



Cambridge International Examinations

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CHEMISTRY 0620/13

May/June 2014 Paper 1 Multiple Choice

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.

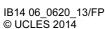
Any rough working should be done in this booklet.

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 15 printed pages and 1 blank page.







1 The diagram shows the result of dropping a purple crystal into water.



Which processes take place in this experiment?

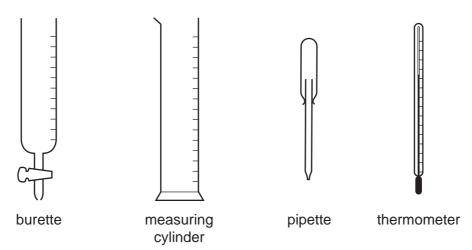
	chemical reaction	diffusing	dissolving
Α	✓	✓	✓
В	✓	X	✓
С	X	X	✓
D	X	✓	✓

2 Alcohol and water are completely miscible. This means when mixed together they form only one liquid layer.

Which method is used to separate alcohol from water?

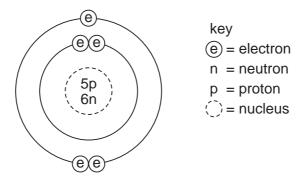
- A crystallisation
- **B** filtration
- **C** fractional distillation
- **D** precipitation

3 The four pieces of apparatus shown below are used in chemical experiments.



Which statement about the apparatus is correct?

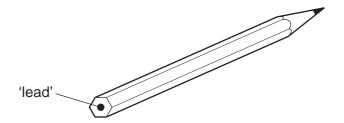
- **A** The burette measures the volume of liquid added in a titration.
- **B** The measuring cylinder measures the mass of a substance used in an experiment.
- **C** The pipette measures the volume of gas given off in a reaction.
- **D** The thermometer measures the density of a solution.
- **4** The diagram shows the structure of an atom of element X.



What is X?

- **A** boron
- **B** carbon
- C sodium
- **D** sulfur

5 The 'lead' in a pencil is made of a mixture of graphite and clay.

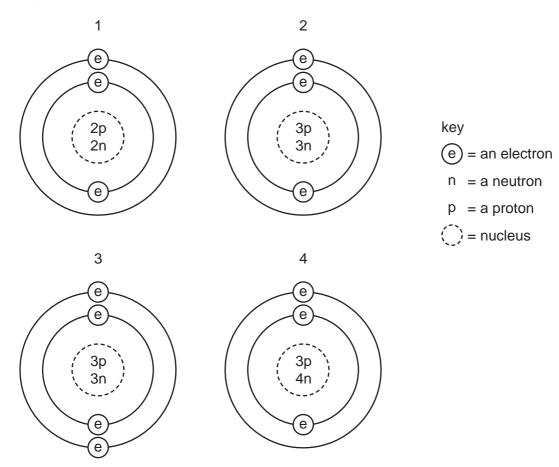


When the percentage of graphite is increased, the pencil slides across the paper more easily.

Which statement explains this observation?

- A Graphite has a high melting point.
- **B** Graphite is a form of carbon.
- C Graphite is a lubricant.
- **D** Graphite is a non-metal.

6 The diagrams show four particles.



Which two diagrams show atoms that are isotopes of each other?

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

7 Solid F is an element.

Solid G is a compound.

Neither solid conducts electricity but G conducts electricity when dissolved in water.

These properties suggest that F is1..... and that G is2..... with3..... bonds.

Which words correctly complete gaps 1, 2 and 3?

	1 2		3
Α	diamond	AgC <i>l</i>	covalent
В	diamond	NaC1	ionic
С	graphite	AgC1	ionic
D	graphite	NaC1	covalent

8 In athletics, banned drugs such as nandrolone have been taken illegally to improve performance. Nandrolone has the molecular formula $C_{18}H_{26}O_2$.

What is the relative molecular mass, M_r , of nandrolone?

(Relative atomic mass: H = 1; C = 12; O = 16)

- **A** 46
- **B** 150
- **C** 274
- **D** 306

9 A compound contains one atom of calcium, two atoms of hydrogen and two atoms of oxygen.

What is the correct chemical formula of the compound?

- A CaO₂H₂
- **B** HOCaOH
- C H₂CaO₂
- D Ca(OH)₂

10 Element X is in Group I of the Periodic Table. X reacts with element Y to form an ionic compound.

Which equation shows the process that takes place when X forms ions?

