

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CHEMISTRY

Paper 1 Multiple Choice (Core)

0620/12 February/March 2016

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, 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.

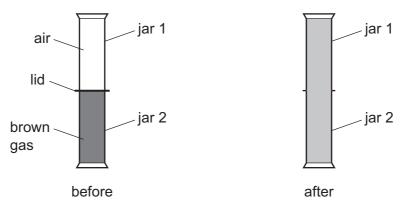
Each correct answer will score one mark. A mark will not be deducted for a wrong answer. Any rough working should be done in this booklet. A copy of the Periodic Table is printed on page 16. Electronic calculators may be used.

The syllabus is approved for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level1/Level 2 Certificate.

This document consists of 14 printed pages and 2 blank pages.



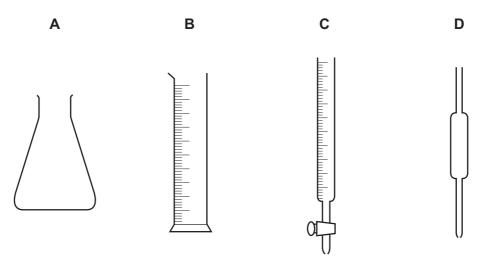
1 Two gas jars are set up as shown.



The lid is removed and the gas jars are left to stand. After some time the contents of both gas jars are brown.

Which process causes this to happen?

- A condensation
- **B** diffusion
- **C** evaporation
- **D** filtration
- 2 Which piece of apparatus is used to measure variable quantities of liquid in a titration?



- 3 Which method separates a mixture of sugar and glass?
 - A dissolve, filter and evaporate
 - B distil and filter
 - C fractionally distil
 - **D** use chromatography

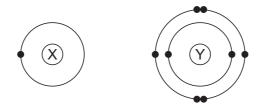
4 In which row are the substances correctly classified?

	element	compound	mixture
Α	brass	sulfur	water
В	sulfur	brass	water
С	sulfur	water	brass
D	water	sulfur	brass

5 Element Q has 4 electrons in its outer shell and has 69 neutrons. Q conducts electricity.

What is Q?

- A carbon (C)
- B lead (Pb)
- **C** thulium (Tm)
- **D** tin (Sn)
- 6 Which statement describes positive ions?
 - **A** Positive ions have more electrons than neutrons.
 - **B** Positive ions have more protons than neutrons.
 - **C** Positive ions have more electrons than protons.
 - **D** Positive ions have more protons than electrons.
- 7 The electronic structures of atoms X and Y are shown.



X and Y form a covalent compound.

What is its formula?

A X_2Y **B** XY **C** XY_2 **D** XY_6

8 The compound magnesium nitrate has the formula $Mg(NO_3)_2$.

What is the relative formula mass of magnesium nitrate?

A 86 **B** 134 **C** 148 **D** 172

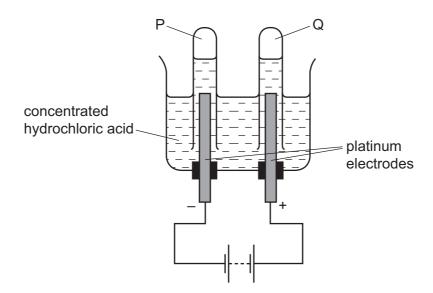
9 The diagram shows, in cross-section, the arrangement of aluminium and steel wires in an electric power cable.



Which metal wire is the better conductor and which metal wire has the greater mechanical strength?

	better conductor	greater mechanical strength
Α	aluminium	aluminium
в	aluminium	steel
С	steel	aluminium
D	steel	steel

10 When concentrated hydrochloric acid is electrolysed, gases P and Q are formed.



What are P and Q?

