



Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CHEMISTRY

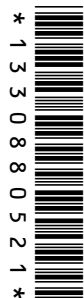
0620/11

Paper 1 Multiple Choice (Core)

October/November 2017

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.

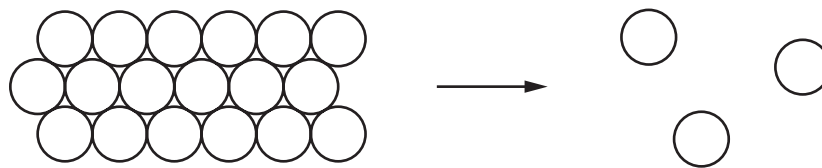
Electronic calculators may be used.

The syllabus is approved for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 1/Level 2 Certificate.

This document consists of **15** printed pages and **1** blank page.



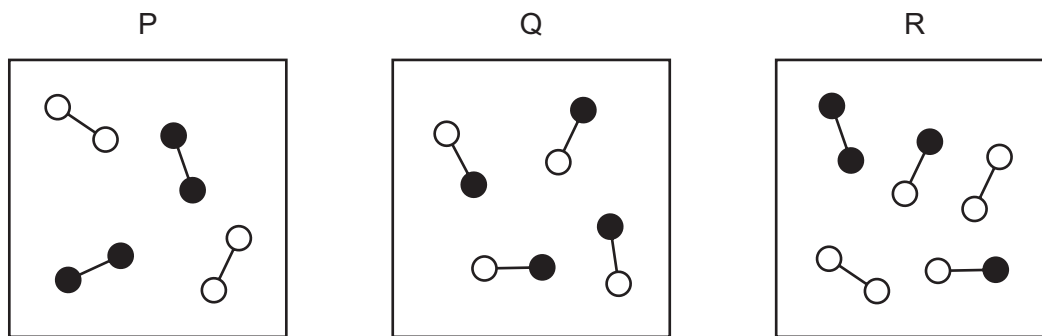
- 1 The diagram shows how the arrangement of particles changes when a substance changes state.



Which change of state is shown?

- A boiling
 - B condensation
 - C evaporation
 - D sublimation
- 2 Which method can be used to separate a mixture of salt and water to obtain **both** parts of the mixture?
- A crystallisation
 - B distillation
 - C evaporation
 - D filtration
- 3 A student put 25.0 cm^3 of dilute hydrochloric acid into a conical flask.
- The student added 2.5 g of solid sodium carbonate and measured the change in temperature of the mixture.
- Which apparatus does the student need to use to obtain the most accurate results?
- A balance, measuring cylinder, thermometer
 - B balance, pipette, stopwatch
 - C balance, pipette, thermometer
 - D burette, pipette, thermometer
- 4 Propanone, $\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{O}$, is a liquid at room temperature.
- What is the boiling point of pure propanone?
- A -61°C to -51°C
 - B -56°C
 - C 51°C to 61°C
 - D 56°C

5 Which statement about the boxes P, Q and R is correct?



- A** Box P contains two compounds and box R contains two elements.
B Box P contains two elements and box Q contains a mixture.
C Box P contains two elements and box Q contains one compound.
D Box Q contains two compounds and box R contains a mixture.

6 The number of particles in atoms W, X, Y and Z are shown.

	protons	electrons	neutrons
W	6	6	6
X	6	6	7
Y	7	7	7
Z	7	7	8

Which statement is correct?

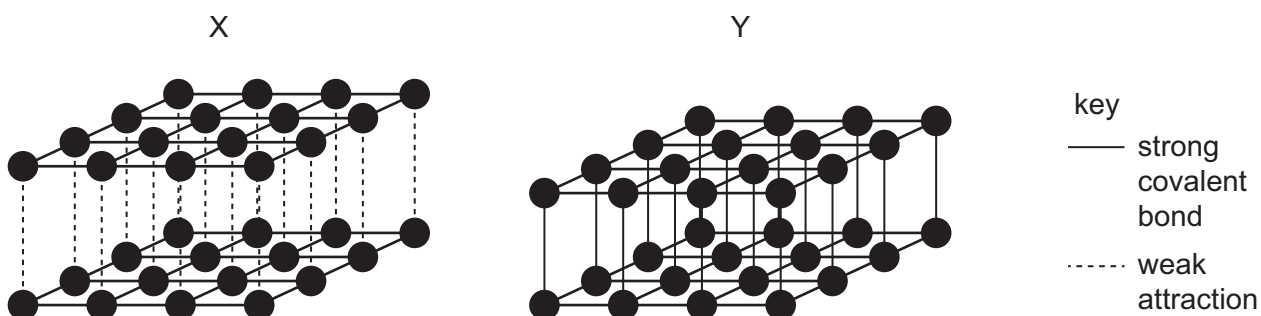
- A** W and X are isotopes of carbon.
B X and Y are isotopes of nitrogen.
C X has a mass number of 12.
D Z has an atomic number of 8.

