

Chemistry Standard level Paper 1

Friday 13 November 2015 (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 maximum mark for this examination paper is [30 marks].

| 0 | 2 He 4.00 | 10 Ne 20.18 | 18 Ar 39.95 | 36 Kr 83.80 | 54 Xe 131.30 | 86 Rn (222) | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 2 | | 9 F 19.00 | 17 Cl 35.45 | 35 Br 79.90 | 53 I 126.90 | 85 At (210) | | 71 Lu 174.97 | 103 Lr (260) |
| 9 | | 8 0 16.00 | 16 S 32.06 | 34 Se 78.96 | 52 Te 127.60 | 84 Po (210) | | 70 Yb 173.04 | 102 No (259) |
| Ŋ | | 7 N 14.01 | 15 P 30.97 | 33 As 74.92 | 51 Sb 121.75 | 83 Bi 208.98 | | 69 Tm 168.93 | 101 Md (258) |
| 4 | | 6 C 12.01 | 14 Si 28.09 | 32 Ge 72.59 | 50 Sn 118.69 | 82 Pb 207.19 | | 68 Er 167.26 | 100 Fm (257) |
| ę | | 5 B 10.81 | 13 Al 26.98 | 31 Ga 69.72 | 49 In 114.82 | 81 Tl 204.37 | | 67 Ho 164.93 | 99 Es (254) |
| | | | | 30 Zn 65.37 | 48 Cd 112.40 | 80 Hg 200.59 | | 66 Dy 162.50 | 98 Cf (251) |
| able | | | | 29 Cu 63.55 | 47 Ag 107.87 | 79 Au 196.97 | | 65 Tb 158.92 | 97 Bk (247) |
| The Periodic Table | | | | 28 Ni 58.71 | 46 Pd 106.42 | 78 Pt 195.09 | | 64 Gd 157.25 | 96 Cm (247) |
| Perio | | | | 27 Co 58.93 | 45 Rh 102.91 | 77 Ir 192.22 | | 63 Eu 151.96 | 95 Am (243) |
| The | | | | 26 Fe 55.85 | 44 Ru 101.07 | 76 Os 190.21 | | 62 Sm 150.35 | 94 Pu (242) |
| | _ | | | 25 Mn 54.94 | 43 Tc 98.91 | 75 Re 186.21 | | 61 Pm 146.92 | 93 Np (237) |
| | | /ass | | 24 Cr 52.00 | 42 Mo 95.94 | 74 W 183.85 | | 60 Nd 144.24 | 92 U 238.03 |
| | Atomic number | Element Relative Atomic Mass | | 23 V 50.94 | 41 Nb 92.91 | 73 Ta 180.95 | | 59 Pr 140.91 | 91 Pa 231.04 |
| | Atom | E Relative | | 22 Ti 47.90 | 40 Zr 91.22 | 72 Hf 178.49 | | 58 Ce 140.12 | 90 Th 232.04 |
| | | | | 21 Sc 44.96 | 39 Y 88.91 | 57† La 138.91 | 89 ‡ Ac (227) | + | ++ |
| М | | 4 Be 9.01 | 12 Mg 24.31 | 20 Ca 40.08 | 38 Sr 87.62 | 56 Ba 137.34 | 88 Ra (226) | | |
| ~ | н н . 1.01 | 3 Li 6.94 | 11 Na 22.99 | 19 K 39.10 | 37 Rb 85.47 | 55 Cs 132.91 | 87 Fr (223) | | |

- 1. What is the number of atoms of oxygen in 0.250 mol of hydrated zinc nitrate, $Zn(NO_3)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$?
 - A. 3.00
 - B. 12.0
 - C. 1.81×10^{24}
 - D. 7.22×10^{24}
- 2. What is the mass, in g, of 0.500 mol of 1,2-dibromoethane, CH_2BrCH_2Br ? $A_r(H) = 1$; $A_r(C) = 12$; $A_r(Br) = 80$
 - A. 23.5
 - B. 47.0
 - C. 94.0
 - D. 188
- **3.** The equation for the **complete** combustion of propene, C_3H_6 , is shown below.

$$2C_{3}H_{6}(g) + 9O_{2}(g) \rightarrow 6CO_{2}(g) + 6H_{2}O(l)$$

Which mixture, when ignited, will lead to incomplete combustion and the formation of CO(g)?