- **A** $X + e^- \rightarrow X^+$
- $\mathbf{B} \quad \mathsf{X} \, \, \mathsf{e}^{\scriptscriptstyle{-}} \, \to \, \mathsf{X}^{\scriptscriptstyle{-}}$
- $\mathbf{C} \quad \mathbf{X} + \mathbf{e}^{-} \rightarrow \mathbf{X}^{-}$
- $\mathbf{D} \quad \mathbf{X} \mathbf{e}^{-} \rightarrow \mathbf{X}^{+}$

11 Which substance will **not** conduct electricity?

- **A** aluminium
- **B** copper
- **C** plastic
- **D** steel

- **12** Two chemical processes are described below.
 - In the combustion of methane, energy is1......
 - In the electrolysis of molten lead(II) bromide, energy is2......

Which words correctly complete gaps 1 and 2?

	1	2
Α	given out	given out
В	given out	taken in
С	taken in	given out
D	taken in	taken in

- 13 Which equation shows an oxidation reaction?
 - $A \quad C + O_2 \rightarrow CO_2$
 - **B** $CaCO_3 \rightarrow CaO + CO_2$
 - $\textbf{C} \quad \text{CaO} \,\, + \,\, 2\text{HC} l \,\, \rightarrow \,\, \text{CaC} l_2 \,\, + \,\, \text{H}_2\text{O}$
 - $\mathbf{D} \quad \mathsf{N}_2\mathsf{O}_4 \,\to\, 2\mathsf{N}\mathsf{O}_2$
- 14 Some reactions are endothermic.

How does the temperature and energy change in an endothermic reaction?

	temperature change	energy change
Α	decreases	energy taken in
В	decreases	energy given out
С	increases	energy taken in
D	increases	energy given out

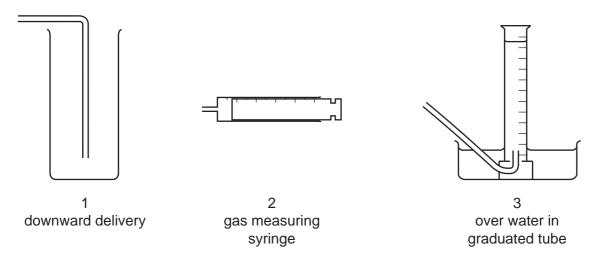
15 Which products are formed at the anode and cathode when electricity is passed through molten lead(II) bromide?

	anode (+)	cathode (-)
Α	bromide ions	lead ions
В	bromine molecules	lead atoms
С	lead atoms	bromine molecules
D	lead ions	bromide ions

16 An experiment is carried out to investigate the rate of reaction when calcium carbonate is reacted with hydrochloric acid.

The volume of carbon dioxide gas given off is measured at different intervals of time.

The diagram shows pieces of apparatus used to collect gases.



Which apparatus is suitable to collect and measure the volume of the carbon dioxide?

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

17 In separate experiments, a catalyst is added to a reaction mixture and the temperature of the mixture is decreased.

What are the effects of these changes on the rate of the reaction?

	catalyst added	temperature decreased		
Α	faster	faster		
В	faster	slower		
С	slower	faster		
D	slower	slower		

- 18 Which statements about alkalis are correct?
 - 1 When reacted with an acid, the pH of the alkali increases.
 - 2 When tested with litmus, the litmus turns blue.
 - 3 When warmed with an ammonium salt, ammonia gas is given off.
 - **A** 1, 2 and 3 **B** 1 and 2 only **C** 1 and 3 only **D** 2 and 3 only

- 19 Which acid reacts with ammonia to produce the salt ammonium sulfate?
 - A hydrochloric
 - **B** nitric
 - C phosphoric
 - **D** sulfuric
- **20** The equation shows a reaction that is reversed by changing the conditions.

forward reaction
$$\label{eq:cuso4.5H2O} \text{CuSO}_4.5\text{H}_2\text{O} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \text{CuSO}_4 \ + \ 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$$

How can the forward reaction be reversed?

	by adding water	by heating
Α	✓	✓
В	✓	×
С	X	✓
D	X	x

21 Only two elements are liquid at 20 °C. One of these elements is shiny and conducts electricity.

This suggests that this element is a1..... and therefore its oxide is2......

