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UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CHEMISTRY **0620/11**

Paper 1 Multiple Choice **October/November 2010**

45 Minutes

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

5060581702

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write in soft pencil.
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.

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1 In which changes do the particles move further apart?

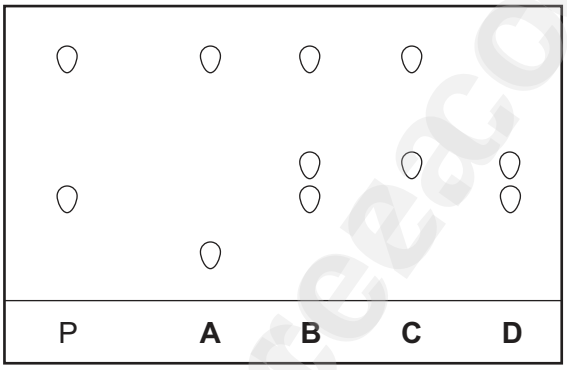
$$\text{gas} \underset{Y}{\overset{W}{\rightleftharpoons}} \text{liquid} \underset{Z}{\overset{X}{\rightleftharpoons}} \text{solid}$$

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

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5 The table shows the structure of different atoms and ions.

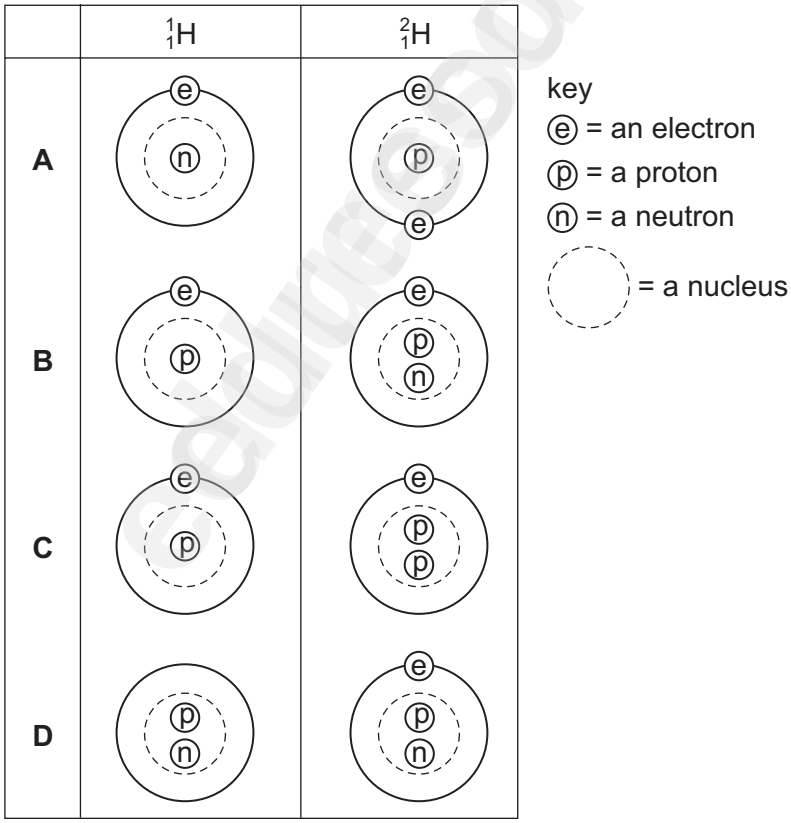
particle	proton number	nucleon number	number of protons	number of neutrons	number of electrons
Mg	12	24	12	W	12
Mg^{2+}	X	24	12	12	10
F	9	19	9	Y	9
F^{-}	9	19	9	10	Z

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

	W	X	Y	Z
A	10	10	9	9
B	10	12	10	9
C	12	10	9	10
D	12	12	10	10

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

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



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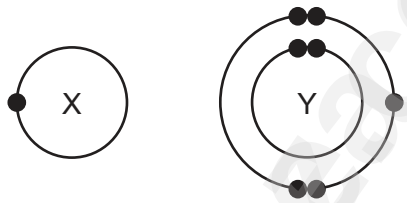
7 Element X is shiny and can be formed into a sheet by hammering.

