

Cambridge International Examinations Cambridge Ordinary Level

CHEMISTRY

Paper 1 Multiple Choice

5070/12 May/June 2017 1 hour

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.

1 0 1

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.

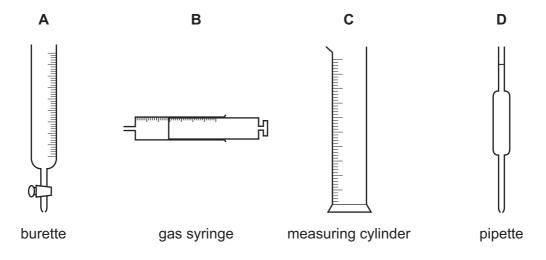
Each correct answer will score one mark. A mark will not be deducted for a wrong answer. Any rough working should be done in this booklet. A copy of the Periodic Table is printed on page 16. Electronic calculators may be used.

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

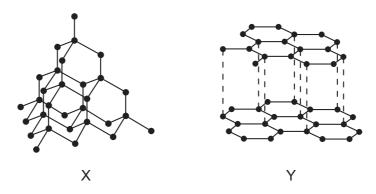


1 The diagram shows four pieces of apparatus that are used to measure the volume of a gas or liquid.

Which piece of apparatus should always be filled to the same level?



2 The diagrams show the structures of two forms of carbon.



Which of X and Y conduct electricity?

	Х	Y
Α	1	1
в	\checkmark	x
С	x	1
D	x	x

3 An aqueous solution of zinc chloride is tested by adding reagents.

Which observation is correct?

	reagent added to zinc chloride (aq)	observations
Α	acidified aqueous barium nitrate	forms a white precipitate
В	aqueous ammonia	forms a white precipitate, soluble in excess of the reagent
С	aqueous sodium hydroxide	forms a white precipitate, insoluble in excess of the reagent
D	powdered copper	forms a grey precipitate

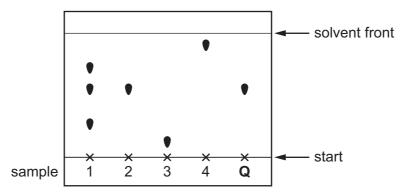
- 4 Which statement about the particles ${}^{19}_{9}F^-$, ${}^{20}_{10}Ne$ and ${}^{23}_{11}Na^+$ is correct?
 - **A** They all contain more electrons than protons.
 - **B** They all contain more neutrons than protons.
 - **C** They all contain the same number of electrons.
 - **D** They all contain the same number of protons.
- **5** The table shows some properties of four substances.

Which substance is an ionic compound?

	melting point / °C	conducts electricity when solid	dissolves in water	conducts electricity in aqueous solution
Α	-102	x	\checkmark	✓
В	801	x	\checkmark	\checkmark
С	842	\checkmark	\checkmark	✓
D	3000	\checkmark	x	×

6 Four samples are spotted onto chromatography paper. It is known that one of these samples is pure compound **Q**. A separate sample of pure compound **Q** is also spotted onto the paper. The paper is placed in a solvent.

The diagram shows the chromatogram produced.



Which statement is correct?

- A Sample 2 has travelled the furthest and sample 3 is pure compound **Q**.
- **B** Sample 3 has travelled the furthest and sample 2 is pure compound **Q**.
- **C** Sample 4 has travelled the furthest and sample 1 is pure compound **Q**.
- **D** Sample 4 has travelled the furthest and sample 2 is pure compound **Q**.
- 7 How many of the molecules shown contain only one covalent bond?

Cl	2	H_2		HC1	N_2			O ₂
В	3		С	4		D	5	

- 8 Which statements about sulfur and its compounds are correct?
 - 1 Sulfur is in Group VI of the Periodic Table and has six outer shell electrons.
 - 2 In hydrogen sulfide, H₂S, sulfur shares one electron with each hydrogen atom.
 - 3 Sulfur dioxide is used as a bleach.
 - **A** 1, 2 and 3 **B** 1 and 2 only **C** 1 and 3 only **D** 2 and 3 only

A 2

9 50.0 cm³ of 0.10 mol/dm³ silver nitrate, AgNO₃, is added to 150.0 cm³ of 0.05 mol/dm³ sodium chloride, NaC*l*, in a beaker.

As well as solid silver chloride, what is present in the beaker after reaction?

- A aqueous silver nitrate and aqueous sodium nitrate
- B aqueous sodium chloride and aqueous sodium nitrate
- **C** aqueous sodium chloride only
- D aqueous sodium nitrate only
- **10** Nitrogen monoxide and oxygen react to form nitrogen dioxide.