7 Which row describes the type of bonding present in substances 1 and 2?

	substance 1	substance 2
A	methane has ionic bonding	graphite has covalent bonding
B	graphite has ionic bonding	potassium chloride has covalent bonding
C	potassium chloride has ionic bonding	methane has covalent bonding
D	potassium chloride has ionic bonding	graphite has ionic bonding

- 8 Substances with giant covalent structures can be used as lubricants and as cutting tools for hard materials.

The diagram shows how the atoms are arranged in two giant covalent substances, X and Y.



Which statement is correct?

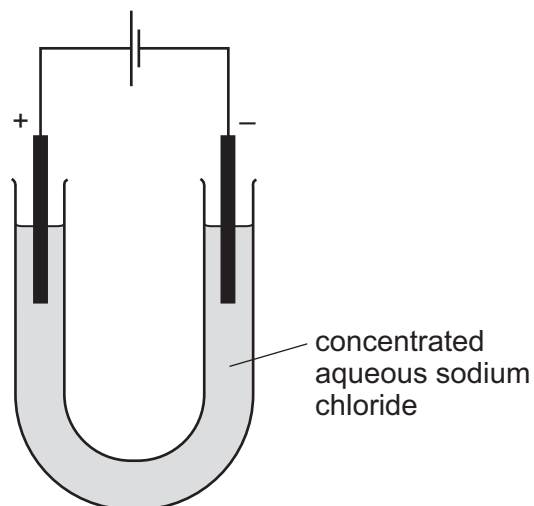
- A Only X is used as a cutting tool and only Y is used as a lubricant.
 - B Only X is used as a lubricant and only Y is used as a cutting tool.
 - C X and Y are both used as cutting tools.
 - D X and Y are both used as lubricants.
- 9 The equation shows the thermal decomposition of magnesium carbonate ($M_r = 84$).



Which mass of magnesium oxide is formed when 21.0 g of magnesium carbonate are completely decomposed?

- A 1.9 g B 4.0 g C 10.0 g D 40.0 g

- 10 Electricity is passed through concentrated aqueous sodium chloride. Inert electrodes are used.



What is formed at the negative electrode?

- A chlorine
- B hydrogen
- C oxygen
- D sodium

- 11 Two chemical processes are described.

- During the combustion of gasoline, energy is1..... .
- During the electrolysis of sulfuric acid, energy is2..... .

Which words complete gaps 1 and 2?

	1	2
A	given out	given out
B	given out	taken in
C	taken in	given out
D	taken in	taken in

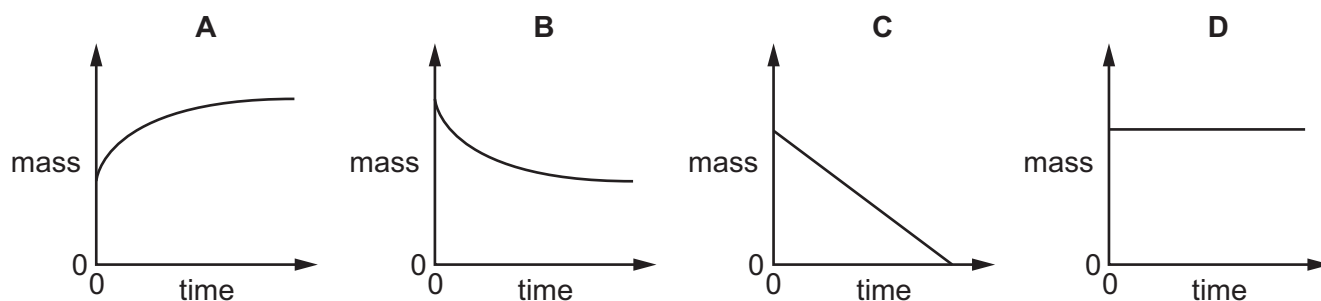
- 12** When dilute sulfuric acid reacts with aqueous sodium hydroxide, the temperature of the solution increases.

