

CHEMISTRY

Paper 1 Multiple Choice

0620/11 October/November 2010

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.

60581

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 20. You may use a calculator.

This document consists of 17 printed pages and 3 blank pages.



1 In which changes do the particles move further apart?

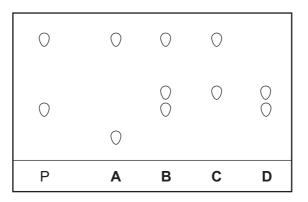
$$gas \stackrel{W}{\rightleftharpoons} liquid \stackrel{X}{\rightleftharpoons} solid$$

$$A W and X \qquad B W and Z \qquad C X and Y \qquad D Y and Z$$

2 Chromatography is used to find out if a banned dye, P, is present in foodstuffs.

The results are shown in the diagram.

Which foodstuff contains P?



3 A mixture of ethanol and methanol are separated by fractional distillation.

This method of separation depends on a difference in property X of these two alcohols.

What is property X?

- A boiling point
- B colour
- **C** melting point
- D solubility
- 4 Element X has a nucleon (mass) number of 19 and a proton (atomic) number of 9.

To which group in the Periodic Table does it belong?

A I **B** III **C** VII **D** 0

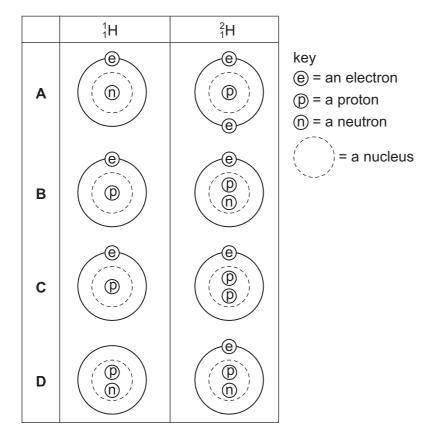
- nucleon number of number of number of proton particle electrons number number protons neutrons 12 24 12 W 12 Mg Mg²⁺ Х 12 10 24 12 F Υ 9 19 9 9 F⁻ 9 9 Ζ 19 10
- **5** The table shows the structure of different atoms and ions.

What are the values of W, X, Y and Z?

	W	Х	Y	Z
Α	10	10	9	9
в	10	12	10	9
С	12	10	9	10
D	12	12	10	10

6 Two isotopes of hydrogen are ${}_{1}^{1}H$ and ${}_{1}^{2}H$.

Which diagram shows the arrangement of particles in the two isotopes?

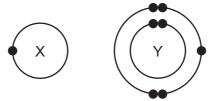


7 Element X is shiny and can be formed into a sheet by hammering.

Which row correctly describes the properties of element X?

	conducts electricity	melts below 25 °C
Α	\checkmark	1
в	\checkmark	X
С	x	✓
D	×	x

8 The electronic structures of atoms X and Y are shown.

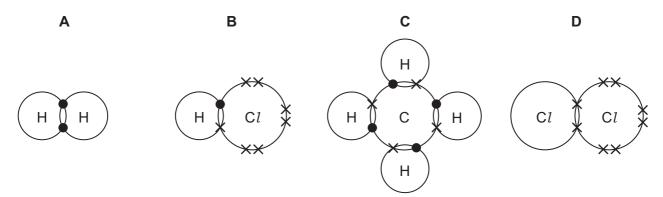


X and Y form a covalent compound.

What is its formula?

A XY_5 B XY_3 C XY D Z	$X_{3}Y$
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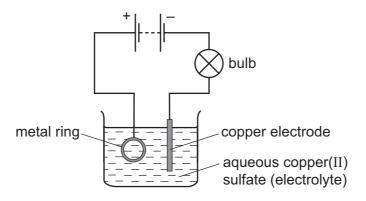
9 Which diagram does **not** show the outer shell electrons in the molecule correctly?



- **10** The chemical compositions of two substances, W and X, are given.
 - W Na(AlSi₃)O₈
 - X $Ca(Al_2Si_2)O_8$

Which statements are correct?

- 1 W and X contain the same amount of oxygen.
- 2 W contains three times as much silicon as X.
- 3 X contains twice as much aluminium as W.
- **A** 1 and 2 **B** 1 and 3 **C** 2 and 3 **D** 1, 2 and 3
- 11 The diagram shows apparatus used in an attempt to electroplate a metal ring with copper.

