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Na	nme			centre/index No	
Sig	gnature				
	RESOURCEFUL M	OCK EXAM	IINATIC	ONS 2016	
	CI	HEMISTRY			
		PAPER 1			
	TIM	IE: 1 ½ hour	'S		
In	structions to candidates				
Th	nis paper consists of 50 objective que	estions			
Ar sic	nswer the questions by writing the co de	rrect alternat	ive in the	box on the right hand	
1.	Which one of the following nitrates when A: Pb(NO ₃) ₂ B: KNO ₃	heated, does no C: NH4N	-	oxygen? D: AgNO ₃	
2.	Which one of the following statements is marble chips? A: It proceeds at a constant rate B: The rate increases with time C: It does not start unless a catalyst is use D: The rate slows down with time.		eaction bet	ween hydrochloric acid an	d
3.	•	led to aqueous s B: chlorine wate D: hydrochloric	er	mide to release bromine?	
4.		ons to a certain s B: sulphate ion D: Sulphide ion		white precipitate forms	
5.	Barium chloride reacts with potassium ch BaCl ₂ (aq) + K ₂ CrO ₄ (aq) → BaCrO ₄ When 10.4g of barium chloride are dissol added, the mass of barium chromate solid A: 25.4g B: 12.7g	u(s) + 2KCl(aq) lved in water an	d excess po	otassium chromate solution 52, Ba = 137)	ı



