

- (i) Identify **A**. (1 mark)

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- (ii) State **one** physical property of **B**. (1 mark)

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- (iii) Draw the structure of **D**. (1 mark)

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- (iv) Give a reason why **D** pollutes the environment. (1 mark)

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- (v) Write an equation for the formation of **F**. (1 mark)

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- (d) Describe an experiment which can be used to distinguish butene from butanol. (2 marks)

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- (c) In an experiment to determine the number of moles of water of crystallisation of a hydrated compound, $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot x \text{H}_2\text{O}$, 5 g of the compound were heated strongly to a constant mass.

- (i) Explain how a constant mass was obtained. (2 marks)

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- (ii) During the experiment, the mass of the residue was found to be 2.205 g. Determine the number of moles of water of crystallisation in the compound. (3 marks)
- (Na = 23.0 ; O = 16.0 ; S = 32.0 ; H = 1.0)

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5. (a) What is meant by molar heat of neutralisation? (1 mark)

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- (b) In an experiment to determine the molar heat of neutralisation, 50 cm³ of 1M hydrochloric acid was neutralised by adding 10 cm³ portions of dilute sodium hydroxide. During the experiment, the data in **Table 1** was obtained.

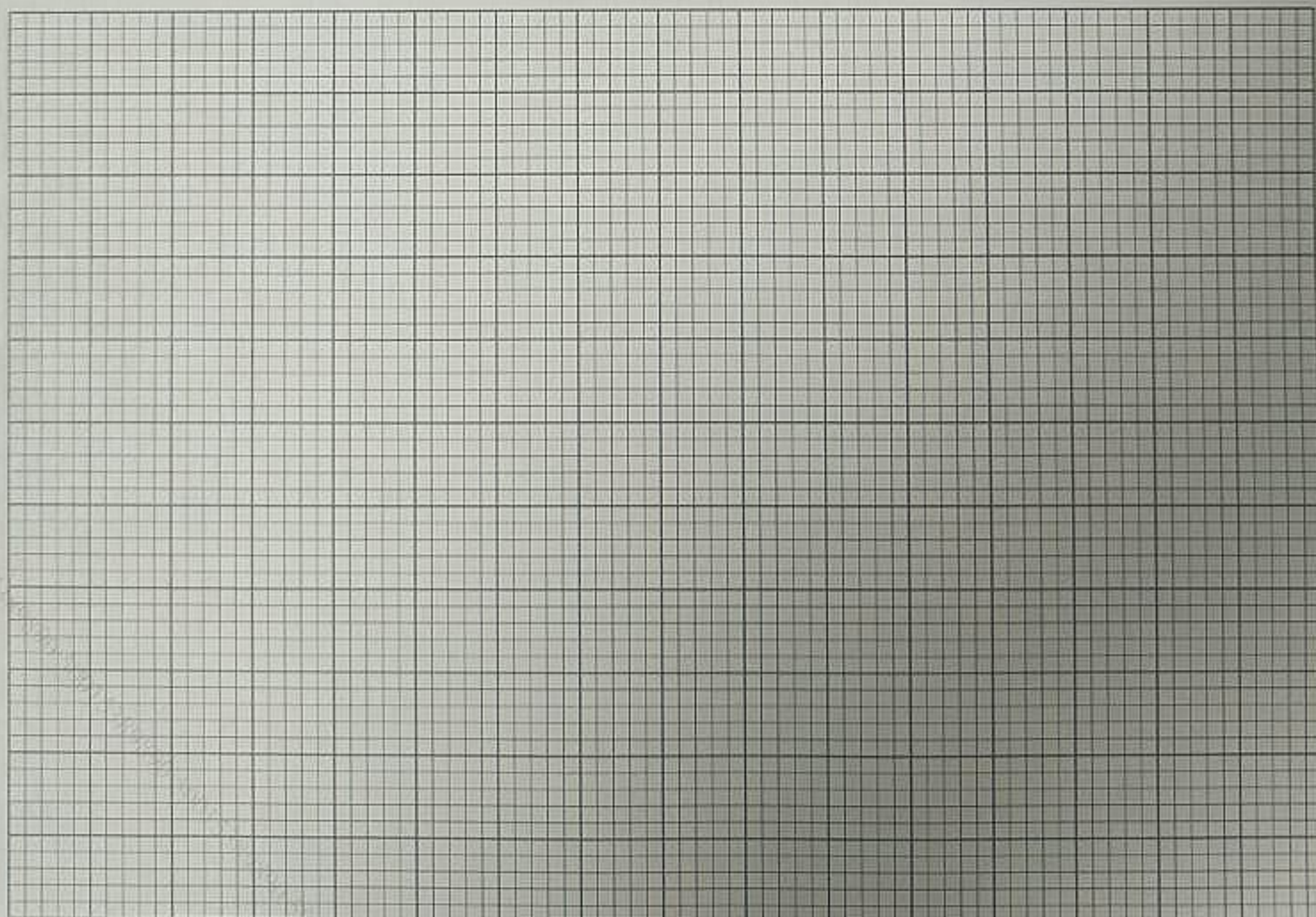
Table 1

Volume of Sodium hydroxide (cm ³)	0	10	20	30	40	50	60
Temperature of mixture (°C)	25.0	27.0	29.0	31.0	31.0	30.0	29.0

- (i) Write the equation for the reaction in this experiment. (1 mark)

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- (ii) On the grid provided, plot a graph of temperature (Y-axis) against volume of sodium hydroxide (X-axis) added. (3 marks)



7. (a) What is meant by rate of reaction. (1 mark)