Which words correctly complete gaps 1 and 2?

	1	2		
Α	metal	acidic		
В	metal	basic		
С	non-metal	acidic		
D	non-metal	basic		

22 An element melts at 1455 °C, has a density of 8.90 g/cm³ and forms a green chloride.

Where in the Periodic Table is this element found?

								Α					
В													
								С					
												D	
				·		·		·	·				

- 23 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.
- 24 Which statement about the Periodic Table is correct?
 - A Elements in the same period have the same number of outer electrons.
 - **B** The elements on the left are usually gases.
 - **C** The most metallic elements are on the left.
 - **D** The relative atomic mass of the elements increases from right to left.
- **25** Aqueous sodium hydroxide is added to solid X and the mixture is heated.

A green precipitate is formed and an alkaline gas is given off.

Which ions are present in X?

- A NH₄⁺ and Fe²⁺
- **B** NH₄⁺ and Fe³⁺
- C OH⁻ and Fe²⁺
- **D** OH⁻ and Fe³⁺

26 In an experiment, three test-tubes labelled X, Y and Z were half-filled with dilute hydrochloric acid. A different metal was added to each test-tube. After a few minutes the following observations were made.

In tube X, bubbles slowly rose to the surface.

In tube Y, there was a rapid release of bubbles.

In tube Z, no bubbles were produced.

Which three metals match the observations?

	tube X	tube Y	tube Z
Α	copper	zinc	iron
В	magnesium	iron	copper
С	zinc	magnesium	copper
D	zinc	magnesium	iron

27 The diagrams show two items that may be found in the home. Each item contains zinc.



zinc plated bucket

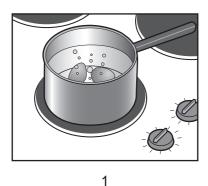


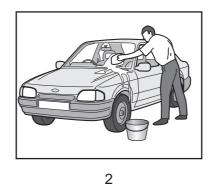
brass door-knocker

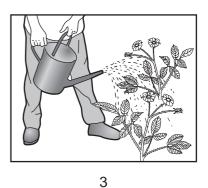
In which is zinc used as an alloy?

	bucket	door-knocker
Α	✓	✓
В	✓	X
С	X	✓
D	X	X

28 The diagram shows some uses of water in the home.







For which uses is it important for the water to have been treated?

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

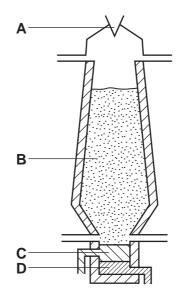
29 The table shows properties of four metals.

Which metal is the most suitable for aircraft construction?

	density	strength	resistance to corrosion
Α	high	high	low
В	high	low	low
С	low	high	high
D	low	low	high

30 The diagram shows a blast furnace.

In which part is iron ore changed to iron?



31 Acid rain is formed when sulfur dioxide and oxides of nitrogen dissolve in rain water.

Which problem is not caused by acid rain?

- A breathing difficulties
- **B** dying trees
- C erosion of statues
- **D** lowered pH of lakes
- 32 Which compound contains two of the three essential elements needed for a complete fertiliser?
 - A ammonium chloride
 - B ammonium nitrate
 - C ammonium phosphate
 - **D** ammonium sulfate
- 33 Four steel paper clips are treated as described before being placed in a beaker of water.

Which paper clip rusts most quickly?

- A coated with grease
- **B** dipped in paint and allowed to dry
- **C** electroplated with zinc
- D washed with soap and rinsed
- **34** When compound X is heated, it changes colour from green to black. Compound Y is formed and a gas is given off which turns limewater milky.

What are X and Y?

	Х	Y			
Α	calcium carbonate	calcium oxide			
В	copper carbonate	carbon			
С	copper carbonate	copper oxide			
D	copper sulfate	copper oxide			

35 Which type of compound is shown?

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

36 The table shows the composition of four different types of petroleum (crude oil).

fraction	Arabian Heavy /%	Arabian Light /%	Iranian Heavy /%	North Sea /%	
gasoline	18	21	21	23	
kerosene	11.5	13	13	15	
diesel oil	18	20	20	24	
fuel oil	52.5	46	46	38	

Which type of petroleum is best for the motor vehicle industry?