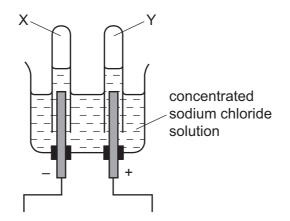


The experiment did not work.

What change is needed in the experiment to make it work?

- **A** Add solid copper(II) sulfate to the electrolyte.
- **B** Increase the temperature of the electrolyte.
- **C** Replace the copper electrode by a carbon electrode.
- **D** Reverse the connections to the battery.

12 When concentrated sodium chloride solution is electrolysed, elements X and Y are formed.

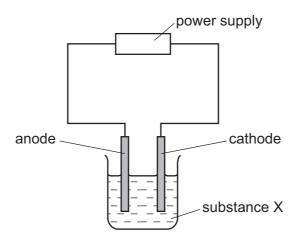


What are X and Y?

	Х	Y	
Α	chlorine	hydrogen	
в	hydrogen	chlorine	
С	hydrogen	oxygen	
D	oxygen	hydrogen	

13 Substance X was electrolysed in an electrolytic cell.

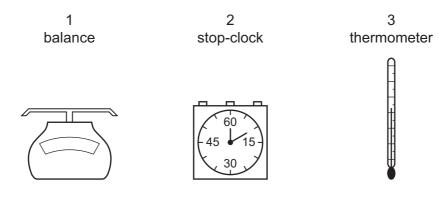
A coloured gas was formed at the anode and a metal was formed at the cathode.



What is substance X?

- A aqueous sodium chloride
- B molten lead bromide
- **C** molten zinc oxide
- D solid sodium chloride

- 14 Which is an endothermic process?
 - **A** burning hydrogen
 - **B** distilling petroleum
 - C reacting potassium with water
 - D using petrol in a motor car engine
- 15 The diagrams show some pieces of laboratory equipment.



Which equipment is needed to find out whether dissolving salt in water is an endothermic process?

- **A** 1 only **B** 1 and 3 **C** 2 and 3 **D** 3 only
- **16** Calcium carbonate was reacted with hydrochloric acid in a conical flask. The flask was placed on a balance and the mass of the flask and contents was recorded as the reaction proceeded.

During the reaction, carbon dioxide gas was given off.

The reaction was carried out at two different temperatures.

Which row is correct?

	change in mass	temperature at which mass changed more quickly
Α	decrease	higher temperature
в	decrease	lower temperature
С	increase	higher temperature
D	increase	lower temperature

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

 $C_0C_{l_2}.6H_2O \rightleftharpoons C_0C_{l_2} + 6H_2O$

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

18 The red colour in some pottery glazes may be formed as a result of the reactions shown.

$$CuCO_3 \xrightarrow{heat} CuO + CO_2$$

CuO + SnO \longrightarrow Cu + SnO₂

These equations show that1..... is oxidised and2..... is reduced.

Which substances correctly complete gaps 1 and 2 in the above sentence?

	1 2	
Α	CO ₂	SnO ₂
в	CuCO₃	CuO
С	CuO	SnO
D	SnO	CuO

19 Some barium iodide is dissolved in water.

Aqueous lead(II) nitrate is added to the solution until no more precipitate forms.

This precipitate, X, is filtered off.

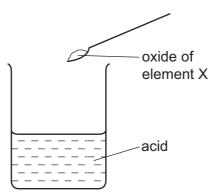
Dilute sulfuric acid is added to the filtrate and another precipitate, Y, forms.

What are the colours of precipitates X and Y?

	Х	Y
Α	white	white
в	white	yellow
С	yellow	white
D	yellow	yellow

- 20 Which reaction will result in a decrease in pH?
 - A adding calcium hydroxide to acid soil
 - **B** adding citric acid to sodium hydrogen carbonate solution
 - **C** adding sodium chloride to silver nitrate solution
 - D adding sodium hydroxide to hydrochloric acid

21 The oxide of element X was added to an acid. It reacted to form a salt and water.



What is the pH of the acid before the reaction and what type of element is X?

	pН	type of element X	
Α	greater than 7	metal	
в	greater than 7	non-metal	
С	less than 7	metal	
D	less than 7	non-metal	

22 A salt is made by adding an excess of an insoluble metal oxide to an acid.

How can the excess metal oxide be removed?

