

Cambridge International Examinations

Cambridge Ordinary Level

CHEMISTRY 5070/11

Paper 1 Multiple Choice May/June 2015

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, 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.

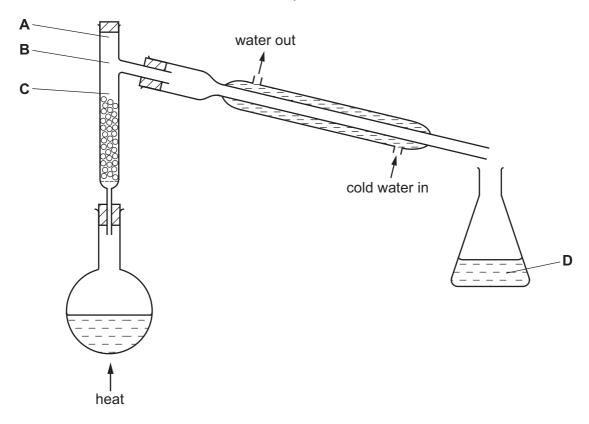
A copy of the Periodic Table is printed on page 16.

Electronic calculators may be used.



1 The fractional distillation apparatus shown is being used to separate a mixture of two liquids. A thermometer is missing from the apparatus.

Where should the bulb of the thermometer be placed?



2 The table shows the results of two reactions of an aqueous solution of a salt.

reagents	final observation
excess aqueous sodium hydroxide	white precipitate
dilute nitric acid and aqueous silver nitrate	yellow precipitate

What is the name of the salt?

- A calcium chloride
- B calcium iodide
- **C** zinc nitrate
- **D** zinc sulfate

3	Limestone reacts	:11-	la al a a la	I: -	: _
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J	LITICSTOTIC TCACTS	VVILII	HVUIDGH	IUIIU	aciu.

Changing which reaction condition does not affect the rate of reaction?

- concentration of the acid
- В limestone particle size
- C pressure
- temperature

A particle contains 34 protons, 45 neutrons and 36 electrons.

Which symbol is correct for this particle?

- ⁷⁹₃₄Se
- **B** $^{79}_{34}$ Se⁻ **C** $^{79}_{34}$ Se²⁻

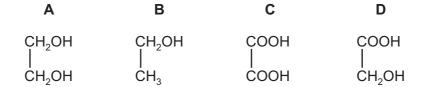
5 Which molecule contains **three** shared pairs of electrons between two of its atoms?

- A CO₂
- $\mathbf{B} \quad \mathsf{C}_2\mathsf{H}_4$
- \mathbf{C} H_2O
- $D N_2$

What happens when sodium chloride melts? 6

- **A** Covalent bonds in a giant lattice are broken.
- В Electrons are released from atoms.
- Electrostatic forces of attraction between ions are overcome. С
- **D** Molecules are separated into ions.

Which compound contains only eight covalent bonds? 7



8 Which substance has metallic bonding?

	conducts electricity		state of product formed on reaction
	when solid	when liquid	with oxygen
Α	✓	✓	solid
В	✓	✓	gas
С	X	✓	no reaction
D	X	X	solid

9 A gas cylinder is placed in each of the four corners of a square room. Each cylinder contains a different gas stored under the same pressure. The gases are released at exactly the same time.

Which gas will reach the centre of the room first?

- A ammonia, NH₃
- **B** argon, Ar
- C carbon monoxide, CO
- **D** chlorine, Cl_2
- **10** Powdered calcium carbonate reacts with dilute hydrochloric acid to produce calcium chloride, water and carbon dioxide.

Which is the correct ionic equation, including state symbols, for this reaction?

- **A** $CaCO_3(s) + 2HCl(aq) \rightarrow CaCl_2(aq) + H_2O(I) + CO_2(g)$
- **B** $Ca^{2+}(aq) + CO_3^{2-}(aq) + 2H^{+}(aq) \rightarrow Ca^{2+}(aq) + H_2O(I) + CO_2(g)$
- **C** $CO_3^{2-}(aq) + 2H^{+}(aq) \rightarrow H_2O(I) + CO_2(g)$
- **D** $CaCO_3(s) + 2H^+(aq) \rightarrow Ca^{2+}(aq) + H_2O(I) + CO_2(g)$
- 11 What is the relative molecular mass, M_r , of CuSO₄.5H₂O?
 - **A** 127
- **B** 160
- **C** 178
- **D** 250
- 12 1.00 dm³ of ammonia gas is passed over heated copper(II) oxide.

$$3CuO(s) + 2NH_3(g) \rightarrow 3Cu(s) + N_2(g) + 3H_2O(l)$$

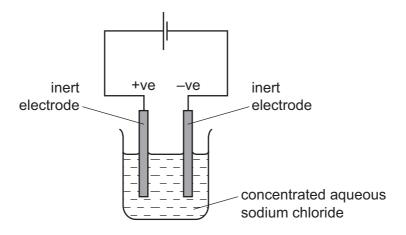
What is the volume of nitrogen formed when measured at the same temperature and pressure as the ammonia?

