Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CHEMISTRY **0620/13**

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 4 7 9 9 8 2 2 2 0 *

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.

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1 A sugar cube is dropped into a hot cup of tea.

The tea is not stirred.

Which statement explains why the tea becomes sweet?

A The heated water molecules penetrate the sugar cube.

B The hot tea causes the sugar to melt.

C The sugar cube dissolves and its molecules diffuse.

D The sugar molecules get hot and evaporate.

2 A blue solid, X, is soluble in water.

Which method is used to obtain pure solid X from an aqueous solution?

A chromatography

B crystallisation

C filtration

D neutralisation

3 Two atoms, X and Y, can be represented as shown.

$^{41}_{20}X$ $^{45}_{20}Y$

Which statement is **not** correct?

A X and Y are atoms of different elements.

B X and Y are isotopes.

C X and Y have different mass numbers.

D X and Y have the same number of electrons.

4 Two atoms have the same relative atomic mass but different chemical properties.

Which row about the proton and neutron numbers of these atoms is correct?

	proton numbers	neutron numbers
A	different	different
B	different	same
C	same	different
D	same	same

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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 Diamond and graphite are both macromolecules.

Which statement is **not** correct?

A Diamond and graphite contain carbon atoms only.

B Diamond and graphite contain charged ions.

C Diamond and graphite have high melting points.

D The atoms in diamond and graphite are held together by covalent bonds.

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 Aluminium oxide has the formula Al_2O_3.

Which statement about aluminium oxide is correct?

A 2 g of aluminium atoms are combined with 3 g of oxygen atoms.

B 2 g of aluminium atoms are combined with 3 g of oxygen molecules.

C Aluminium oxide has a relative molecular mass of 102.

D Pure aluminium oxide contains a higher mass of oxygen than of aluminium.

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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 An object is electroplated with silver using an aqueous silver salt as the electrolyte.

Which set of conditions is used?

	the object to be electroplated is the	the other electrode is made from
A	anode	carbon
B	anode	silver
C	cathode	carbon
D	cathode	silver

11 Which substance does **not** use oxygen to produce energy?

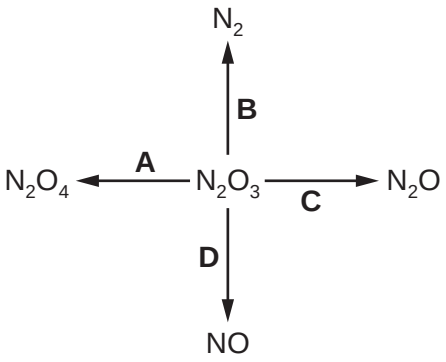
A coal

B hydrogen

C natural gas

D uranium

12 In which change is N_2O_3 oxidised?



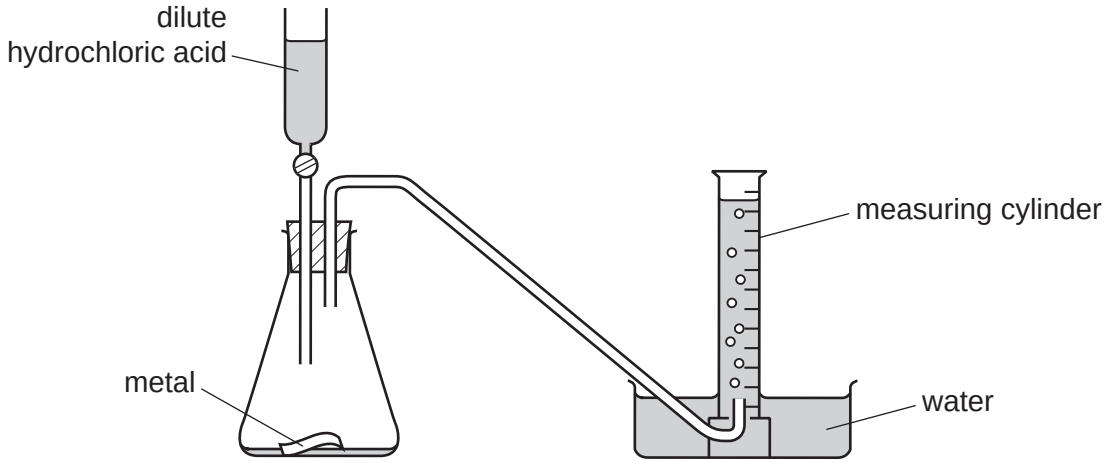
13 When pink crystals of cobalt(II) chloride are heated, steam is given off and the colour of the solid changes to blue.

$$CoCl_2.6H_2O \rightleftharpoons CoCl_2 + 6H_2O$$

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 The diagram shows an experiment to measure the rate of a chemical reaction.