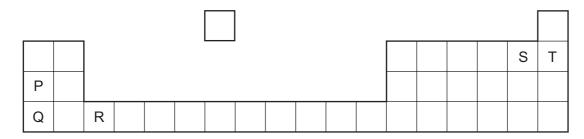
- **A** chromatography
- B crystallisation
- C distillation
- **D** filtration
- 23 The table compares the properties of Group I elements with those of transition elements.

Which entry in the table is correct?

	property	Group I elements	transition elements
Α	catalytic activity	low	high
в	density	high	low
С	electrical conductivity	low	high
D	melting point	high	low

- 24 Which compound is likely to be coloured?
 - **A** $KMnO_4$ **B** KNO_3 **C** K_2CO_3 **D** K_2SO_4
- 25 The diagram shows the positions of elements P, Q, R, S and T in the Periodic Table.

These letters are not the chemical symbols for the elements.



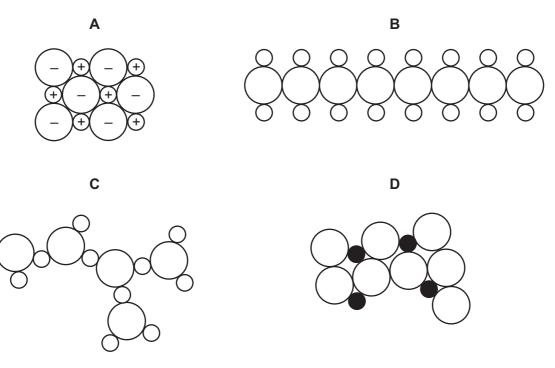
Which statement about the properties of these elements is correct?

- **A** P reacts more vigorously with water than does Q.
- **B** P, Q and R are all metals.
- **C** T exists as diatomic molecules.
- **D** T is more reactive than S.
- 26 The table shows some reactions of the halogens.

Which reaction is the most likely to be explosive?

reaction	chlorine gas	bromine gas	iodine gas
reaction with hydrogen	A	В	С
reaction with iron	very vigorous	less vigorous	D

27 Which diagram could represent the structure of an alloy?



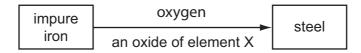
- 28 Which property do all metals have?
 - **A** Their boiling points are low.
 - B Their densities are low.
 - **C** They conduct electricity.
 - D They react with water.
- 29 Some metals react readily with dilute hydrochloric acid.

Some metals can be extracted by heating their oxides with carbon.

For which metal are **both** statements correct?

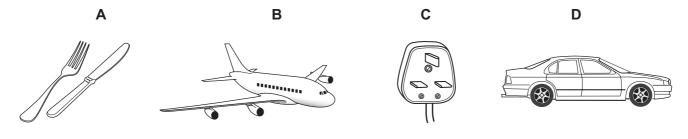
- A calcium
- B copper
- **C** iron
- D magnesium

- 13
- **30** The diagram shows the materials used in the production of steel from impure iron.



What could element X be?

- A calcium
- B carbon
- C nitrogen
- D sulfur
- 31 Which diagram shows a common use of stainless steel?



- 32 Why is chlorination used in water treatment?
 - A to kill bacteria in the water
 - **B** to make the water neutral
 - C to make the water taste better
 - D to remove any salt in the water
- 33 Which pollutant, found in car exhaust fumes, does not come from the fuel?
 - A carbon monoxide
 - B hydrocarbons
 - **C** lead compounds
 - D nitrogen oxides

34 Which information about carbon dioxide and methane is correct?

		carbon dioxide	methane
Α	formed when vegetation decomposes	~	x
В	greenhouse gas	\checkmark	\checkmark
С	present in unpolluted air	x	X
D	produced during respiration	x	\checkmark

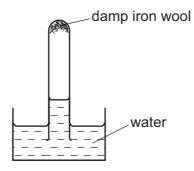
35 A bag of fertiliser 'Watch it grow' contains ammonium sulfate and potassium sulfate.

Which of the three elements N, P and K does 'Watch it grow' contain?

	Ν	Р	К
Α	1	1	x
В	1	x	\checkmark
С	x	\checkmark	x
D	x	x	\checkmark

36 A test-tube containing damp iron wool is inverted in water.

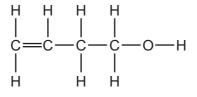
After three days, the water level inside the test-tube has risen.



Which statement explains this rise?

- A Iron oxide has been formed.
- **B** Iron wool has been reduced.
- **C** Oxygen has been formed.
- **D** The temperature of the water has risen.

