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## CHEMISTRY <br> STANDARD LEVEL PAPER 1

Wednesday 12 May 2010 (afternoon)
45 minutes

## INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer all the questions.
- For each question, choose the answer you consider to be the best and indicate your choice on the answer sheet provided.
- The periodic table is provided for reference on page 2 of this examination paper.
The Periodic Table


1. What is the coefficient of $\mathrm{Fe}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{4}$ when the following equation is balanced using the lowest whole numbers?

$$
\ldots \mathrm{Al}(\mathrm{~s})+\ldots \mathrm{Fe}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{4}(\mathrm{~s}) \rightarrow \_\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}(\mathrm{~s})+\ldots \mathrm{Fe}(\mathrm{~s})
$$

A. 2
B. 3
C. 4
D. 5
2. What is the mass, in g , of one molecule of ethane, $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{6}$ ?
A. $3.0 \times 10^{-23}$
B. $5.0 \times 10^{-23}$
C. 30
D. $1.8 \times 10^{25}$
3. Which molecular formula is also an empirical formula?
A. $\mathrm{PCl}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{4}$
C. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{12} \mathrm{O}_{6}$
4. Which of the following is consistent with Avogadro's law?
A. $\frac{P}{T}=\operatorname{constant}(V, n$ constant $)$
B. $\frac{V}{T}=\operatorname{constant}(P, n$ constant $)$
C. $\quad V n=\operatorname{constant}(P, T$ constant $)$
D. $\frac{V}{n}=\operatorname{constant}(P, T$ constant $)$
5. A sample of element $X$ contains $69 \%$ of ${ }^{63} \mathrm{X}$ and $31 \%$ of ${ }^{65} \mathrm{X}$. What is the relative atomic mass of X in this sample?
A. 63.0
B. 63.6
C. 65.0
D. 69.0
6. How many electrons does the ion ${ }_{15}^{31} \mathrm{P}^{3-}$ contain?
A. 12
B. 15
C. 16
D. 18
7. What is the electron arrangement of the $\mathrm{Mg}^{2+}$ ion?
A. 2,2
B. 2,8
C. $2,8,2$
D. $2,8,8$
8. Which property decreases down group 7 in the periodic table?
A. Melting point
B. Electronegativity
C. Atomic radius
D. Ionic radius
9. Which oxides produce an acidic solution when added to water?
I. $\quad \mathrm{P}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{10}$
II. MgO
III. $\mathrm{SO}_{3}$
A. I and II only
B. I and III only
C. II and III only
D. I, II and III
10. What is the formula of magnesium fluoride?
A. $\quad \mathrm{Mg}_{2} \mathrm{~F}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{Mg}_{2} \mathrm{~F}$
C. $\mathrm{Mg}_{3} \mathrm{~F}_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{MgF}_{2}$
11. What is the shape of the ammonia molecule, $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$ ?
A. Trigonal planar
B. Trigonal pyramidal
C. Linear
D. V-shaped (bent)
12. Which molecule is polar?
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{BCl}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{Cl}_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{CCl}_{4}$
13. Which substance can form intermolecular hydrogen bonds in the liquid state?
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{OCH}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CHO}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{3}$
14. Which compound has a covalent macromolecular (giant covalent) structure?
A. $\mathrm{MgO}(\mathrm{s})$
B. $\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}(\mathrm{~s})$
C. $\quad \mathrm{P}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{10}(\mathrm{~s})$
D. $\mathrm{SiO}_{2}(\mathrm{~s})$
15. The standard enthalpy changes for the combustion of carbon and carbon monoxide are shown below.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\mathrm{C}(\mathrm{~s})+\mathrm{O}_{2}(\mathrm{~g}) \rightarrow \mathrm{CO}_{2}(\mathrm{~g}) & \Delta H_{\mathrm{c}}^{\ominus}=-394 \mathrm{~kJ} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1} \\
\mathrm{CO}(\mathrm{~g})+\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}(\mathrm{~g}) \rightarrow \mathrm{CO}_{2}(\mathrm{~g}) & \Delta H_{\mathrm{c}}^{\ominus}=-283 \mathrm{~kJ} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}
\end{array}
$$

What is the standard enthalpy change, in kJ , for the following reaction?

$$
\mathrm{C}(\mathrm{~s})+\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}(\mathrm{~g}) \rightarrow \mathrm{CO}(\mathrm{~g})
$$

A. -677
B. -111
C. +111
D. +677
16. Which is correct about energy changes during bond breaking and bond formation?

|  | Bond breaking | Bond formation |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| A. | exothermic and $\Delta H$ positive | endothermic and $\Delta H$ negative |
| B. | exothermic and $\Delta H$ negative | endothermic and $\Delta H$ positive |
| C. | endothermic and $\Delta H$ positive | exothermic and $\Delta H$ negative |
| D. | endothermic and $\Delta H$ negative | exothermic and $\Delta H$ positive |
|  |  |  |

