



Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CHEMISTRY

0620/12

Paper 1 Multiple Choice

February/March 2015

45 Minutes

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

* 8 5 0 5 5 3 3 3 4 *

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.

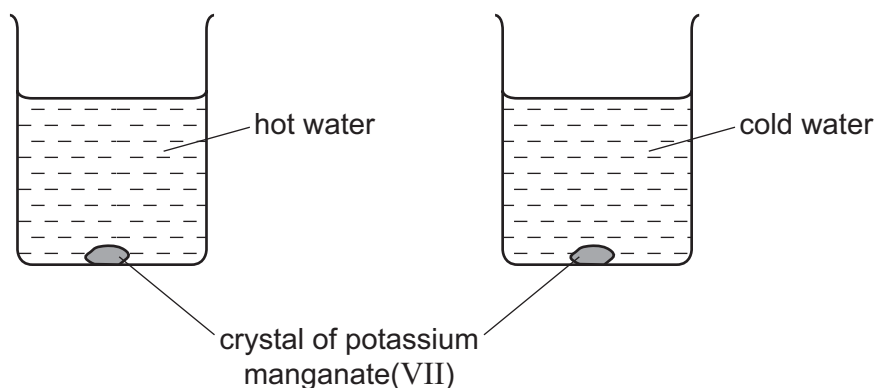
Read the instructions on the Answer Sheet very carefully.

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 A crystal of purple potassium manganate(VII) was added to each of the beakers shown in the diagram.



One beaker contained hot water and the other beaker contained cold water.

In both beakers the purple colour of the potassium manganate(VII) spreads out.

Which result and explanation are correct?

	result	explanation
A	colour spreads faster in cold water	particles move faster at a higher temperature
B	colour spreads faster in cold water	particles move slower at a higher temperature
C	colour spreads faster in hot water	particles move faster at a higher temperature
D	colour spreads faster in hot water	particles move slower at a higher temperature

- 2 During a reaction, the following changes take place.

- 1 The temperature rises.
- 2 A gas is given off.

Which apparatus is required to measure the rate of this reaction?

- A** balance and burette
 - B** balance and gas syringe
 - C** gas syringe and burette
 - D** gas syringe and stopclock
- 3 Which statement about bonding is **not** correct?
- A** Carbon can form four single covalent bonds.
 - B** Chlorine atoms react to gain a noble gas electronic structure.
 - C** Covalent bonding involves losing and gaining electrons.
 - D** Hydrogen molecules have the formula H_2 .

- 4 The table shows the numbers of particles present in the nuclei of four atoms or ions.

	protons	neutrons	electronic structure
1	18	22	2,8,8
2	19	20	2,8,8
3	19	21	2,8,8,1
4	20	20	2,8,8,2

Which two particles belong to the same element?

- A** 1 and 2 **B** 1 and 4 **C** 2 and 3 **D** 2 and 4
- 5 Which substance is an ionic compound?

	volatility	electrical conductivity when molten	solubility in water
A	high	good	soluble
B	high	poor	insoluble
C	low	good	soluble
D	low	poor	insoluble

- 6 Covalent bonds are formed when electrons are1..... .

Most covalent compounds have2..... electrical conductivity.

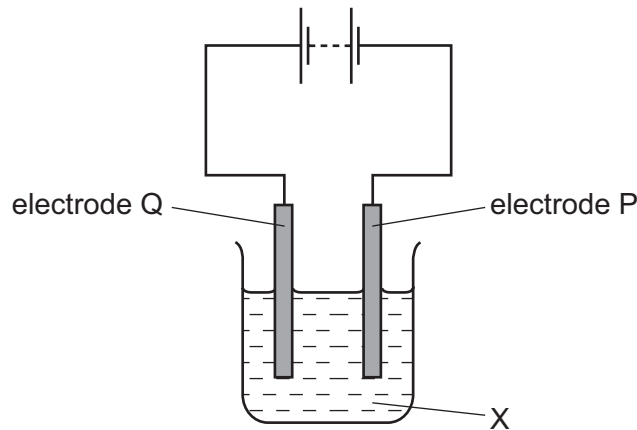
Which words correctly complete gaps 1 and 2?