Which change decreases the rate of reaction?

A adding water to the flask

B heating the flask during the reaction

C using more concentrated acid

D using powdered metal

15 Which reaction is **not** characteristic of an acid?

A It dissolves magnesium oxide.

B It produces ammonia from ammonium compounds.

C It produces carbon dioxide from a carbonate.

D It produces hydrogen from zinc metal.

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 of the following methods are suitable for preparing both zinc sulfate and copper sulfate?

1 Reacting the metal oxide with warm dilute aqueous sulfuric acid.

2 Reacting the metal with dilute aqueous sulfuric acid.

3 Reacting the metal carbonate with dilute aqueous sulfuric acid.

A 1 and 2 only

B 1 and 3 only

C 2 and 3 only

D 1, 2 and 3

18 Which gas relights a glowing splint?

A ammonia

B carbon dioxide

C hydrogen

D oxygen

19 The noble gases, which are in Group 0 of the Periodic Table, are all very .....1..... .

.....2....., one of these gases, is used to provide an inert atmosphere in lamps.

Another, ...3....., is used for filling balloons because it is less dense than air.

Which words complete the sentences about noble gases?

	1	2	3
A	reactive	argon	helium
B	reactive	helium	argon
C	unreactive	argon	helium
D	unreactive	helium	argon

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20 Which properties of the element titanium, Ti, can be predicted from its position in the Periodic Table?

	can be used as a catalyst	conducts electricity when solid	has low density	forms coloured compounds
A	✓	✓	✓	✗
B	✓	✓	✗	✓
C	✓	✗	✓	✓
D	✗	✓	✓	✓

21 X is a Group I metal.

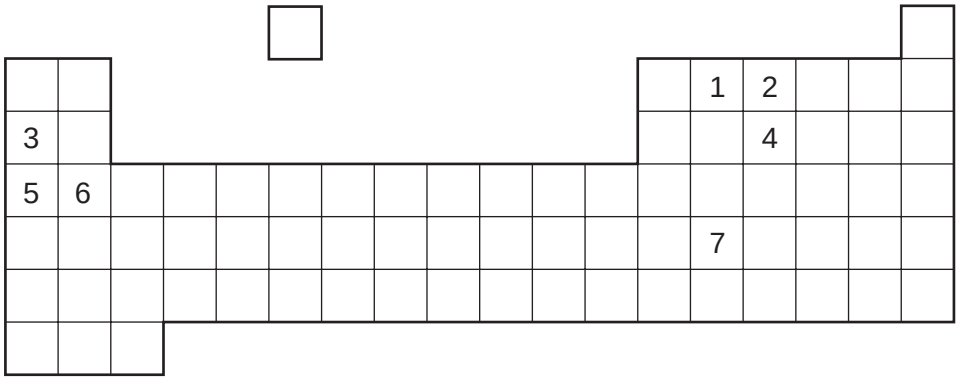
Y and Z are Group VII elements.

When X reacts with Y a salt is formed. A solution of this salt reacts with Z to form a different salt.

What are X, Y and Z?

	X	Y	Z
A	K	Cl_2	I_2
B	Li	Cl_2	Br_2
C	Mg	Br_2	Cl_2
D	Na	I_2	Cl_2

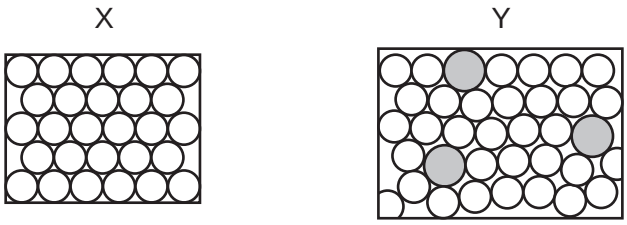
22 In the outline of the Periodic Table below, some elements are shown as numbers.



Which two numbers are **metals** in the same period?

A 1 and 2 **B** 1 and 7 **C** 3 and 5 **D** 5 and 6

23 The diagrams show the structure of two substances used to make electrical conductors.



Which statement correctly describes X and Y?

A X is a pure metal and Y is a compound.

B X is a pure metal and Y is an alloy.

C X is a solid and Y is a liquid.

D X is harder and stronger than Y.

24 Which statement about the uses of aluminium, mild steel and stainless steel is correct?

A Aluminium is used for food containers as it has a high density.