Which one of the followi A: polyethene	ng polymers is a na B: polyester	ntural polymer? C: Nylon	D: silk		
The gas which burns in o	xygen with a green	ish yellow flame is			
A: Ethene	B: hydrogen	C: Ammonia	D:; Carbon monoxide		
isotope?				12	
	1 mole of a gas occ		emperature)		
•		•			
C: 240cm ³ of He at room	temperature	D: 100cm ³ of a 1N	A Na OH solution.		
The process which increa	uses the concentration	on of oxygen in the atn	nosphere is		
-		• •	1		
C: respiration		- ·	fuels		
XX71	' NOT		1		
	=		=		
A: tarmaced roads	B: trees	C: crops	D: roots		
-) sulphate – 5 – water o	crystals to a white powder		
A: a dehydrating agent		B: a strong acid			
C: a dibasic acid		D: an oxidizing ag	gent		
The process leading to se	paration of soan fla	akes from solution is ca	alled		
The process leading to se	-				
The process leading to se A: synthesis	paration of soap fla B: distillation	akes from solution is ca C: precipitation	alled D: saponification		
•	B: distillation	C: precipitation	D: saponification		
A: synthesis	B: distillation	C: precipitation	D: saponification		
A: synthesis Which one of the followi A: Alloying	B: distillation ng is NOT an indus B: Greasing	C: precipitation strial method of preven C: galvanizing	D: saponification ting rusting?		
A: synthesis Which one of the followi A: Alloying The salt that can be prepared.	B: distillation ng is NOT an indus B: Greasing ared by precipitation	C: precipitation strial method of preven C: galvanizing n method is	D: saponification ting rusting? D: Electroplating		
A: synthesis Which one of the followi A: Alloying	B: distillation ng is NOT an indus B: Greasing	C: precipitation strial method of preven C: galvanizing	D: saponification ting rusting?		
A: synthesis Which one of the followi A: Alloying The salt that can be prepared.	B: distillation ng is NOT an indus B: Greasing ared by precipitation B: MgCl ₂	C: precipitation strial method of preven C: galvanizing n method is C: Cu(NO ₃) ₂	D: saponification ting rusting? D: Electroplating D: PbSO4		
A: synthesis Which one of the followi A: Alloying The salt that can be prepa A: K ₂ CO ₃	B: distillation ng is NOT an indus B: Greasing ared by precipitation B: MgCl ₂	C: precipitation strial method of preven C: galvanizing n method is C: Cu(NO ₃) ₂	D: saponification ting rusting? D: Electroplating D: PbSO4		
A: synthesis Which one of the followi A: Alloying The salt that can be prepa A: K ₂ CO ₃ Which one of the followi A: PbBr ₂	B: distillation ng is NOT an indus B: Greasing ared by precipitatio B: MgCl ₂ ng compounds will B: NaI	C: precipitation Strial method of preven C: galvanizing n method is C: Cu(NO ₃) ₂ conduct electricity onl C: CuSO ₄	D: saponification ting rusting? D: Electroplating D: PbSO4 ly when it is melted?		
A: synthesis Which one of the following A: Alloying The salt that can be preparated to the following Which one of the following	B: distillation ng is NOT an indus B: Greasing ared by precipitatio B: MgCl ₂ ng compounds will B: NaI	C: precipitation Strial method of preven C: galvanizing n method is C: Cu(NO ₃) ₂ conduct electricity onl C: CuSO ₄	D: saponification ting rusting? D: Electroplating D: PbSO4 ly when it is melted?		
	A: polyethene The gas which burns in of A: Ethene Which one of the following isotope? (O=16, S = 32, Ca = 40, A: 0.64g of SO2 C: 240cm³ of He at room The process which increated A: rusting C: respiration Which one of the following A: tarmaced roads Concentrated sulphuric and because concentrated sulphuric and because concentrated sulphuric and a dehydrating agent	A: polyethene B: polyester The gas which burns in oxygen with a green A: Ethene B: hydrogen Which one of the following substances contrisotope? (O=16, S = 32, Ca = 40, 1 mole of a gas occ A: 0.64g of SO2 C: 240cm³ of He at room temperature The process which increases the concentration A: rusting C: respiration Which one of the following is NOT true about A: tarmaced roads B: trees Concentrated sulphuric acid turns copper (II because concentrated sulphuric acid is A: a dehydrating agent	A: polyethene B: polyester C: Nylon The gas which burns in oxygen with a greenish yellow flame is A: Ethene B: hydrogen C: Ammonia Which one of the following substances contains an equal number of isotope? (O=16, S = 32, Ca = 40, 1 mole of a gas occupies 24dm³ at room to the following substances contains an equal number of isotope? (O=16, S = 32, Ca = 40, 1 mole of a gas occupies 24dm³ at room to the following of the at room temperature D: 100cm³ of a 1M. The process which increases the concentration of oxygen in the atmata. A: rusting B: photosynthesis C: respiration D: combustion of the following is NOT true about acid rains? Acid rain A: tarmaced roads B: trees C: crops Concentrated sulphuric acid turns copper (II) sulphate – 5 – water of because concentrated sulphuric acid is A: a dehydrating agent B: a strong acid	A: polyethene B: polyester C: Nylon D: silk The gas which burns in oxygen with a greenish yellow flame is A: Ethene B: hydrogen C: Ammonia D:; Carbon monoxide Which one of the following substances contains an equal number of moles to 1.2g of carbon – isotope? (O=16, S = 32, Ca = 40, 1 mole of a gas occupies 24dm³ at room temperature) A: 0.64g of SO2 B: 2.80g of CaO C: 240cm³ of He at room temperature D: 100cm³ of a 1M Na OH solution. The process which increases the concentration of oxygen in the atmosphere is A: rusting B: photosynthesis C: respiration D: combustion of fuels Which one of the following is NOT true about acid rains? Acid rain damages; A: tarmaced roads B: trees C: crops D: roofs Concentrated sulphuric acid turns copper (II) sulphate – 5 – water crystals to a white powder because concentrated sulphuric acid is A: a dehydrating agent B: a strong acid	

