

NORTHERN EDUCATION DIVISION

2020 MSCE MOCK EXAMINATIONS

CHEMISTRY

PAPER I (100 Marks)

WEDNESDAY, 25th March 2020

Subject number: M038/II

Time Allowed: 2 hours

14:00hrs – 16:00hrs

INSTRUCTIONS:

- a) Write your official name and class on top of every page.
- b) The paper contain two sections; **A** and **B**, on **10** printed pages. Please check.
- c) In section **A**, there are **10** short answer questions. While in section **B**, there are **3** descriptive questions.
- d) Answer all the questions in the spaces provided.
- e) Maximum number of marks for each answer is indicated against each question.
- f) Use of electronic calculators is allowed.
- g) In the table provided on this page, **tick** against the number of the question you have answered.
- h) Hand in your paper to invigilator when time is called to stop writing.

Question Number	Tick if Answered	Do not write in this column
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
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8		
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10		
11		
12		
13		

Section A (70 Marks)

1. a. Name **any one** branch of chemistry.

_____ 1mark

- b. Name **any one** career in chemistry.

_____ 1mark

- c. In terms of **composition**, what is the similarity between **methane** and **ethene**?

- d. Explain **any one** use of chemistry in everyday life.

_____ 1mark

- e. State **any two** characteristic of matter.

_____ 2marks

2. It is advisable that teaching and learning of chemistry should be done in a laboratory.

- a. State **any two** conditions that qualify a building or place to be a laboratory.

_____ 2marks

- b. Consider the following laboratory safety symbols, labelled X and Y:



- i. What safety measure would you observe when handling a substance with a safety symbol labelled X?

_____ 1mark

- ii. What is the meaning of the laboratory safety symbol labelled Y?

_____ 1mark

CANDIDATE NAME: _____ FORM 4__

3. a. Give **any one** difference between fundamental units and derived units?

2marks

- b. Express **26.94cm** in metres. Leave your answer in scientific notation.

3marks

- c. Solve **684.026 – 24.1**. Leave your answer to correct number of significant figures.

2marks

4. A student slowly mixes salt into **25cm³** of water until no more salt dissolves.

- a. Why are the extra salt particles unable to dissolve?

1mark

- b. What should the student do to make the extra salt particles dissolve in this volume of water?

1mark

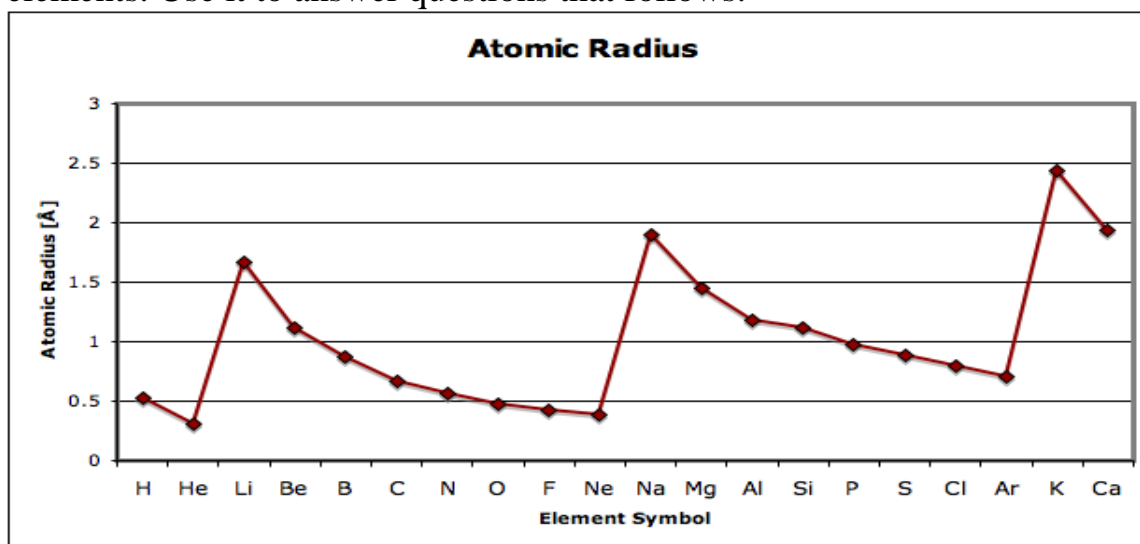
5. a. a_bX is a nuclear notation for atoms. What does letter **b** represent?

