## CHEMISTRY (US)

0439/11
Paper 1 Multiple Choice
October/November 2012
45 Minutes
Additional Materials:

## READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write in soft pencil.
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.
Write your name, Center 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.
You may use a calculator.

This document consists of $\mathbf{1 5}$ printed pages and $\mathbf{1}$ blank page.

1 What are the processes $\mathrm{W}, \mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}$ and Z in the following diagram?
solid $\underset{\mathrm{Y}}{\stackrel{\mathrm{W}}{\rightleftharpoons}} \stackrel{\mathrm{X}}{\mathrm{X}} \mathrm{liquid} \underset{\mathrm{Z}}{\rightleftharpoons}$ gas

|  | W | X | Y | Z |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | condensing | boiling | freezing | melting |
| B | condensing | freezing | melting | boiling |
| C | melting | boiling | freezing | condensing |
| D | melting | freezing | condensing | boiling |

2 A mixture of sulfur and iron filings needs to be separated. The solubilities of sulfur and iron filings in water and carbon disulfide are shown in the table below.

|  | solubility <br> in water | solubility in <br> carbon disulfide |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| sulfur | $x$ | $\checkmark$ |
| iron filings | $x$ | $x$ |

What are possible methods of separating the sulfur and iron filings?

|  | using <br> water | using <br> carbon disulfide | using <br> a magnet |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $x$ |
| B | $x$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| C | $\checkmark$ | $x$ | $\checkmark$ |
| D | $x$ | $\checkmark$ | $x$ |

3 Part of the instructions in an experiment reads as follows.

$$
\text { Quickly add } 50 \mathrm{~cm}^{3} \text { of acid. }
$$

What is the best piece of apparatus to use?
A a buret
B an Erlenmeyer flask
C a graduated cylinder
D a pipet

4 Which statements comparing the properties of electrons, neutrons and protons are ca

|  | neutrons and protons are <br> both heavier than electrons | only electrons and <br> neutrons are charged |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| B | $\checkmark$ | $x$ |
| C | $x$ | $\checkmark$ |
| D | $x$ | $x$ |

5 Which row gives the number of electrons in the outer electron shell of fluorine and of neon?

|  | ${ }_{9}^{19} \mathrm{~F}$ | ${ }_{10}^{20} \mathrm{Ne}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | 7 | 8 |
| B | 7 | 10 |
| C | 9 | 8 |
| D | 9 | 10 |

6 In the molecules $\mathrm{CH}_{4}, \mathrm{HCl}$ and $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$, which atoms use all of their outer shell electrons in bonding?
A C and Cl
B C and H
C Cl and H
D H and O

7 The table shows the electronic structures of four atoms.

| atom | electronic structure |
| :---: | :---: |
| W | 2,1 |
| X | 2,7 |
| Y | $2,8,4$ |
| $Z$ | $2,8,8$ |

Which two atoms combine to form an ionic compound?
A W and X
B $W$ and $Y$
C $X$ and $Y$
D X and Z

8 A compound has the formula $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CO}_{2} \mathrm{H}$.
How should the relative molecular mass, $M_{\mathrm{r}}$, of this compound be calculated?
A $12+1+16$
B $3(12+1)+2(12+16)+1$
C $(4 \times 12)+(2 \times 1)+16$
D $(2 \times 12)+(4 \times 1)+(2 \times 16)$

9 The diagram shows the electrolysis of concentrated aqueous sodium chloride.


What is produced at each of the electrodes?

|  | product at cathode | product at anode |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | hydrogen | chlorine |
| B | hydrogen | oxygen |
| C | sodium | chlorine |
| D | sodium | oxygen |

10 The diagram shows an electrolysis experiment using metals X and Y as electrodes.


One of the metals becomes coated with copper.
Which metal becomes coated and which aqueous solution is used?

|  | metal | aqueous <br> solution |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | X | $\mathrm{CrCl}_{3}$ |
| B | X | $\mathrm{CuCl}_{2}$ |
| C | $Y$ | $\mathrm{CrCl}_{3}$ |
| D | Y | $\mathrm{CuCl}_{2}$ |

11 The diagrams show the difference in energies of the reactants and products in two types of reaction.


Which diagram and which type of energy change apply to a fuel burning in air?

|  | diagram | type of energy change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | 1 | endothermic |
| B | 1 | exothermic |
| C | 2 | endothermic |
| D | 2 | exothermic |