17. Which one of the following substances is used as a catalyst as well as oxidizing agent?



	A: Copper (II) sul	phate		B: Mangane	se (IV) oxide	
	C: Iron wool			D: Vanadiur	n (V) oxide.	
18.		nd T react to form a c	ompoun		•	
	A: T ³⁺	B: T ²⁺		C: T^{3-}	D: T ² -	
19.	Which one of the	•	npounds		ely burn to give a thick soot?	
	A: CH ₄	$B: C_2H_2$		$C: C_2H_6$	D: CH ₃ OH	
20.		following anhydrous	carbona		decompose when heated?	
	A: zinc carbonate			B: sodium ca		
	C: calcium carbon	ate		D: ammoniu	ım carbonate	
21.	Ammonium salts	are used as nitrogen f	ertilizers	s. The ammon	ium salt that would provide the	
		nitrogen to plants is			F	
	A: (NH ₄) ₃ PO ₄	B: (NH ₄) ₂ SC) ₄	C: NH ₄ Cl	D: NH ₄ NO ₃	
	/II 1 N 14 O	1 C D 21 C 22	GI 05	5 \		
	(H = 1, N = 14, O)	= 16, P = 31, S = 32,	C1 = 35	.5)		
22.	The sodium salt th	nat will form a precip	itate witl	h acidified bar	rium chloride solution is	
	A: Na ₂ CO ₃	B: Na ₂ SO ₃	C: Na		D: Na ₂ S	
23.	Which one of the	e following is NOT as	•			
	A: brass	B: solder	C: Bro	onze	D: duralumin	
24	The solution of the	is compound in water	r will sto	n ready lather	ring of soap unless the water is b	oiled
Z 4 .	first. The compou	-	wiii sto	p ready famer	ing of soap unless the water is t	
	•	B: Mg(HCO ₃) ₂	C: Ca	Cl ₂	D: Na ₂ CO ₃ . 10H ₂ O	
	C					
25.					ment, but does not cause acid ra	nin?
	A: CO ₂	B: SO ₂	C: CO)	D: NH ₃	
26	Which one of the	following processes	denletes	the volume of	nitrogen in the atmosphere?	
20.	A: Harber's proce		-	nt decay	mirogen in the utiliosphere.	
	C: Thunderstorm		-	nitrification		
27.		lute nitric acid with n	nost met	als does not p	roduce hydrogen gas because ni	tric
	acid is					
	A: a weak acid			olatile acid		
	C: a monobasic ac	eid	D: a st	trong oxidizin	g agent.	
28	The main by-prod	uct of the fermentati	on of suc	gar to ethanol	is	
_0.	A: Ethanoic acid	and the reministration		bon dioxide		
	C: water		D: me			
			2.1110			

29. Ammonium chloride reacts with calcium hydroxide according to the following equation



	2NH ₄ Cl _(s) + Ca(OH) _{2(s)} The volume of ammonia reacted with calcium hyd	formed at room templroxide is	perature when 2.14g of		
	A: 0.48dm ³	B: 0.96dm ³	C: 1.92dm ³	D: 4.80dm ³	
30.	(N = 14 Cl = 35.5, H = 1) Which one of the follows		-	mperature)	
	A: MgSO ₄ .7H ₂ O	B: N	Ia ₂ CO ₃ .10H ₂ O		
	C: CaSO ₄ . 2H ₂ O	D: C	CoCl ₂ .6H ₂ O		
31.	Which one of the follows A: Pb(OH) ₂	ing hydroxides when B: Zn(OH) ₂	heated strongly produc C: Fe(OH) ₃	es a yellow solid on cooli D: Cu(OH) ₂	ing?
32.	The volume of 0.2M hyd carbonate is	lrochloric acid requir	ed to exactly react with	20cm ³ of 0.1M sodium	
	A: $\left(\frac{20\times0.1}{2\times0.2}\right)cm^3$	$B: \left(\frac{20 \times 0.2}{2 \times 0.1}\right) cm^3$	C: $\left(\frac{2\times20\times0.2}{0.1}\right) cm^3$	D: $\left(\frac{2\times20\times0.1}{0.2}\right)$	cm ³
33.	Which one of the follows	0.0	11 , ,		
	A: hydrogen		arbon monoxide		
	C: Ammonia	D: c	arbon dioxide		
34.	Graphite burns in oxyger $C_{(s)} + O_{2(g)}$	-			
	When 48.0g of graphite is	is burnt, in excess ox	ygen the heat produced	is $(C = 12)$	
	A: 97.5Kj	B: 195Kj	C: 780Kj	D: 1560Kj	
35.	Which one of the follow	ing cations will NOT	form a carbonate when	reacted with sodium	
	carbonate? A: Al ³⁺	B: Fe ²⁺	C: Ca ²⁺	D: Mg ²⁺	
36.	Which one of the follow	ing is not a property of	of ethene?		
	A: it decolourises potass:	, ,	solution		
	B: it is an unsaturated hy				
	C: it is a saturated hydro				
	D: it decolourises bromin	ne water.			
37.	Which one of the follow	0 1	ents a redox reaction?		
	A: $CO_{2(g)} + C_{(s)}$				
		$4NO_{2(g)} + O_{2(g)} + 2I$	$H_2O_{(1)}$		
	C: $2CO(g) + O_{2(g)}$				
	D: $SiO_{2(s)} + CaO_{(s)} \longrightarrow$	CaSiO _{3(s)}			