	Р	Q
Α	chlorine	hydrogen
в	chlorine	oxygen
С	hydrogen	chlorine
D	hydrogen	oxygen

- 11 Which substance could **not** be used as a fuel to heat water in a boiler?
 - A ethanol
 - B hydrogen
 - C methane
 - D oxygen
- 12 Which statement about reactions that produce heat is not correct?
 - A Burning magnesium produces heat energy.
 - **B** The overall reaction is exothermic.
 - **C** The products have more energy than the reactants.
 - **D** The temperature of the surroundings increases.
- 13 Which changes increase the rate of reaction?
 - 1 increasing the concentration of the reactants
 - 2 increasing the particle size of a solid reactant
 - 3 increasing the temperature
 - A 1, 2 and 3 B 1 and 2 only C 1 and 3 only D 2 and 3 only
- **14** Two reactions involving water are shown.
 - X anhydrous cobalt(II) chloride + water \rightarrow hydrated cobalt(II) chloride
 - Y iron + oxygen + water \rightarrow rust

Which reactions are reversible by heating?

	Х	Y
Α	\checkmark	\checkmark
в	\checkmark	x
С	x	\checkmark
D	X	X

15 Iron is extracted from iron oxide using carbon monoxide as shown.

iron oxide + carbon monoxide \rightarrow iron + carbon dioxide

Which statement is correct?

- A Carbon monoxide is oxidised to carbon dioxide.
- **B** Carbon monoxide is reduced to carbon dioxide.
- **C** Iron is oxidised to iron oxide.
- **D** Iron oxide is oxidised to iron.
- 16 Four different solutions, W, X, Y and Z, are tested with Universal Indicator.

solution	W	Х	Y	Z
colour with Universal Indicator	green	red	purple	orange

Which solutions are acidic?

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

17 Methyl orange turns red in the solution formed when substance R reacts with water.

What is R?

- A calcium oxide
- B potassium oxide
- C sodium oxide
- D sulfur dioxide
- **18** A salt is made by adding an excess of an insoluble metal oxide to an acid.

How is the excess metal oxide removed from the mixture?

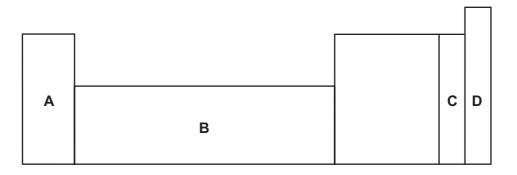
- A chromatography
- **B** crystallisation
- **C** distillation
- **D** filtration

19 A substance is heated with aluminium foil in aqueous sodium hydroxide. A gas is produced which turns damp, red litmus paper blue.

Which anion is present in the substance?

- A carbonate
- **B** iodide
- **C** nitrate
- D sulfate
- **20** An element does not conduct electricity and exists as diatomic molecules.

Where in the Periodic Table is the element found?



- **21** In the Periodic Table, how does the metallic character of the elements vary from left to right across a period?
 - A It decreases.
 - B It increases.
 - **C** It increases then decreases.
 - **D** It stays the same.
- **22** The elements in a group of the Periodic Table show the following trends.
 - 1 The element with the lowest proton number has the lowest reactivity.
 - 2 All the elements in the group form basic oxides.
 - 3 The density of the elements increases down the group.
 - 4 The melting point of the elements decreases down the group.

In which group are the elements found?

A I **B** IV **C** VI **D** VII

	melting point in °C	density in g/cm ³	colour of oxide
Α	98	1.0	white
в	328	11.3	yellow
С	651	1.7	white
D	1240	7.4	black

23 Which element is a transition metal?

24 Uranium is a radioactive element but it is also a typical metal.

What is not a property of uranium?

- A It can be hammered into shape.
- B It conducts heat.
- **C** It is used as a source of energy.
- **D** It forms covalent compounds.
- 25 Which metal reacts with steam but not with cold water?
 - A calcium
 - B copper
 - C sodium
 - D zinc
- 26 Iron is extracted from hematite in the blast furnace.

The hematite contains silicon(IV) oxide (sand) as an impurity.

What reacts with this impurity to remove it?

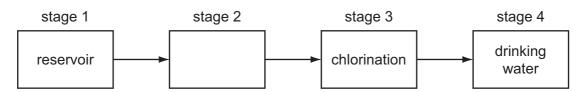
- A calcium oxide
- B carbon
- **C** carbon dioxide
- D slag

27 The bodies of aircraft are often made using aluminium.

Which two properties of aluminium make it suitable for this use?

	property 1	property 2
Α	good conductor of electricity	good conductor of heat
в	good conductor of electricity	strong
С	good conductor of heat	low density
D	strong	low density

28 The diagram shows how water is treated to make it suitable for drinking.



What happens in stage 2?