	1	2
A	shared	high
B	shared	low
C	transferred	high
D	transferred	low

- 7 Which equation for the reaction between sodium carbonate and dilute hydrochloric acid is correct?

- A** $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3(\text{s}) + \text{HCl}(\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{NaCl}(\text{aq}) + \text{CO}_2(\text{g}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$
- B** $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3(\text{s}) + \text{HCl}(\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{Cl}(\text{aq}) + \text{CO}_2(\text{g}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$
- C** $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3(\text{s}) + 2\text{HCl}(\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{NaCl}(\text{aq}) + \text{CO}_2(\text{g}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$
- D** $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3(\text{s}) + 2\text{HCl}(\text{aq}) \rightarrow 2\text{NaCl}(\text{aq}) + \text{CO}_2(\text{g}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$

8 The diagram shows an electrolysis experiment.

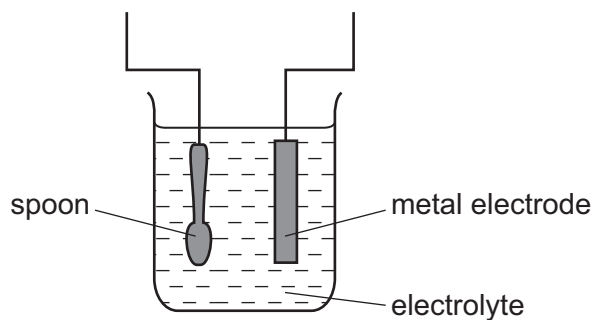


During the electrolysis, sodium was formed at electrode P and chlorine at electrode Q.

Which row correctly identifies P, Q and X?

	P	Q	X
A	anode	cathode	concentrated solution of sodium chloride in water
B	anode	cathode	molten sodium chloride
C	cathode	anode	concentrated solution of sodium chloride in water
D	cathode	anode	molten sodium chloride

9 The diagram shows apparatus for plating a spoon with silver.



Which statement is **not** correct?

- A** Silver would stick to the spoon because it is a very reactive metal.
- B** The electrolyte would be a silver salt dissolved in water.
- C** The metal electrode would be made from silver.
- D** The spoon would be connected to the negative terminal of the power supply.

10 Limestone can be changed into slaked lime in two chemical reactions.

- 1 When limestone, CaCO_3 , is heated it decomposes into lime, CaO .
- 2 Water is slowly dripped onto the cooled lime. The lime appears to expand and steam is produced. Slaked lime, Ca(OH)_2 , is formed.

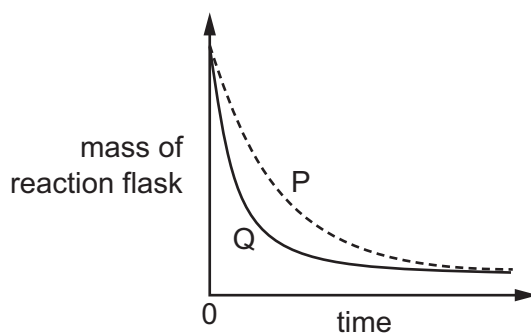
Which row shows the correct description of each of the chemical reactions?

	reaction 1	reaction 2
A	endothermic	endothermic
B	endothermic	exothermic
C	exothermic	endothermic
D	exothermic	exothermic

11 A student investigates the rate of reaction between marble chips and hydrochloric acid.

The mass of the reaction flask is measured.

The graph shows the results of two experiments, P and Q.

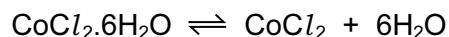


Which change explains the difference between P and Q?

- A catalyst is added in P.
- A higher temperature is used in P.
- Bigger marble chips are used in Q.
- Hydrochloric acid is more concentrated in Q.

12 Hydrated cobalt(II) chloride decomposes on heating.

The equation for the reaction is



The reaction is reversed by adding water.