17. Which processes are exothermic?
I. Ice melting
II. Neutralization
III. Combustion
A. I and II only
B. I and III only
C. II and III only
D. I, II and III
18. Which unit could be used for the rate of a chemical reaction?
A. mol
B. $\mathrm{moldm}^{-3}$
C. $\mathrm{moldm} \mathrm{S}^{-3} \mathrm{~s}^{-1}$
D. $\mathrm{dm}^{3}$
19. Which of the following can increase the rate of a chemical reaction?
I. Increasing the temperature
II. Adding a catalyst
III. Increasing the concentration of reactants
A. I and II only
B. I and III only
C. II and III only
D. I, II and III
20. What is the equilibrium constant expression, $K_{c}$, for the following reaction?

$$
\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}(\mathrm{~g}) \rightleftharpoons 2 \mathrm{NO}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})
$$

A. $\quad K_{\mathrm{c}}=\frac{\left[\mathrm{NO}_{2}\right]}{\left[\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}\right]}$
B. $K_{\mathrm{c}}=\frac{\left[\mathrm{NO}_{2}\right]^{2}}{\left[\mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}\right]}$
C. $K_{\mathrm{c}}=\frac{\left[\mathrm{NO}_{2}\right]}{\left[\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}\right]^{2}}$
D. $K_{\mathrm{c}}=\left[\mathrm{NO}_{2}\right]\left[\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}\right]^{2}$
21. Consider the endothermic reaction below.

$$
5 \mathrm{CO}(\mathrm{~g})+\mathrm{I}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}(\mathrm{~g}) \rightleftharpoons 5 \mathrm{CO}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})+\mathrm{I}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})
$$

According to Le Chatelier's principle, which change would result in an increase in the amount of $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ ?
A. Increasing the temperature
B. Decreasing the temperature
C. Increasing the pressure
D. Decreasing the pressure
22. Which species behave as Brønsted-Lowry acids in the following reversible reaction?

$$
\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{PO}_{4}^{-}(\mathrm{aq})+\mathrm{CN}^{-}(\mathrm{aq}) \rightleftharpoons \mathrm{HCN}(\mathrm{aq})+\mathrm{HPO}_{4}^{2-}(\mathrm{aq})
$$

A. HCN and $\mathrm{CN}^{-}$
B. HCN and $\mathrm{HPO}_{4}^{2-}$
C. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{PO}_{4}^{-}$and $\mathrm{HPO}_{4}{ }^{2-}$
D. HCN and $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{PO}_{4}^{-}$
23. Which of the following are weak acids in aqueous solution?
I. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOH}$
II. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$
III. HCl
A. I and II only
B. I and III only
C. II and III only
D. I, II and III
24. In which species does sulfur have an oxidation number of 0 ?
A. $\mathrm{SO}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{S}_{8}$
C. $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$
D. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$
25. What is the reducing agent in the reaction below?

$$
2 \mathrm{MnO}_{4}^{-}(\mathrm{aq})+\mathrm{Br}^{-}(\mathrm{aq})+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(\mathrm{l}) \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{MnO}_{2}(\mathrm{~s})+\mathrm{BrO}_{3}^{-}(\mathrm{aq})+2 \mathrm{OH}^{-}(\mathrm{aq})
$$

A. $\mathrm{Br}^{-}$
B. $\mathrm{BrO}_{3}^{-}$
C. $\mathrm{MnO}_{4}^{-}$
D. $\mathrm{MnO}_{2}$
26. Which changes could take place at the positive electrode (cathode) in a voltaic cell?
I. $\quad \mathrm{Zn}^{2+}(\mathrm{aq})$ to $\mathrm{Zn}(\mathrm{s})$
II. $\quad \mathrm{Cl}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})$ to $\mathrm{Cl}^{-}(\mathrm{aq})$
III. $\mathrm{Mg}(\mathrm{s})$ to $\mathrm{Mg}^{2+}(\mathrm{aq})$
A. I and II only
B. I and III only
C. II and III only
D. I, II and III
27. What is the structural formula of 2,3-dibromo-3-methylhexane?
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CHBrCHBrCH}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right) \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CHBrCBr}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right) \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CHBrCBr}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CHBrCHBrCH}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2}$
28. What happens when a few drops of bromine water are added to excess hex-1-ene and the mixture is shaken?
I. The colour of the bromine water disappears.
II. The organic product formed does not contain any carbon-carbon double bonds.
III. 2-bromohexane is formed.
A. I and II only
B. I and III only
C. II and III only
D. I, II and III
29. What is the product of the following reaction?

$$
\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}(\mathrm{OH}) \mathrm{CH}_{3} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}^{2-} / \mathrm{H}^{+}}
$$

A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOH}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COCH}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{COOH}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{3}$
30. How many significant figures are there in 0.00370 ?
A. 2
B. 3
C. 5
D. 6

