NAME	••••••	DATE	•••••
INDEX NO.		SIGNATURE	

233/1 CHEMISTRY (THEORY) PAPER 1 TIME: 2 HOURS.

GOLDEN ELITE EXAMINTIONS 2020

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

233/1 CHEMISTRY (THEORY) PAPER 1 TIME: 2 HOURS.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- a) Write your **NAME** and **INDEX NUMBER** in the space provided above
- b) Sign and write the date of examination in the spaces provided above
- c) Answer ALL the questions in the spaces provided
- d) ALL working must be clearly shown where necessary.
- e) Mathematical tables and silent electronic calculators may be used.

FOR EXAMINER'S USE ONLY

Question	Maximum score	Candidate's score
1 –31	80	
Total score	80	



	An element K has atomic number 20 while element M has atomic number 8. Write the electronic configuration for K and M K	
	M	1mark
b)	Write the symbol of the most stable ion of K and M	1mark
ĺ	K	
	N	1mark
	M	1mark
	Molten Lead (II) bromide is electrolyzed using carbon electrodes. Write the half equations that occur at the anode and the cathode. Anode	uations of the
		1mark
b)	Cathode	
		1mark
3.	Explain why the conductivity of metals decreases with increase in temperature.	2marks
4.	Three metal oxides XO, YO, and ZO are heated with powdered metal Y. Hot powdered oxygen from XO but not from ZO. Arrange the metals in order of reactivity, starting reactive.	Y will remove with the most 1mark
		•••••
		•••••
5.	Some sodium chloride was found to be contaminated with copper (II) oxide. Describe he sodium chloride can be separated from the mixture.	ow a sample of 2marks
_		
6.	Hot platinum wire was lowered into a flask containing concentrated ammonia solution as	shown below.
	Glass rod	
	Hot platinum wire	
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		tion
	t	=

7.

a)

b)

c)



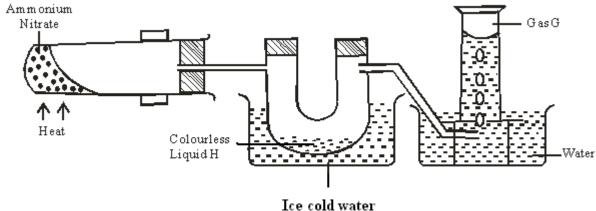
The set up below represents the apparatus that may be used to separate a mixture of two miscible liquid C and D whose boiling points are 80°C and 110°C. Thermometer Water out C and D Mixture of Water in C and D Stands Name B Imark What is the purpose of the thermometer	State and explain the observations made.	3marks
What is the purpose of the thermometer 1mark 1mark	C and D whose boiling points are 80°C and 110°C. Thermometer Water out Mixture of Water in C and D	— —Test Tub e
Which liquid was collected in the test tube? 1mark	Which liquid was collected in the test tube?	1mark



8. Draw a dot (.) and cross (x) diagram to show bonding in carbon (II) oxide.

2marks

9. Ammonium nitrate was gently heated and the products collected as shown in the diagram.



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a)) Idet	itify:
\mathbf{a}	, iuci	ıuı y .

i. Colourless liquid H

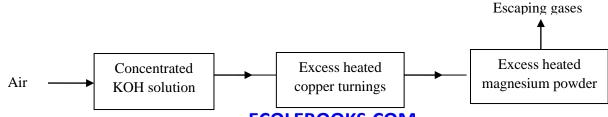
1mark

ii. Gas G

1mark

2marks b) Describe one physical and one chemical test that can be used to identify gas G.

10. Air was passed through several reagents as shown in the flow chart below.





ı)	What is the purpose of concentrated potassium hydroxide solution?	1mark
))	Write an equation for the reaction which takes place in the chamber with magnesium powder.	1mark
:)	Name one gas which escapes from the chamber containing magnesium powder.	
	Give a reason for your answer	2marks
1.	Name the following substances.	
ı)	CH₂ CH CH₂ CH₃	1mark
))	CH ₃ CH CH CH ₂ CH ₃	1mark
2.	The diagram below shows the acidic and basic oxides fit into the general family of oxides. Acidic Oxide Oxide	
ı)	State the name given to the type of oxide that would be placed in the shaded area.	1mark
	Give the name of any oxide that would be placed in the shaded area.	 1mark

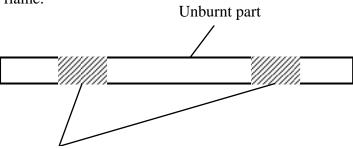


13. Study the information in the table below and answer the questions that follow. The letters do not represent the actual symbols of the elements.

