Cambridge IGCSE[™]

CHEMISTRY 0620/13

Paper 1 Multiple Choice (Core)

October/November 2020

45 minutes

You must answer on the multiple choice answer sheet.

You will need: Multiple choice answer sheet

Soft clean eraser

Soft pencil (type B or HB is recommended)

INSTRUCTIONS

- 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 multiple choice answer sheet.
- Follow the instructions on the multiple choice answer sheet.
- Write in soft pencil.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number on the multiple choice answer sheet in the spaces provided unless this has been done for you.
- Do not use correction fluid.
- Do not write on any bar codes.
- You may use a calculator.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 40.
- Each correct answer will score one mark. A mark will not be deducted for a wrong answer.
- Any rough working should be done on this question paper.
- The Periodic Table is printed in the question paper.

1 'The movement of a substance **very slowly** from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration.'

Which process is being described?

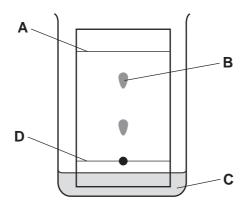
- A a liquid being frozen
- **B** a solid melting
- C a substance diffusing through a liquid
- **D** a substance diffusing through the air
- 2 When a dark grey solid element is heated, it changes directly into a purple gas.

Which word describes this change?

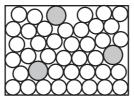
- **A** boiling
- **B** evaporation
- **C** melting
- **D** sublimation
- **3** Nickel(II) sulfate is a green solid that is soluble in water.

Which method is used to obtain a pure sample of nickel(II) sulfate crystals from a mixture of nickel(II) sulfate and sand?

- **A** Heat the mixture with water and distil it to give nickel(II) sulfate.
- **B** Heat the mixture with water and leave it to crystallise.
- **C** Heat the mixture with water and filter off the nickel(II) sulfate.
- **D** Heat the mixture with water, filter and allow the solution to crystallise.
- 4 In the chromatography experiment shown, which label represents the solvent front?



- **5** What is the meaning of the term *nucleon number*?
 - **A** the number of neutrons in the nucleus of an atom
 - **B** the number of protons in the nucleus of an atom
 - **C** the total number of protons and electrons in the nucleus of an atom
 - **D** the total number of protons and neutrons in the nucleus of an atom
- **6** The diagram represents the structure of a solid.



What could the solid be?

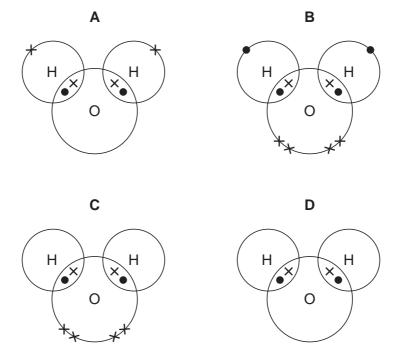
	brass	graphite	sodium chloride
Α	✓	✓	×
В	✓	X	x
С	X	✓	✓
D	×	X	✓

7 Magnesium reacts with sulfuric acid.

What are the formulae of the products formed in this reaction?

- A MgSO₄ and H₂
- **B** MgSO₄ and H₂O
- \mathbf{C} Mg(SO₄)₂ and H₂
- **D** $Mg(SO_4)_2$ and H_2O

8 Which diagram shows the arrangement of the outer shell electrons in a molecule of water?



9 Rubidium is in Group I of the Periodic Table and bromine is in Group VII.

Rubidium reacts with bromine to form an ionic compound.

Which row shows the electron change taking place for rubidium and the correct formula of the rubidium ion?

	electron change	formula of ion formed
Α	electron gained	Rb⁺
В	electron gained Rb ⁻	
С	electron lost Rb⁺	
D	electron lost	Rb⁻

- 10 Which statement explains why graphite is used as a lubricant?
 - A All bonds between the atoms are weak.
 - B It conducts electricity.
 - C It has a low melting point.
 - **D** Layers in the structure can slide over each other.