12 The diagram shows a match.


By striking the match, a chemical reaction takes place.
Which statements about the chemical reaction are correct?

|  | type of reaction | reason |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | endothermic | because energy is used to strike the match |
| B | endothermic | because energy is given out as the match burns |
| C | exothermic | because energy is used to strike the match |
| D | exothermic | because energy is given out as the match burns |

13 Separate samples of anhydrous and hydrated copper(II) sulfate are heated.


Which shows the correct color changes?

|  | anhydrous copper(II) sulfate | hydrated copper(II) sulfate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | blue to white | white to blue |
| B | no change | blue to white |
| C | white to blue | blue to white |
| D | white to blue | no change |

14 Which change is an oxidation?
A FeO to $\mathrm{Fe}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$
B $\mathrm{Fe}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$ to FeO
C $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ to $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
D $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ to $\mathrm{H}_{2}$

15 Which change does not increase the speed of reaction between zinc and hydrochlon
A adding a catalyst
B decreasing the particle size of the zinc
C decreasing the temperature
D using more concentrated acid

16 Which of these pairs of aqueous ions both react with dilute sulfuric acid to give a visible result?
A $\mathrm{Ba}^{2+}$ and $\mathrm{Cl}^{-}$
B $\mathrm{Ba}^{2+}$ and $\mathrm{CO}_{3}{ }^{2-}$
C $\mathrm{NH}_{4}^{+}$and $\mathrm{Cl}^{-}$
D $\mathrm{NH}_{4}^{+}$and $\mathrm{CO}_{3}{ }^{2-}$

17 Element $X$ forms an acidic, covalent oxide.
Which row shows how many electrons there could be in the outer shell of an atom of $X$ ?

|  | 1 | 2 | 6 | 7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $x$ | $x$ |
| B | $\checkmark$ | $x$ | $\checkmark$ | $x$ |
| C | $x$ | $x$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| D | $x$ | $\checkmark$ | $x$ | $\checkmark$ |

18 Barium hydroxide is an alkali. It reacts with hydrochloric acid.
How does the pH of the hydrochloric acid change as an excess of aqueous barium hydroxide is added?

A The pH decreases from 14 and becomes constant at 7 .
B The pH decreases from 14 to about 1.
C The pH increases from 1 and becomes constant at 7 .
D The pH increases from 1 to about 14.

19 A compound is a salt if it
A can neutralize an acid.
B contains more than one element.
C dissolves in water.
D is formed when an acid reacts with a base.

20 The diagram shows an outline of the Periodic Table.


Which of the elements $\mathrm{U}, \mathrm{V}, \mathrm{W}, \mathrm{X}$ and Y would react together in the ratio of 1:1?
A U and X
B $U$ and $Y$
C $V$ and $Y$
D W and X

21 The element rubidium, Rb , is immediately below potassium in the Periodic Table. It reacts with bromine to form the compound rubidium bromide.

Which descriptions of this compound are correct?

|  | type of bond | formula | color |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | covalent | RbBr | brown |
| B | covalent | $\mathrm{RbBr}_{2}$ | white |
| C | ionic | RbBr | white |
| D | ionic | $\mathrm{RbBr}_{2}$ | brown |

22 The table gives information about four elements.
Which element is a transition metal?

|  | color <br> of element | electrical <br> conductivity <br> of element | color <br> of oxide |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | black | high | colorless |
| B | colorless | low | white |
| C | gray | high | red |
| D | yellow | low | colorless |

23 Why are weather balloons filled with helium rather than hydrogen?
A Helium is found in air.
B Helium is less dense than hydrogen.
C Helium is more dense than hydrogen.
D Helium is unreactive.

24 Some properties of aluminum are listed.
1 It has mechanical strength.
2 It conducts heat.
3 It is resistant to corrosion.
4 It has a low density.
Which properties make aluminum useful for making the bodies of aircraft?
A 1, 2 and 3
B 1, 2 and 4
C 1,3 and 4
D 2, 3 and 4

25 Brass is used in electrical equipment.
It contains two $\qquad$ 1...... elements. Together they form $\qquad$ 2 $\qquad$
Which words correctly complete gaps 1 and 2 ?

|  | 1 | 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | metallic | a covalent compound |
| B | metallic | an alloy |
| C | non-metallic | a covalent compound |
| D | non-metallic | an alloy |

26 The Basic Oxygen Process converts iron into steel.
In step 1, oxygen is blown into impure molten iron.
In step 2, oxides are removed by reaction with calcium oxide.