- A condensation
- **B** distillation
- **C** evaporation
- **D** filtration
- **29** Pure air contains nitrogen, oxygen and small amounts of other gases. The noble gases have been left out of the table.

Which row shows the composition of dry, unpolluted air?

	nitrogen/%	oxygen/%	other gases
Α	21	78	small amount of carbon dioxide
в	21	78	small amount of carbon monoxide
С	78	21	small amount of carbon dioxide
D	78	21	small amount of carbon monoxide

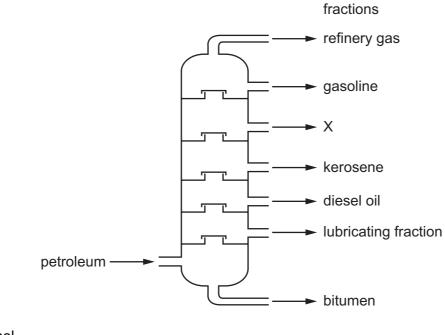
- 30 Which pollutant gas can be produced as a result of incomplete combustion of octane, C₈H₁₈?
 - A carbon
 - B carbon dioxide
 - C carbon monoxide
 - D methane

31 Fertilisers are used to provide three elements needed to increase the yield of crops.

Which two compounds would provide all three of these elements?

- A ammonium nitrate and calcium phosphate
- **B** ammonium nitrate and potassium sulfate
- **C** potassium nitrate and calcium phosphate
- **D** potassium nitrate and potassium sulfate
- 32 Which statement describes a disadvantage of sulfur dioxide?
 - **A** It can be used as a bleach in making wood pulp.
 - **B** It can be used to kill bacteria in food.
 - **C** It can be used to manufacture sulfuric acid.
 - **D** It can dissolve the limestone in statues.
- 33 Why does a farmer put lime (calcium oxide) on the soil?
 - A to act as a fertiliser
 - **B** to kill pests
 - **C** to make the soil less acidic
 - **D** to make the soil less alkaline

34 What is the name of fraction X?

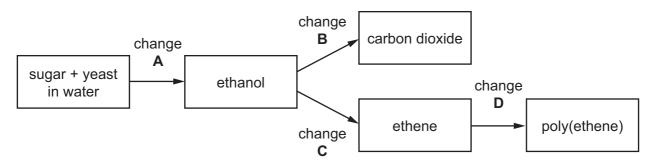


- A alcohol
- **B** fuel oil
- C naphtha
- **D** paraffin
- 35 Which pair of molecules are hydrocarbons?
 - A ethane and ethanol
 - B ethane and ethene
 - C ethanoic acid and ethene
 - D ethanol and ethanoic acid
- **36** Which bond is **not** present in the structure of ethanol, CH₃CH₂OH?

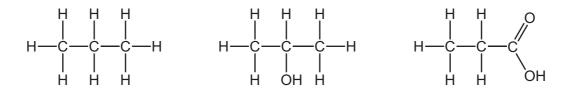
A C–C **B** H–H **C** H–O **D** O–C

37 Which change on the diagram involves combustion?

Some of the reaction products are not shown on the diagram.



38 The structures of three molecules are shown.



Which homologous series is not represented?

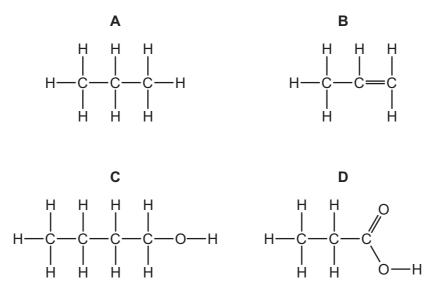
- A alcohols
- B alkanes
- **C** alkenes
- D carboxylic acids
- **39** Information about four hydrocarbons is shown.

hydrocarbon	number of carbon atoms in the molecule	reaction with bromine water
W	1	no reaction
x	2	no reaction
Y	3	decolourises it
Z	4	decolourises it

Which statement is correct?