Which row describes the colour change and the type of reaction for the **reverse** reaction?

	colour change	type of reaction
A	blue to pink	endothermic
B	blue to pink	exothermic
C	pink to blue	endothermic
D	pink to blue	exothermic

13 When copper is heated in air a black coating forms on the copper.

What happens to the copper in this reaction?

- A** The copper catches fire.
- B** The copper decomposes.
- C** The copper gains oxygen.
- D** The copper loses oxygen.

14 Three chemicals, P, Q and R, were each dissolved in water. The table shows some of the reactions of these solutions.

solution	reaction when solid sodium carbonate is added	reaction when heated with solid ammonium chloride
P	gas evolved	no reaction
Q	no reaction	gas evolved
R	no reaction	no reaction

The pH of the three solutions was also measured.

What are the correct pH values of these solutions?

	P	Q	R
A	2	7	13
B	2	13	7
C	7	2	13
D	13	7	2

15 The oxide of element X forms a solution with pH4.

The oxide of element Y forms a solution that turns Universal Indicator blue.

Which row correctly classifies elements X and Y?

	element X	element Y
A	metal	metal
B	metal	non-metal
C	non-metal	metal
D	non-metal	non-metal

16 Which two processes are involved in the preparation of magnesium sulfate from dilute sulfuric acid and an excess of magnesium oxide?

- A neutralisation and filtration
- B neutralisation and oxidation
- C thermal decomposition and filtration
- D thermal decomposition and oxidation

17 Which statement about aqueous sodium hydroxide is correct?

- A When it is added to a solution containing sulfate ions, a white precipitate is formed.
- B When it is added to a solution of copper(II) ions, a blue precipitate is formed which dissolves in excess to give deep blue solution.
- C When it is added to a solution of iron(II) ions, a green precipitate is formed which does not dissolve in excess.
- D When it is added to ammonium chloride, a gas is produced which turns blue litmus red.

18 Which pair of elements will react together most violently?

- A chlorine and lithium
- B chlorine and potassium
- C iodine and lithium
- D iodine and potassium

22 Which statement is correct for **all** metals?

- A conduct electricity when molten
- B gain electrons when they form ions
- C have a low density
- D have a low melting point

23 Metal X lies between zinc and iron in the reactivity series.

Which statements about metal X are correct?

- 1 It reacts with steam to produce hydrogen gas.
- 2 It does not react with steam but will produce hydrogen with dilute acid.
- 3 The metal can be obtained from its oxide by heating strongly with charcoal.
- 4 The metal oxide cannot be reduced using carbon.

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

24 Which of these gases is an atmospheric pollutant?

- 1 carbon monoxide
- 2 nitrogen dioxide
- 3 sulfur dioxide

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

25 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
A	carbon is removed by reacting with oxygen	reacts with acidic impurities making slag
B	carbon is removed by reacting with oxygen	reacts with slag and so removes it
C	iron reacts with the oxygen	reacts with acidic impurities making slag
D	iron reacts with the oxygen	reacts with slag and so removes it

26 Some properties of aluminium are listed.

- 1 It has mechanical strength.
- 2 It is resistant to corrosion.
- 3 It has a low density.
- 4 It conducts heat.

Which **three** properties make aluminium useful for making the bodies of aircraft?

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

27 The table describes three types of water.

water type	source of water	appearance before treatment	treatment	appearance after treatment
P	river	muddy	none	muddy
Q	river	muddy	filtration and chlorination	clear
R	well	clear	chlorination only	clear

Which statement is correct?

- A** Only Q and R are suitable for drinking, while P could be used for irrigation.
B Only Q and R are suitable for drinking, while P is unsuitable for any purpose.
C Only Q is suitable for drinking. R could be used for washing cars and P for irrigation.
D P, Q and R are suitable for irrigation and washing cars, but are not suitable for drinking.

28 A sample of air from a town centre was analysed and found to contain mainly nitrogen and oxygen, but also traces of the four gases below.

