22146116

## CHEMISTRY <br> STANDARD LEVEL <br> PAPER 1

Monday 19 May 2014 (afternoon)
45 minutes

## INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer all the questions.
- For each question, choose the answer you consider to be the best and indicate your choice on the answer sheet provided.
- The periodic table is provided for reference on page 2 of this examination paper.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is [30 marks].
The Periodic Table


1. What is the mass, in g , of one mole of hydrated copper(II) sulfate, $\mathrm{CuSO}_{4} \cdot 5 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$, given the following relative atomic mass values?

| Element | Cu | S | H | O |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Relative atomic mass | 64 | 32 | 1 | 16 |

A. 160
B. 178
C. 186
D. 250
2. An excess of calcium carbonate is added to a solution containing 0.10 mol of $\mathrm{HCl}(\mathrm{aq})$. What mass of calcium carbonate reacts, and what mass of carbon dioxide is formed?

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Mass of one mole of } \mathrm{CaCO}_{3}=100 \mathrm{~g} \\
\text { Mass of one mole of } \mathrm{CO}_{2}=44 \mathrm{~g} \\
\mathrm{CaCO}_{3}(\mathrm{~s})+2 \mathrm{HCl}(\mathrm{aq}) \rightarrow \mathrm{CaCl}_{2}(\mathrm{aq})+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(\mathrm{l})+\mathrm{CO}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})
\end{gathered}
$$

A.

| $\mathbf{C a C O}_{\mathbf{3}}(\mathbf{s}) / \mathbf{g}$ | $\mathbf{C O}_{2}(\mathbf{g}) / \mathbf{g}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 10 | 4.4 |
| 10 | 2.2 |
| 5.0 | 2.2 |
| 5.0 | 4.4 |

3. For which compounds is the empirical formula the same as the molecular formula?
I. Methane
II. Ethene
III. Ethanol
A. I and II only
B. I and III only
C. II and III only
D. I, II and III
4. Some sodium chloride is dissolved in water. Which term describes the role of sodium chloride in this process?
A. Solute
B. Solvent
C. Solution
D. Saturated
5. What does ${ }_{24}^{52} \mathrm{X}$ represent?
A. An isotope of Te with 24 neutrons
B. An isotope of Te with 24 electrons
C. An isotope of Cr with 28 protons
D. An isotope of Cr with 28 neutrons
6. Which species would be deflected most in a mass spectrometer?
A. ${ }^{24} \mathrm{Mg}^{2+}$
B. ${ }^{24} \mathrm{Mg}^{+}$
C. ${ }^{25} \mathrm{Mg}^{2+}$
D. ${ }^{25} \mathrm{Mg}^{+}$
7. Which properties decrease down group 1?
I. Melting point
II. Atomic radius
III. First ionization energy
A. I and II only
B. I and III only
C. II and III only
D. I, II and III
8. Which pair of elements shows the greatest difference in electronegativity?
A. Mg and O
B. Li and F
C. K and F
D. Li and I
9. What is the formula of calcium phosphide?
A. $\mathrm{Ca}_{2}\left(\mathrm{PO}_{3}\right)_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{Ca}_{2} \mathrm{P}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{Ca}_{3}\left(\mathrm{PO}_{4}\right)_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{Ca}_{3} \mathrm{P}_{2}$
10. Which properties do typical ionic compounds have?
A.

| Melting point | Conductivity of solid |
| :---: | :---: |
| high | good |
| low | good |
| high | poor |
| low | poor |

11. Which compounds contain both ionic and covalent bonding?
I. $\mathrm{CaCO}_{3}$
II. NaCl
III. NaOH
A. I and II only
B. I and III only
C. II and III only
D. I, II and III
12. Which pair has the same bond angles?
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{4}$ and $\mathrm{NH}_{4}^{+}$
B. $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$ and $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
C. $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{4}$ and $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$
13. Which diagram represents the bonding in $\mathrm{SiO}_{2}$ ?
A.

B.

C.

D.

14. The table shows information about temperature increases when an acid and an alkali are mixed.

| Experiment | Volume and <br> concentration of $\mathbf{H C l}(\mathbf{a q})$ | Volume and <br> concentration of NaOH (aq) | Temperature <br> increase $/{ }^{\circ} \mathbf{C}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $25 \mathrm{~cm}^{3} 1.0 \mathrm{~mol} \mathrm{dm}^{-3}$ | $25 \mathrm{~cm}^{3} 1.0 \mathrm{~mol} \mathrm{dm}^{-3}$ | $x$ |
| 2 | $50 \mathrm{~cm}^{3} 1.0 \mathrm{~mol} \mathrm{dm}^{-3}$ | $50 \mathrm{~cm}^{3} 1.0 \mathrm{~mol} \mathrm{dm}^{-3}$ | $y$ |

What is the value of $y$ ?
A. $\frac{1}{2} x$
B. $x$
C. $2 x$
D. $4 x$
15. What is the value of $\Delta H$ for the exothermic reaction represented by diagram below?