- A Arabian Heavy
- **B** Arabian Light
- C Iranian Heavy
- D North Sea

37 Which pollutant gas is produced by the decomposition of vegetation?

- A carbon monoxide
- **B** methane
- C nitrogen oxide
- **D** sulfur dioxide

38 X, Y and Z are three hydrocarbons.

X CH₂=CH₂

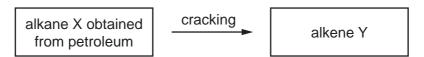
Y CH₃-CH=CH₂

Z CH₃-CH₂-CH=CH₂

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

39 Alkenes are manufactured by cracking hydrocarbons obtained from petroleum.



Which row describes the process of cracking?

	size of X molecules	size of Y molecules	catalyst required	temperature required		
Α	large	small	no	low		
В	large	small	yes	high		
С	small	large	no	low		
D	small	large	yes	high		

- **40** Which statements about ethanol are correct?
 - 1 It can be made by fermentation.
 - 2 It is an unsaturated compound.
 - 3 It burns in air and can be used as a fuel.
 - **A** 1, 2 and 3
- **B** 1 and 2 only
- C 1 and 3 only
- **D** 2 and 3 only

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DATA SHEET
The Periodic Table of the Elements

	0	4 He Helium	20 Ne Neon	40 Ar Argon	84 K	Krypton 36	131	Xenon Xenon 54	ı	Rn Radon 86		175 Lu Lutetium 71	Lr Lawrencium 103
	II/		19 F Fluorine	35.5 C1 Chlorine	80 D	Bromine 35	127	lodine 53		At Astatine 85		173 Yb Ytterbium 70	Nobelium
	>	>	16 Oxygen 8	32 S Sulfur	79 Se	Selenium 34	128	Tellurium 52	1	Po Polonium 84		169 Tm Thulium 69	Mendelevium
	^		14 N Nitrogen 7	31 P Phosphorus	₇₅ As	Arsenic 33	122	Sb Antimony 51	209	Bi Bismuth 83		167 Er Erbium 68	Fm Fermium 100
	2		12 C Carbon 6	28 Si Silicon		Germanium 32		So III	207	Pb Lead 82		165 Ho Holmium 67	ES Einsteinium 99
Group	=		11 B Boron 5	27 A1 Aluminium 13	70 Ga	Gallium 31	115	Indium	204	T t Thallium 81		162 Dy Dysprosium 66	Cf Californium 98
					65 Zn	Zinc 30	112	Cadmium 48	201	Hg Mercury 80		159 Tb Terbium 65	Bk Berkelium 97
					°54	Copper 29	108	Ag Silver 47		Au Gold 79		157 Gd Gadolinium 64	Cm Curium 96
					²⁸	Nickel 28	106	Palladium 46	195	Pt Platinum 78		152 Eu Europium 63	Am Americium 95
					°29	Cobalt 27	103	Khodium 45	192	lridium 77		Samarium 62	Pu Plutonium 94
		T Hydrogen			56 Fe	Iron 26	101	Ku Ruthenium 44	190	Osmium 76		Pm Promethium 61	Neptunium 93
					SS Mn	Manganese 25	ı	Technetium 43	186	Re Rhenium 75		144 Nd um Neodymium 60	238 U Uranium
					ن و	Chromium 24	96	Molybdenum 42	184	Tungsten 74		141 Pr Praseodymium 59	Pa Protactinium 91
					55 >	Vanadium 23	93	Niobium 41	181	Ta Tantalum 73		140 Ce Cerium 58	232 Th Thorium
					⁴⁸	Titanium 22	91	Zirconium 40	178	Hatnium 72		ı	a = relative atomic mass X = atomic symbol b = proton (atomic) number
					Sc 55	Scandium 21	88	Yttrium 39	139	Lanthanum 57	Actinium 89	d series series	a = relative atomic mass X = atomic symbol b = proton (atomic) numb
	=		9 Be Beryllium	24 Magnesium 12	6 Ca	Calcium 20	88 (Strontium 38	137	Ba Barium 56	226 Rad ium Radium	*58-71 Lanthanoid series 190-103 Actinoid series	æ ×
	_		7 Lithium 3	23 Na Sodium	® ¥	Potassium 19	85	Rubidium 37	133	Caesium 55	Fr Francium 87	*58-71 L	Key

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

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