



Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CHEMISTRY**0620/23**

Paper 2 Multiple Choice (Extended)

May/June 2018**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.

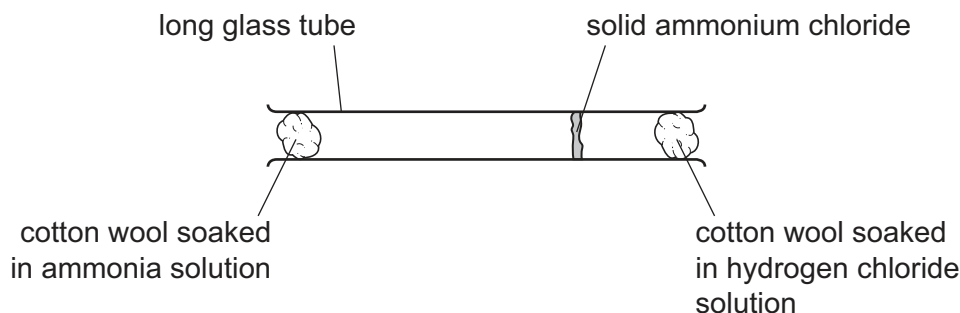
The syllabus is approved for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 1/Level 2 Certificate.

This document consists of **14** printed pages and **2** blank pages.



2

- 1 Ammonia gas is reacted with hydrogen chloride gas using the apparatus shown.
- Solid ammonium chloride is produced.



Which statement explains why the solid ammonium chloride is formed nearer to the hydrogen chloride?

- A** Ammonia solution is a base and hydrogen chloride solution is an acid.
- B** Ammonia molecules diffuse more slowly than hydrogen chloride molecules.
- C** Hydrogen chloride has a greater molecular mass than ammonia.
- D** Hydrogen chloride moves by Brownian motion.
- 2 Paper chromatography is done in the same way with three different mixtures of dyes. Each mixture contains at least one of the dyes W, X, Y and Z.

The R_f values of the dyes in the three mixtures are shown.

dye	R_f values from mixture 1	R_f values from mixture 2	R_f values from mixture 3
W	0.15	0.15	0.15
X	0.00	0.00	0.00
Y	0.50	0.50	0.50
Z	0.00	0.91	0.91

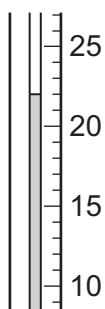
Which conclusion is correct?

- A** Dye W is nearest the solvent front and is present only in mixture 1 and mixture 3.
- B** Dye X has travelled furthest up the chromatography paper.
- C** Dye Y is the only dye present in all three mixtures.
- D** Dye Z is nearest the solvent front and is found in only two of the mixtures.

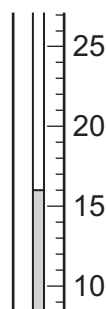
3

- 3** Solid R reacted with dilute sulfuric acid.

The initial temperature of the dilute sulfuric acid and the final temperature of the solution are shown.



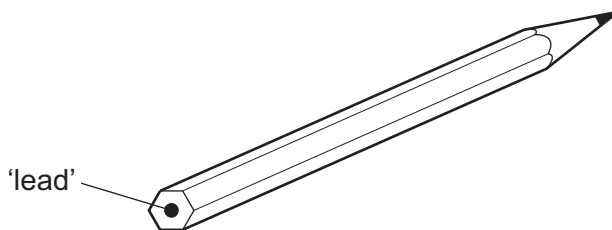
initial temperature
of the dilute
sulfuric acid (°C)



final temperature
of the solution (°C)

What was the change in temperature in °C?

- A** -6 **B** -4 **C** 4 **D** 6
- 4** 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.
- 5** Iron has an atomic number of 26. It occurs as the isotopes ^{54}Fe , ^{56}Fe , ^{57}Fe and ^{58}Fe .
Which statement explains why these isotopes have the same chemical properties?
- A** They have similar mass numbers.
B They have the same number of electrons in their outer shells.
C They have the same number of neutrons in their nuclei.
D They have the same number of protons in their nuclei.

4

- 6 How many silicon atoms are bonded to each oxygen atom in a crystal of silicon(IV) oxide?
- A 1 B 2 C 3 D 4

- 7 Which substance is **not** a macromolecule?