Which words describe this reaction?

- A** endothermic and neutralisation
B endothermic and redox
C exothermic and neutralisation
D exothermic and redox

- 13** The mass of a beaker and its contents is plotted against time.

Which graph represents what happens when sodium carbonate reacts with an excess of dilute hydrochloric acid in an open beaker?



- 14** When blue copper(II) sulfate is heated, a white solid and water are formed.

The white solid turns blue and gives out heat when water is added to it.

Which terms describe the blue copper(II) sulfate and the reactions?

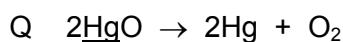
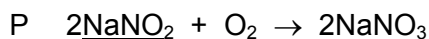
	the blue copper(II) sulfate is	reactions
A	a mixture	can be reversed
B	a mixture	cannot be reversed
C	hydrated	can be reversed
D	hydrated	cannot be reversed

- 15** Which changes increase the rate of reaction between calcium carbonate and dilute hydrochloric acid?

- 1 increasing the concentration of the acid
- 2 increasing the temperature
- 3 increasing the size of the pieces of calcium carbonate

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

16 The equations for two reactions P and Q are given.



In which of these reactions does oxidation of the underlined substance occur?

	P	Q
A	✓	✓
B	✓	x
C	x	✓
D	x	x

17 What is **not** a typical characteristic of acids?

- A** They react with alkalis producing water.
- B** They react with **all** metals producing hydrogen.
- C** They react with carbonates producing carbon dioxide.
- D** They turn blue litmus paper red.

18 Magnesium, phosphorus and chlorine are elements in the same period of the Periodic Table.

Which row describes the type of oxide formed by each of these elements?

	magnesium	phosphorus	chlorine
A	acidic	acidic	basic
B	acidic	basic	basic
C	basic	acidic	acidic
D	basic	basic	acidic

19 Zinc sulfate is made by reacting an excess of zinc oxide with dilute sulfuric acid.

The excess zinc oxide is then removed from the solution.

Which process is used to obtain solid zinc sulfate from the solution?

- A** crystallisation
- B** dissolving
- C** filtration
- D** fractional distillation

20 What is used to test for chlorine?

- A** a glowing splint
- B** damp litmus paper
- C** limewater
- D** potassium manganate(VII) solution

21 Which statements about the trends across a period of the Periodic Table are correct?

- 1 Aluminium is more metallic than sodium.
- 2 Beryllium is more metallic than carbon.
- 3 Boron is more metallic than lithium.
- 4 Magnesium is more metallic than silicon.

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

22 Astatine is an element in Group VII of the Periodic Table.

Astatine is1..... reactive than iodine.

The melting point of astatine is2..... than the melting point of iodine.

Astatine is3..... in colour than bromine.

Which words complete gaps 1, 2 and 3?

	1	2	3
A	less	higher	darker
B	less	lower	lighter
C	more	higher	darker
D	more	lower	lighter

23 Which row describes the properties of a typical transition element?

	melting point	forms coloured compounds	can act as a catalyst
A	high	no	no
B	high	yes	yes
C	low	no	yes
D	low	yes	no

24 Why is argon gas used to fill electric lamps?

- A** It conducts electricity.
- B** It glows when heated.
- C** It is less dense than air.
- D** It is not reactive.

25 What is a property of **all** metals?

- A** conduct electricity
- B** hard
- C** low melting points
- D** react with water

26 Which material is **not** involved in the large-scale extraction of iron from iron ore?

- A** bauxite
- B** calcium carbonate (limestone)
- C** carbon (coke)
- D** hematite

27 Some reactions of three metals are listed in the table.

metal	metal reacts with dilute hydrochloric acid	metal oxide is reduced by carbon
P	yes	no
Q	no	yes
R	yes	yes

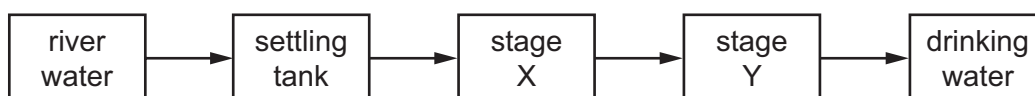
What is the order of reactivity of the metals?

	most reactive	→	least reactive
A	P	R	Q
B	Q	P	R
C	R	P	Q
D	R	Q	P

28 Which uses of the metals shown are both correct?

	aluminium	stainless steel
A	aircraft bodies	cutlery
B	car bodies	aircraft bodies
C	chemical plant	food containers
D	food containers	car bodies

29 The flow chart shows stages in the treatment of river water to produce drinking water.



What occurs at stages X and Y?