11 The relative atomic mass of chlorine is 35.5.

When calculating relative atomic mass, which particle is the mass of a chlorine atom compared to?

- A a neutron
- B a proton
- C an atom of carbon-12
- **D** an atom of hydrogen-1
- **12** Molten sodium chloride is electrolysed using inert electrodes.

Which row shows the products formed at the cathode and anode?

	cathode	anode
Α	chlorine	hydrogen
В	chlorine	sodium
С	hydrogen	chlorine
D	sodium	chlorine

13 Ethanol is used as a fuel.

ethanol + oxygen → carbon dioxide + water

Which statements are correct?

- 1 The reaction is endothermic.
- 2 The products have more energy than the reactants.
- 3 The oxygen for this reaction comes from the air.
- 4 The temperature of the reaction mixture rises during this reaction.
- **A** 1 and 2 **B** 1 and 3 **C** 2 and 4 **D** 3 and 4
- **14** Hydrogen and the isotope uranium-235 are both used to generate electricity.

Which term describes the change that occurs for both substances in this context?

- A combustion
- **B** endothermic
- C exothermic
- **D** decomposition

- 15 Which substance does **not** require oxygen in order to produce energy?
 - A coal
 - **B** hydrogen
 - C natural gas
 - **D** 235U
- 16 When calcium carbonate reacts with dilute hydrochloric acid, carbon dioxide gas is given off.

This causes the reaction mixture to lose mass.

Four separate experiments are performed.

The starting mass, and the mass after five minutes, are measured for each reaction mixture.

In which experiment is carbon dioxide produced at the greatest rate?

	starting mass/g	mass after five minutes/g
Α	14.37	11.89
В	16.52	15.29
С	16.76	14.12
D	16.99	15.21

17 Silver oxide reacts with magnesium to make silver and magnesium oxide.

$$Ag_2O + Mg \rightarrow 2Ag + MgO$$

Which substance is oxidised in this reaction?

- **A** magnesium
- B magnesium oxide
- C silver
- **D** silver oxide

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

$$CoCl_2 \cdot 6H_2O \rightleftharpoons CoCl_2 + 6H_2O$$

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

- **19** Which oxide is used to neutralise acidic gases in a power station?
 - A calcium oxide
 - B carbon dioxide
 - C nitrogen oxide
 - **D** sulfur dioxide
- **20** Period 3 of the Periodic Table contains the elements sodium to argon.

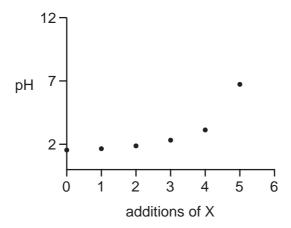
Element Q is a non-metal from this period.

Which statement about Q is correct?

- A It conducts electricity.
- **B** It has a lower proton number than sodium.
- C It has electrons in only three shells.
- **D** It is malleable.

21 Equal masses of a solid, X, are added in turn to an aqueous solution, Y.

The pH of the solution is measured after each addition until the pH becomes 7. The readings are plotted as shown.



What are X and Y?

	X	Υ
Α	Cu(s)	HCℓ(aq)
В	Mg(s)	HC <i>l</i> (aq)
С	NH ₄ C <i>l</i> (s)	NaOH(aq)
D	Zn(OH) ₂ (s)	NaOH(aq)

22 An aqueous cation reacts with aqueous sodium hydroxide to form a white precipitate.

The precipitate is insoluble in excess sodium hydroxide.

What is the aqueous cation?

- A aluminium ion
- B calcium ion
- **C** chromium ion
- **D** zinc ion

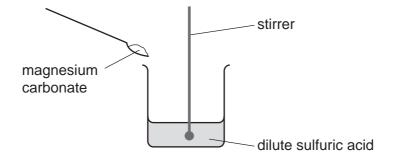
23 Vinegar has a pH of 3.

Which statement about vinegar is correct?

- A It forms a salt with sulfuric acid.
- **B** It reacts with some metals to form hydrogen gas.
- **C** It reacts with ammonium compounds to give ammonia gas.
- **D** It turns red litmus blue.