 $2NO(g) \ + \ O_2(g) \ \rightarrow \ 2NO_2(g)$

What is the maximum volume of nitrogen dioxide that could be obtained when 1 dm^3 of nitrogen monoxide reacts with 2 dm^3 of oxygen?

A 1 dm^3 **B** 2 dm^3 **C** 3 dm^3 **D** 4 dm^3

11 Dilute sulfuric acid is electrolysed between inert electrodes.

Which statements are correct?

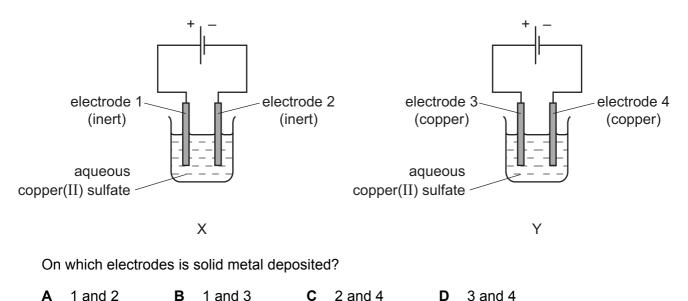
- 1 Hydrogen is released at the negative electrode.
- 2 Oxygen is released at the positive electrode.
- 3 Sulfur dioxide is released at the positive electrode.
- 4 The acid becomes more concentrated.
- **A** 1, 2 and 4 **B** 1 and 2 only **C** 2 and 3 **D** 3 and 4
- **12** Caesium, Cs, is in the same group of the Periodic Table as sodium.

Which products are obtained from the electrolysis of concentrated aqueous caesium chloride?

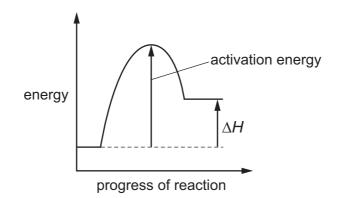
	product at negative electrode	solution remaining
Α	caesium	hydrochloric acid
в	chlorine	caesium hydroxide
С	hydrogen	caesium hydroxide
D	hydrogen	hydrochloric acid

13 The diagrams show the apparatus for the electrolysis of aqueous copper(II) sulfate.

In experiment X both electrodes are inert. In experiment Y both electrodes are made of copper.



14 The energy profile diagram for the **forward** direction of a reversible reaction is shown.



For the **reverse** reaction, which row correctly shows the sign of the activation energy and the type of enthalpy change?

	sign of activation energy	type of enthalpy change
Α	negative	endothermic
В	negative	exothermic
С	positive	endothermic
D	positive	exothermic

15 The formation of liquid water from hydrogen and oxygen may occur in three stages.

Which stages would be exothermic?

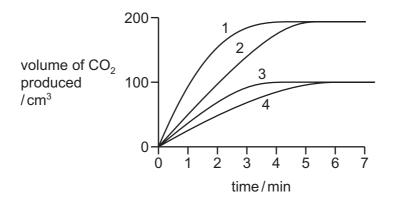
A 1, 2 and 3 **B** 1 and 2 only **C** 2 and 3 only **D** 2 only

16 In four separate experiments, 1, 2, 3 and 4, nitric acid was added to excess marble chips and the volume of carbon dioxide formed was measured.

In all four experiments the same volume of nitric acid was used.

Its concentration, or temperature, or both concentration and temperature, were changed.

The results of the experiments are shown on the graph.



Which statement is correct?

- **A** A lower concentration of acid was used in experiment 3 than in experiment 1.
- **B** Experiment 4 was faster than experiment 3.
- **C** The acid used in experiment 2 was of a lower concentration than in experiment 1.
- **D** The temperature of the acid was the same in experiments 1 and 2.
- **17** The equation shows the formation of sulfur trioxide in the contact process.

 $2SO_2(g) + O_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2SO_3(g) \qquad \Delta H = -196 \text{ kJ/mol}$

What would decrease the yield of sulfur trioxide?

- A addition of more oxygen
- B an increase in pressure
- **C** an increase in temperature
- **D** removal of sulfur trioxide from the reaction chamber

18 Zinc reacts with dilute sulfuric acid.

 $Zn \ + \ H_2SO_4 \ \rightarrow \ ZnSO_4 \ + \ H_2$

From this equation, what can be deduced about the reaction?

- A It is a redox reaction.
- **B** It is exothermic.
- **C** Zinc is acting as a base.
- **D** Zinc is acting as a catalyst.
- **19** Consider the three reactions.
 - 1 reaction between ammonium chloride and calcium hydroxide
 - 2 ethane burning in air
 - 3 reaction between ethanoic acid and ethanol

What is true for all three reactions?

