



Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CHEMISTRY

0620/12

Paper 1 Multiple Choice

May/June 2015

45 Minutes

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

* 8 0 7 1 1 5 1 3 7 7 *

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.

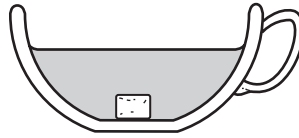
Read the instructions on the Answer Sheet very carefully.

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 The diagram shows a sugar lump in a cup of tea.



Which two processes must happen to spread the sugar evenly in the tea?

	first process	second process
A	diffusion	dissolving
B	dissolving	diffusion
C	dissolving	melting
D	melting	diffusion

- 2 The results of some tests on a colourless liquid X are shown.

- Boiling point = 102 °C
- Universal Indicator turns green

What is X?

- A** ethanol
B hydrochloric acid
C pure water
D sodium chloride (salt) solution

- 3 The atomic structures of four particles are shown.

particle	electrons	neutrons	protons
W	8	9	8
X	7	9	7
Y	8	10	8
Z	9	10	9

Which two particles are isotopes?

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

4 Q^+ is an ion of element Q.

What has the highest value in the ion?

- A the nucleon number
- B the number of electrons
- C the number of neutrons
- D the proton number

5 Which statements comparing the properties of electrons, neutrons and protons are correct?

	neutrons and protons are both heavier than electrons	only electrons and neutrons are charged
A	✓	✓
B	✓	✗
C	✗	✓
D	✗	✗

6 Graphite is a form of carbon.

Why can graphite be used as a lubricant?

- A Graphite contains delocalised electrons which move throughout the structure.
- B Graphite contains weak covalent bonds so the atoms move easily.
- C Graphite has a low melting point so it easily turns into a liquid.
- D Graphite has weak forces of attraction between layers so they can move.

7 In which compounds are pairs of electrons shared between atoms?

- 1 methane
- 2 lead bromide
- 3 sodium chloride

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

- 8 A molecule, Z, contains two atoms of oxygen, six atoms of hydrogen and three atoms of carbon.

What is the formula of Z?

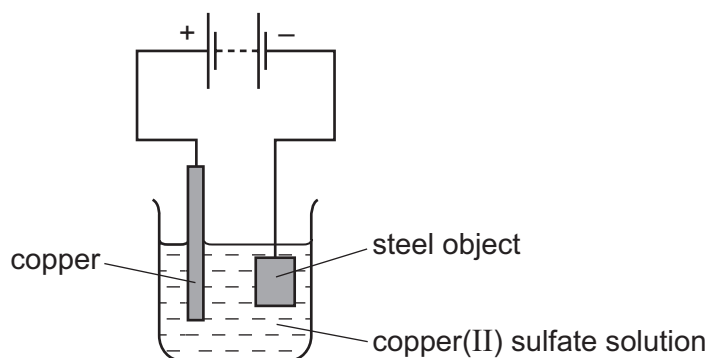
- A $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CHO}$
 B CH_3COCH_3
 C $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{CO}_2\text{H}$
 D $\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{CO}_2\text{H}$

- 9 Copper and hydrogen can each be formed by electrolysis.

At which electrodes are these elements formed?

	copper	hydrogen
A	anode	anode
B	anode	cathode
C	cathode	anode
D	cathode	cathode

- 10 The diagram shows the electroplating of a steel object.



A student made the following statements.

- 1 The object turns a reddish-brown colour.
- 2 The copper sulfate solution changes to a paler blue colour.
- 3 The copper electrode becomes smaller.

Which statements are correct?

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

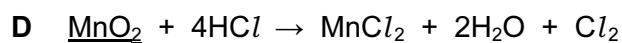
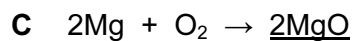
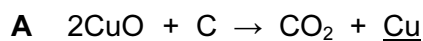
- 11 The elements hydrogen and uranium are used as fuels.

The compound ethanol is also used as a fuel.

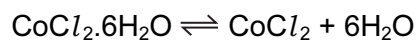
Which fuels require oxygen in order to produce heat energy?

	hydrogen	uranium	ethanol
A	✓	✓	✓
B	✓	✓	x
C	✓	x	✓
D	x	✓	✓

- 12 In which equation does the oxidation of the underlined compound occur?