24 A student carries out an experiment to prepare pure magnesium sulfate crystals.

The diagram shows the first stage of the preparation.



He adds magnesium carbonate until no more reacts.

Which process should he use for the next stage?

- A crystallisation
- **B** evaporation
- **C** filtration
- **D** neutralisation
- **25** Which statement about the halogens and their compounds is correct?
 - **A** The colour of the element gets lighter going down Group VII.
 - **B** The elements get less dense going down Group VII.
 - **C** When chlorine is added to sodium iodide solution, iodine is formed.
 - **D** When iodine is added to sodium bromide solution, bromine is formed.
- 26 Which compound contains a transition metal ion and a halide ion?
 - A aluminium iodide
 - B calcium fluoride
 - C iron(III) oxide
 - **D** nickel(II) chloride

27 A flammable gas needs to be removed from a tank at an industrial plant.

For safety reasons, an inert gas is used.

Which gas is suitable?

- **A** argon
- **B** hydrogen
- C methane
- **D** oxygen
- **28** A substance, X, has the following properties.
 - 1 It has a high melting point.
 - 2 It conducts electricity in the solid and liquid states.
 - 3 It is malleable.
 - 4 It has a high density.

What is X?

- A a ceramic
- **B** copper
- **C** graphite
- **D** sodium chloride
- **29** A metal M is between sodium and magnesium in the reactivity series.

Which reactions occur with M and its oxide?

	M reacts with steam	M can be extracted by heating its oxide with carbon
Α	no	no
В	no	yes
С	yes	no
D	yes	yes

30 Mild steel and stainless steel are two alloys containing the element iron.

Which row identifies a use of each alloy?

	a use of mild steel	a use of stainless steel
Α	car bodies	cutlery
В	car bodies	electrical wiring
С	food containers	cutlery
D	food containers	electrical wiring

31 Coke (carbon) and limestone are two raw materials used in the extraction of iron from hematite.

Which type of reaction occurs when each substance is heated during the process?

	coke	limestone
Α	redox	redox
В	redox	thermal decomposition
С	thermal decomposition	redox
D	thermal decomposition	thermal decomposition

32 Oxides of nitrogen are given out from car exhausts.

Which row best shows why oxides of nitrogen are unwanted in the atmosphere?

	acidic	toxic
Α	no	no
В	no	yes
С	yes	no
D	yes	yes

33 Two reactions, P and Q, produce carbon dioxide.

$$C_6H_{12}O_6 \xrightarrow{P} CO_2 \xleftarrow{Q} Na_2CO_3$$
 glucose sodium carbonate

Which types of reaction are P and Q?

	Р	Q
Α	neutralisation	neutralisation
В	neutralisation	respiration
С	respiration	neutralisation
D	respiration	respiration

- 34 Which gas is used as a food preservative?
 - A methane
 - **B** fluorine
 - C oxygen
 - **D** sulfur dioxide
- 35 Which calcium compound does **not** neutralise an acid soil?
 - A calcium oxide
 - **B** calcium sulfate
 - C calcium hydroxide
 - **D** calcium carbonate

36 Petroleum is separated into fractions by fractional distillation.

Separation occurs in a fractionating column.

Some properties of three of these fractions are shown.

fraction	boiling point range/°C	number of carbon atoms in the molecules
1		5-10
2	320–350	16–24
3	120–210	

Which statement is correct?

- A Fraction 1 has a higher boiling point range than fraction 2.
- **B** Fraction 2 is removed from a higher point in the fractionating column than fraction 1.
- **C** Molecules in fraction 3 have shorter chains than those in fraction 2.
- **D** None of the fractions are liquid at room temperature.
- 37 How many atoms are there in one molecule of ethanoic acid?
 - **A** 5
- **B** 6
- **C** 8
- **D** 11

38 The flow chart shows the preparation of ethanol and some important chemistry of ethanol.

substance X
$$\xrightarrow{\text{fermentation}}$$
 ethanol $\xrightarrow{\text{process Y}}$ carbon dioxide + substance Z

What are X, Y and Z?