- A Carbon dioxide is formed.
- **B** Neutralisation takes place.
- **C** Oxidation takes place.
- **D** Water is formed.
- 20 Which statement about weak acids is correct?
 - A They are partially ionised.
 - **B** They do not react with metals.
 - **C** They do not react with strong alkalis.
 - **D** Their solutions have pH values in the range 0 to 2.
- 21 Which gas dissolves in water to give a solution with a pH greater than 7?
 - A ammonia
 - B carbon dioxide
 - C nitrogen dioxide
 - D sulfur dioxide

22 Element X forms an oxide of formula X_2O_5 .

In which group of the Periodic Table is X likely to be found?

- A Group II
- B Group III
- **C** Group V
- **D** Group VIII
- **23** Element M is a typical transition metal.

Which property will it **not** have?

- **A** a low melting point
- B coloured compounds
- **C** good electrical conductivity
- D variable oxidation states
- 24 An atom of element E forms a white oxide of formula EO.

What is E?

- A argon
- B calcium
- **C** copper
- D potassium
- **25** The table shows the proton numbers of four elements.

element	Q	R	Т	Z
proton number	9	11	17	19

Which statement is correct?

- A Q is a metal.
- **B** Q is more reactive than T.
- **C** R is more reactive than Z.
- **D** T and Z are in the same period.

26 The results of experiments involving four metals, W, X, Y and Z, and their ions are shown.

$$\begin{array}{rl} Y(s) \ + \ Z^{*}(aq) \ \rightarrow \ Y^{*}(aq) \ + \ Z(s) \\ W(s) \ + \ X^{*}(aq) \ \rightarrow \ no \ reaction \\ Z(s) \ + \ X^{*}(aq) \ \rightarrow \ Z^{*}(aq) \ + \ X(s) \end{array}$$

What is the order of reactivity of the four metals, most reactive to least reactive?

- $\textbf{A} \quad W \to X \to Y \to Z$
- $\textbf{B} \quad X \to W \to Z \to Y$
- $\boldsymbol{\mathsf{C}} \quad Y \to Z \to X \to W$
- $\textbf{D} \quad Z \to Y \to W \to X$
- 27 Metals have a structure of positive ions in a 'sea of electrons'. Metals are malleable because it is possible to force the ions to slide over each other.

The alloy brass is1..... malleable than pure copper and than pure zinc.

Brass is2..... to conduct electricity.

Which words correctly complete gaps 1 and 2?

	1	2
Α	less	unable
в	less	able
С	more	unable
D	more	able

- 28 Which two substances are removed from the bottom of a blast furnace?
 - 1 coke
 - 2 iron
 - 3 limestone
 - 4 slag

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

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29 Aluminium is used in the manufacture of aeroplanes.

What is a property of aluminium and is also a reason for this use?

- **A** It has a low density.
- **B** It is a good conductor of electricity.
- **C** It is a poor conductor of heat.
- **D** It is covered in an unreactive layer of aluminium carbonate.
- 30 How can the reaction between nitrogen and hydrogen be described?
 - A a displacement reaction
 - **B** a neutralisation reaction
 - **C** a precipitation reaction
 - **D** a reversible reaction
- **31** Bottled fruit juice may have small amounts of sulfur dioxide added.

What is the purpose of this?

- **A** to adjust the acidity of the fruit juice
- **B** to kill any bacteria present
- **C** to improve the flavour of the fruit juice
- D to neutralise any alkalis present
- 32 Dissolved substances in water can cause eutrophication.

How many of the ions shown cause this effect?

 $Cl^{-} CO_{3}^{2-} Na^{+} NO_{3}^{-} PO_{4}^{3-}$ **A** 1 **B** 2 **C** 3 **D** 4

- 33 Which list contains only gases that are always present in unpolluted air?
 - A oxygen, nitrogen, carbon dioxide, argon, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide
 - B oxygen, nitrogen, carbon dioxide, argon, neon
 - **C** oxygen, nitrogen, carbon dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, ozone
 - D oxygen, nitrogen, carbon monoxide, methane, sulfur dioxide

34 One mole of each alkane undergoes complete combustion.

Which alkane will produce seven moles of products?

- **A** CH_4 **B** C_2H_6 **C** C_3H_8 **D** C_4H_{10}
- 35 Ethanoic acid is formed when ethanol is reacted with acidified potassium manganate(VII).

What is the name of this process?

- A combustion
- B condensation
- **C** oxidation
- D polymerisation
- 36 The structure of compound X is shown.

$$CH_3 - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_2 - OH$$

Which statement is not correct?