Which chemical reaction takes place in step 1 and which type of oxides are removed in step 2 ?

|  | chemical reaction <br> in step 1 | type of oxides removed <br> in step 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | carbon is converted to carbon dioxide | acidic |
| B | carbon is converted to carbon dioxide | basic |
| C | iron is converted to iron(III) oxide | acidic |
| D | iron is converted to iron(III) oxide | basic |

27 Pieces of copper, iron, magnesium and zinc are added to separate test-tubes containing dilute hydrochloric acid.

Which test-tube contains iron and dilute hydrochloric acid?
A
B
C
D


28 Which processes are used in the treatment of water?
A filtration and chlorination
B filtration and reduction
C neutralization and chlorination
D neutralization and reduction

29 A factory burns coal with a high sulfur content.
Which pollutant is most likely to lead to the death of trees?
A carbon dioxide
B carbon monoxide
C lead compounds
D sulfur dioxide

30 What is the correct order of abundance of the gases in the air?
A nitrogen $\rightarrow$ oxygen $\rightarrow$ argon $\rightarrow$ carbon dioxide
B nitrogen $\rightarrow$ oxygen $\rightarrow$ carbon dioxide $\rightarrow$ argon
C oxygen $\rightarrow$ nitrogen $\rightarrow$ argon $\rightarrow$ carbon dioxide
D oxygen $\rightarrow$ nitrogen $\rightarrow$ carbon dioxide $\rightarrow$ argon

31 The diagram shows an experiment to investigate how paint affects the rusting of iron.


What happens to the water level in tubes $P$ and $Q$ ?

|  | tube $P$ | tube $Q$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | falls | rises |
| B | no change | rises |
| C | rises | falls |
| D | rises | no change |

32 The diagram shows two substances, $X$ and $Y$, being heated together.


The Universal Indicator paper turns blue during the experiment.
What are substances X and Y ?
A ammonium nitrate and hydrochloric acid
B ammonium nitrate and sodium hydroxide
C sodium carbonate and hydrochloric acid
D sodium carbonate and sodium hydroxide

33 Carbon dioxide is produced when dilute hydrochloric acid reacts with
A calcium sulfate.
B carbon.
C copper(II) carbonate.
D limewater.

34 A student is asked to draw a diagram showing the uses of limestone.


Which numbered lines show a correct use of limestone?
A 1 and 2 only
B 1 and 3 only
C 2 and 3 only
D 1, 2 and 3

35 Which structure is correctly named?
A


ethanoic acid
B

ethene
C

ethanol
D

propane

36 Which properties of the different compounds in petroleum enable its separation into fractions?
1 boiling point
2 chain length
3 chemical reactivity
4 solubility in water
A 1 and 2
B 1 and 3
C 2 and 4
D 3 and 4

37 Alkenes have the general formula $\mathrm{C}_{n} \mathrm{H}_{2 n}$.
Which of the following is an alkene?
A $\mathrm{CH}_{2}$
B $\mathrm{CH}_{4}$
C $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{6}$
D $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{6}$

38 Bitumen is a substance obtained from the fractional distillation of petroleum.
Which row describes its boiling point and the size of its molecules?

|  | boiling point | size of molecules |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | high | large |
| B | high | small |
| C | low | large |
| D | low | small |

39 A hydrocarbon X is cracked to make Y and hydrogen.
Compound Z is formed by the addition polymerization of Y .
To which homologous series do $\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}$ and Z belong?

|  | alkane | alkene |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | $X, Y$ and $Z$ | - |
| B | $X$ and $Y$ | $Z$ |
| C | $X$ and $Z$ | $Y$ |
| D | $Y$ and $Z$ | $X$ |

40 Which row is correct for ethanol?

|  | burns | made by <br> fermentation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| B | $\checkmark$ | $x$ |
| C | $x$ | $\checkmark$ |
| D | $x$ | $x$ |

[^0]DATA SHEET


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$a=$ relative atomic mass
$\mathbf{x}=$ atomic symbol
$\mathrm{b}=$ proton (atomic) number




[^0]:    The volume of one mole of any gas is $24 \mathrm{dm}^{3}$ at room temperature and pressure (r.t.p.).