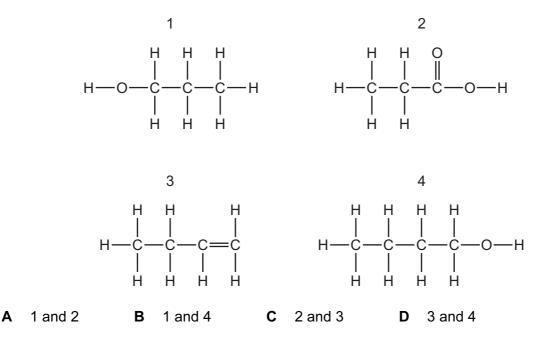
37 The diagram shows the structure of a compound.



To which classes of compound does this molecule belong?

	alkane	alkene	alcohol
Α	no	no	no
в	no	yes	yes
С	yes	no	yes
D	yes	yes	yes

38 Which structures show compounds that are members of the same homologous series?



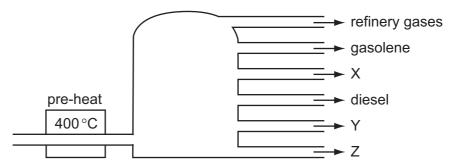
39 Ethene reacts with Y to produce ethanol.

ethene + Y \rightarrow ethanol

What is Y?

- A hydrogen
- B oxygen
- C steam
- D yeast

The diagram shows some of these fractions.



What are fractions X, Y and Z?

	Х	Y	Z		
Α	fuel oil	bitumen	paraffin (kerosene)		
в	fuel oil	paraffin (kerosene)	bitumen		
С	paraffin (kerosene)	bitumen	fuel oil		
D	paraffin (kerosene)	fuel oil	bitumen		

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	0	2 Helium	20 Neon 10	40 Ar Argon	84 Krypton 36	131 Xe 54	Radon 86		175 Lutetium 71	
	₹		9 Fluorine 9	35.5 C1 17 Chlorine	80 Bromine 35	127 I 53	At Astatine 85		173 Yb Ytterbium 70	Nobelium 100
	⋝		16 Oxygen 8	32 8 Sulfur 16	79 Se Selenium 34	128 Te Tellurium 52	Polonium 84		169 Thulium 69	Mendelevium 0.0
	>		14 Nitrogen 7	31 Phosphorus 15	75 AS Arsenic 33	122 Sb Antimony 51	209 Bi Bismuth		167 Er Erbium 68	Fermium 100
-	≥	_	6 Carbon 12	28 Silicon	73 Ge Germanium 32	119 Sn 50	207 Pb Lead 82		165 Holmium 67	Einsteinium
	≡	_	5 Boron 1	27 A1 Auminium 13	70 Ga Gallium 31	115 Indium 49	204 T 1 81		162 Dysprosium 66	Californium
					65 Zn 30	112 Cd Cadmium 48	201 Hg ^{Mercury} 80		159 Tb Terbium 65	BK Berkelium
					64 Cu Copper 29	108 Ag Silver	197 Au Gold 79		157 Gd Gadolinium 64	Corrium Corrium
					59 Nickel 28	106 Pd Palladium	195 Pt Platinum 78		152 Eu Europium 63	Americium
Ğ			_		59 CO Cobalt 27	103 Rhodium 45	192 I r 77		150 Samarium 62	
		¹ Hydrogen			56 Fe Iron	101 Ru Ruthenium 44	190 OS Osmium 76		Promethium 61	Neptunium
					55 Manganese 25	Tc Technetium 43	186 Re Rhenium 75		144 Neodymium 60	238 Uranium
					52 Cr Chromium 24	96 Mo lybdenum 42	184 V Tungsten 74		141 Pr Fraseodymium 59	Protactinium
					51 Vanadium 23	93 Niobium 41	181 Ta Tantalum 73		140 Ce Cerium 58	232 Thorium
					48 Ttanium 22	91 Zr Zirconium 40	178 Hafinium 72		,	nic mass bol nic) number
				1	45 Sc Scandium 21	89 Yttrium 39	139 La Lanthanum 57 *	227 Actinium 89	*58-71 Lanthanoid series 190-103 Actinoid series	 a = relative atomic mass X = atomic symbol b = proton (atomic) number
			9 Beryllium	24 Mg Magnesium 12	40 Calcium Calcium	88 Sr rontium 38	137 Ba ^{Barium}	226 Ra Radium	*58-71 Lanthanoid serie 190-103 Actinoid series	ت × ت
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