- **A** $0.25\,\mathrm{dm}^3$
- **B** $0.50\,\mathrm{dm}^3$
- \mathbf{C} 1.00 dm³
- **D** $2.00\,\mathrm{dm}^3$

13 What are the correct anode (positive electrode) and cathode (negative electrode) products when aqueous copper(II) sulfate is electrolysed using copper electrodes?

	anode product	cathode product
Α	aqueous copper(II) ions	copper metal
В	aqueous copper(II) ions	hydrogen gas
С	oxygen gas	copper metal
D	oxygen gas	hydrogen gas

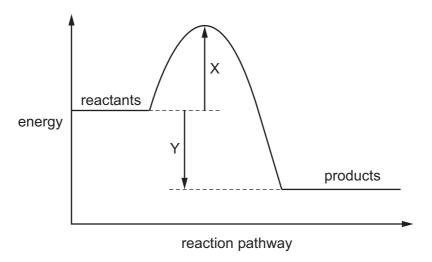
14 Concentrated aqueous sodium chloride is electrolysed using inert electrodes.



Which statement about this electrolysis is correct?

- **A** Chloride ions travel through the solution to the negative electrode.
- **B** Electrons travel through the solution to the sodium ions.
- **C** Gases are given off at both electrodes.
- **D** Sodium is formed at the negative electrode.

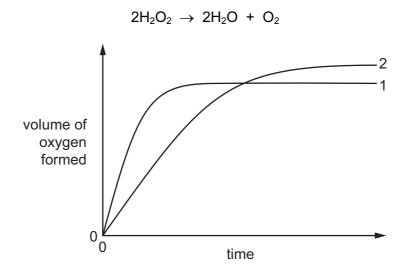
15 The diagram shows the energy profile of a chemical reaction. Two energy changes are labelled X and Y.



Which statement about the reaction is correct?

- **A** The activation energy of the reaction is X + Y.
- **B** The enthalpy change of the reaction is X.
- **C** The enthalpy change of the reaction is X + Y.
- **D** The reaction is exothermic.

16 In the graph, curve 1 was obtained by observing the decomposition of 100 cm³ of 1.0 mol/dm³ hydrogen peroxide solution, catalysed by manganese(IV) oxide.



Which alteration to the original experimental conditions would produce curve 2?

- **A** adding some 0.1 mol/dm³ hydrogen peroxide solution
- **B** lowering the temperature
- **C** using less manganese(IV) oxide
- **D** using a different catalyst

17 The equation shows a redox reaction between iron(II) chloride and chlorine gas.

$$2FeCl_2 + Cl_2 \rightarrow 2FeCl_3$$

Which equation describes the reduction process in this reaction?

- $\textbf{A} \quad 2Cl^- \rightarrow Cl_2 + 2e^-$
- $\mathbf{B} \quad \mathsf{C} l_2 \, + \, 2\mathsf{e}^- \, \rightarrow \, 2\mathsf{C} l^-$
- \mathbf{C} $\mathrm{Fe^{2^+}} \rightarrow \mathrm{Fe^{3^+}} + \mathrm{e^-}$
- **D** $Fe^{3+} + e^{-} \rightarrow Fe^{2+}$
- 18 Which row correctly describes the oxides?

	Al_2O_3	K ₂ O	MgO	SO ₂
Α	basic	acidic	acidic	amphoteric
В	acidic	basic	amphoteric	acidic
С	amphoteric	basic	amphoteric	acidic
D	amphoteric	basic	basic	acidic

- 19 Which substance is insoluble in water?
 - A ammonium carbonate
 - B ammonium nitrate
 - C calcium carbonate
 - **D** calcium nitrate
- 20 In which of these equilibria is the forward reaction favoured by an increase in pressure?
 - **A** $2HI(g) \rightleftharpoons H_2(g) + I_2(g)$
 - $\textbf{B} \quad N_2O_4(g) \, \Longleftrightarrow \, 2NO_2(g)$
 - **C** $2NO(g) + O_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2NO_2(g)$
 - **D** $PCl_5(g) \rightleftharpoons PCl_3(g) + Cl_2(g)$

21 The Contact process, the Haber process and the hydrogenation of fats all involve the use of a catalyst.

Which row correctly describes whether the catalyst used in each process is an element or a compound?