B Mild steel is used for car bodies as it is resistant to corrosion.

C Stainless steel is used for aircraft bodies as it is strong.

D Stainless steel is used for cutlery as it is resistant 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	✗	✓	✗

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26 The statements describe how different metals react with cold water.

- Calcium sinks, fizzing and releasing a steady stream of hydrogen.
- Copper does not react.
- Sodium floats, fizzing and rapidly releasing hydrogen.
- Zinc does not react but does react with steam, releasing hydrogen.

Using the information, where should hydrogen be placed in the reactivity series?

A below copper

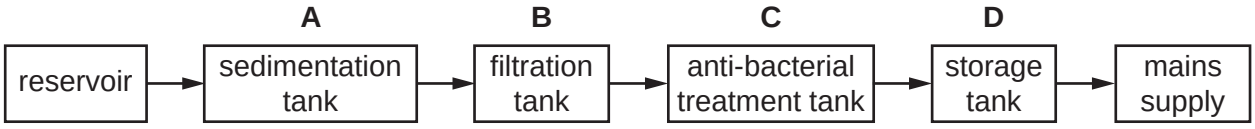
B between sodium and calcium

C between calcium and zinc

D between zinc and copper

27 The diagram shows stages in producing drinking water.

In which tank is chlorine added to the water?

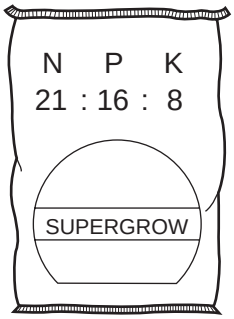


28 Oxygen is a reactive element.

Which row shows which of oxygen's reactions are useful?

	fuel combustion	rusting	steel manufacture
A	no	no	yes
B	no	yes	no
C	yes	no	yes
D	yes	yes	no

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



A $(NH_4)_3PO_4$, KCl

B NH_4NO_3, $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$

C NH_4NO_3, $CO(NH_2)_2$

D NH_4NO_3, K_2SO_4, $(NH_4)_2SO_4$

30 Below are two statements about sulfur dioxide.

1 Sulfur dioxide is formed when fossil fuels burn and it is an acidic oxide.

2 Sulfur dioxide is one of the gases in the air which is responsible for 'acid rain'.

Which is correct?

A Both statements are correct and statement 1 explains statement 2.

B Both statements are correct but statement 1 does not explain statement 2.

C Statement 1 is correct but statement 2 is incorrect.

D Statement 2 is correct but statement 1 is incorrect.

31 Which method is **not** used for rust prevention?

A coating working parts of industrial machinery with oil

B covering wire for gardening use with plastic

C immersing gardening tools in water for storage

D painting car bodies

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

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33 Four reactions produce carbon dioxide.

1 respiration

2 fermentation

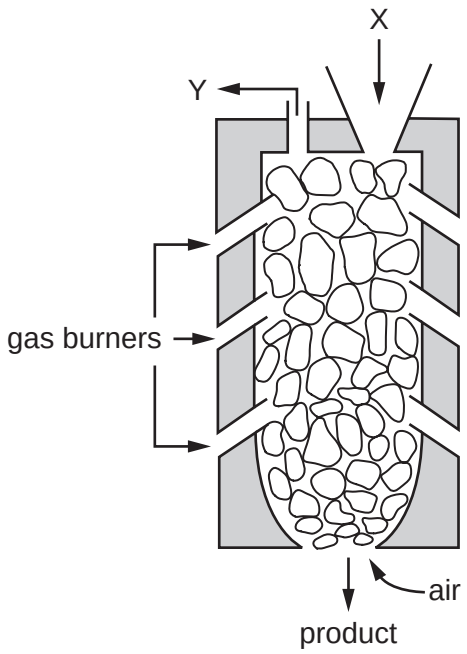
3 combustion of methane

4 manufacture of lime

Which reactions do **not** use oxygen from the air?

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

34 The diagram shows a kiln used to manufacture lime.



Which row identifies X and Y?

	X	Y
A	lime	carbon dioxide
B	lime	steam
C	limestone	carbon dioxide
D	limestone	steam

35 Which statement about the names of organic compounds is correct?

A Compounds containing C=C double bonds are alkanes.

B The compound of formula CH_3CO_2H is methanoic acid.

C The compound of formula C_2H_4 is ethane.

D The compound of formula C_2H_5OH is an alcohol.

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36 Which statement about petroleum is **not** correct?

A It can be separated into useful substances by fractional distillation.

B It consists mainly of hydrocarbons.

