

CHEMISTRY (US)

Paper 1 Multiple Choice (Core)

0439/13

May/June 2017

45 minutes

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, Center 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.

This document consists of 13 printed pages and 3 blank pages.



1 Diagrams R, S and T represent the three states of matter.



Which change occurs during freezing?

A $R \rightarrow S$ **B** $S \rightarrow T$ **C** $T \rightarrow R$ **D** $T \rightarrow S$

2 A student needs to measure 22 cm^3 of water at $40 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.

Which apparatus is required?

- **A** beaker and stopwatch
- **B** beaker and thermometer
- **C** graduated cylinder and stopwatch
- **D** graduated cylinder and thermometer
- **3** A compound, X, has a melting point of 71 °C and a boiling point of 375 °C.

Which statement about X is correct?

- A It is a liquid at 52 °C and a gas at 175 °C.
- **B** It is a liquid at 69 °C and a gas at 380 °C.
- **C** It is a liquid at 75 °C and a gas at 350 °C.
- **D** It is a liquid at 80 °C and a gas at 400 °C.
- **4** Which method is used to obtain a concentrated solution of ethanol from a dilute solution of ethanol dissolved in water?
 - A crystallization
 - **B** distillation
 - **C** filtration
 - **D** paper chromatography

- 5 Which definition of isotopes is correct?
 - A atoms of the same element that have the same number of electrons and nucleons
 - B atoms of the same element that have the same number of neutrons and protons
 - **C** atoms of the same element that have the same number of protons but a different number of electrons
 - **D** atoms of the same element that have the same number of protons but a different number of nucleons
- 6 Which statement about a molecule of ammonia, NH₃, is correct?
 - A Each hydrogen atom donates a pair of electrons to a nitrogen atom.
 - **B** There are double covalent bonds between the nitrogen atom and the hydrogen atoms.
 - **C** There are single covalent bonds between its hydrogen atoms.
 - **D** There are three shared pairs of electrons in the molecule.
- 7 The electronic structures of atoms Q and R are shown.



Q and R form an ionic compound.

What is the formula of the compound?

A QR_7 **B** Q_2R_4 **C** QR **D** Q_7R

- 8 Which substance is a macromolecule?
 - **A** ammonia
 - B carbon dioxide
 - C diamond
 - D water
- **9** What is the relative formula mass of aluminum oxide, Al_2O_3 ?
 - **A** 43 **B** 70 **C** 102 **D** 113

	cathode	anode
Α	hydrogen	chlorine
В	hydrogen	oxygen
С	sodium	chlorine
D	sodium	oxygen

11 Heat energy is produced when hydrocarbons burn in air.

Which equations represent this statement?

- $1 \quad C_2H_5OH \ + \ 3O_2 \ \rightarrow \ 2CO_2 \ + \ 3H_2O$
- $2 \quad C_2H_4 \ + \ 3O_2 \ \rightarrow \ 2CO_2 \ + \ 2H_2O$
- $3 \quad CH_4 \ + \ 2O_2 \ \rightarrow \ CO_2 \ + \ 2H_2O$
- A 1, 2 and 3 B 1 and 2 only C 1 and 3 only D 2 and 3 only
- 12 Which statements about exothermic and endothermic reactions are correct?
 - 1 During an exothermic reaction, heat is given out.
 - 2 The temperature of an endothermic reaction goes up because heat is taken in.
 - 3 Burning methane in the air is an exothermic reaction.
 - **A** 1, 2 and 3 **B** 1 and 2 only **C** 1 and 3 only **D** 2 and 3 only
- 13 Which changes are physical changes?
 - 1 melting ice to form water
 - 2 burning hydrogen to form water
 - 3 adding sodium to water
 - 4 boiling water to form steam
 - **A** 1 and 2 **B** 1 and 4 **C** 2 and 3 **D** 3 and 4

- **14** Which color change is seen when hydrated cobalt(II) chloride is heated so that it becomes anhydrous cobalt(II) chloride?
 - A blue to pink
 - **B** blue to white
 - **C** pink to blue
 - **D** white to blue
- **15** A student was investigating the reaction between marble chips and dilute hydrochloric acid.



Which changes slow down the rate of reaction?

	temperature of acid	concentration of acid	surface area of marble chips
Α	decrease	decrease	decrease
В	decrease	decrease	increase
С	increase	decrease	decrease
D	increase	increase	increase

16 The reactions shown may occur in the air during a thunderstorm.

 $\begin{array}{l} \mathsf{N_2}\ +\ \mathsf{O_2}\ \rightarrow\ \mathsf{2NO}\\\\ \mathsf{2NO}\ +\ \mathsf{O_2}\ \rightarrow\ \mathsf{2NO_2}\\\\ \mathsf{NO}\ +\ \mathsf{O_3}\ \rightarrow\ \mathsf{NO_2}\ +\ \mathsf{O_2} \end{array}$

Which row shows what happens to the reactant molecules in each of these reactions?