Substance	Solubility in water	Electrical o	conductivity
		Solid	Molten
A	Insoluble	Good	Good
В	Soluble	Poor	Good
С	Insoluble	Poor	Poor

i)	Which of the substances is highly likely to be sodium chloride? Explain	2marks
ii)	What type of bond exists in substance A?	1mark
iii)	State a possible structure in substance C?	
,	State a possible structure in substance C.	
14.	Laboratory results showed the composition of a compound to be 58.81% barium, 13.72% , 27.47% Oxygen. Calculate the empirical formula of the compound. Ba=137, S = 32, O = 16.	sulphur and

15. The diagram below shows a wooden splint that was placed horizontally across the middle part of a non-luminous flame.



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a)	Explain the observation made	2marks
b)	Explain why non-luminous flame is preferred for heating than the luminous flame.	2marks
16.	200cm^3 of oxygen gas took 60 seconds to diffuse through a porous plug. Determine the ti 300cm^3 of sulphur (IV) oxide to diffuse through the same plug under the same conditions. (O=16, S = 32)	
17. i)	Explain why? Both methane and diamond are covalently bonded. Methane is a gas but diamond is a solid whigh melting point.	2marks
ii)	Ammonia is dissolved in water using an inverted funnel.	1mark
	Explain giving reasons why? Sulphuric acid is not used with marble in the preparation of carbon (IV) oxide	2marks



b) Water cannot be used to distinguish oil fire. 19. A gas occupies 4dm³ at -23°C and 152 mmHg. At what pressure will its volume be halved, if the temperature then is 227°C.? 20. a) Sodium, Magnesium and Aluminium are elements in the periodic table. Explain why aluminium has a higher melting and boiling point than sodium and magnesium. 2marks 20. b) The ionization energy of an atom is strongly influenced by three atomic parameters. State two of these parameters. 21. 15cm³ of a solution containing 2.88g/dm³ of an alkali XOH completely reacts with 20cm³ of 0.045M sulphuric acid. Calculate the molarity and relative atomic mass of X present in the alkali. 3marks 22. Describe how a solid sample of calcium sulphate can be prepared using the following reagents; dilute nitric (v)acid, dilute sulphuric (vi) acid and solid calcium carbonate 4marks			
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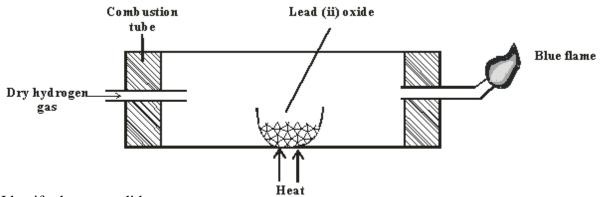


23.	Crude oil is the main source of organic compounds such as hydrocarbons. The hydrocarbons	in the crude
	oil have to be separated.	
a)	Name two important hydrocarbons obtained from crude oil.	2marks
		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
b)	Give the uses of the two hydrocarbons named in (a) above.	2marks
		•••••
		•••••
24.	A hydrocarbon Q was found to decolourise potassium manganate (vii) solution. When two	moles of Q
٥)	were burnt completely six moles of carbon (iv) oxide and six moles of water were formed. Write the structural formula of Q.	1mark
a)	write the structural formula of Q.	
b)	Name the homologous series to which Q belongs	1mark
-		
25	Dilute sulphuric acid was added to a compound X, of magnesium. The solid reacted with	the acid to
	form a colourless solution, Y and a colourless gas Z which formed a white precipitate where	
	through lime water. Name:-	
(i)	Compound X	1mark
(ii)	Solution Y	1mark
(iii)Colourless gas Z	1mark
	,	

26. When dry hydrogen gas passed over heated Lead (II) oxide in combustion tube, a grey solid was formed.

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a)	Identify the grey solid.	lmark
b)	Write the equation of the reaction taking place in the combustion tube.	1mark
c)	Write the equation involving the blue flame.	2marks
27.	What do (C F C' S) mean?	1mark
28. a)	What is meant by the term allotrophy?	1mark
b)	Explain in terms of structure and bonding why graphite is soft with greasy feeling.	2marks