shows one stage in the manufacture of nitric acid from ammonia.



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

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

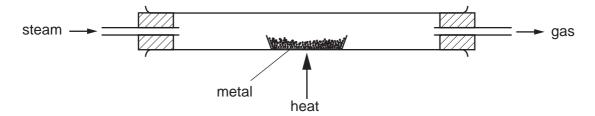
In which area of the Periodic Table is the element to be found?



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

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

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



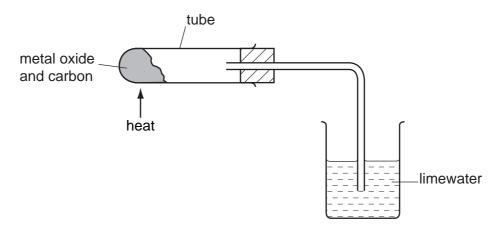
Which metals react with steam to form hydrogen?

	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?

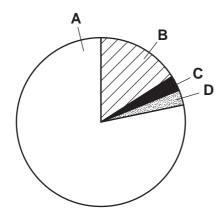
	CuO/C	MgO/C		
Α	goes cloudy goes cloudy			
В	goes cloudy	stays clear		
С	stays clear goes cloudy			
D	stays clear	stays clear		

- 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

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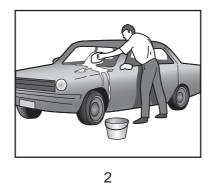
29 The diagram represents the composition of dry air.

Which part shows the percentage of nitrogen in the air?



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







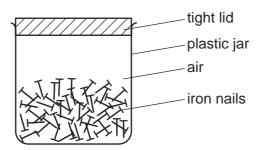
For which of these uses is it important for the water to have been purified?

- 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

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?

- A leave the lid off
- B put a drying agent in the jar
- **C** put the jar in a warm place
- D seal the jar in a bag

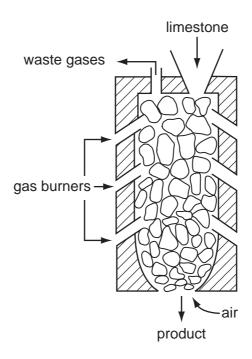
33 Two uses of oxygen are

- 1 burning acetylene in welding,
- 2 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	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_{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	

36 How many oxygen atoms and double bonds are there in one molecule of ethanoic ac

	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 $C_6H_{12}O_{6.}$

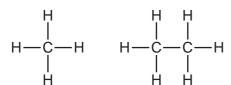
Which of the terms hydrocarbon and occurs in crude oil describe R and S?

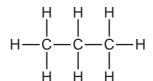
	hydrocarbon	occurs in crude oil		
Α	R only	R only		
В	R only	S only		
С	S only	R only		
D	S only	S only		

38 The diagram shows an ethane molecule.

Which compound has chemical properties similar to those of ethane?

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?

- $C_2H_4\\$
- В C_2H_6
- C C_6H_{12}
- C_6H_{14}

The Periodic Table of the Elements DATA SHEET

	0	4 He Helium	20 Neon 10 At Argon 18	84 Kr ypton 36	131 Xe Xenon 54	Rn Radon 86		175 Lu Lutetium 71	Lr Lawrencium 103
_	IIA		19 Fluorine 9 35.5 C1	80 Br Bromine 35	127 I lodine	At Astatine 85		Yb Ytterbium 70	Nobelium 102
	I		16 O Oxygen 8 32 S Suphur	Se Selenium 34	128 Te Tellurium 52	Po Polonium 84		169 Tm Thulium 69	Md Mendelevium 101
	>		Nitrogen 7 31 Phosphorus 15	75 As Arsenic 33	Sb Antimony 51	209 Bi Bismuth 83		167 Er Erbium 68	Fm Fermium 100
	2		Carbon 6 Carbon 8 Silicon 14	73 Ge Germanium 32	119 Sn Tin	207 Pb Lead		165 Ho Holmium 67	Ensteinium 99
	=		11 B Boron 5 A A 1 Aluminium	70 Ga Gallium 31	115 In Indium	204 T 1 Thallium 81		162 Dy Dysprosium 66	Californium 98
				65 Zn c Zinc 30	112 Cd Cadmium 48	201 Hg Mercury		159 Tb Terbium 65	BK Berkelium 97
				64 Copper 29	108 Ag Silver 47	197 Au Gold 79		157 Gd Gadolinium 64	Curium 96
Group				59 Nickel	106 Pd Palladium 46	195 Pt Platinum 78		Europium 63	Am Americium 95
Ģ				59 Cobalt 27	Rh Rhodium 45	192 Ir Iridium 77		Samarium 62	Pu Plutonium
		T Hydrogen		56 Fe Iron	Ruthenium 44	190 Os Osmium 76		Pm Promethium 61	Neptunium
				Mn Manganese 25	Tc Technetium 43	186 Re Rhenium 75		Neodymium 60	238 U Uranium 92
				52 Cr Chromium 24	96 Mo Molybdenum 42	184 W Tungsten 74		Pr Praseodymium 59	Pa Protactinium 91
				51 Vanadium 23	93 Ni obium 41	181 Ta Tantalum 73		140 Cer ium 58	232 Th Thorium
				48 T Titanium	2 Zrconium 40	178 Hf Hafnium * 72		1	nic mass lbol nic) number
				Scandium 21	89 ×	139 La Lanthanum 57 *	227 Ac Actinium	d series series	 a = relative atomic mass X = atomic symbol b = proton (atomic) number
	=		Be Beryllium 4 24 Magnesium 12	40 Ca Calcium	Strontium	137 Ba Barium 56	226 Ra Radium 88	*58-71 Lanthanoid series	в Х
	_		7 Lithium 3 23 Na Sodium 11	39 K Potassium	Rubidium 37	Caesium 55	Francium 87	*58-71 L	Key

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

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