	N ₂	NO	O ₃
Α	oxidized	oxidized	oxidized
В	oxidized	oxidized	reduced
С	reduced	reduced	oxidized
D	reduced	reduced	reduced

17 Three separate experiments are carried out on a solution of substance X.

- 1 A gas is produced when X is heated with ammonium chloride.
- 2 Methyl orange is yellow when added to X.
- 3 There is no reaction between X and sodium carbonate.

Which type of substance is X?

- A acid
- B base
- C indicator
- D salt
- **18** Farmers spread slaked lime (calcium hydroxide) on their fields to neutralize soils that are too acidic for crops to grow well.

Which ion in slaked lime neutralizes the acid in the soil?

- 19 Which salt preparation uses a buret and a pipet?
 - A calcium nitrate from calcium carbonate and nitric acid
 - **B** copper(II) sulfate from copper(II) hydroxide and sulfuric acid
 - C potassium chloride from potassium hydroxide and hydrochloric acid
 - **D** zinc chloride from zinc and hydrochloric acid

20 Aqueous sodium hydroxide reacts with an aqueous solution of compound Y to give a green precipitate.

Aqueous ammonia also reacts with an aqueous solution of compound Y to give a green precipitate.

In each case the precipitate is insoluble when an excess of reagent is added.

Which ion is present in Y?

- A chromium(III)
- **B** copper(II)
- **C** iron(II)
- **D** iron(III)
- **21** Period 3 of the Periodic Table is shown.

Na Mg Al S	i P S	Cl Ar
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What increases from left to right across Period 3?

- A density
- **B** melting point
- **C** nonmetallic character
- D the number of electron shells
- 22 Which element is less reactive than the other members of its group in the Periodic Table?
 - **A** astatine
 - **B** cesium
 - **C** fluorine
 - **D** rubidium

- **23** An element has the following properties.
 - It forms colored compounds.
 - It acts as a catalyst.
 - It melts at 1539 °C.

In which part of the Periodic Table is the element found?

- A Group I
- B Group VII
- **C** Group VIII
- **D** transition elements
- 24 Why are weather balloons sometimes 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.
- 25 Element E:
 - forms an alloy
 - has a basic oxide
 - is below hydrogen in the reactivity series.

What is E?

- A carbon
- **B** copper
- C sulfur
- D zinc

26 Which row shows how the metal reacts?

	metal	reacts with dilute acid	reacts rapidly with cold water	reacts with steam
Α	calcium	x	\checkmark	1
в	copper	\checkmark	x	x
С	magnesium	\checkmark	x	\checkmark
D	zinc	\checkmark	x	x

- 27 Which statement about the extraction of iron from hematite is correct?
 - A Air is blown into the blast furnace to oxidize the molten iron.
 - **B** Carbon dioxide is reduced by coke to carbon monoxide.
 - **C** Hematite is oxidized by carbon to molten iron.
 - **D** The slag produced is denser than molten iron.
- **28** Stainless steel is an alloy of iron and other metals. It is strong and does not rust but it costs much more than normal steel.

What is not made from stainless steel?

- **A** cutlery
- B pipes in a chemical factory
- **C** railway lines
- D saucepans
- **29** The diagram shows some uses of water in the home.



For which uses is it important for the water to have been treated?

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

- **30** Which pollutant gas **cannot** be produced by the combustion of fossil fuels (coal, petroleum and natural gas)?
 - A carbon monoxide
 - **B** methane
 - **C** nitrogen dioxide
 - D sulfur dioxide
- **31** A farmer wrongly adds two substances to the soil at the same time.

They react together to form a gas which turns damp red litmus blue.

What are the two substances?

- A a basic oxide and a potassium salt
- **B** a basic oxide and an ammonium salt
- **C** an acidic oxide and a potassium salt
- **D** an acidic oxide and an ammonium salt
- 32 In which process is carbon dioxide **not** formed?
 - A burning of natural gas
 - **B** fermentation
 - **C** heating lime
 - **D** respiration
- **33** Two equations are shown.

reaction 1 CaCO₃ \rightarrow CaO + CO₂ reaction 2 CaO + H₂O \rightarrow Ca(OH)₂

Which terms describe reactions 1 and 2?

	reaction 1	reaction 2
Α	reduction	hydration
В	reduction	hydrolysis
С	thermal decomposition	hydration
D	thermal decomposition	hydrolysis

34 The structures of three substances are shown.



Why do these substances all belong to the same homologous series?

- A They are all compounds.
- **B** They are all saturated.
- **C** They all contain oxygen.
- **D** They all contain the same functional group.
- **35** Fuel oil, gasoline, kerosene and naphtha are four fractions obtained from the fractional distillation of petroleum.

