UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

CHEMISTRY 5070/01

Paper 1 Multiple Choice

October/November 2006

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.

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.

This document consists of 16 printed pages.



1 At which temperature does a concentrated aqueous solution of sodium chloride begin to boil?

A 96°C

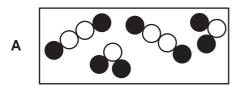
B 99°C

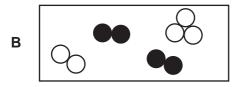
C 100°C

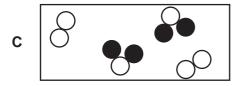
D 104°C

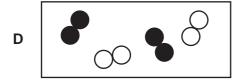
2 The symbols O and represent atoms of different elements.

Which diagram shows a mixture of an element and a compound?









3 An aqueous solution of compound **X** reacts with aqueous sodium hydroxide to form a green precipitate and then aluminium powder is added. The mixture is heated and a gas that turns damp red litmus paper blue is given off.

What is X?

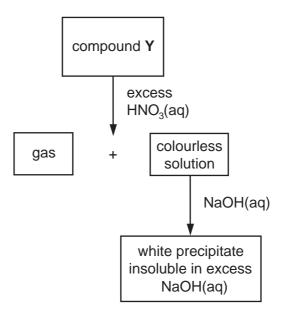
A ammonium nitrate

B copper(II) chloride

C iron(II) nitrate

D iron(III) chloride

- **4** Which of the following reagents could be used to distinguish between dilute nitric acid and dilute hydrochloric acid?
 - A aqueous barium chloride
 - **B** copper(II) carbonate
 - C aqueous silver nitrate
 - D aqueous sodium hydroxide
- 5 The scheme shows some reactions of a compound Y.



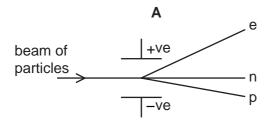
What could the compound **Y** be?

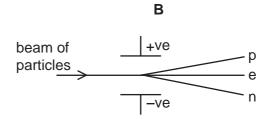
- A aluminium sulphate
- **B** calcium carbonate
- C copper(II) carbonate
- **D** zinc carbonate

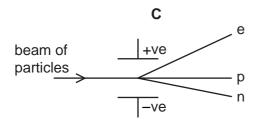
6 A beam of particles contains neutrons, n, protons, p, and electrons, e.

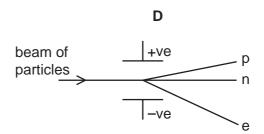
The beam is passed between charged plates.

Which diagram shows how the particles are affected by the plates?







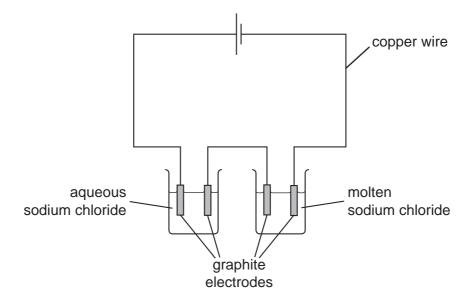


7 The table shows the properties of some substances.

Which substance is a covalent compound?

	melting point	electrical conductivity									
	/°C	of solid	of liquid								
Α	-38	conducts	conducts								
В	–7	does not conduct	does not conduct								
С	801	does not conduct	conducts								
D	1540	conducts	conducts								

8 The diagram shows the electrolysis of aqueous sodium chloride and of molten sodium chloride.



Which substance has both positive ions and mobile electrons?

- A aqueous sodium chloride
- **B** copper wire
- **C** graphite electrodes
- D molten sodium chloride
- **9** Hydrogen can form both ionic and covalent compounds.

With which element will hydrogen form an ionic compound?

- A carbon
- **B** chlorine
- C nitrogen
- **D** sodium
- **10** Which quantity is the same for one mole of ethanol and one mole of ethane?
 - A mass
 - **B** number of atoms
 - C number of molecules
 - **D** volume at r.t.p.

11 In an experiment 264 g of strontium reacts with 213 g of chlorine.

What is the formula of strontium chloride?