- A diamond
B graphite
C silicon(IV) oxide
D sulfur

- 8 An experiment was done to determine the formula of a hydrocarbon, C_xH_y .

10 cm³ of the gaseous hydrocarbon, C_xH_y , was burned in an excess of oxygen to form 20 cm³ of carbon dioxide and 30 cm³ of water vapour.

What is C_xH_y ?

- A CH₄ B C₂H₄ C C₂H₆ D C₃H₈

- 9 4.00 g of solid sodium hydroxide is added to water to make a solution with a concentration of 0.200 mol/dm³.

What is the volume of water used?

- A 0.5 cm³ B 20 cm³ C 500 cm³ D 2000 cm³

- 10 Aqueous copper(II) sulfate is electrolysed using copper electrodes.

Which statement is correct?

- A Oxygen gas is produced at the positive electrode.
B The blue colour of the solution gradually fades.
C The concentration of copper ions in the solution stays the same.
D The mass of the negative electrode decreases.

11 Dilute sulfuric acid is electrolysed using inert electrodes.

What are the ionic half-equations for the reactions that take place at each electrode?

	positive electrode	negative electrode
A	$2\text{H}^+ + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{H}_2$	$4\text{OH}^- \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{O}_2 + 4\text{e}^-$
B	$2\text{H}^+ + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{H}_2$	$4\text{OH}^- + 4\text{H}^+ \rightarrow 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$
C	$4\text{OH}^- \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{O}_2 + 4\text{e}^-$	$2\text{H}^+ + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{H}_2$
D	$4\text{OH}^- + 4\text{H}^+ \rightarrow 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$	$2\text{H}^+ + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{H}_2$

12 Information about two reactions is given.

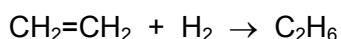
- The neutralisation reaction between citric acid and sodium hydrogencarbonate is endothermic.
- The displacement reaction between magnesium and carbon dioxide is exothermic.

Which statements about the two reactions are correct?

- 1 The energy of the products formed in the neutralisation reaction is greater than the energy of the reactants.
- 2 The energy of magnesium and carbon dioxide is greater than the energy of magnesium oxide and carbon.
- 3 In an exothermic reaction, the energy required to break the bonds is greater than the energy released when the new bonds are formed.

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

13 Ethene reacts with hydrogen. The equation is shown.



The bond energies are shown in the table. The reaction is exothermic.

bond	bond energy in kJ/mol
C–C	+350
C=C	+610
C–H	+410
H–H	+436

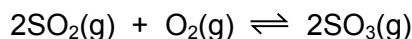
What is the energy change for the reaction?

A –560 kJ/mol **B** –124 kJ/mol **C** +486 kJ/mol **D** +5496 kJ/mol

- 14** Which row describes the effects of increasing both concentration and temperature on the collisions between reacting particles?

	increasing concentration	increasing temperature
A	more collisions per second only	more collisions per second only
B	more collisions per second and more collisions with sufficient energy to react	more collisions per second only
C	more collisions per second only	more collisions per second and more collisions with sufficient energy to react
D	more collisions per second and more collisions with sufficient energy to react	more collisions per second and more collisions with sufficient energy to react

- 15** In the Contact process, sulfur dioxide is converted into sulfur trioxide in a reversible reaction.

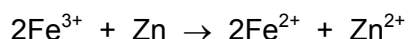


The forward reaction is exothermic.

Which conditions give the highest yield of sulfur trioxide at equilibrium?

	pressure / atmospheres	temperature
A	0.5	high
B	0.5	low
C	1.5	high
D	1.5	low

- 16** The equation for a redox reaction is shown.



Which statements are correct?

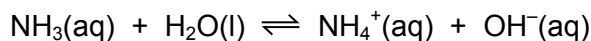
- 1 Fe^{3+} is reduced to form Fe^{2+} .
- 2 Zn oxidises the Fe^{3+} ions.
- 3 Fe^{3+} is an oxidising agent.

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

17 Which statement about oxides is correct?

- A A solution of magnesium oxide has a pH less than pH 7.
- B A solution of sulfur dioxide has a pH greater than pH 7.
- C Magnesium oxide reacts with nitric acid to make a salt.
- D Sulfur dioxide reacts with hydrochloric acid to make a salt.

