## CHEMISTRY

5070/11
Paper 1 Multiple Choice
October/November 2012
Additional Materials: Multiple Choice Answer Sheet
Soft clean eraser
Soft pencil (type B or HB recommended)

## READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write in soft pencil.
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, 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.

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.

1 It is suspected that a lollipop contains traces of a poisonous green dye (boiling point $73^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) as well as two harmless orange and red dyes (boiling points $69^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $73^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ respectively).

What is the best method by which the green dye may be detected?
A filtration
B fractional distillation
C paper chromatography
D recrystallisation

2 Element X does not conduct electricity and has a low melting point.
Which could be element $X$ ?
A carbon (graphite)
B iodine
C mercury
D sodium

3 Substance Q is a soluble salt.
An aqueous solution of $Q$ is tested as shown.

| test | observation |
| :---: | :---: |
| warm Q with aqueous sodium hydroxide | alkaline gas given off, no precipitate formed |
| to $Q$ add dilute nitric acid and barium <br> nitrate solution | white precipitate forms |

What is $Q$ ?
A ammonium chloride
B ammonium sulfate
C zinc chloride
D zinc sulfate

4 Which statement explains why the gases propane, $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{8}$, and carbon dioxide, $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$, diffuse at the same rate at room temperature and pressure?

A Both are denser than air.
B Both compounds contain carbon.
C Both molecules contain covalent bonds.
D They have the same relative molecular mass, $M_{\mathrm{r}}$.

5 Hydrogen chloride is very soluble in water, whereas chlorine is only slightly soluble in water.
Both gases can be dried using concentrated sulfuric acid.
Which diagram represents the correct method of obtaining pure dry chlorine from damp chlorine containing a small amount of hydrogen chloride?


C


6 Which of the following is not a mixture?
A ethanol
B petrol
C steel
D tap water

7 The table gives the arrangements of electrons in the atoms of four different elements.
Which element does not form an ionic compound with chlorine?

|  | arrangement of electrons |
| :---: | :---: |
| A | 2.1 |
| B | 2.4 |
| C | 2.8 .1 |
| D | 2.8 .2 |

8 A compound Y is the only substance formed when two volumes of dry ammonia gas react with one volume of dry carbon dioxide (both volumes measured at s.t.p.).

What is the most likely formula of Y ?
A $\left(\mathrm{NH}_{4}\right)_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$
B $\mathrm{NH}_{2} \mathrm{COONH}_{4}$
C $\left(\mathrm{NH}_{2}\right)_{2} \mathrm{CO}$
D $\mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{COONH}_{4}$

9 For which compound is the type of bonding correct?

|  | compound | bonding |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | ammonia | ionic |
| B | carbon dioxide | covalent |
| C | sodium chloride | covalent |
| D | water | ionic |

10 Why do graphite and diamond have different physical properties?
A Diamond has a giant molecular structure but graphite has not.
B Diamond occurs naturally but graphite is made artificially.
C Graphite is ionic whereas diamond is covalent.
D They contain carbon atoms covalently bonded to different numbers of other carbon atoms.

11 Which statement about the particles $\mathrm{O}^{2-}, \mathrm{F}^{-}, \mathrm{Ne}, \mathrm{Na}^{+}$and $\mathrm{Mg}^{2+}$ is true?
They all
A contain more electrons than protons.
B contain more neutrons than protons.
C contain the same number of electrons.
D contain the same number of neutrons.

12 The $M_{\mathrm{r}}$ of oxygen, $\mathrm{O}_{2}$, is 32 and the $M_{\mathrm{r}}$ of sulfur is 256 .
What is the formula of a molecule of sulfur?
A $\mathrm{S}_{2}$
B $\mathrm{S}_{4}$
C $\quad \mathrm{S}_{8}$
D $\quad \mathrm{S}_{16}$

13 In the experiment shown in the diagram, the bulb lights and a gas is produced at each electrode.


What is X ?
A aqueous copper(II) sulfate
B concentrated aqueous sodium chloride
C ethanol
D molten lead bromide

14 Which element in the table is an alkali metal?

|  | melting point <br> ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | density <br> $\mathrm{g} / \mathrm{cm}^{3}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | -39 | 13.60 |
| B | -7 | 3.10 |
| C | 98 | 0.97 |
| D | 1083 | 8.92 |

15 The diagram shows the steps by which carbon dioxide can be converted into organic products and finally returned to the atmosphere.

Which step is endothermic?


16 Which industrial reaction does not involve a catalyst?
A the cracking of hydrocarbons
B the extraction of iron from haematite in a blast furnace
C the production of ammonia from nitrogen and hydrogen
D the redox reaction involving the removal of combustion pollutants from car exhausts

17 Salts containing which of the following anions are always soluble in water?
A carbonates
B chlorides
C nitrates
D sulfates

18 What is a property of the hydroxide, $\mathrm{OH}^{-}$, ion?
A It combines with hydrogen to form water.
B It is present in water.
C It readily breaks down into hydrogen ions and oxide ions.
D It travels to the cathode in electrolysis of an aqueous solution.