	X	Y
A	distillation	chlorination
B	distillation	filtration
C	filtration	chlorination
D	filtration	distillation

30 Which gas is over 30% of air?

- A argon
- B carbon dioxide
- C nitrogen
- D oxygen

31 Iron is a metal that rusts in the presence of oxygen and water.

Mild steel is used for1..... and is prevented from rusting by2..... .

Stainless steel does not rust. It is produced by3..... iron with another metal.

Which words complete gaps 1, 2 and 3?

	1	2	3
A	car bodies	greasing	covering
B	car bodies	painting	mixing
C	cutlery	greasing	covering
D	cutlery	painting	mixing

32 A mixture produces a gas both when it reacts with an acid and when it reacts with an alkali.

Which ions are present in the mixture?

- A ammonium ions and carbonate ions
- B ammonium ions and oxide ions
- C hydrogen ions and carbonate ions
- D hydrogen ions and oxide ions

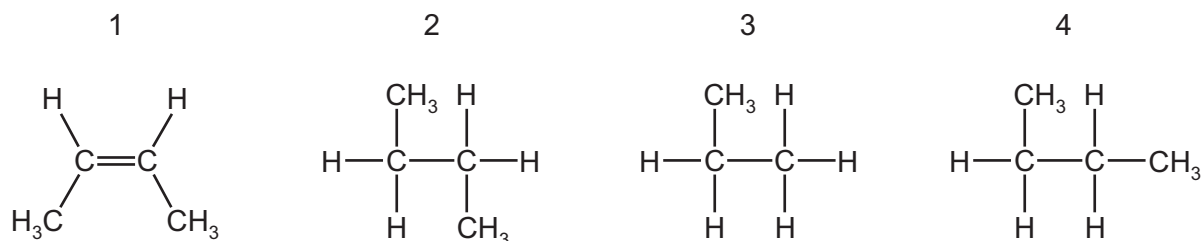
33 Some marble chips (calcium carbonate) are heated strongly and substances X and Y are formed.

Substance X is a white solid that reacts with water, giving out heat. Substance Y is a colourless gas.

What are substances X and Y?

	X	Y
A	calcium chloride	oxygen
B	calcium hydroxide	carbon dioxide
C	calcium oxide	carbon dioxide
D	calcium sulfate	oxygen

34 The structures of some organic molecules are shown.



Which structures represent an alkane with four carbon atoms?

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

35 Some of the fractions obtained from the fractional distillation of petroleum are used as fuels for vehicles.

Which two fractions are used as fuels for vehicles?

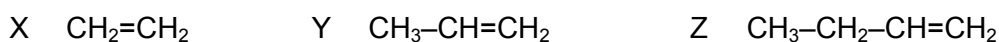
- A** bitumen fraction and gasoline fraction
B bitumen fraction and naphtha fraction
C gasoline fraction and kerosene fraction
D kerosene fraction and lubricating fraction

36 Burning fossil fuels releases heat energy.

Which substance is **not** a fossil fuel?

- A** coal
B hydrogen
C natural gas
D petroleum

37 X, Y and Z are three hydrocarbons.



What do compounds X, Y and Z have in common?

- 1 They are all alkenes.
 2 They are all part of the same homologous series.
 3 They all have the same boiling point.

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

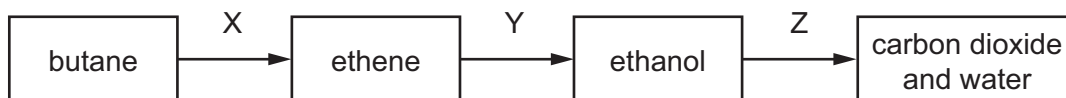
38 The table shows bonds that are present and bonds that are not present in compound X.

bond	
C–C	✓
C=C	x
C–H	✓
C–O	✓
C=O	✓
O–H	✓

What type of compound is X?