What is the order of the boiling points of these fractions?

	highest boiling point \rightarrow lowest boiling point
Α	fuel oil \rightarrow kerosene \rightarrow gasoline \rightarrow naphtha
В	fuel oil \rightarrow kerosene \rightarrow naphtha \rightarrow gasoline
С	gasoline \rightarrow naphtha \rightarrow kerosene \rightarrow fuel oil
D	naphtha \rightarrow gasoline \rightarrow kerosene \rightarrow fuel oil

- 36 Which process produces alkenes from alkanes?
 - A combustion
 - **B** cracking
 - **C** fermentation
 - **D** polymerization

37 Poly(ethene) is made from ethene.

Ethene is1..... hydrocarbon because it contains a carbon to carbon2..... bond. The general name given to small molecules that undergo polymerization is3.......

Which words complete gaps 1, 2 and 3?

	1	2	3
Α	an unsaturated	double	monomers
в	an unsaturated	single	alkenes
С	a saturated	double	alkenes
D	a saturated	single	monomers

- 38 Which reaction is used to manufacture ethanol?
 - A reacting ethane with oxygen in the presence of a catalyst
 - **B** reacting ethane with steam in the presence of a catalyst
 - **C** reacting ethene with steam in the presence of a catalyst
 - D reacting glucose with steam in the presence of a catalyst
- 39 Which statement about aqueous ethanoic acid is not correct?
 - A It effervesces with sodium carbonate.
 - **B** It neutralizes aqueous sodium hydroxide.
 - **C** It turns blue litmus from blue to red.
 - **D** It turns methyl orange from orange to yellow.
- **40** The diagram shows part of the molecule of a polymer.



Which diagram shows the monomer from which this polymer could be manufactured?



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The volume of one mole of any gas is $24\,dm^3$ at room temperature and pressure (r.t.p.)

71 Lu Iutetium 175 103 Lr Iawrencium

70 Yby 173 173 173 173 102 NO

69 thulium 101 Md

68 erbium 167 100 Fm femium

67 holmium 165 99 einsteinium

66 Dy dysprosium 163 98 Cf Californium

65 Tb 159 97 97 berkelium

64 Gd 157 96 96 cmium -

62 Smaraium 150 94 **Pu** Putonium

60 heodymium 144 92 92 92 238 238

59 Praseodymium 141 91 Pa protactinium 231

58 Cerium 140 90 90 Hh Th 232

57 La lanthanum 139 89 89 AC actinium

actinoids

lanthanoids

93 Np neptunium

61 Pm promethium mendelevium

	=>	2	He	helium 4	10	Ne	neon 20	18	Ar	argon 40	36	Кr	krypton 84	54	Xe	xenon 131	86	Rn	radon -					
5	=>				6	ш	fluorine 19	17	Cl	chlorine 35.5	35	Ŗ	bromine 80	53	I	iodine 127	85	At	astatine 					
>	>				80	0	oxygen 16	16	ი	sulfur 32	34	Se	selenium 79	52	Te	tellurium 128	84	Ро	polonium –	116	2	livermorium	I	
>	>				7	z	nitrogen 14	15	٩	phosphorus 31	33	As	arsenic 75	51	Sb	antimony 122	83	Bi	bismuth 209					
2	>					9	ပ	carbon 12	14	Si	silicon 28	32	Ge	germanium 73	50	Sn	tin 119	82	Pb	lead 207	114	Fl	flerovium	I
≡	=				5	Ш	boron 11	13	Al	aluminum 27	31	Ga	gallium 70	49	In	indium 115	81	11	thallium 204					
											30	Zn	zinc 65	48	Cd	cadmium 112	80	Hg	mercury 201	112	Cu	copernicium	I	
											29	Cu	copper 64	47	Ag	silver 108	79	Au	gold 197	111	Rg	roentgenium	I	
dno										28	ïZ	nickel 59	46	Pd	palladium 106	78	Ţ	platinum 195	110	Ds	darmstadtium	I		
50											27	ပိ	cobalt 59	45	Rh	rhodium 103	77	Ir	iridium 192	109	Mt	meitnerium	I	
		-	т	hydrogen 1							26	Fе	iron 56	44	Ru	ruthenium 101	76	SO	osmium 190	108	Hs	hassium	I	
				-						25	Mn	manganese 55	43	Tc	technetium -	75	Re	rhenium 186	107	Bh	bohrium	I		
						bol	ss				24	ŗ	chromium 52	42	Mo	molybdenum 96	74	8	tungsten 184	106	Sg	seaborgium	I	
				Key	atomic number	mic sym	name tive atomic ma				23	>	vanadium 51	41	qN	niobium 93	73	ца	tantalum 181	105	Db	dubnium	1	
					10	ato	rela				22	i	titanium 48	40	Zr	zirconium 91	72	Ŧ	hafnium 178	104	Rf	rutherfordium	I	
								-			21	Sc	scandium 45	39	≻	yttrium 89	57-71	lanthanoids		89-103	actinoids			
=	=				4	Be	beryllium 9	12	Mg	magnesium 24	20	Ca	calcium 40	38	പ്	strontium 88	56	Ba	barium 137	88	Ra	radium	I	
-	-				з	:	lithium 7	11	Na	sodium 23	19	¥	potassium 39	37	Rb	rubidium 85	55	Cs	cesium 133	87	Ч	francium	I	

The Periodic Table of Elements

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