	Contact Haber process process		hydrogenation of fats
Α	compound	compound	compound
В	compound	element	element
С	element	element	compound
D	element	element	element

22 Which element is sodium?

	melting point in °C	electrical conduction	density in g/cm ³
Α	1535	good	7.86
В	1083	good	8.92
С	113	poor	2.07
D	98	good	0.97

23 A non-metal element forms oxides of the type XO_2 and XO_3 .

What is X?

- A aluminium
- **B** carbon
- C hydrogen
- **D** sulfur
- **24** Aluminium reacts with chromium(III) oxide as shown.

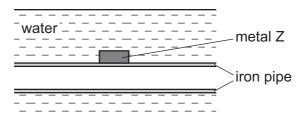
aluminium + chromium(III) oxide → chromium + aluminium oxide

Which statements are correct?

- 1 Aluminium is more reactive than chromium.
- 2 A similar reaction would also take place between aluminium and iron(III) oxide.
- 3 Iron(III) oxide is reduced by another metal in the blast furnace.

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

- 25 Using the Periodic Table for the relative atomic masses, which has the least mass?
 - A 0.1 moles of silicon dioxide, SiO₂
 - **B** 0.5 moles of oxygen, O₂
 - C 0.5 moles of lithium, Li
 - **D** 1.0 moles of ammonia, NH₃
- 26 The diagram shows how an underwater iron pipe can be protected from rusting.



Metal Z can be1..... because it is2..... reactive than iron.

Which words correctly complete gaps 1 and 2?

	1 2		
Α	copper	less	
В	copper	more	
С	magnesium	less	
D	magnesium	more	

27 Brass is an alloy.

Which statement about brass is correct?

- A It contains a sea of electrons.
- **B** It contains positive and negative ions which are free to move.
- **C** It is a compound of a metal and a non-metal.
- **D** It is a compound of two or more metals.

28 Which item is made from mild steel?

- A a car body
- **B** a container to store gas in a chemical plant
- **C** a scalpel for use in an operating theatre
- **D** a set of cutlery

29 The table shows the composition of exhaust gases from an internal combustion engine.

gas	% of the gas in the exhaust fumes
gas Y	71
carbon dioxide	14
water vapour	13
carbon monoxide	1
hydrocarbons	0.3
nitrogen oxides	0.2
sulfur dioxide	less than 0.003

What	is	aas	Y?

_			
Α	ami	mon	-
_	all III		ıu

- **B** argon
- C chlorine
- **D** nitrogen

30	Which	two gases	do not	damage	limestone	buildings?
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- A nitrogen and carbon monoxide
- **B** nitrogen dioxide and carbon monoxide
- C nitrogen dioxide and carbon dioxide
- **D** sulfur dioxide and carbon dioxide
- **31** Iron(III) oxide can be reduced to iron by carbon.

Which other element can reduce iron(III) oxide to iron?

- A copper
- **B** lead
- **C** magnesium
- **D** silver
- **32** An ammonium salt was added to excess hot aqueous sodium hydroxide. Ammonia gas was evolved. When no more ammonia was evolved, aluminium was added to the solution remaining and more ammonia gas was given off.

What was the ammonium salt?

A NH_4Cl **B** NH_4NO_3 **C** $(NH_4)_2CO_3$ **D** $(NH_4)_2SO_4$

33 Two esters have the same molecular formula, C₃H₆O₂.

What are the names of these two esters?

- 1 methyl ethanoate
- 2 ethyl propanoate
- 3 ethyl methanoate
- 4 propyl methanoate
- **A** 1 and 2
- **B** 1 and 3
- **C** 2 and 4
- **D** 3 and 4

34 Which statement is correct?

- A Carboxylic acids contain the functional group C
- **B** Ethanoic acid will react and fizz when copper is added.
- **C** Ethanol will decolourise acidified potassium manganate(VII).

35 When cracked, one mole of a compound, **X**, produces one mole of propene and one mole of hydrogen.

$$X \rightarrow C_3H_6 + H_2$$

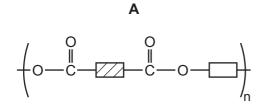
What type of compound is X?