- **A** X is an alcohol because it contains an –OH group.
- **B** X is an isomer of propanol.
- **C** X would burn in air to form carbon dioxide and water.
- **D** X would have a higher boiling point than ethanol.
- 37 After which conversion does the product contain more carbon atoms than the reactant?
 - A ethanol to ethanoic acid
 - B ethanol to ethyl ethanoate
 - **C** ethene to ethane
 - D ethene to ethanol

- **38** Molecules 1–4 are unbranched hydrocarbons.
 - $1 C_{10}H_{22}$
 - $2 \quad C_{10}H_{20}$
 - $3 C_9 H_{20}$
 - 4 C₈H₁₆

Which row correctly identifies these hydrocarbons as alkanes or alkenes?

	alkane	alkene
Α	1 and 2	3 and 4
в	1 and 3	2 and 4
С	1 and 4	2 and 3
D	2 and 3	1 and 4

- 39 Which polymer contains only three different elements?
 - A protein
 - **B** poly(ethene)
 - **C** poly(propene)
 - D starch
- 40 Which statement about macromolecules is correct?
 - A Nylon and *Terylene* are both polyesters.
 - **B** Proteins and nylon have the same monomer units.
 - **C** Proteins have the same amide linkages as nylon.
 - **D** *Terylene* and fats are esters but with different linkages.

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The volume of one mole of any gas is $24\,dm^3$ at room temperature and pressure (r.t.p.).

	N			œ	0	oxygen 16	16	თ	sulfur 32	34	Se	selenium 79	52	Те	tellurium 128	84	Ро	polonium –	116	Ľ	livermorium -	
	>			7	z	nitrogen 14	15	۵.	phosphorus 31	33	As	arsenic 75	51	Sb	antimony 122	83	Bi	bismuth 209				
	≥			9	ပ	carbon 12	14	Si	silicon 28	32	Ge	germanium 73	50	Sn	tin 119	82	РЬ	lead 207	114	Fl	flerovium -	
	I			5	ш	boron 11	13	Al	aluminium 27	31	Ga	gallium 70	49	In	indium 115	81	Τl	thallium 204				
										30	Zn	zinc 65	48	Cq	cadmium 112	80	Hg	mercury 201	112	Cu	copernicium -	
										29	Cu	copper 64	47	Ag	silver 108	79	Au	gold 197	111	Rg	roentgenium -	
Group										28	ĪZ	nickel 59	46	Ъd	palladium 106	78	Ъ	platinum 195	110	Ds	darmstadtium -	
Ð										27	ပိ	cobalt 59	45	Rh	rhodium 103	77	Ir	iridium 192	109	Mt	meitnerium -	
		hydrogen Agen	- T ^{hydrogen}	hydrogen							26	Fe	iron 56	44	Ru	ruthenium 101	76	SO	osmium 190	108	Hs	hassium –
												25	Mn	manganese 55	43	Ц	technetium -	75	Re	rhenium 186	107	Bh
			_	nbol	ass				24	ŗ	chromium 52	42	Мо	molybdenum 96	74	≥	tungsten 184	106	Sg	seaborgium -		
			Key	atomic number	atomic sym	name relative atomic mass				23	>	vanadium 51	41	dΝ	niobium 93	73	Та	tantalum 181	105	Db	dubnium –	
					atc	rel				22	F	titanium 48	40	Zr	zirconium 91	72	Ŧ	hafnium 178	104	Ŗ	rutherfordium —	
										21	Sc	scandium 45	39	≻	yttrium 89	57-71	lanthanoids		89-103	actinoids		
	=			4	Be	beryllium 9	12	Mg	magnesium 24	20	Ca	calcium 40	38	S	strontium 88	56	Ba	barium 137	88	Ra	radium -	
	_			e	:	lithium 7	1	Na	sodium 23	19	¥	potassium 39	37	Rb	rubidium 85	55	Cs	caesium 133	87	Ľ	francium -	
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69 70	Tm Yb	erbium thulium ytterbium lutetium 167 169 173 175	101 102	Md No	mendelevium nobelium	1
		holmium ert 165 1			_	
66	D	dysprosium 163	98	Ç	californium	I
65	Tb	terbium 159	97	Ŗ	berkelium	I
64	Ъd	gadolinium 157	96	Cm	curium	I
63	Eu	europium 152	95	Am	americium	I
62	Sm	samarium 150	94	Pu	plutonium	I
61	Pm	promethium -	93	Np	neptunium	I
60	ΡN	neodymium 144	92	⊃	uranium	238
59	P	praseodymium 141	91	Ра	protactinium	231
58	Ce	cerium 140	06	Th	thorium	232
57	La	lanthanum 139	68	Ac	actinium	I
	lanthanoids			actinoids		