- A Hydrocarbon W has the formula CH₄ and can be polymerised.
- **B** Hydrocarbon X has the formula C_2H_4 and can be polymerised.
- **C** Hydrocarbon Y has the formula C_3H_6 and can be polymerised.
- **D** Hydrocarbon Z has the formula C_4H_{10} and can be polymerised.

40 Which structure represents a compound that dissolves in water to form an acidic solution?



BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the Cambridge International Examinations Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at www.cie.org.uk after the live examination series.

Cambridge International Examinations is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.

	VIII	2	He	helium 4	10	Ne	neon 20	18	Ar	argon 40	36	Ъ	krypton 84	54	Xe	xenon 131	86	Rn	radon _			
	١١٨				6	ш	fluorine 19	17	Cl	chlorine 35.5	35	Ъ	bromine 80	53	Ι	iodine 127	85	At	astatine _			
	N				8	0	oxygen 16	16	S	sulfur 32	34	Se	selenium 79	52	Те	tellurium 128	84	Ро	polonium I	116	۲<	livermorium -
	>				7	z	nitrogen 14	15	٩	phosphorus 31	33	As	arsenic 75	51	Sb	antimony 122	83	Ξ	bismuth 209			
	≥				9	ပ	carbon 12	14	Si	silicon 28	32	Ge	germanium 73	50	Sn	tin 119	82	Pb	lead 207	114	Fl	flerovium -
	≡				5	В	boron 11	13	Ρl	aluminium 27	31	Ga	gallium 70	49	In	indium 115	81	11	thallium 204			
					<u>.</u>						30	Zn	zinc 65	48	Cq	cadmium 112	80	Hg	mercury 201	112	C	copernicium -
											29	Cu	copper 64	47	Ag	silver 108	79	Au	gold 197	111	Rg	roentgenium -
Group											28	ïZ	nickel 59	46	Ъd	palladium 106	78	Ę	platinum 195	110	Ds	darmstadtium -
Gro											27	ပိ	cobalt 59	45	Rh	rhodium 103	77	Ir	iridium 192	109	Mt	meitnerium -
		1	т	hydrogen 1							26	Ее	iron 56	44	Ru	ruthenium 101	76	Os	osmium 190	108	Hs	hassium -
											25	Mn	manganese 55	43	Ч	technetium -	75	Re	rhenium 186	107	Bh	bohrium -
						loc	SS				24	ŗ	chromium 52	42	Mo	molybdenum 96	74	8	tungsten 184	106	Sg	seaborgium -
				Key	atomic number	atomic symbo	name relative atomic mass				23	>	vanadium 51	41	qN	niobium 93	73	Та	tantalum 181	105	Db	dubnium -
						ato	rela				22	F	titanium 48	40	Zr	zirconium 91	72	Ŧ	hafnium 178	104	Ŗ	rutherfordium -
								_			21	Sc	scandium 45	39	≻	yttrium 89	57-71	lanthanoids		89–103	actinoids	
	=				4	Be	beryllium 9	12	Mg	magnesium 24	20	Са	calcium 40	38	ي ا	strontium 88	56	Ba	barium 137	88	Ra	radium -
	_				с	:	lithium 7	11	Na	sodium 23	19	¥	potassium 39	37	Rb	rubidium 85	55	Cs	caesium 133	87	Ъг	francium -

(r.t.p.)
pressure
e and pre
he volume of one mole of any gas is 24 dm 3 at room temperature and pressure (r.t
t room
gas is 24 dm ^{3} at room
s 24
gas i
of any
mole
of one
volume c
The

71 Lu Iutetium 175 103 Lr awrencium

70 Yterbium 173 102 NO nobelium

69 thuium 169 101 Md mendelevium

68 erbium 167 100 100 fermium

67 holmium 165 99 99 einsteinium

66 Dy dysprosium 163 98 Cf

65 Tb 159 97 BK

64 gadolinium 157 96 CM curium

63 Eu 152 95 95 americium

62 Smartium 150 94 **Pu** Putonnium

60 neodymium 144 U U 238 238

59 Praseodymium 141 91 Pa protactinium 231

58 Cerium 140 90 90 90 232 232

57 La lanthanum 139 89 89 actinium

actinoids

lanthanoids

93 Np neptunium

61 Pm promethium

The Periodic Table of Elements

0620/12/F/M/16

16