A. $y-z$
B. $z-y$
C. $x-z$
D. $z-x$
16. What is the temperature rise when 2100 J of energy is supplied to 100 g of water? (Specific heat capacity of water $=4.2 \mathrm{Jg}^{-1} \mathrm{~K}^{-1}$.)
A. $5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
B. 278 K
C. $\quad 0.2^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
D. $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
17. Which change increases the rate of a chemical reaction?
A. Increasing the size of solid reactant particles
B. Decreasing the concentration of aqueous reactants
C. Increasing the surface area of a solid reactant
D. Decreasing the pressure of gaseous reactants
18. Which is not affected by an increase in temperature?
A. Rate of reaction
B. Collision frequency
C. Collision geometry
D. $\%$ of molecules with $E \geq E_{\mathrm{a}}$
19. What is the equilibrium constant expression, $K_{\mathrm{c}}$, for this reaction?

$$
2 \mathrm{NO}(\mathrm{~g})+\mathrm{H}_{2}(\mathrm{~g}) \rightleftharpoons \mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}(\mathrm{~g})+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(\mathrm{~g})
$$

A. $K_{\mathrm{c}}=\frac{\left[\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right]+\left[\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right]}{2[\mathrm{NO}]+\left[\mathrm{H}_{2}\right]}$
B. $\quad K_{\mathrm{c}}=\frac{[\mathrm{NO}]^{2}\left[\mathrm{H}_{2}\right]}{\left[\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right]\left[\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right]}$
C. $K_{\mathrm{c}}=\frac{[2 \mathrm{NO}]+\left[\mathrm{H}_{2}\right]}{\left[\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right]+\left[\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right]}$
D. $\quad K_{\mathrm{c}}=\frac{\left[\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right]\left[\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right]}{[\mathrm{NO}]^{2}\left[\mathrm{H}_{2}\right]}$
20. Which is always correct for a reaction at equilibrium?
A.

| Concentrations of <br> reactants and products | Rates of forward and <br> reverse reactions |
| :---: | :---: |
| continue to change | equal |
| remain constant | equal |
| continue to change | different |
| remain constant | different |

21. Which compound reacts with calcium oxide, CaO ?
A. $\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
B. $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
C. $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$
D. MgO
22. Which statement explains why ammonia, $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$, is classified as a Lewis base?
A. It can accept a proton.
B. It can accept a lone pair of electrons.
C. It can donate a lone pair of electrons.
D. It can donate a proton.
23. What are the correct oxidation numbers of chromium in $\mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}{ }^{2-}$ and manganese in $\mathrm{KMnO}_{4}$ ?
A.

| Chromium in $\mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathbf{O}_{7}{ }^{2-}$ | Manganese in $\mathrm{KMnO}_{4}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| +7 | +7 |
| +6 | +7 |
| +6 | +4 |
| +7 | +4 |

24. Zinc is more reactive than copper. In this voltaic cell, which species is reduced and in which direction do negative ions flow in the salt bridge?

A.

| Species reduced | Direction of negative ion flow in salt bridge |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{Cu}^{2+}$ | from copper half-cell to zinc half-cell |
| $\mathrm{Cu}^{2+}$ | from zinc half-cell to copper half-cell |
| $\mathrm{Zn}^{2+}$ | from copper half-cell to zinc half-cell |
| $\mathrm{Zn}^{2+}$ | from zinc half-cell to copper half-cell |

25. Which process occurs when a molten salt is electrolysed?
A. The metal ion is oxidized and deposited on the negative electrode (cathode).
B. The metal ion is reduced and deposited on the negative electrode (cathode).
C. The metal ion is oxidized and deposited on the positive electrode (anode).
D. The metal ion is reduced and deposited on the positive electrode (anode).
26. In organic reaction mechanisms, what does a curly arrow represent?
A. The movement of a pair of electrons towards a nucleophile
B. The movement of a pair of electrons towards a positively charged species
C. The movement of a pair of electrons away from a positively charged species
D. The movement of a pair of electrons towards a Lewis base
27. Which properties are features of a homologous series?
I. Same general formula
II. Similar chemical properties
III. Gradation in physical properties
A. I and II only
B. I and III only
C. II and III only
D. I, II and III
28. Which compound is an isomer of octane, $\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{18}$ ?
A. $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{CH}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2}\right)_{2} \mathrm{CH}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2}$
B. $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{CHCH}_{2} \mathrm{CHCHCH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2}\right)_{5} \mathrm{CH}_{3}$
D. $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{CH}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2}\right)_{2} \mathrm{CHCHCH}_{3}$
29. In which pair are both compounds secondary?
A.


B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OH} \quad \mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Br}$
C.


D.


30. Which statement about errors is correct?
A. A random error is always expressed as a percentage.
B. A systematic error can be reduced by taking more readings.
C. A systematic error is always expressed as a percentage.
D. A random error can be reduced by taking more readings.