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- (b) In the space provided, sketch the diagram of a set-up that can be used to determine the rate of reaction between manganese(IV) oxide and hydrogen peroxide. (3 marks)

- (c) A student placed a small amount of liquid bromine at the bottom of a sealed gas jar of air as shown in **Figure 4**.

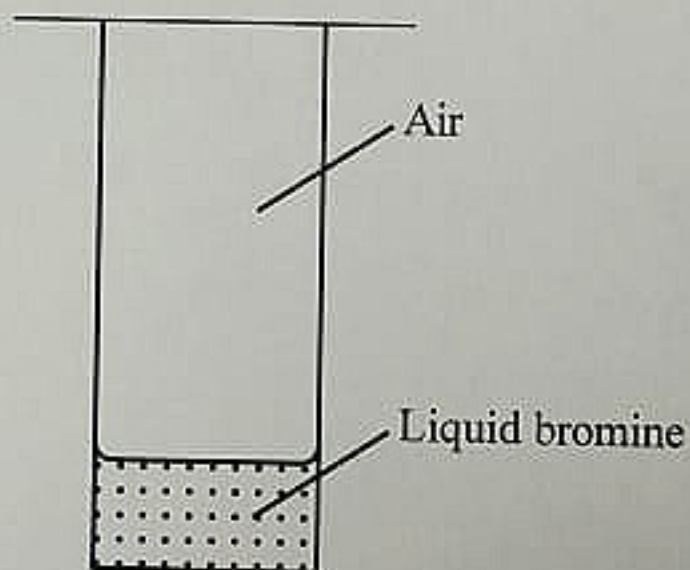


Figure 4

- (i) Describe what will be observed: (1 mark)

I. after two minutes

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II. after 30 minutes

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(iii) Determine from the graph the:

- I. volume of sodium hydroxide which completely neutralises 50 cm³ of 1M hydrochloric acid. (1 mark)

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- II. change in temperature, ΔT , when complete neutralisation occurred. (1 mark)

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(iv) Calculate:

- I. the heat change, ΔH when complete neutralisation occurred.
(Specific heat capacity = 4.2 Jg⁻¹ K⁻¹, density of solution 1.0 gcm⁻³) (2 marks)

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- II. molar heat of neutralisation of hydrochloric acid with sodium hydroxide. (1 mark)

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- (v) How would the value of molar heat differ if 50 cm³ of 1M ethanoic acid was used instead of 1M hydrochloric acid? Give a reason. (2 marks)

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- (iii) Other than nitric(V) acid, name another product that is formed. (1 mark)

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- (c) When ammonia is reacted with nitric(V) acid, it produces a nitrogenous fertiliser.

- (i) Explain why fertilisers play a major role in food production. (2 marks)

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- (ii) State **two** problems associated with the use of nitrogenous fertilisers. (2 marks)

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6. (a) What is meant by standard electrode potential of an element? (1 mark)

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- (b) Use the standard electrode potentials given below to answer the questions that follow.