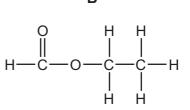
- A an alcohol
- B an alkane
- C an alkene
- **D** a carboxylic acid

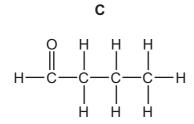
36 Which is a correct definition of isomers?

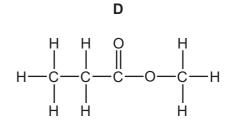
- A atoms with the same relative atomic mass and different structures
- **B** compounds with the same molecular formula and different structures
- **C** compounds with the same molecular mass and different structures
- **D** elements with the same molecular mass and the same structures

37 Which of the following has **not** been prepared by reacting a carboxylic acid with an alcohol?









38 Which of these polymers is a protein?

- $\mathbf{A} \quad (C_2H_3Cl)_n$
- **B** $(C_5H_8O_2)_n$ **C** $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_n$ **D** $(C_2H_3NO)_n$

39 In the addition polymer poly(propene), what is the simplest ratio of carbon atoms to hydrogen atoms?

	carbon atoms	hydrogen atoms			
Α	1	2			
В	2	1			
С	2	4			
D	3	6			

40 Which statement about vegetable oil and the margarine made from it is correct?

- Both are liquids at room temperature.
- В Both occur naturally.
- C Margarine has the higher melting point.
- Vegetable oil has fewer carbon-carbon double bonds than margarine.

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DATA SHEET
The Periodic Table of the Elements

	0	Helium	20 Neon 10 Argon	84	Krypton 36	131 Xe Xenon 54	Rn Radon 86		Lu Lutetium 71	Lr Lawrencium 103
Group	IIA		19 Fluorine 9 35.5 C1 Chlorine	80	Br Bromine 35	127 T lodine 53	At Astatine 85		173 Yb Ytterbium 70	Nobelium 102
	IN		16 O Oxygen 8 32 Suffur Sulfur	79	Selenium 34	128 Te Tellurium 52	Po Polonium 84		169 Tm Thulium	Md Mendelevium 101
	^		Nitrogen 7 31 Phosphorus	75	As Arsenic 33	122 Sb Antimony 51	209 Bi Bismuth		167 Er Erbium 68	Fermium 100
	N		Carbon 6 Carbon 8 Silicon Silicon	73	Ge Germanium 32	119 Sn Tin	207 Pb Lead 82		165 Ho Holmium 67	ES Einsteinium 99
	Ш		B Boron 5 A1 Aluminium	70	Gal lium 31	115 In Indium 49	204 T 1 T T T Thallium		162 Dy Dysprosium 66	Cf Californium 98
				65	Zn Zinc 30	Cd Cadmium 48	201 Hg Mercury 80		159 Tb Terbium 65	BK Berkelium 97
				64	Copper 29	108 Ag Silver 47	197 Au Gold		157 Gd Gadolinium 64	Curium 96
				59	Nickel 28	106 Pd Palladium 46	195 Pt Platinum 78		152 Eu Europium 63	Am Americium 95
				59	Cobait	Rh Rhodium 45	192 I r Iridium 77		Sm Samarium 62	Pu Plutonium
		T Hydrogen		56	Fe Iron 26	101 Ru Ruthenium 44	190 Os Osmium 76		Pm Promethium 61	Neptunium
				55	Manganese 25	Tc Technetium 43	186 Re Rhenium 75		Neodymium 60	
				25	Chromium 24	96 Mo Molybdenum 42	184 W Tungsten 74		Pr Praseodymium 59	Pa Protactinium 91
				51	Vanadium 23	Nobium 41	181 Ta Tartalum 73		140 Ce Cerium	
				48	Titanium	91 Zr Zirconium 40	178 Hf Hafnium 72		1	nic mass Ibol nic) number
				45	Scandium 21	89 Y Yttrium 39	139 La Lanthanum 57 *	227 Ac Actinium 89	l series eries	 a = relative atomic mass X = atomic symbol b = proton (atomic) number
	=		Beryllium 4 24 Mggmesium	40	Ca Calcium 20	Sr Strontium	137 Ba Barium 56	226 Ra Radium 88	*58-71 Lanthanoid series 190-103 Actinoid series	e × a
	_		Lithium 3 Lithium 3 23 Na Sodium	39	Potassium 19	Rubidium	133 Csesium 55	Fr Francium 87	*58-71 L	Key

The volume of one mole of any gas is 24 dm³ at room temperature and pressure (r.t.p.).

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