- A** a carboxylic acid
- B** an alcohol
- C** an alkane
- D** an alkene

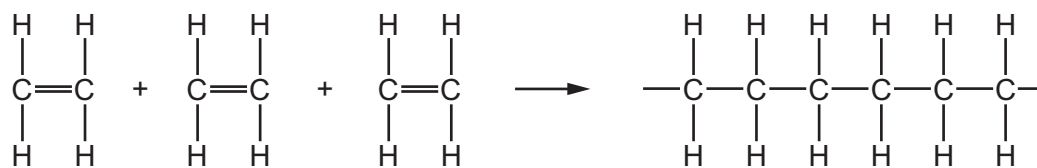
39 The diagram shows a reaction sequence.



Which row names the processes X, Y and Z?

	X	Y	Z
A	cracking	fermentation	respiration
B	cracking	hydration	combustion
C	distillation	fermentation	respiration
D	distillation	hydration	combustion

40 Molecules of a substance react together as shown.



Which type of reaction has taken place?

- A** cracking
- B** oxidation
- C** polymerisation
- D** reduction

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The Periodic Table of Elements

Group																																																																																																							
I	II	1 H hydrogen 1										III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII																																																																																						
3 Li lithium 7		4 Be beryllium 9		Key atomic number atomic symbol name relative atomic mass										5 B boron 11						6 C carbon 12						7 N nitrogen 14						8 O oxygen 16						9 F fluorine 19						10 Ne neon 20																																																											
11 Na sodium 23		12 Mg magnesium 24												13 Al aluminium 27						14 Si silicon 28						15 P phosphorus 31						16 S sulfur 32						17 Cl chlorine 35.5						18 Ar argon 40																																																											
19 K potassium 39		20 Ca calcium 40		21 Sc scandium 45										22 Ti titanium 48						23 V vanadium 51						24 Cr chromium 52						25 Mn manganese 55						26 Fe iron 56						27 Co cobalt 59						28 Ni nickel 59						29 Cu copper 64						30 Zn zinc 65						31 Ga gallium 70						32 Ge germanium 73						33 As arsenic 75						34 Se selenium 79						35 Br bromine 80						36 Kr krypton 84					
37 Rb rubidium 85		38 Sr strontium 88		39 Y yttrium 89										40 Zr zirconium 91						41 Nb niobium 93						42 Mo molybdenum 96						43 Tc technetium —						44 Ru ruthenium 101						45 Rh rhodium 103						46 Pd palladium 106						47 Ag silver 108						48 Cd cadmium 112						49 In indium 115						50 Sn tin 119						51 Sb antimony 122						52 Te tellurium 128						53 I iodine 127						54 Xe xenon 131					
55 Cs caesium 133		56 Ba barium 137		57–71 lanthanoids										72 Hf hafnium 178						73 Ta tantalum 181						74 W tungsten 184						75 Re rhenium 186						76 Os osmium 190						77 Ir iridium 192						78 Pt platinum 195						79 Au gold 197						80 Hg mercury 201						81 Tl thallium 204						82 Pb lead 207						83 Bi bismuth 209						84 Po polonium —						85 At astatine —						86 Rn radon —					
87 Fr francium —		88 Ra radium —		89–103 actinoids										104 Rf rutherfordium —						105 Db dubnium —						106 Sg seaborgium —						107 Bh bohrium —						108 Hs hassium —						109 Mt meitnerium —						110 Ds darmstadtium —						111 Rg roentgenium —						112 Cn copernicium —						114 Fl flerovium —						116 Lv livermorium —						—																							

lanthanoids

actinoids

57 La lanthanum 139	58 Ce cerium 140	59 Pr praseodymium 141	60 Nd neodymium 144	61 Pm promethium —	62 Sm samarium 150	63 Eu europium 152	64 Gd gadolinium 157	65 Tb terbium 159	66 Dy dysprosium 163	67 Ho holmium 165	68 Er erbium 167	69 Tm thulium 169	70 Yb ytterbium 173	71 Lu lutetium 175
89 Ac actinium —	90 Th thorium 232	91 Pa protactinium 231	92 U uranium 238	93 Np neptunium —	94 Pu plutonium —	95 Am americium —	96 Cm curium —	97 Bk berkelium —	98 Cf californium —	99 Es einsteinium —	100 Fm fermium —	101 Md mendelevium —	102 No nobelium —	103 Lr lawrencium —

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