Reactions	E^{θ} (V)
$MnO_4^{-}(aq) + 8H^{+}(aq) + 5e^{-} \rightarrow Mn^{2+}(aq) + 4H_2O(l)$	+1.49
$M^{3+}(aq) + e^{-} \rightarrow M^{2+}(aq)$	+0.77
$N^{2+}(aq) + 2e^{-} \rightarrow N(s)$	+0.34
$P^{2+}(aq) + 2e^{-} \rightarrow P(s)$	-0.23
$Q_2(g) + 2e^{-} \rightarrow 2Q^{-}(g)$	+2.87
$R_2(g) + 2e^{-} \rightarrow 2R^{-}(g)$	+1.36

- (i) State whether acidified MnO_4^{-} can oxidise M^{2+} . Give a reason. (2 marks)

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- (ii) Select two half-cells which when combined will give the highest e.m.f. (1 mark)

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- (iii) Write the cell representation for the cell formed in b (ii). (1 mark)

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- (iv) Calculate the E^{θ} value for the cell formed in b (iii). (2 marks)

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1. (a) Alkanes are said to be saturated hydrocarbons.

(i) What is meant by saturated hydrocarbons. (1 mark)

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(ii) Draw the structure of the third member of the alkane homologous series and name it. (2 marks)

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(b) When the alkane, hexane, is heated to high temperature, one of the products is ethene.

(i) Write the equation for the reaction. (1 mark)

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(ii) Name the process described in (b). (1 mark)

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(c) Study the flow chart in **Figure 1** and answer the questions that follow.

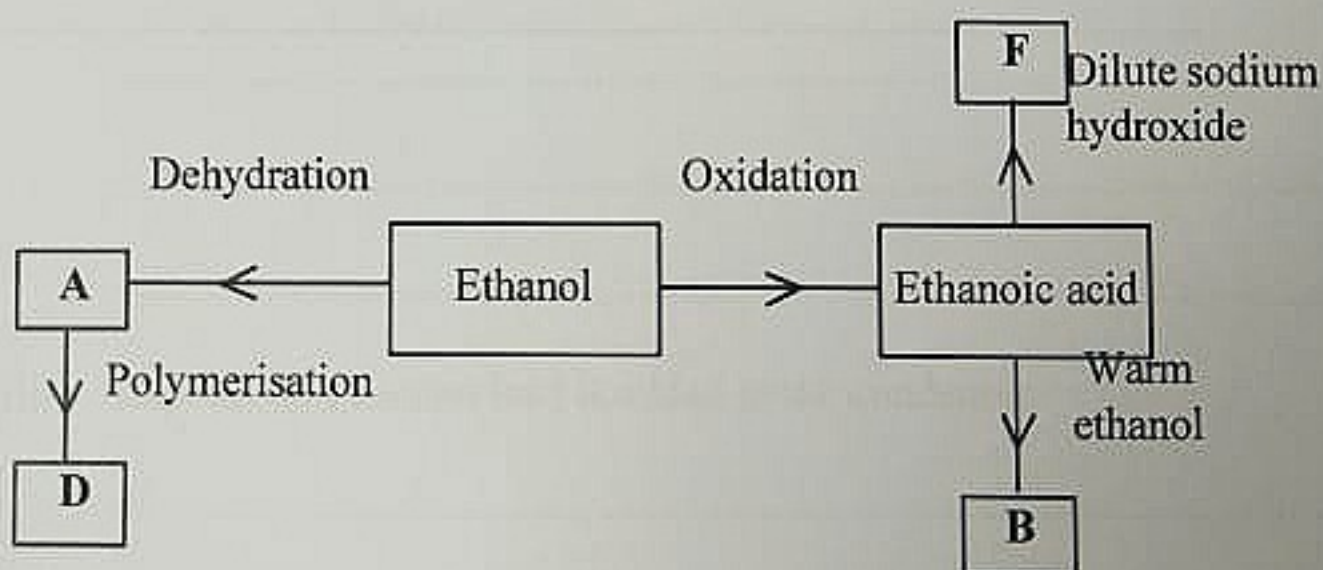


Figure 1



- (ii) Use the Kinetic theory to explain the observations: (2 marks)

I. after 2 minutes

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II. after 30 minutes

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- (d) Some plants have seeds that contain vegetable oil.

- (i) Describe how the oil can be obtained from the seeds. (3 marks)

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- (ii) Explain how it could be confirmed that the liquid obtained from the seeds is oil. (1 mark)

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(iv) State **two** uses of zinc.

(1 mark)

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(v) Give **one** reason why the extraction of zinc causes pollution to the environment.

(1 mark)

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(c) Explain the observations made when zinc metal is added to hot sodium hydroxide.