- A. 2 dm³ of propene and 10 dm³ of oxygen
- B. 0.5 dm³ of propene and 2.3 dm³ of oxygen
- C. 1 dm³ of propene and 4 dm³ of oxygen
- D. $3 dm^3$ of propene and $14 dm^3$ of oxygen
- **4.** What is the percentage yield when 1.1g of ethanal, CH₃CHO, is obtained from 4.6g of ethanol, CH₃CH₂OH? M_r (CH₃CH₂OH) = 46; M_r (CH₃CHO) = 44

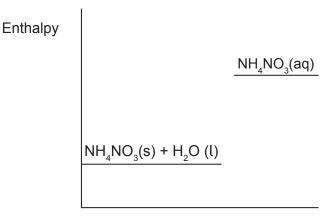
$$CH_{3}CH_{2}OH(l) + [O] \rightarrow CH_{3}CHO(l) + H_{2}O(l)$$

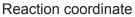
- A. $\frac{1.1 \times 46 \times 100}{1.1 \times 46 \times 100}$
- 44×4.6
- B. $\frac{1.1 \times 100}{4.6}$
- $C. \qquad \frac{4.6 \times 44 \times 100}{4.6 \times 1.1}$
- D. $\frac{1.1 \times 46}{44 \times 4.6}$

- 5. Which species has 16 protons and 17 electrons?
 - A. S^{-}
 - B. S
 - C. Cl
 - $\mathsf{D}. \quad \mathsf{Cl}^{\scriptscriptstyle -}$
- 6. Which ion would be deflected most in a mass spectrometer?
 - A. $^{79}Br^+$
 - B. ⁷⁹Br²⁺
 - C. ${}^{81}\text{Br}^+$
 - D. ⁸¹Br²⁺
- 7. Which element has the greatest first ionization energy?
 - A. Al
 - B. Ar
 - C. Cl
 - D. Cs
- 8. Which element produces hydrogen gas at the greatest rate when added to water?
 - A. Ca
 - B. Cs
 - C. Li
 - D. Rb
- 9. Which element forms more than one stable positive ion?
 - A. Ca
 - B. Cr
 - C. Zn
 - D. Ba

- 10. Which statement best describes the lattice structure of solid sodium chloride?
 - A. Each sodium ion is surrounded by one chloride ion.
 - B. Each chloride ion is surrounded by two sodium ions.
 - C. Each chloride ion is surrounded by four sodium ions.
 - D. Each sodium ion is surrounded by six chloride ions.
- 11. Which compound contains covalent bonds?
 - A. CaCO₃
 - B. Ca₃N₂
 - C. CaO
 - D. CaF₂
- **12.** Which molecule is polar?
 - A. C_2H_6
 - B. CH_2Cl_2
 - C. CO₂
 - D. CCl₄
- **13.** Which best describes the bonding in iron?
 - A. Lattice of nuclei in a sea of delocalized electrons
 - B. Lattice of protons in a sea of negative ions
 - C. Lattice of positive ions in a sea of negative ions
 - D. Lattice of positive ions in a sea of delocalized electrons

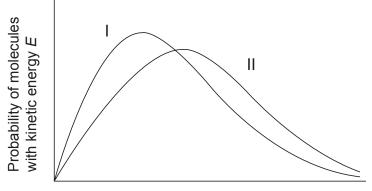
14. What is correct for the reaction represented in the diagram?





- A. The product is more stable than the reactants and the sign of ΔH is negative.
- B. The product is more stable than the reactants and the sign of ΔH is positive.
- C. The product is less stable than the reactants and the sign of ΔH is negative.
- D. The product is less stable than the reactants and the sign of ΔH is positive.
- **15.** What is the heat energy change, in kJ, when the temperature of a 10g piece of tungsten increases from 15 °C to 20 °C? (Specific heat capacity of tungsten = $0.13 \text{ kJ kg}^{-1} \text{K}^{-1}$)
 - A. $\frac{0.13 \times 10 \times (273 + 5)}{1000}$
 - $B. \qquad \frac{0.13 \times 10 \times 5}{1000}$
 - C. $0.13 \times 10 \times (273 + 5)$
 - $D. \qquad 0.13 \times 10 \times 5$
- **16.** Which equation represents the average bond enthalpy of the C–F bond?
 - A. $\frac{1}{4}CF_4(g) \rightarrow \frac{1}{4}C(g) + F(g)$
 - B. $\frac{1}{4}CF_4(g) \rightarrow \frac{1}{4}C(s) + F(g)$
 - $C_{\cdot} \qquad \tfrac{1}{4}\,CF_{_4}(s) \rightarrow \tfrac{1}{4}\,C(s) + \tfrac{1}{2}F_{_2}(g)$
 - D. $\frac{1}{4}CF_4(g) \rightarrow \frac{1}{4}C(g) + \frac{1}{2}F_2(g)$

- 17. Which best describes the particles in a gas when the temperature rises from 23 °C to 46 °C?
 - A. The average energy doubles.
 - B. The average energy increases.
 - C. The average velocity of the particles increases by a factor of $\sqrt{2}$.
 - D. The average energy remains constant but the velocity of some particles increases.
- **18.** Curves I and II represent samples of the same gas at a constant pressure but at different temperatures. The areas under curves I and II are equal. What does curve II represent?