1mark

- b. During ordinary chemical reactions, mass is conserved. What does the phrase **mass is conserved** mean?

1mark

- c. The following diagram is a graph that is showing atomic radii of different elements. Use it to answer questions that follows:



- i. Write the electron configuration of element **Al**.

1mark

- ii. To which group of the periodic table does element **Al** belong?

1mark

- iii. Explain for your answer to question 5.c.ii.

2marks

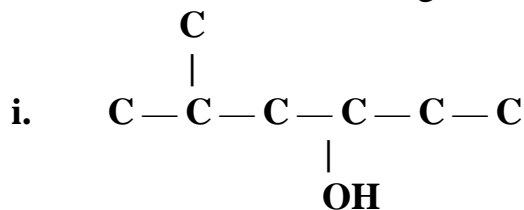
- iv. In terms of atomic radius, compare reactivity of Potassium (K) and Sodium (Na).

2marks

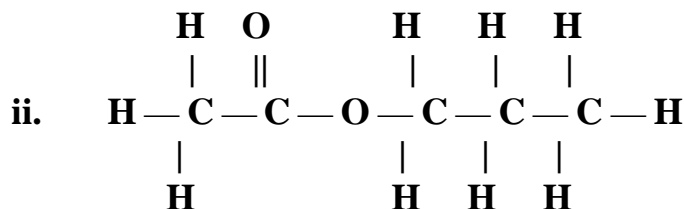
6. a. Draw **any two** possible carbon skeletons for isomers of pentanone, $C_5H_{10}O$.

2marks

b. Give names to the following structures of organic compounds:



_____ 1mark

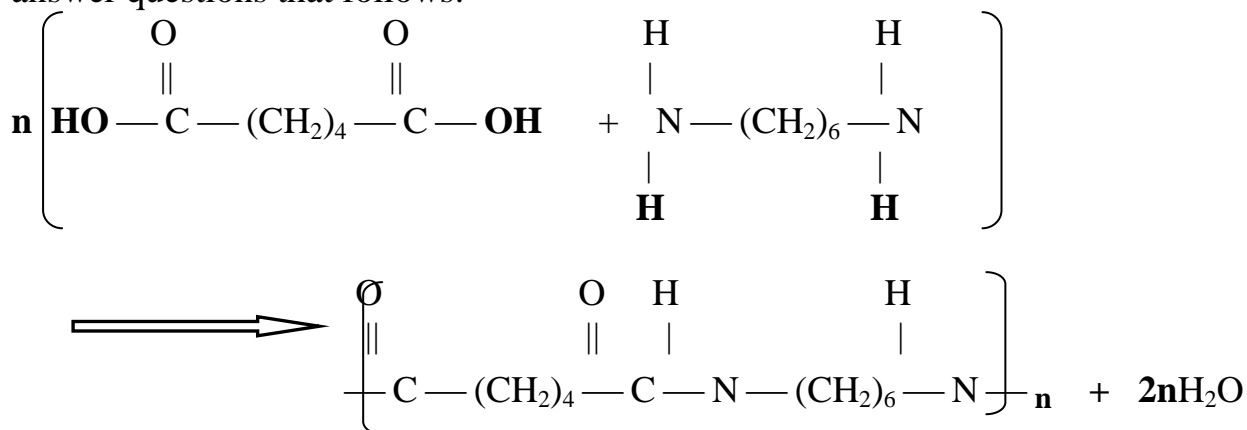


_____ 1mark



_____ 1mark

c. The following chemical equation illustrates a polymerisation reaction. Use it to answer questions that follows:



i. Name the type of polymerisation being demonstrated in the equation.