A SrC*l*

B $SrCl_2$

C SrC l_3

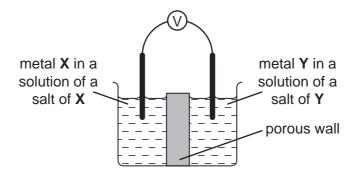
D Sr_2Cl

12 Aqueous copper(II) sulphate is electrolysed using copper electrodes.

Which observations will be made?

	at anode (+ve)	at anode (+ve) at cathode (-ve)					
Α	anode dissolves	pink solid forms	blue colour fades				
В	anode dissolves	pink solid forms	no change				
С	colourless gas forms	colourless gas forms	no change				
D	colourless gas forms	pink solid forms	blue colour fades				

13 Which pair of metals **X** and **Y** will produce the highest voltage when used as electrodes in a simple cell?



	metal X	metal Y					
Α	copper	silver					
В	magnesium	silver					
С	magnesium	zinc					
D	zinc	copper					

14 On combustion, which fuel **never** produces pollutants?

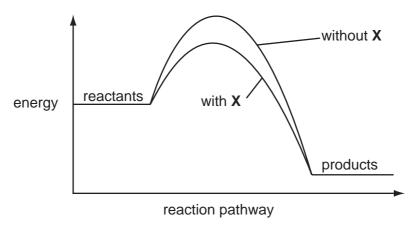
- **A** diesel
- **B** hydrogen
- C methane
- **D** petrol

15 The reversible reaction below has reached dynamic equilibrium.

$$N_2O_4(g) \rightleftharpoons 2NO_2(g)$$

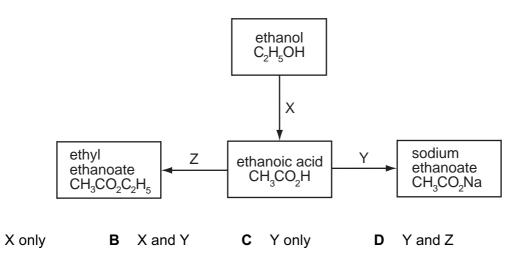
What does the term dynamic equilibrium mean?

- A The reaction has stopped.
- **B** The rate of the forward reaction is now zero.
- **C** The concentrations of NO_2 and N_2O_4 are equal.
- **D** The rates of the forward and backward reactions are equal.
- **16** The energy profile diagrams show how adding a substance **X** to a reaction mixture changes the reaction pathway.



Which change occurs when **X** is added to the reaction mixture?

- A The rate of reaction decreases.
- **B** The rate of reaction increases.
- **C** The reaction becomes less exothermic.
- **D** The reaction becomes more exothermic.
- 17 Which of the reactions X, Y and Z involve oxidation?

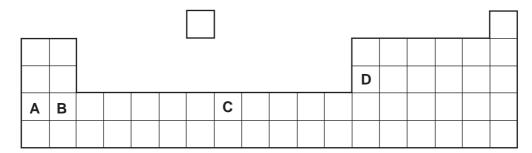


- 18 Which compound, when added to aqueous iron(II) sulphate, takes part in a redox reaction?
 - A ammonia
 - B barium chloride
 - **C** acidified potassium dichromate(VI)
 - D sodium hydroxide
- 19 Which substance does not produce copper(II) sulphate when added to dilute sulphuric acid?
 - A copper
 - **B** copper(II) carbonate
 - C copper(II) hydroxide
 - **D** copper(II) oxide
- **20** Which ionic equation represents the neutralisation of aqueous sodium hydroxide with dilute nitric acid?
 - $\mathbf{A} \quad \mathbf{H}^{+} + \mathbf{O}\mathbf{H}^{-} \rightarrow \mathbf{H}_{2}\mathbf{O}$
 - **B** Na⁺ + NO₃⁻ \rightarrow NaNO₃
 - **C** Na⁺ + HNO₃ \rightarrow NaNO₃ + H⁺
 - **D** NaOH + $H^+ \rightarrow Na^+ + H_2O$
- 21 The positions of four elements are shown on the outline of part of the Periodic Table.

Element X has a high melting point and is a good conductor of electricity.

It forms chlorides XCl_2 and XCl_3 .

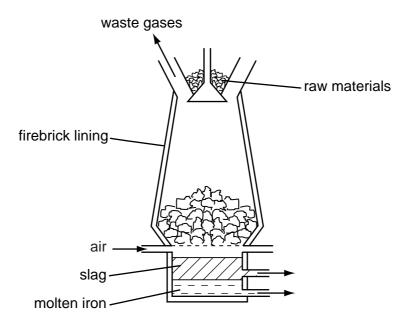
Which element is X?