- 13 When pink crystals of cobalt(II) chloride are heated, steam is given off and the colour of the solid changes to blue.



What happens when water is added to the blue solid?

	colour	temperature
A	changes to pink	decreases
B	changes to pink	increases
C	remains blue	decreases
D	remains blue	increases

14 A simple way of making bread includes

- 1 Mixing flour with a small amount of yeast and some water to make a 'dough'.
- 2 Leaving the dough in a warm place for the yeast to act on the dough to form carbon dioxide which increases the volume of the dough.

Which factors affecting a reaction rate are involved in bread making?

	temperature	use of an enzyme
A	✓	✓
B	✓	x
C	x	✓
D	x	x

15 Which statement is **not** correct?

- A** When a base reacts with an ammonium salt, ammonia is given off.
- B** When an acid reacts with a base, neutralisation takes place.
- C** When an acid reacts with a carbonate, carbon dioxide is given off.
- D** When the acidity of a solution increases, the pH increases.

16 Hydrochloric acid is used to clean metals.

The acid reacts with the oxide layer on the surface of the metal, forming a salt and water.

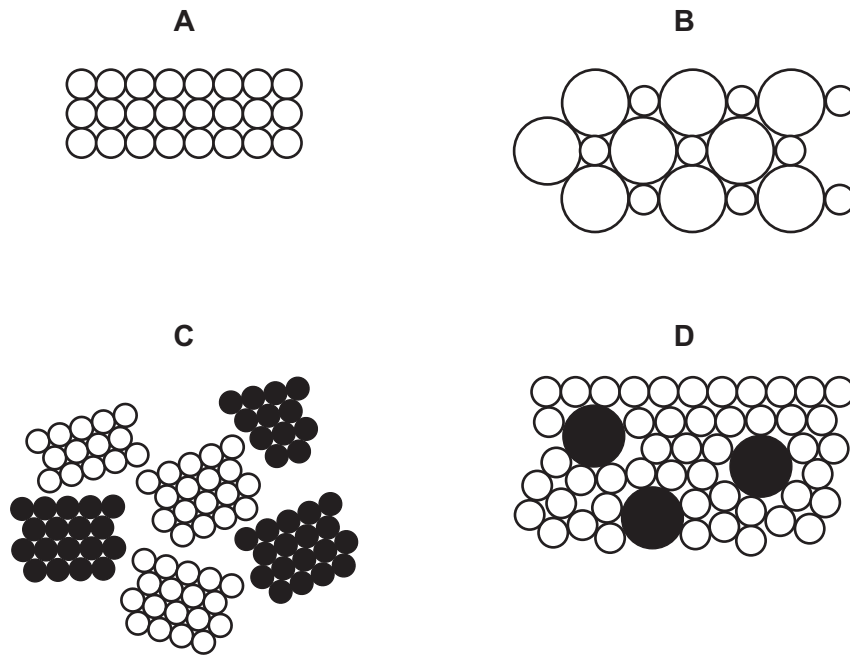
Which word describes the metal oxide?

- A** alloy
- B** base
- C** element
- D** indicator

17 Which method is used to make the salt copper sulfate?

- A** dilute acid + alkali
- B** dilute acid + carbonate
- C** dilute acid + metal
- D** dilute acid + non-metal oxide

23 Which diagram represents an alloy?



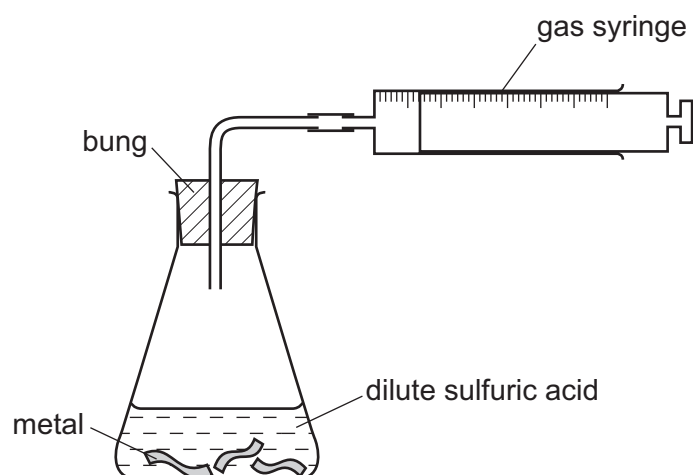
24 Which statement is **not** correct?