18 The equation represents an equilibrium in aqueous ammonia.



How does aqueous ammonia behave in this reaction?

- A as a strong acid
 - B as a strong base
 - C as a weak acid
 - D as a weak base
- 19 An excess of aqueous sodium sulfate was added to aqueous barium chloride and the mixture was filtered.

Which row shows the identity of the residue and the substances present in the filtrate?

	residue	substances in filtrate
A	barium sulfate	barium chloride and sodium chloride
B	barium sulfate	sodium chloride and sodium sulfate
C	sodium chloride	barium chloride and sodium sulfate
D	sodium chloride	barium sulfate and sodium sulfate

20 Which methods are suitable for preparing **both** zinc sulfate and copper(II) 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, 2 and 3 B 1 and 2 only C 1 and 3 only D 2 and 3 only

21 Which element is classified as a non-metal in the Periodic Table?

- A calcium
- B chlorine
- C chromium
- D copper

22 Part of the Periodic Table is shown.

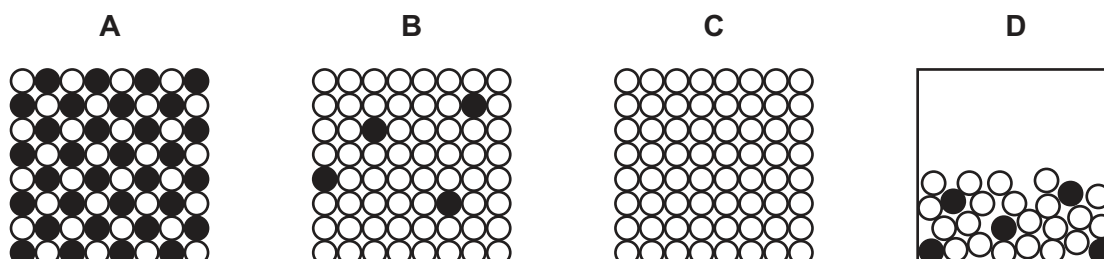
Element Q has a low boiling point, low density and does not conduct electricity.

Which element is Q?

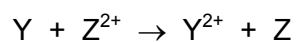
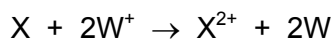
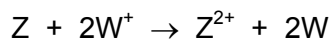
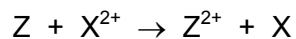
23 Which row describes a typical transition element?

	density in g/cm ³	melting point in °C	boiling point in °C	colour of oxide
A	0.97	98	883	white
B	2.64	769	1382	white
C	3.10	−7	59	yellow
D	8.96	1085	2562	red

24 Which diagram represents a solid alloy?



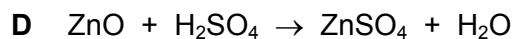
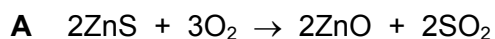
25 The ionic equations for four reactions are shown.



What is the order of reactivity of the four metals, W, X, Y and Z?

	most reactive		→	least reactive	
A	W	X	Z	Y	
B	X	W	Y	Z	
C	Y	Z	X	W	
D	Z	W	X	Y	

26 Which equation represents the first stage in the extraction of zinc from zinc blende?



27 Which statement explains why aluminium is used to manufacture aircraft?

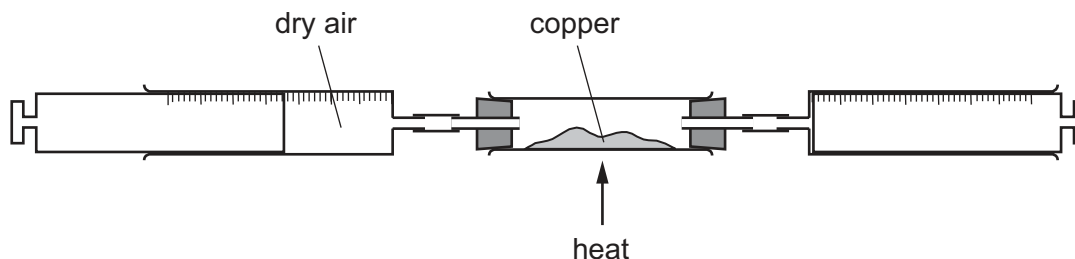
A It has a low density.