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			tre of a solution which c	ontains 22.2g of calcium	n
	hloride is (Ca = 40, C	(1 = 35.5)	D 0.20 1.1 -3		
	A: 0.20 mol dm ⁻³ C: 0.40 mol dm ⁻³		B: 0.29 mol dm ⁻³		
C	: 0.40 moi am		D: 0.60 mol dm ⁻³		<u> </u>
A B C	a: HCl _(aq) + KNO _{3(s)} a: 4NO _{2(g)} + O _{2(g)} + 2H c: H ₂ SO _{4(l)} + 2KNO _{3(s)}	$\begin{array}{ccc} \longrightarrow & \text{HNO}_{3(}\\ \text{H2O}_{(1)} & \longrightarrow & \\ \text{S)} & \longrightarrow & \text{K2SO}_{4(}\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{l} 4HNO_{3(aq)} \\ {}_{(s)} + 2HNO_{3(l)} \end{array}$	reparation of nitric acid	?
	$H_2SO_{4(1)} + KNO_{3(s)}$				
		owing is a waste pr	oduct of the Solvary pro	cess for the manufacture	e of
	odium carbonate? A: NaHCO3	B: CaO	C: CaCl ₂	D: NH4Cl	
A	A. Nameos	B. CaO	C. CaC12	D. MII4CI	
41. Tree	C: if 2 and 4 only are C: if 4 only is correct The atomic number of eacts with chlorine is/ . XCl ₂ . XCl ₃ . XCl ₄	an element X is 1.	5. The formula(e) of the	compound(s) formed w	when X
4	. XCl ₅				
1	IodineIron (III) chlorideAmmonium chlori		d sublime when heated?		
		-	en dissolved in the solver	nt indicated will form (a) solution
	s) which is/are (an) el	• • • • •	•		
1	, , , , ,	in aqueous ammo	nıa		
2					
3	. Nitrogen dioxide in	n water			

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- 4. Hydrogen chloride in methyl benzene
- 44. During the manufacture of sodium from sodium chloride, the following substance(s) is/are also produced
 - 1. Sodium hydroxide
 - 2. Oxygen gas
 - 3. Hydrogen gas
 - 4. Chlorine gas
- 45. Steel- bars are preferred to pure iron bars for construction purposes because steel bars
 - 1. Have more attractive appearance
 - 2. Do not rust easily
 - 3. Are stronger
 - 4. Are cheaper

In answering questions 46 – 50, choose

A, if Assertion is TRUE , reason is also TURE and give the correct explanation of the Assertion; or

B: if Assertion is TUE, reason is also TRUE but is NOT the correct explanation of the Assertion or

C: if Assertion is TRUE but reason is NOT TRUE or

D: if Assertion is NOT TRUE but reason is a TRUE statement.

ASSERTION		REASON	
46. Carbon does not conduct		carbon is a non metallic element	
electric current	because		
47. Expectant mothers need not		boiling hard water takes away calcium	
boil hard water for drinking	because	ions, which an expectant mother	
		requires so badly for formation of	
		healthy bones in her body	
48. The yield of carbon dioxide		Dilute sulphuric acid does not dissociate	
prepared from calcium	because	completely	
carbonate reacting with			
dilute sulphuric acid is			
generally low			
49. Sulphur dioxide turns the		sulphur dioxide reduces chromium (VI)	
colour of an acidified	because	to chromium (III) ion.	
potassium dichromate			
solution from orange to			
green			



50. Polyethene bags should not		polyethene is a thermo softening plastic	
worry our environmentalists	because	after all	

END