FORM 4 MID TERM 2 2020

CHEMISTRY PAPER 1

- 1. Atoms of element X exists as ${}^{146}X$ and ${}^{126}X$.
 - (a) What name is given to the types of atoms.

(1mk)

(b) Draw a diagram to illustrate the atomic structure of \boldsymbol{x} .	(1mk)

(c) Write the formula of the oxide of x .(Atomic number of O = 8) (1mk) 2. Describe how you would prepare a dry sample of lead (II) chloride with lead (II) carbonate. (3mks) 3. What volume of 0.5M hydrochloric acid solution will neutralize 20 cm^3 solution of sodium carbonate containing 5.3 of anhydrous sodium carbonate per litre of solution .

(Na = 23.0 C = 12.0 O = 16.0 H = 1.0 Cl = 35.5)(3mks)

4. Study the equilibrium between gases **C** and **D** below:

C(g) $\geq D_{(g)}$

(a) Sketch the graph of the variation of the concentration of gas **D** with time. (2mks)

	(b) Explain the shape of the curve you have drawn in 4 (a) above.	(1mk)
		•••••
5.	Give two reasons why dry ice (solid carbon (IV) oxide) is preferred in the preservation of perishable foodstuffs.(2mks)	
6.	When 20.3g of a hydrated salt (Y.6H ₂ O) was heated to dryness, 9.5 g of the anhydrous salt obtained. Determine the relative formula mass of the hydrated salt. (H = 1.0 $O = 16.0$) (3)	 was 3mks)

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7. Study the set up below and answer the questions that follow.



9. The diagram below shows part of the structure of a polymer.



(a) Write the formula of the monomer. (1mk)

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(b) If a sample of the polymer has a mass of 28125g, estimate the number of molecules of the monomer in it. (C=12.0 H = 1.0 Cl = 35.3) (2mks)

10. A solid mixture consists of substances **U** and **V**, whose solubility at 25 °C and 60 °C are shown in the table below.

Substance	Solubility at (g/100g of water)		
	25oC	60oC	
U	70.00	0.02	
V	63.00	82.00	

Describe how you would separate U and V. (3mks)

11. Hydrogen sulphide gas is bubbled into two solutions of metallic nitrate as represented in the flow chart below:



(2mks)

12 (a) Using dots (•) and cross (x) shows the bonding in hydroxonium ion (H₃O₊) (Atomic numbers H = 1 O = 8)

(b) Chlorine has a very low melting and boiling points yet the atoms are joined by strong covalent

bond. Explain.	(1]-
	(1mk
)	

13. The table below gives the melting points of oxides of elements in period 3. Study it and answer the questions that follow.

Formula of oxide	Na ₂ O	MgO	Al ₂ O ₃	SiO ₂	P4O10	SO ₃
Melting point (°c)	1190	3080	2050	1730	560	-73

- (a) Identify the compound in the above table that will dissolve in dilute hydrochloric acid and dilute sodium hydroxide. (1mk)
 (b) Explain the difference in melting points of MgO and P4O10 (2mks)
 (c) 14 (a) Complete the following equations by showing the value of *x* and *y* (1mk)
 16³²S + 0¹N → y^xD + 1¹P
 (b) Copper 64 has half -life of 12.8days. What mass of copper 64 will remain after 51.2 days starting with 20g of the isotope? (2mks)
- 15. Study the diagram below and answer the questions that follow:



(a) Why is aqueous ammonia warmed gently ?	(1mk)
(b) What is the colour of the flame?	(1mk)
(c) Write an equation for the reaction that produces the flame.	(1mk)
16. Use the information be low to answer the questions that follow: $Q^{2+}_{(aq)} / Q_{(s)}$ $E^{0} = -0.76V$ $R^{2+}_{(aq)} / R_{(s)}$ $E^{0} = +0.34V$	
(a) Write the cell equation for the cell.	(1mk)
(b) Calculate the E^{θ} value for the cell reaction.	(2mks)

17. Given the following information about aqueous solutions of \mathbf{y} and \mathbf{x}

Aqueous solution	pН	Electrical conductivity
X	6	1.3
У	2	2.8

Explain why \mathbf{y} has a higher electrical conductivity than \mathbf{x} . (2mks)

18. Study the flow chart below and answer the questions that follow:



19. Calcium carbonate decomposes on heating producing a gaseous product and a residue. What volume of gaseous product at s.t.p is produced from 2.5 g of the carbonate . (Ca = 40.0 C = 12.0 O = 16.0, molar gas volume at s.t.p = 22400cm³) (2mks)





Use an energy cycle diagram to calculate the heat of formation of methane. (3mks)

23. In an experiment, soap solution was added to three separate sample of water. The table below shows the volumes of soap solution required to from lather, with 100cm³ of each sample of water before and after boiling.

	Sampl	Sample	Sample
	e I	II	III
Volume of soap before water is boiled (cm ³)	27.0	3.0	10.6
Volume of soap after water is boiled(cm')	27.0	3.0	3.0

(a) Which water is likely to be soft water? Explain (2mks)

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(b) Explain the change in the volume of soap solution used in sample III (1mk)

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- 24. 60cm^3 of sulphur (IV) oxide diffuses through a porous pot in 4seconds. How long would it take 100cm^3 of oxygen gas to diffuse through the same pot under the same conditions? (S = 32.0 O = 16.0) (3mks)
- 25. Study the diagram below and answer the questions that follow:



(c) Give two reasons why carbon (IV) oxide can be used to extinguish fires.			
	••••		
	•••••		

.....

29. Name the apparatus below.

(1mk)



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