Which row correctly describes the properties of element X?

	conducts electricity	melts below 25 °C
A	✓	✓
B	✓	✗
C	✗	✓
D	✗	✗

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



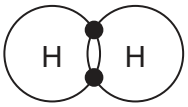
X and Y form a covalent compound.

What is its formula?

A XY_5 **B** XY_3 **C** XY **D** X_3Y

9 Which diagram does **not** show the outer shell electrons in the molecule correctly?

A



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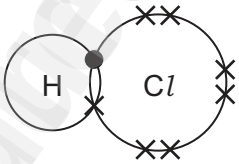
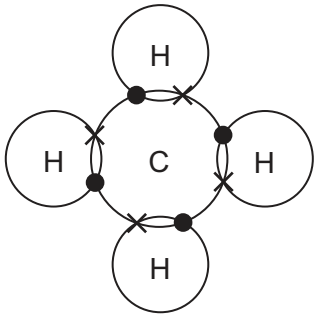
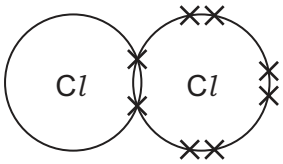


C



D



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10 The chemical compositions of two substances, W and X, are given.

W $Na(Al Si_3)O_8$

X $Ca(Al_2Si_2)O_8$

Which statements are correct?

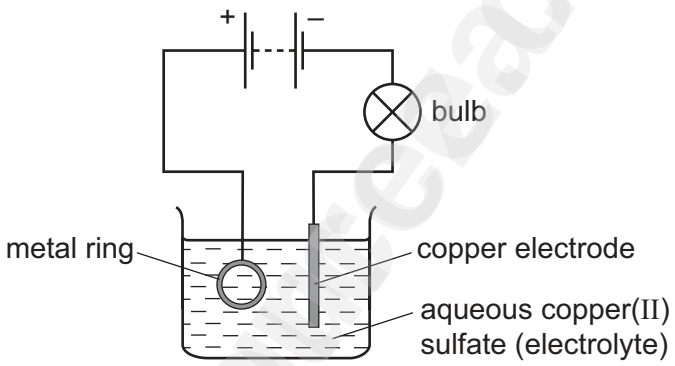
1 W and X contain the same amount of oxygen.

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.

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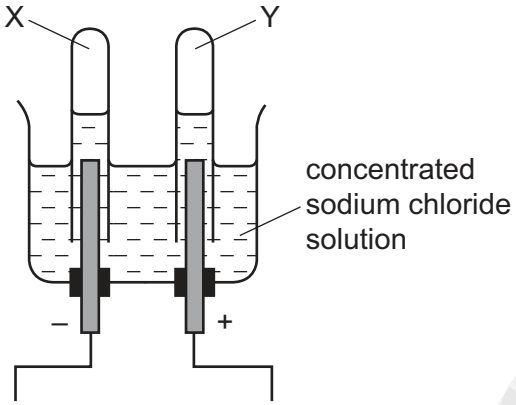
12 When concentrated sodium chloride solution is electrolysed, elements X and Y are formed.

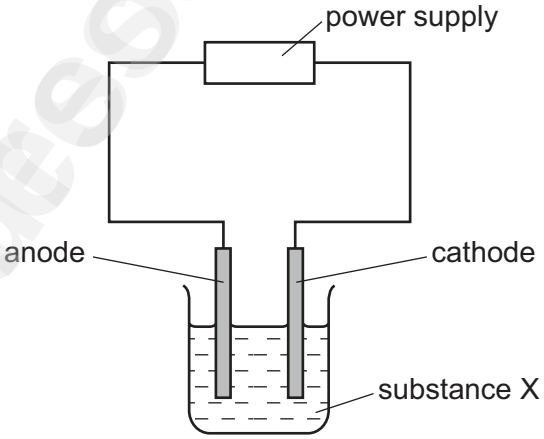


What are X and Y?

	X	Y
A	chlorine	hydrogen
B	hydrogen	chlorine
C	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

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14 Which is an endothermic process?