B It is a good conductor of electricity.

C It is a good conductor of heat.

D It is ductile.

- 28 Dry air is passed over hot copper until all the oxygen has reacted.



The volume of gas at the end of the reaction is 120 cm^3 .

What is the starting volume of dry air?

- A** 132 cm^3 **B** 152 cm^3 **C** 180 cm^3 **D** 570 cm^3
- 29 A steel bicycle which had been left outdoors for several months was starting to rust.
- What would **not** reduce the rate of corrosion?
- A** Remove the rust and paint the bicycle.
B Remove the rust and store the bicycle in a dry shed.
C Remove the rust and wipe the bicycle with a clean, damp cloth.
D Remove the rust and wipe the bicycle with an oily cloth.
- 30 Which statements about water are correct?
- 1 Household water contains dissolved salts.
 - 2 Water for household use is filtered to remove soluble impurities.
 - 3 Water is treated with chlorine to kill bacteria.
 - 4 Water is used in industry for cooling.
- A** 1, 2, 3 and 4
B 1, 2 and 3 only
C 1, 3 and 4 only
D 2, 3 and 4 only

31 Ammonia is manufactured by reacting hydrogen with nitrogen in the Haber process.

Which row describes the sources of hydrogen and nitrogen and the conditions used in the manufacture of ammonia in the Haber process?

	source of hydrogen	source of nitrogen	temperature of reaction / °C	pressure of reaction / atm
A	air	natural gas	250	2
B	air	natural gas	250	200
C	natural gas	air	450	2
D	natural gas	air	450	200

32 Which statements about the carbon cycle are correct?

- 1 Carbon dioxide is added to the atmosphere by respiration.
- 2 Carbon dioxide is added to the atmosphere by combustion of coal.
- 3 Carbon dioxide is removed from the atmosphere by photosynthesis.

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

33 Element Z forms an oxide, ZO_2 . Three uses of ZO_2 are listed.

- bleaching agent
- killing bacteria
- manufacturing an important acid

What is Z?

- A** carbon
- B** lead
- C** nitrogen
- D** sulfur

34 Limestone is an important material with many uses.

Limestone is heated to produce1..... and carbon dioxide.

This reaction is called2..... .

Which words correctly complete gaps 1 and 2?

	1	2
A	lime	neutralisation
B	lime	thermal decomposition
C	slaked lime	neutralisation
D	slaked lime	thermal decomposition

35 What is **not** the correct use of the fraction named?

	name of fraction	use
A	fuel oil	making waxes
B	gas oil	fuel in diesel engines
C	kerosene	jet fuel
D	naphtha	making chemicals

36 Methane, ethane and propane belong to a family of hydrocarbons called alkanes.

What is the general formula of an alkane?

- A** C_nH_{2n} **B** C_nH_{2n+1} **C** C_nH_{2n-1} **D** C_nH_{2n+2}

37 Which substances can be obtained by cracking hydrocarbons?

- A** ethanol and ethene
B ethanol and hydrogen
C ethene and hydrogen
D ethene and poly(ethene)

38 Which row describes an advantage and a disadvantage of making ethanol by fermentation?

	advantage	disadvantage
A	uses a renewable resource	occurs at a slow rate
B	needs a high temperature	produces impure ethanol as a product
C	produces pure ethanol as a product	needs a high temperature
D	occurs at a slow rate	uses a non-renewable resource

39 Which esters have the molecular formula $C_5H_{10}O_2$?

- 1 ethyl propanoate
- 2 propyl ethanoate
- 3 butyl methanoate
- 4 methyl butanoate

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

40 A polymer linkage contains carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen and oxygen atoms.

Which row about the polymer is correct?

	type of polymer	formed by
A	polyamide	addition polymerisation
B	polyamide	condensation polymerisation
C	polyester	addition polymerisation
D	polyester	condensation polymerisation

BLANK PAGE

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 International Examinations Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at www.cie.org.uk after the live examination series.

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

Group

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	euporium	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
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	200
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	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 dm^3 at room temperature and pressure (r.t.p.).