	Х	Y	Z				
Α	yeast	combustion	oxygen				
В	glucose	combustion	steam				
С	glucose	polymerisation	water				
D	yeast	fermentation	glucose				

- **39** Which substance is **not** a fraction obtained from the fractional distillation of petroleum?
 - A ethene
 - **B** fuel oil
 - C naphtha
 - **D** refinery gas

40 Some plastics are non-biodegradable.

What is the meaning of the term *non-biodegradable*?

- A cannot be recycled for further use
- **B** gives off greenhouse gases when burnt
- **C** harmful to animals and plants
- **D** not broken down by natural processes

15

BLANK PAGE

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the Cambridge Assessment International Education Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at www.cambridgeinternational.org after the live examination series.

Cambridge Assessment International Education is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which itself is a department of the University of Cambridge.

The Periodic Table of Elements

	=	2 He	helium 4	10	Ne	neon 20	18	Ar	argon 40	36	궃	krypton 84	54	Xe	xenon 131	98	R	radon			
	=			6	ш	fluorine 19	17	Cl	chlorine 35.5	35	ğ	bromine 80	53	_	iodine 127	85	Ą	astatine _			
	5			8	0	oxygen 16	16	တ	sulfur 32	34	Se	selenium 79	52	<u>е</u>	ellurium 128	84	Po	olonium	116		ermorium -
	>								hosphorus 31												<u></u>
	2								silicon pł 28			_							114	Fl	lerovium -
	=								aluminium 27			<u> </u>									
															cadmium 112				112	ပ	ppemicium –
															silver 108						-
۵															palladium 106						E
Group										27	ဝိ	cobalt 59	45	R	rhodium 103	77	<u>_</u>	iridium 192	109		neitnerium da -
		- I	hydrogen 1							56	Fe	iron 56	44	Ru	ruthenium 101	92	SO	osmium 190	108	Hs	hassium -
										25	Mn	manganese 55	43	ည	echnetium -	75	Re	rhenium 186	107	В	bohrium -
					_					24		chromium n 52			t anolybdenum to 96						
			Key	atomic number	atomic symbo	name relative atomic mass				23	>	vanadium 51	41		niobium m					P	dubnium -
				atol	atom	relativ				22	j	titanium 48	40	Zr	zirconium 91	72	士	hafnium 178	104	⅓	rutherfordium -
										21	Sc	scandium 45	39	>	yttrium 89	57-71	anthanoids		89–103	actinoids	2
	=			4	Be	beryllium 9	12	Mg	nagnesium 24	20	Ca	calcium 40	38	ഗ്	strontium 88	56	_	barium 137	88	Ra	radium -
	_			က		lithium 7			sodium m 23	19	×	ootassium 39	37	Rb	rubidium 85	55	S	caesium 133	87	ь Г	francium -
	_			8	<u>'</u>	lithium 7	#	Na	sodium 23	19	×	potassiur.	37	Rb	rubidium 85	55	S	caesium 133	87	Ľ.	francium

71 Lu	lutetium 175	103	۲	lawrencium	ı
oz Yb	ytterbium 173	102	Š	nobelium	ı
ee Tm	thulium 169	101	Md	mendelevium	I
88 Ē	erbium 167	100	Fm	ferminm	ı
67 Ho	holmium 165	66	Es	einsteinium	ı
66 Dy	dysprosium 163	86	ర	californium	ı
65 Tb	terbium 159	97	益	berkelium	ı
64 G d	gadolinium 157	96	Cm	curium	ı
63 Eu	europium 152	92	Am	americium	ı
62 Sm	samarium 150	94	Pu	plutonium	ı
61 Pm	promethium —	93	dN	neptunium	ı
9 P N	neodymium 144	92	\supset	uranium	230
59 Pr	praseodymium 141	91	Ра	protactinium	167
58 Ce	cerium 140	06	Ч	thorium	707
57 La	lanthanum 139	88	Ac	actinium	1

lanthanoids

actinoids

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