A burning hydrogen

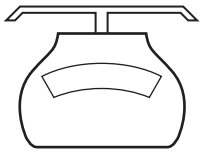
B distilling petroleum

C reacting potassium with water

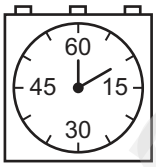
D using petrol in a motor car engine

15 The diagrams show some pieces of laboratory equipment.

1
balance



2
stop-clock



3
thermometer

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
A	decrease	higher temperature
B	decrease	lower temperature
C	increase	higher temperature
D	increase	lower temperature

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17 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

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

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

$$CuO + SnO \longrightarrow Cu + SnO_2$$

These equations show that ……1…… is oxidised and ……2…… is reduced.

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

	1	2
A	CO_2	SnO_2
B	$CuCO_3$	CuO
C	CuO	SnO
D	SnO	CuO

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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?

	X	Y
A	white	white
B	white	yellow
C	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

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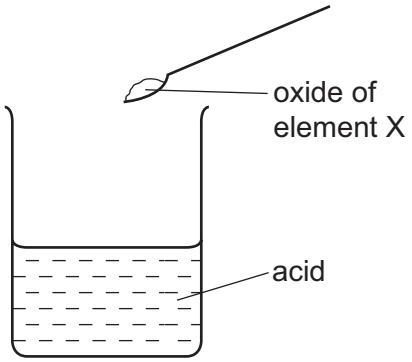
21 The oxide of element X was added to an acid. It reacted to form a salt and water.



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

	pH	type of element X
A	greater than 7	metal
B	greater than 7	non-metal
C	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
A	catalytic activity	low	high
B	density	high	low
C	electrical conductivity	low	high
D	melting point	high	low

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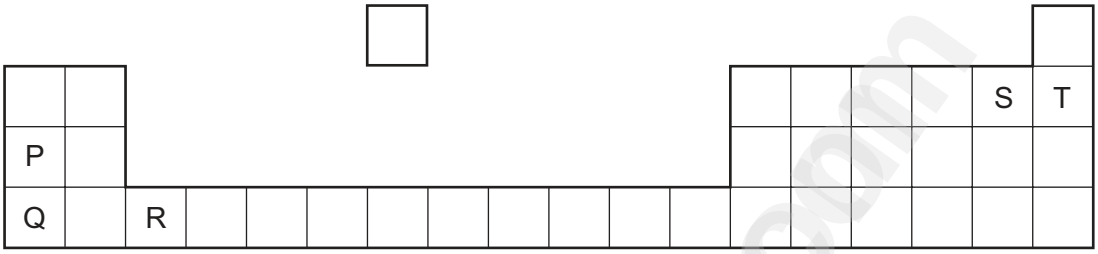
24 Which compound is likely to be coloured?

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**	**B**	**C**
reaction with iron	very vigorous	less vigorous	**D**

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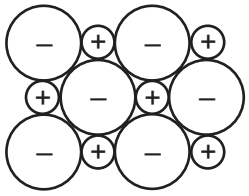
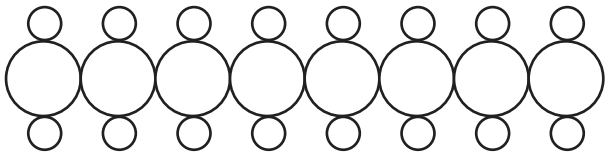
27 Which diagram could represent the structure of an alloy?

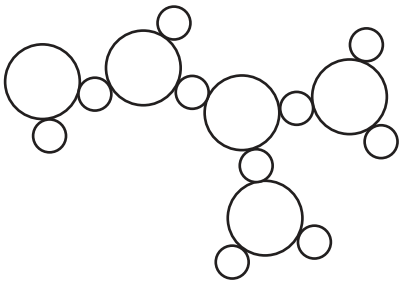
A



B



C



D

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

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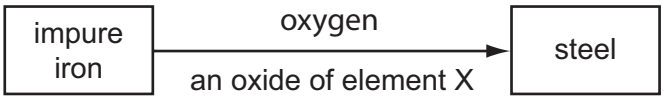
30 The diagram shows the materials used in the production of steel from impure iron.



What could element X be?

A calcium

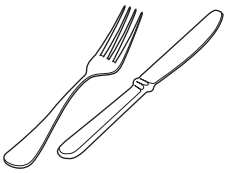
B carbon

C nitrogen

D sulfur

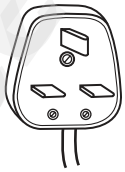
31 Which diagram shows a common use of stainless steel?