_____ 1mark

ii. Give a reason for your answer to question 6.c.i.

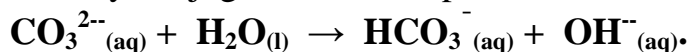
_____ 1mark

7. a. Explain the difference between strength of an acid and concentration of an acid.

b. According to Bronsted-Lowry theory, what is a base?

1mark

c. Identify conjugate acid-base pairs in:



2marks

d. Use dots and crosses to draw structural formula for hydronium ion (H_3O^+).

2marks

e. pH of a soil sample was found to be **5.1**. A soil chemist recommended the addition of calcium oxide in the soil. With aid of a chemical equation, briefly explain the function of the calcium oxide in the soil.

4marks

8. Letters **A**, **B**, **C** and **D** represent elements. Use the E^0 values given to answer the questions that follow:

Electrode reaction	E^0 (V)
$\text{A}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{A}(\text{s})$	-2.90
$\text{B}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{B}(\text{s})$	-2.38
$\text{C}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{e}^- \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \text{C}_2(\text{g})$	0.00
$\text{D}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{D}(\text{s})$	+0.34

a. Write the line notation of the cell obtained when **A** and **D** are used.

2marks

CANDIDATE NAME: _____ FORM 4_____

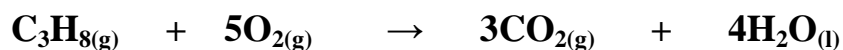
b. Calculate electromotive force (emf) for the cell in 8.a.

3marks

9. The following table is showing some bond energies. Use it to answer questions that follows:

BOND TYPE	BOND DISSOCIATION ENERGY (KJ/MOL)
C – H	414
C – C	346
O = O	497
C = O	749
O – H	461

a. Calculate enthalpy change for the reaction below:



5marks

b. Is the reaction exothermic or endothermic? Give a reason.

2marks

c. Draw an energy level diagram for the reaction.

4marks

CANDIDATE NAME: _____ FORM 4_____

- 10.a.** Calculate percentage of water of crystallization in hydrated sodium carbonate ($\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$). **Hint:** use the following **RAMs**; Na = 23, C = 12, O = 16 and H = 1.

3marks

- b.** When **12.35 g** of copper (II) carbonate was heated in a crucible, **7.0 g** of copper (II) oxide was produced. Calculate percentage **yield** of copper (II) oxide in following the equation: $\text{CuCO}_{3(s)} \rightarrow \text{CuO}_{(s)} + \text{CO}_{2(g)}$.

Hint: use the following **RAMs**; C = 12, O = 16, Cu = 63.5.

5 marks

Section B (30 Marks)

- 11.** In the laboratory, labels fell off from bottles containing pent-1-ene, propanone, heptane and ethanal. Construct a flow diagram that could be followed to identify the organic compounds.

10marks

CANDIDATE NAME: _____ **FORM 4** _____

12. Elemental sulphur exists in two main allotropes; rhombic and monoclinic sulphur

a. Define the term allotropy.

1mark

b. Elemental sulphur melts at 113°C to form a less viscous liquid. At 200°C , liquid sulphur becomes more viscous. At 400°C , liquid sulphur becomes less viscous. At 445°C liquid sulphur boils into gases. Provide an explanation for this trend.

4marks

c. With aid of chemical equations, describe **any** negative effect of elemental sulphur on quality of water.

[illegible]

5marks

CANDIDATE NAME: _____ **FORM 4** _____

13. With the aid of a well labelled diagram(s), describe an experiment that can be carried out to determine conditions necessary for rusting.

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10marks

END OF QUESTION PAPER

NB: This Paper Contains 10 Printed Pages