(2 marks)

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- (c) A mass of 1.24 g of a divalent metal was deposited when a current of 6A was passed through a solution of the metal sulphate for 12 minutes. Determine the relative atomic mass of the metal. (1 Faraday = 96,500 C mol⁻¹) (3 marks)

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- (d) State **two** applications of electrolysis. (1 mark)

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3. **Figure 3** is a flow chart that shows the process that occurs in the manufacture of nitric(V) acid.

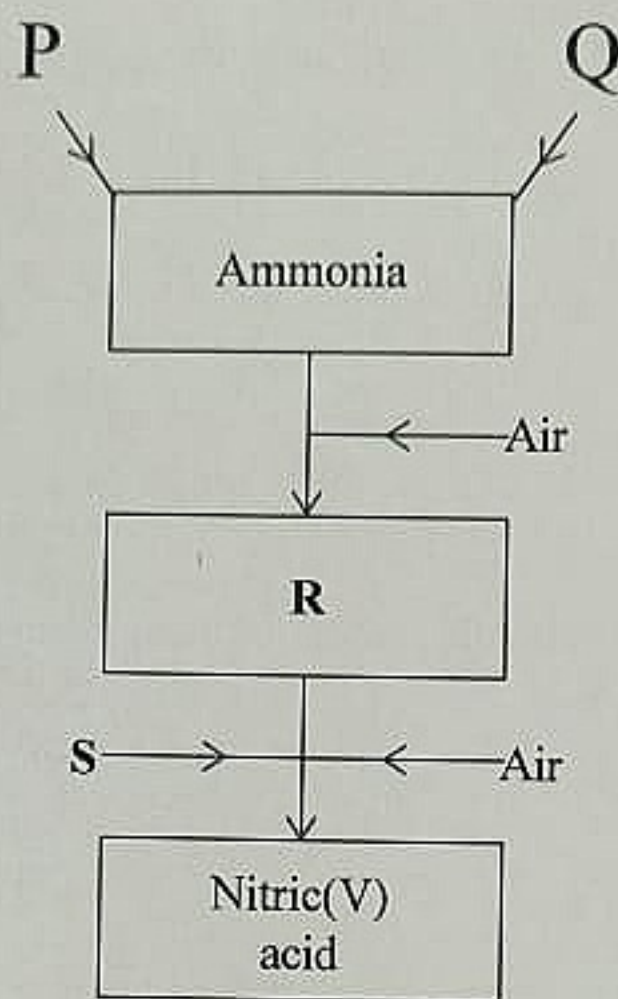


Figure 3

- (a) Name substance **P**, **Q**, **R** and **S**.

P (1 mark)

Q (1 mark)

R (1 mark)

S (1 mark)

- (b) To obtain substance **R**, ammonia is heated at 900°C in the presence of air and a catalyst. The product is then cooled in air.

- (i) Name the catalyst for the reaction. (1 mark)

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- (ii) Write the equations for the two reactions described in (b). (2 marks)

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Figure 1 shows part of the periodic table of elements. The letters are not the actual symbols of elements.

Figure 1

E J²

(ii) Select the ion with the largest ionic radius. Give a reason. (2 marks)

- (e) The following is a structure of a soap.



- (i) Give the name of the main raw material used in making soaps. (1 mark)

- (ii) Given two soaps, one with $n = 16$ and the other with $n = 10$, explain which one of the soaps is more effective in washing clothes. (2 marks)

- (b) Table 3 shows colours of aqueous ions

Table 3

Ion	Colour
Manganate(VI)	Almost colourless
Manganate(VII)	Purple
Nickel(II)	Green

State the observations made when a nickel rod is left standing in a beaker containing aqueous potassium manganate(VII). Explain. (2 marks)

Observations:

Explanation:

- (c) (i) One of the uses of electrolysis is in electroplating. State one other use. (1 mark)

- (ii) Silver is used to electroplate metals such as iron. State two properties of silver that make it suitable for this application. (2 marks)

- (iii) Figure 4 shows a set-up of an electrolytic cell used to electroplate an iron rod using silver.

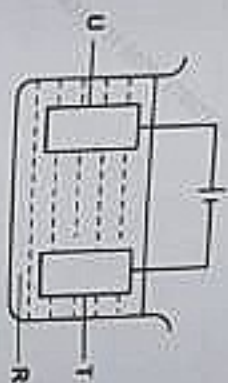


Figure 4

Identify R, T and U in Figure 4.

R:

T:

U:

- 5 (a) Explain how each of the following affects the rate of reaction:

- (i) decrease in temperature;

- (ii) increase in surface area.