Kinetic energy E

- A. Curve II is at the lower temperature and there are less molecules in the sample.
- B. Curve II is at the lower temperature and there are the same number of molecules in the samples.
- C. Curve II is at the higher temperature and there are more molecules in the sample.
- D. Curve II is at the higher temperature and there are the same number of molecules in the samples.
- 19. What is the equilibrium constant expression for the following reaction?

$$2CH_3OH(g) + O_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2CH_2O(g) + 2H_2O(g)$$

A.
$$K_{c} = \frac{[CH_{2}O]^{2} + [H_{2}O]^{2}}{[CH_{3}OH]^{2} + [O_{2}]}$$

B.
$$K_{\rm c} = \frac{[\rm OH_2O][\rm H_2O]}{[\rm CH_3OH][O_2]}$$

C.
$$K_{c} = \frac{[CH_{2}O]^{2} [H_{2}O]^{2}}{[CH_{3}OH]^{2} [O_{2}]}$$

D.
$$K_{c} = \frac{[CH_{3}OH][O_{2}]}{[CH_{2}O][H_{2}O]}$$

- 20. Which best describes a reaction in a state of equilibrium?
 - A. The rates of the forward and reverse reactions are zero and the concentrations of products and reactants are equal.
 - B. The rate of the forward reaction equals the rate of the reverse reaction and the concentrations of products and reactants are equal.
 - C. The rates of the forward and reverse reactions are zero and the concentrations of products and reactants are constant.
 - D. The rate of the forward reaction equals the rate of the reverse reaction and the concentrations of products and reactants are constant.
- 21. Which of the following molecules can act as a Lewis acid but not as a Brønsted–Lowry acid?
 - A. BF₃
 - B. PCl₃
 - C. NH₃
 - D. H₂O
- **22.** Which is a $0.001 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ solution of a weak acid?

| | Conductivity | рН |
|----|--------------|----|
| Α. | poor | 5 |
| В. | good | 7 |
| C. | poor | 10 |
| D. | good | 3 |

23. Which element undergoes reduction in the following reaction?

$$(NH_4)_2Cr_2O_7(s) \rightarrow N_2(g) + 4H_2O(l) + Cr_2O_3(s)$$

- A. Cr
- В. Н
- C. N
- D. 0

- **24.** Which best describes reduction?
 - A. Increase in oxidation number and gain of electrons
 - B. Increase in oxidation number and loss of electrons
 - C. Decrease in oxidation number and gain of electrons
 - D. Decrease in oxidation number and loss of electrons
- 25. Which is not an essential component of a voltaic cell?
 - A. Negative electrode (anode)
 - B. Positive electrode (cathode)
 - C. Electrolyte
 - D. Voltmeter
- **26.** Which pair of compounds can be distinguished by reacting them with dilute bromine water in the dark?
 - A. CH₃CH₂COOH and CH₃CH₂CHO
 - B. CH₃CH₂CHCHCH₃ and CH₃CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₃
 - C. $CH_3CH_2CH(CH_3)_2$ and $CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_3$
 - D. CH₃CH₂CH₂CHBrCH₃ and CH₃CH₂CHBrCH₂CH₃
- **27.** Which is **not** a possible product when propane, C_3H_8 , reacts with chlorine in sunlight?
 - A. H₂
 - B. C₆H₁₄
 - C. C₃H₇Cl
 - D. Cl₂

- 28. Which compound is most soluble in water?
 - A. CH₃CH₂CHO
 - B. $CH_3CH_2CH_2CHO$
 - C. $CH_3CH_2CO_2H$
 - D. $CH_3CH_2CH_2CO_2H$
- 29. Which are features of successive members of a homologous series?
 - I. Similar chemical properties
 - II. Same general formula
 - III. Differ by $-CH_2-$
 - A. I and II only
 - B. I and III only
 - C. II and III only
 - D. I, II and III
- 30. Which is the best-fit line or best-fit curve for the points plotted on the graph?