A



B

C



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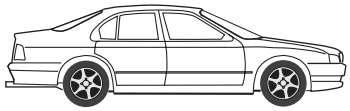

32 Why is chlorination used in water treatment?

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

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34 Which information about carbon dioxide and methane is correct?

		carbon dioxide	methane
A	formed when vegetation decomposes	✓	✗
B	greenhouse gas	✓	✓
C	present in unpolluted air	✗	✗
D	produced during respiration	✗	✓

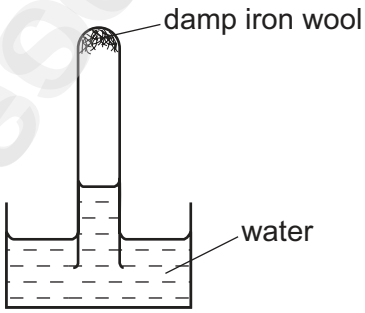
35 A bag of fertiliser 'Watch it grow' contains ammonium sulfate and potassium sulfate.

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

	N	P	K
A	✓	✓	✗
B	✓	✗	✓
C	✗	✓	✗
D	✗	✗	✓

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.

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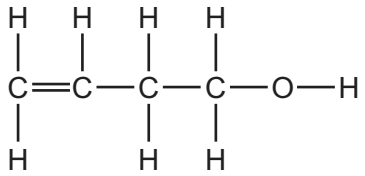
37 The diagram shows the structure of a compound.

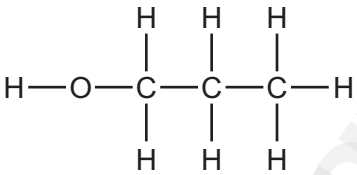


To which classes of compound does this molecule belong?

	alkane	alkene	alcohol
A	no	no	no
B	no	yes	yes
C	yes	no	yes
D	yes	yes	yes

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

1



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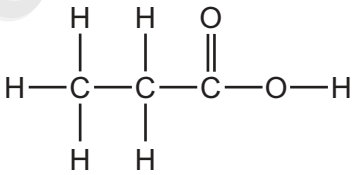

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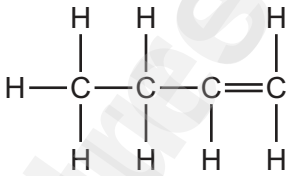

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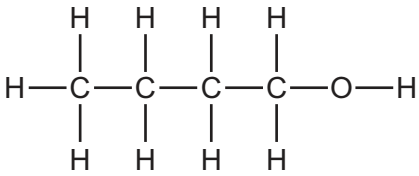

A 1 and 2 **B** 1 and 4 **C** 2 and 3 **D** 3 and 4

39 Ethene reacts with Y to produce ethanol.

ethene + Y → ethanol

What is Y?

A hydrogen

B oxygen

C steam

D yeast

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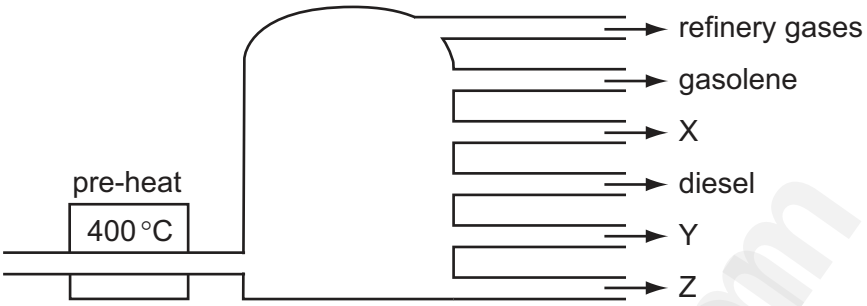
40 In an oil refinery, crude oil is separated into useful fractions.

The diagram shows some of these fractions.



What are fractions X, Y and Z?

	X	Y	Z
A	fuel oil	bitumen	paraffin (kerosene)
B	fuel oil	paraffin (kerosene)	bitumen
C	paraffin (kerosene)	bitumen	fuel oil
D	paraffin (kerosene)	fuel oil	bitumen

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DATA SHEET
The Periodic Table of the Elements

Group I	Group II											Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Group VII	Group 0
							1 **H** Hydrogen 1										4 **He** Helium 2
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	a = relative atomic mass
	X = atomic symbol
b	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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