C It is found underground in many parts of the world.

D Its main use is for making lubricants and polishes.

37 Ethene, propene and butene are all members of the same homologous series.

Which statement explains why ethene, propene and butene have similar chemical properties?

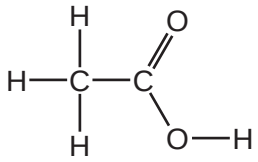
A They all have the same functional group.

B They are all gases at room temperature.

C They are all hydrocarbons.

D They are all organic.

38 Which statement describes the compound shown below?



A It is a colourless flammable gas.

B It is a liquid which decolourises bromine water.

C It is a liquid with a characteristic smell.

D It is formed when ethane reacts with steam.

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

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40 Ethanol is manufactured from petroleum by reacting ethene with steam.

Which statements about this process are correct?

1 Ethene is obtained from the cracking of alkanes.

2 The process is carried out in the presence of yeast.

3 The reaction is an addition reaction.

4 The rate of reaction is increased by a catalyst.

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

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DATA SHEET
The Periodic Table of the Elements

Group																	
I	II									III	IV	V	VI	VII	0
															4 **He** Helium 2
					1 **H** Hydrogen 1										
7 **Li** Lithium 3	9 **Be** Beryllium 4									11 **B** Boron 5	12 **C** Carbon 6	14 **N** Nitrogen 7	16 **O** Oxygen 8	19 **F** Fluorine 9	20 **Ne** Neon 10
23 **Na** Sodium 11	24 **Mg** Magnesium 12									27 **Al** Aluminium 13	28 **Si** Silicon 14	31 **P** Phosphorus 15	32 **S** Sulfur 16	35.5 **Cl** Chlorine 17	40 **Ar** Argon 18
39 **K** Potassium 19	40 **Ca** Calcium 20	45 **Sc** Scandium 21	48 **Ti** Titanium 22	51 **V** Vanadium 23	52 **Cr** Chromium 24	55 **Mn** Manganese 25	56 **Fe** Iron 26	59 **Co** Cobalt 27	59 **Ni** Nickel 28	64 **Cu** Copper 29	65 **Zn** Zinc 30	70 **Ga** Gallium 31	73 **Ge** Germanium 32	75 **As** Arsenic 33	79 **Se** Selenium 34	80 **Br** Bromine 35	84 **Kr** Krypton 36
85 **Rb** Rubidium 37	88 **Sr** Strontium 38	89 **Y** Yttrium 39	91 **Zr** Zirconium 40	93 **Nb** Niobium 41	96 **Mo** Molybdenum 42	**Tc** Technetium 43	101 **Ru** Ruthenium 44	103 **Rh** Rhodium 45	106 **Pd** Palladium 46	108 **Ag** Silver 47	112 **Cd** Cadmium 48	115 **In** Indium 49	119 **Sn** Tin 50	122 **Sb** Antimony 51	128 **Te** Tellurium 52	127 **I** Iodine 53	131 **Xe** Xenon 54
133 **Cs** Caesium 55	137 **Ba** Barium 56	139 **La** Lanthanum 57 *	178 **Hf** Hafnium 72	181 **Ta** Tantalum 73	184 **W** Tungsten 74	186 **Re** Rhenium 75	190 **Os** Osmium 76	192 **Ir** Iridium 77	195 **Pt** Platinum 78	197 **Au** Gold 79	201 **Hg** Mercury 80	204 **Tl** Thallium 81	207 **Pb** Lead 82	209 **Bi** Bismuth 83	**Po** Polonium 84	**At** Astatine 85	**Rn** Radon 86
Fr Francium 87	226 **Ra** Radium 88	227 **Ac** Actinium 89 †															

140 **Ce** Cerium 58	141 **Pr** Praseodymium 59	144 **Nd** Neodymium 60	**Pm** Promethium 61	150 **Sm** Samarium 62	152 **Eu** Europium 63	157 **Gd** Gadolinium 64	159 **Tb** Terbium 65	162 **Dy** Dysprosium 66	165 **Ho** Holmium 67	167 **Er** Erbium 68	169 **Tm** Thulium 69	173 **Yb** Ytterbium 70	175 **Lu** Lutetium 71
232 **Th** Thorium 90	**Pa** Protactinium 91	238 **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	**Lr** Lawrencium 103

*58-71 Lanthanoid series
†90-103 Actinoid series

Key

a
X
b

a = relative atomic mass
X = atomic symbol
b = proton (atomic) number

The volume of one mole of any gas is 24 dm^3 at room temperature and pressure (r.t.p.).

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