- 22 Why is nickel used in the hydrogenation of alkenes?
 - A It increases the yield of products.
 - **B** It lowers the activation energy of the reaction.
 - C It makes the reaction more exothermic.
 - **D** It prevents a reverse reaction from occurring.
- 23 Three elements X, Y and Z have consecutive, increasing proton numbers.

If element X is a noble gas, what will be the symbol for the ions of element Z in its compounds?

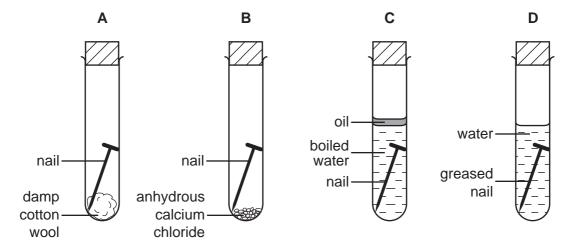
- **A** Z^{2-}
- $B Z^{+}$
- $C Z^{2+}$
- **D** Z^{3+}
- 24 Which substance reacts with water to form a soluble compound and an insoluble gas?
 - A ammonium sulphate
 - **B** caesium
 - C calcium carbonate
 - **D** copper
- 25 Iron is extracted in the blast furnace using the raw materials haematite, coke and limestone.



Which substance undergoes thermal decomposition?

- **A** limestone
- B carbon dioxide
- C haematite
- **D** slag

- 26 Which gas is **not** formed during the manufacture of aluminium?
 - A carbon dioxide
 - B carbon monoxide
 - C oxygen
 - D sulphur dioxide
- 27 In which test-tube is the iron nail most likely to rust?



28 The carbonate of metal **X** is a white solid.

It decomposes when heated to form carbon dioxide and a yellow solid oxide.

What is metal X?

- A copper
- **B** iron
- C lead
- **D** sodium
- 29 Which metal will displace hydrogen from aqueous solutions of acids but not from cold water?
 - A calcium
 - **B** copper
 - C sodium
 - **D** zinc

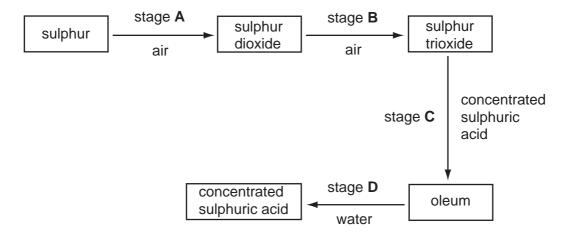
30 The table shows the solubility of some salts of metal **Y** in cold water.

salt	solubility in cold water						
carbonate	insoluble						
chloride	soluble						
sulphate	insoluble						

What is metal Y?

- A barium
- **B** lead
- **C** magnesium
- **D** sodium
- 31 Which method would not produce ammonia gas?
 - A heating concentrated aqueous ammonia
 - **B** heating ammonium chloride with calcium hydroxide
 - **C** heating ammonium sulphate with sodium hydroxide
 - D heating ammonium sulphate with dilute hydrochloric acid
- 32 The following scheme shows four stages in the conversion of sulphur to sulphuric acid.

In which stage is a catalyst used?



33 Vegetable matter is biodegradable.

Which gas is released into the atmosphere when vegetable matter biodegrades?

- A carbon monoxide
- **B** methane
- C nitrogen dioxide
- D sulphur dioxide
- **34** To reduce atmospheric pollution, the waste gases from a coal-burning power station are passed through powdered calcium carbonate.

Which waste gas will **not** be removed by the powdered calcium carbonate?

- A carbon monoxide, CO
- B nitrogen dioxide, NO₂
- C phosphorus(V) oxide, P₂O₅
- **D** sulphur dioxide, SO₂
- **35** A compound, \mathbf{X} , has a molecular formula $C_4H_8O_2$ and can be prepared by the reactions shown.



What is the structural formula of **X**?

- A HCO₂CH₂CH₂CH₃
- B CH₃CO₂CH₂CH₃
- C CH₃CH₂CO₂CH₃
- D CH₃CH₂CH₂CO₂H

36 The results of tests on compound **Z** are shown.

test	result						
add bromine water	turns colourless						
add aqueous sodium carbonate	carbon dioxide formed						

What is compound **Z**?