19 Which method of preparation of magnesium sulfate is an example of a redox reaction?
A $\mathrm{Mg}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4} \rightarrow \mathrm{MgSO}_{4}+\mathrm{H}_{2}$
B $\mathrm{MgO}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4} \rightarrow \mathrm{MgSO}_{4}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
C $\mathrm{Mg}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4} \rightarrow \mathrm{MgSO}_{4}+2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
D $\mathrm{MgCO}_{3}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4} \rightarrow \mathrm{MgSO}_{4}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}+\mathrm{CO}_{2}$

20 The diagram shows some reactions of copper compounds.
Which change is made by adding an acid?


21 Which process is a renewable energy source?
A combustion of coal
B electrolysis of aluminium oxide
C fractional distillation of petroleum
D photosynthesis

22 An element $X$ forms an ion $X^{3-}$.
In which group of the Periodic Table will this element be found?
A Group I
B Group III
C Group V
D Group VII

23 Which two gases do not damage limestone buildings?
A nitrogen and carbon monoxide
B nitrogen dioxide and carbon monoxide
C nitrogen dioxide and carbon dioxide
D sulfur dioxide and carbon dioxide

24 A metal, $X$, has a low melting point, reacts with water, forms only one oxide and is extracted from its ore by electrolysis.

What is the identity of X ?
A aluminium
B copper
C iron
D sodium

25 Metallic objects may be decorated by having very thin layers of gold applied to them.
Which properties of gold make it suitable for this use?

|  | it conducts <br> electricity | it is <br> malleable | it is <br> unreactive |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | $x$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| B | $\checkmark$ | $x$ | $\checkmark$ |
| C | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $x$ |
| D | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |

26 Iron pipes corrode rapidly when exposed to sea water.
Which metal, when attached to the iron, would not offer protection against corrosion?
A aluminium
B copper
C magnesium
D zinc

27 Metal M will displace copper from aqueous copper(II) sulfate solution, but will not displace iron from aqueous iron(II) sulfate solution. $\mathbf{M}$ is extracted from its oxide by heating the oxide with carbon.

What is the order of reactivity of these four metals?

|  | least reactive |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | sodium | metal $\mathbf{M}$ | iron | copper |
| B | sodium | iron | metal $\mathbf{M}$ | copper |
| C | copper | iron | metal $\mathbf{M}$ | sodium |
| D | copper | metal $\mathbf{M}$ | iron | sodium |

28 Which gas can be removed from the exhaust gases of a petrol-powered car by its catalytic converter?

A carbon monoxide
B carbon dioxide
C nitrogen
D steam

29 What is the function of silica, $\mathrm{SiO}_{2}$, in the equation shown below?

$$
\mathrm{CaO}+\mathrm{SiO}_{2} \rightarrow \mathrm{CaSiO}_{3}
$$

A a basic oxide
B a reducing agent
C an acidic oxide
D an oxidising agent

30 A mixture of two gases has no effect on either damp blue litmus paper or damp red litmus paper. Which gases are present in the mixture?

A ammonia and oxygen
B carbon dioxide and sulfur dioxide
C chlorine and hydrogen
D hydrogen and oxygen

31 Which contains the greatest mass of nitrogen?
A 0.5 moles $\left(\mathrm{NH}_{4}\right)_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$
B 1 mole $\mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{NO}_{3}$
C 1.5 moles $\left(\mathrm{NH}_{4}\right)_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{4}$
D 2 moles $\mathrm{CO}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{2}\right)_{2}$

32 The diagram shows some of the uses of sulfur dioxide.


Which two of the numbered boxes are correct?
A 1 and 2
B 1 and 3
C 2 and 3
D 2 and 4

33 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.

34 Which row shows both the correct source and the correct effect of the named pollutant?

|  | pollutant | source | effect |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | carbon monoxide | incomplete combustion of | global warming |
|  |  | carbon-containing materials |  |
| B | oxides of nitrogen | decaying vegetable matter | global warming |
| C | ozone | photochemical reactions | acid rain |
| D | sulfur dioxide | volcanoes | acid rain |

35 The diagram shows two compounds.



It can be predicted from their formulae that the compounds have the same
A boiling point.
B composition by mass.
C melting point.
D structural formula.

36 Which statement concerning isomers is true?
A Diamond and graphite are isomers of each other.
B Isomers have the general formula $\mathrm{C}_{n} \mathrm{H}_{2 n+2}$.
C Isomers have the same molecular formula.
D Macromolecules are isomers of the small molecules from which they are made.

37 Which compound will react with ethanol to form an ester?

A




C


D


38 In the purification of water, what is the purpose of carbon?
A to desalinate
B to disinfect
C to remove odours
D to remove solids

39 Four conversions are listed.
1 amino acids to proteins
2 ethene to poly(ethene)
3 proteins to amino acids
4 starch to glucose
Which two conversions are not examples of hydrolysis?
A 1 and 2
B 1 and 4
C 2 and 3
D 2 and 4

40 What is the name of the ester $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOC}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}$ ?
A ethyl ethanoate
B ethyl methanoate
C methyl ethanoate
D methyl methanoate

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

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