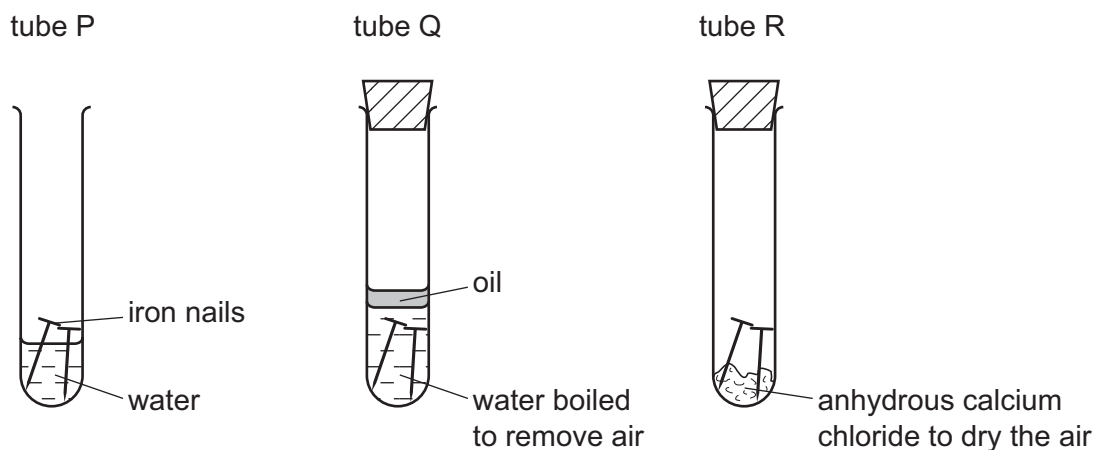
Which of these gases is a pollutant?

- A** argon
B carbon dioxide
C sulfur dioxide
D water vapour

29 Which elements does an NPK fertiliser contain?

- A** nickel, phosphorus, potassium
B nickel, potassium, calcium
C nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium
D nitrogen, potassium, calcium

30 The diagram shows experiments involving the rusting of iron.



The following results were suggested.

- 1 In tube P, the iron nails rust.
- 2 In tube Q, the iron nails do not rust.
- 3 In tube R, the iron nails do not rust.

Which results are correct?

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

31 Gas X is a waste gas from digestion in animals.

Gas Y is formed when gas X is burnt with a small amount of oxygen.

Gas Z is formed when gas X is burnt with an excess of oxygen.

What are X, Y and Z?

	X	Y	Z
A	carbon dioxide	methane	carbon monoxide
B	carbon monoxide	methane	carbon dioxide
C	methane	carbon dioxide	carbon monoxide
D	methane	carbon monoxide	carbon dioxide

32 The list gives four experiments carried out with calcium carbonate.

- 1 acid added
- 2 alkali added
- 3 heated strongly
- 4 water added

Which experiments produce carbon dioxide?

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

33 The diagram shows the soil pH range over which a vegetable grows well.

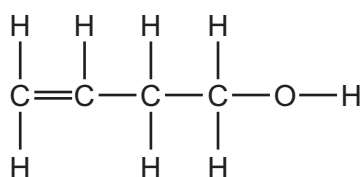
The pH of the soil to be used is 5.5.



Why is lime added to the soil before planting the vegetable?

- A** The lime acts as a catalyst.
B The lime changes the soil acidity.
C The lime is an indicator.
D The lime supplies nitrogen.

34 The diagram shows the structure of a compound.



Which functional groups does this molecule contain?

	carboxylic acid	alkene	alcohol
A	no	no	no
B	no	yes	yes
C	yes	no	yes
D	yes	yes	yes

35 Petroleum is separated into useful fractions by fractional distillation.

Separation occurs in a fractionating column.