37 A compound known in industry as 'MTBE' is used as an additive in 'lead-free' petrol. The structural formula of MTBE is shown.

Which compound is an isomer of MTBE?

38 A liquid reacts with each of sodium carbonate, potassium hydroxide and ethanol.

What is the liquid?

- A aqueous ammonia
- B ethanoic acid
- C ethyl ethanoate
- D hydrochloric acid

39 The structural formula of a polymer is shown below.

$$\begin{pmatrix}
H & Cl & H & Cl \\
I & I & I & I \\
C & C & C & C \\
I & I & I & I \\
C_2H_5 & H & C_2H_5 & H
\end{pmatrix}$$

Which one of the following will form this polymer?

40 A polymer X was hydrolysed and the two products were



What can be deduced about X?

- A It was a condensation polymer.
- **B** It was starch.
- **C** It was made by addition polymerisation.
- **D** It was *Terylene*.

DATA SHEET
The Periodic Table of the Elements

	0	Heium Heium	20 Ne Neon 40	Argon	[∞] ₹	Krypton 36	131	Xe	Xenon 54	ı	Ru	Radon 86			175	Lu Lutetium 71		۲	Lawrencium 103
	IIA		19 Fluorine		8 @	Bromine 35	127	Ι	lodine 53		¥	Astatine 85			173	Yb Ytterbium 70			Nobelium 102
	I		16 Oxygen 8	Sulphur 16	Se 30	Selenium 34	128	<u>e</u>	Tellurium 52	-		Polonium 84			169	_			Mendelevium 101
	>	:	14 Nitrogen 7	Phosphorus	75 As		122	Sb	Antimony 51	209	<u></u>	Bismuth 83			167	Erbium 68			Fermium 100
	2		12 Carbon 6	Silicon	Ge 33	Germanium 32	119	Sn		207	Po	Lead 82			165	Ho Holmium 67		Es	Einsteinium 99
	III		11 Boron 5	At Aluminium 13	o Ga	Gallium 31	115	I	Indium 49	204	11	Thallium 81			162	Dy Dysprosium 66		ర	Californium 98
					es Zn	Zinc 30	112	ខ	Cadmium 48	201	B H	Mercury 80			159	Tb Terbium 65		ਲ	Berkelium 97
					64 C 64	Copper 29	108	Ag		197	Ρ'n	Gold 79			157	Gd Gadolinium 64		Cm	Curium 96
Group				_	⁶⁹ Z	Nickel 28	106	Pd	Palladium 46	195	₹	Platinum 78			152	Eu Europium 63		Am	Americium 95
ອັ					ී දි	Cobalt 27	103	R	Rhodium 45	192	1	Iridium 77			150	Samarium 62		Pu	Plutonium 94
		T Hydrogen		_	₅₆	Iron 26	101	Ru	Ruthenium 44	190	so ,	Osmium 76				Pm Promethium 61		ď	Neptunium 93
					Mn	Manganese 25			Technetium 43	186	Re	Rhenium 75			144	ž 09	238	-	Uranium 92
				_	ర జ	Chromium 24	96	ω	Molybdenum 42	184	>	Tungsten 74			141	Pr Praseodymium 59		Ьа	Protactinium 91
				_	5 >	Vanadium 23	93	Q N	Niobium 41	181	_a	Tantalum 73			140	Cerium 58	232	Ļ	Thorium 90
					48 F	Titanium 22	91	Zr	Zirconium 40	178	Ī	* Hathium			1		nic mass	loq	nic) number
					S 45	Scandium 21	68	>	Yttrium 39	139	Ľ	Lantnanum 57 *	227 Ac	Actinium 89	d series	series	a = relative atomic mass	X = atomic symbol	b = proton (atomic) number
	=		Be Beryllium 4	Mg Magnesium	9 S	Calcium 20	88	Š	Strontium 38	137	Ba	Barium 56	226 Ra	Radium 88	*58-71 Lanthanoid series	190-103 Actinoid series	В	× ×	q
	_		Lithium 3	Sodium 11	® ⊻	Potassium 19	85	Rb	Rubidium 37	133	S	Caesium 55	ن	Francium 87	*58-711	190-103		Key	Ω

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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.).