- A** Aluminium is used in food containers because of its resistance to corrosion.
- B** Aluminium is used in the manufacture of aircraft because of its strength and low density.
- C** Mild steel is used in car bodies because of its strength and low density.
- D** Stainless steel is used in chemical plant because of its strength and resistance to corrosion.

25 Which row describes the conditions used to make steel from the iron produced by a blast furnace?

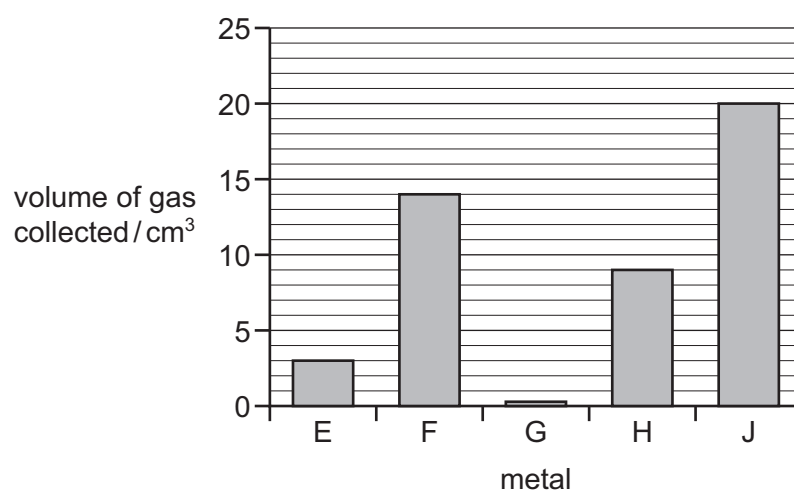
	calcium oxide (lime)	oxygen	heat
A	✓	✓	✓
B	✓	✓	✗
C	✗	✓	✓
D	✗	✓	✗

- 26 Samples of five different metals, E, F, G, H and J were reacted with dilute sulfuric acid using the apparatus shown.



The volume of hydrogen gas collected after one minute was measured.

The results are shown on the bar chart.

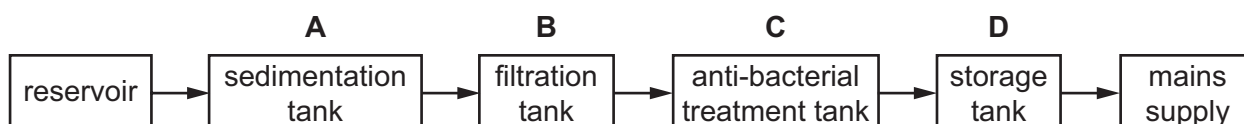


What is the order of reactivity of the metals (most reactive first)?

- A** E, F, G, H, J
B G, E, H, F, J
C J, F, H, E, G
D J, H, G, F, E

- 27 The diagram shows stages in producing drinking water.

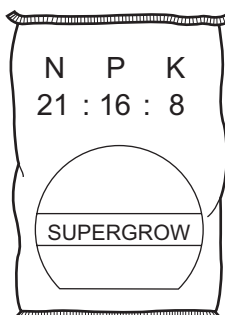
In which tank is chlorine added to the water?



28 Which gas is **not** present in a sample of clean air?

- A carbon dioxide
- B chlorine
- C oxygen
- D water vapour

29 Which combination of chemical compounds could be used to produce the fertiliser shown?



- A $(\text{NH}_4)_3\text{PO}_4$, KCl
- B NH_4NO_3 , $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$
- C NH_4NO_3 , $\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$
- D NH_4NO_3 , K_2SO_4 , $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$

30 Carbon monoxide is given out from the exhaust of vehicles that burn fossil fuels.

Which row shows why carbon monoxide is a pollutant?

	acidic	toxic
A	no	no
B	no	yes
C	yes	no
D	yes	yes

31 A steel bicycle which had been left outdoors for several months was starting to rust.

What would **not** reduce the rate of corrosion?

- A Remove the rust and paint the bicycle.
- B Remove the rust and store the bicycle in a dry shed.
- C Remove the rust and wipe the bicycle with a clean damp cloth.
- D Remove the rust and wipe the bicycle with an oily cloth.