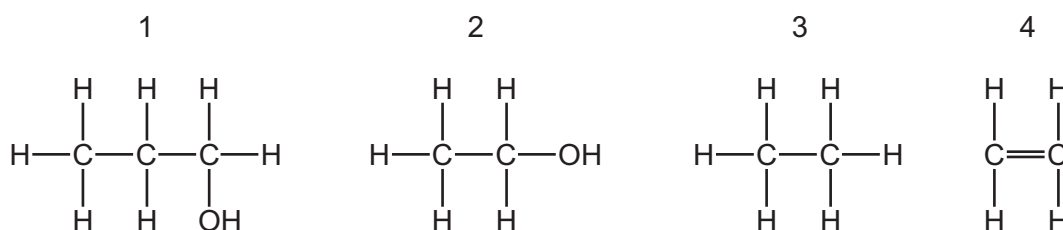
Some properties of three of these fractions are shown.

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 fractioning tower than fraction 1.
- C Molecules in fraction 3 have shorter chains than those in fraction 2.
- D None of the fractions is liquid at room temperature.

36 The structures of four molecules are shown.



Which molecules belong to the same homologous series?

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

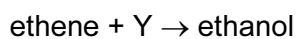
37 Which statement about alkanes is correct?

- A Ethane has one more carbon atom and one more hydrogen atom than methane.
- B They are converted to alcohols by reaction with steam.
- C They contain carbon-carbon double bonds.
- D They form carbon dioxide and water on combustion.

38 Which statement about alkenes is **not** correct?

- A They are hydrocarbons.
- B They are saturated.
- C They contain a C=C bond.
- D They form polymers.

39 Ethene reacts with Y to produce ethanol.



What is Y?

- A hydrogen
 - B oxygen
 - C steam
 - D yeast
- 40 Which description of ethanoic acid is correct?
- A a clear, colourless and odourless liquid
 - B a colourless liquid with a distinctive odour
 - C a soft white solid with a distinctive odour
 - D a transparent solid with a low melting point

DATA SHEET
The Periodic Table of the Elements

		Group											
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	0	
		1 H Hydrogen 1											
7	9												
Li Lithium 3	Be Beryllium 4												
23	24												
Na Sodium 11	Mg Magnesium 12												
39	40												
K Potassium 19	Ca Calcium 20	45	48	51	52	55	56	59	59	64	65	70	
		Sc Scandium 21	Ti Titanium 22	V Vanadium 23	Cr Chromium 24	Mn Manganese 25	Fe Iron 26	Co Cobalt 27	Ni Nickel 28	Cu Copper 29	Zn Zinc 30	Ga Gallium 31	
85	88	89	91	93	96	101	101	103	106	108	112	115	
Rb Rubidium 37	Sr Strontium 38	Y Yttrium 39	Zr Zirconium 40	Nb Niobium 41	Mo Molybdenum 42	Ru Ruthenium 44	Rh Rhodium 45	Pd Palladium 46	Ag Silver 47	Cd Cadmium 48	In Indium 49	Sn Tin 50	
133	137	139	178	181	184	190	190	192	195	197	201	204	
Cs Caesium 55	Ba Barium 56	La Lanthanum 57	Hf Hafnium 72	Ta Tantalum 73	W Tungsten 74	Os Osmium 76	Ir Iridium 77	Pt Platinum 78	Au Gold 79	Hg Mercury 80	Tl Thallium 81	Pb Lead 82	
	226	227											
Fr Francium 87	Ra Radium 88	Ac Actinium 89											
*58-71 Lanthanoid series †90-103 Actinoid series													
	140	141	144	150	152	157	159	162	165	167	169	173	
	Ce Cerium 58	Pr Praseodymium 59	Nd Neodymium 60	Pm Promethium 61	Sm Samarium 62	Eu Europium 63	Gd Gadolinium 64	Tb Terbium 65	Dy Dysprosium 66	Ho Holmium 67	Er Erbium 68	Tm Thulium 69	Yb Ytterbium 70
	232	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238
	Th Thorium 90	Pa Protactinium 91	U Uranium 92	Np Neptunium 93	Pu Plutonium 94	Am Americium 95	Cm Curium 96	Bk Berkelium 97	Cf Californium 98	Es Einsteinium 99	Fm Fermium 100	Md Mendelevium 101	No Nobelium 102
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