

# CHEMISTRY

0620 P2

2020 — 2025


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1 - (0620/21\_Summer\_2020\_Q1) 

A mixture of ice and water is left to stand and the ice melts.

Which row describes what happens as the ice is melting?

	temperature of mixture	energy changes
<b>A</b>	increases	average kinetic energy of particles increases
<b>B</b>	increases	energy is used to overcome attractive forces
<b>C</b>	stays the same	average kinetic energy of particles increases
<b>D</b>	stays the same	energy is used to overcome attractive forces

2 - (0620/21\_Summer\_2020\_Q2) 

Which piece of apparatus should be used to measure exactly 21.4 cm<sup>3</sup> of water?

- A** 25 cm<sup>3</sup> beaker
- B** 25 cm<sup>3</sup> pipette
- C** 50 cm<sup>3</sup> burette
- D** 50 cm<sup>3</sup> measuring cylinder

3 - (0620/22\_Summer\_2020\_Q1) 

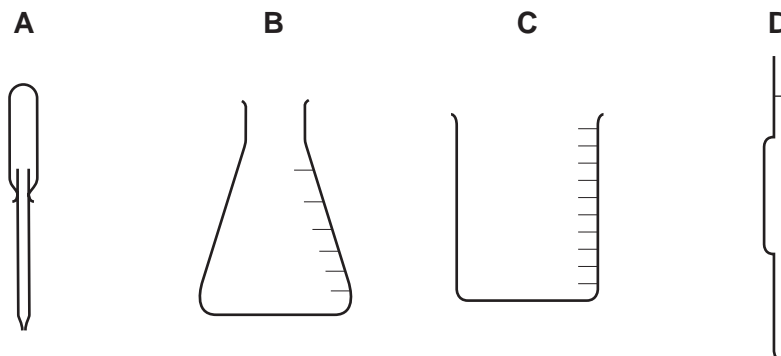

A mixture of ice and water is left to stand and the ice melts.

Which row describes what happens as the ice is melting?

	temperature of mixture	energy changes
<b>A</b>	increases	average kinetic energy of particles increases
<b>B</b>	increases	energy is used to overcome attractive forces
<b>C</b>	stays the same	average kinetic energy of particles increases
<b>D</b>	stays the same	energy is used to overcome attractive forces

4 - (0620/22\_Summer\_2020\_Q2) 


Which piece of apparatus is used to measure 25.0 cm<sup>3</sup> of aqueous sodium hydroxide?

5 - (0620/23\_Summer\_2020\_Q1) 

A mixture of ice and water is left to stand and the ice melts.

Which row describes what happens as the ice is melting?

	temperature of mixture	energy changes
<b>A</b>	increases	average kinetic energy of particles increases
<b>B</b>	increases	energy is used to overcome attractive forces
<b>C</b>	stays the same	average kinetic energy of particles increases
<b>D</b>	stays the same	energy is used to overcome attractive forces

6 - (0620/23\_Summer\_2020\_Q2) 

Which piece of apparatus is used to measure 13.7 cm<sup>3</sup> of dilute hydrochloric acid?

- A** balance
- B** burette
- C** conical flask
- D** pipette

7 - (0620/21\_Winter\_2020\_Q1) 

Which gas has the slowest rate of diffusion?

- A** H<sub>2</sub>
- B** NH<sub>3</sub>
- C** CH<sub>4</sub>
- D** CO<sub>2</sub>

8 - (0620/22\_Winter\_2020\_Q1) 

Which gas has the slowest rate of diffusion?

- A**  $\text{H}_2$                       **B**  $\text{NH}_3$                       **C**  $\text{CH}_4$                       **D**  $\text{CO}_2$

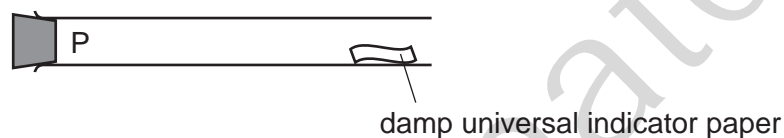
9 - (0620/23\_Winter\_2020\_Q1) 

Which gas has the slowest rate of diffusion?

- A**  $\text{H}_2$                       **B**  $\text{NH}_3$                       **C**  $\text{CH}_4$                       **D**  $\text{CO}_2$


10 - (0620/21\_Summer\_2021\_Q1) 

A gas is released at point P in the apparatus shown.

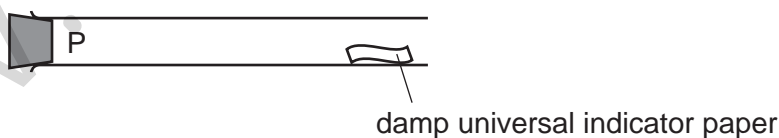


Which gas turns the damp universal indicator paper red most quickly?

- A** ammonia,  $\text{NH}_3$   
**B** chlorine,  $\text{Cl}_2$   
**C** hydrogen chloride,  $\text{HCl}$   
**D** sulfur dioxide,  $\text{SO}_2$

11 - (0620/22\_Summer\_2021\_Q1) 

A gas is released at point P in the apparatus shown.



Which gas turns the damp universal indicator paper red most quickly?

- A** ammonia,  $\text{NH}_3$   
**B** chlorine,  $\text{Cl}_2$   
**C** hydrogen chloride,  $\text{HCl}$   
**D** sulfur dioxide,  $\text{SO}_2$

1 – D	21 – A	41 – D	61 – C
2 – C	22 – B	42 – A	62 – A
3 – D	23 – A	43 – A	
4 – D	24 – B	44 – C	
5 – D	25 – A	45 – B	
6 – B	26 – D	46 – C	
7 – D	27 – A	47 – C	
8 – D	28 – B	48 – D	
9 – D	29 – B	49 – C	
10 – C	30 – D	50 – A	
11 – C	31 – C	51 – D	
12 – C	32 – A	52 – C	
13 – B	33 – D	53 – D	
14 – B	34 – D	54 – C	
15 – C	35 – C	55 – B	
16 – A	36 – C	56 – D	
17 – C	37 – B	57 – C	
18 – B	38 – B	58 – D	
19 – C	39 – D	59 – B	
20 – B	40 – D	60 – C	