32 Carbon dioxide and methane are 'greenhouse gases' which contribute to global warming.

Which process does **not** increase global warming?

- A burning fossil fuels
- B decay of organic waste
- C farming cattle for beef
- D growing crops such as sugar cane

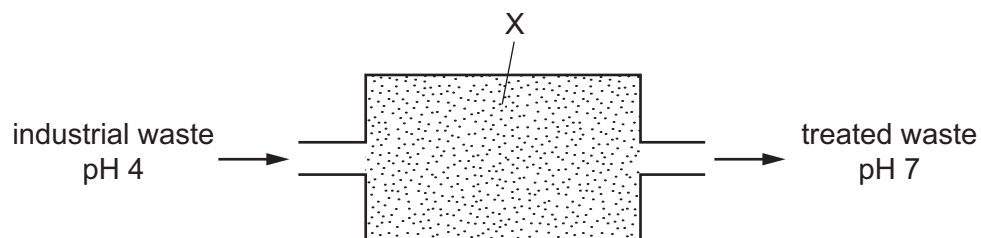
33 A zinc compound forms carbon dioxide in two different reactions.

- 1 It is heated strongly.
- 2 It is added to hydrochloric acid.

Which type of reaction occurs in 1 and 2?

	1	2
A	combustion	neutralisation
B	combustion	oxidation
C	thermal decomposition	neutralisation
D	thermal decomposition	oxidation

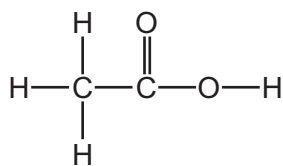
34 Substance X is used to treat industrial waste.



What is X and which type of reaction occurs during the treatment?

	X	type of reaction
A	calcium oxide (lime)	neutralisation
B	calcium oxide (lime)	redox
C	carbon	neutralisation
D	carbon	redox

38 The structure of a compound, Y, is shown.



Which row describes some of the physical properties of Y?

	colourless	characteristic smell	dissolves in water
A	no	no	no
B	no	no	yes
C	yes	yes	no
D	yes	yes	yes

39 A hydrocarbon A is cracked to make B and hydrogen.

Compound C is formed by the addition polymerisation of B.

To which homologous series do A, B and C belong?

	alkene	alkane
A	A	B and C
B	B	A and C
C	C	A and B
D	–	A and C

40 Which row correctly describes the production of ethanol and its properties?

	can be made from glucose	can be made from ethene	is used as a fuel	is used as a solvent
A	✓	✓	✓	✓
B	✓	x	✓	✓
C	x	✓	✓	x
D	x	✓	x	✓

DATA SHEET
The Periodic Table of the Elements

		Group																							
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII												
		1 H Hydrogen 1																							
7	9	20 Ca Calcium 20																							
3	4	2 He Helium 2																							
23	24	10 Ne Neon 10																							
11	12	18 Ar Argon 18																							
39	40	36 Kr Krypton 36																							
85	86	54 Xe Xenon 54																							
133	137	86 Rn Radon 86																							
55	57	88 Ra Radium 88																							
87	89	89 Ac Actinium 89																							
†																									
*58-71 Lanthanoid series †90-103 Actinoid series																									
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;"></td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">a</td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">X</td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">b</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Key</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">a = relative atomic mass</td> <td style="text-align: center;">X = atomic symbol</td> <td style="text-align: center;">b = proton (atomic) number</td> </tr> </table>															a	X	b	Key					a = relative atomic mass	X = atomic symbol	b = proton (atomic) number
	a	X	b																						
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	a = relative atomic mass	X = atomic symbol	b = proton (atomic) number																						
140	141	144	150	152	157	159	162	165	167	169	173	175													
58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71												
Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu												
Cerium	Praseodymium	Neyodymium	Promethium	Samarium	Europlum	Gadolinium	Terbium	Dysprosium	Holmium	Erbium	Thulium	Ytterbium	Lutetium												
232	238	238	91	91	92	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99												
Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Lr												
Thorium	Protactinium	Uranium	Neptunium	Plutonium	Americium	Curium	Berkelium	Californium	Einsteinium	Fermium	Mendelevium	Nobelium	Lawrencium												

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