



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

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**CHEMISTRY**

**5070/11**

Paper 1 Multiple Choice

**May/June 2012**

**1 hour**

Additional Materials: Multiple Choice Answer Sheet  
Soft clean eraser  
Soft pencil (type B or HB is recommended)

\* 2 9 4 0 7 7 0 2 0 4 \*

**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

Write in soft pencil.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number on the Answer Sheet in the spaces provided unless this has been done for you.

There are **forty** questions on this paper. Answer **all** questions. For each question there are four possible answers **A, B, C** and **D**.

Choose the **one** you consider correct and record your choice in **soft pencil** on the separate Answer Sheet.

**Read the instructions on the Answer Sheet very carefully.**

Each correct answer will score one mark. A mark will not be deducted for a wrong answer.

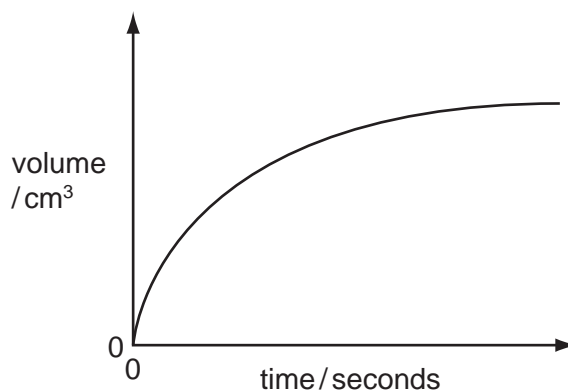
Any rough working should be done in this booklet.

A copy of the Periodic Table is printed on page 16.

This document consists of **14** printed pages and **2** blank pages.

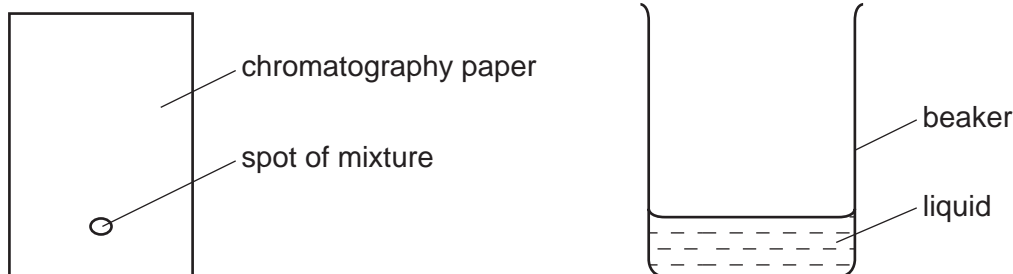


- 1 A student measured the rate of reaction between calcium carbonate and dilute hydrochloric acid. A graph showing the volume of gas produced against time is shown.



Which apparatus was used to measure the variables shown on the graph?

- A balance and gas syringe
  - B burette and pipette
  - C gas syringe and stop watch
  - D pipette and stop watch
- 2 A mixture of two substances is spotted onto a piece of chromatography paper. The paper is inserted into a beaker containing a liquid.



For separation of the substances to occur the spot of mixture must

- A be placed so that the spot is just below the level of the liquid.
  - B be soluble in the liquid.
  - C contain substances of the same  $R_f$  values.
  - D contain substances that are coloured.
- 3 Which molecule contains a total of three covalent bonds?
- A  $C_2H_4$
  - B  $H_2$
  - C  $H_2O$
  - D  $N_2$

- 4 The addition of dilute acid to a solution containing the anion Q and the subsequent addition of limewater can be used to identify the anion Q.

What is Q?

- A a carbonate  
 B a chloride  
 C an iodide  
 D a sulfate
- 5 Four substances have the following electrical properties.

substance	property
W	does not conduct under any conditions
X	conducts only in aqueous solution
Y	conducts in both the molten and solid states
Z	conducts in both the molten and aqueous states

What are these four substances?

	W	X	Y	Z
A	HCl	S	NaCl	Pb
B	Pb	HCl	NaCl	S
C	S	HCl	Pb	NaCl
D	S	NaCl	HCl	Pb

- 6 The proton number of element X is 6. The proton number of element Y is 9.

What is the formula of a compound of these elements?

- A  $X_2Y_3$       B  $X_3Y_2$       C  $XY_3$       D  $XY_4$
- 7 Which ion reacts with aqueous ammonia to give a precipitate that dissolves in an excess of ammonia?
- A  $Al^{3+}(aq)$       B  $Fe^{2+}(aq)$       C  $Fe^{3+}(aq)$       D  $Zn^{2+}(aq)$

8 Which statement about aqueous sodium chloride is correct?

- A It contains sodium atoms.
- B It contains two different types of molecules.
- C It does not conduct electricity.
- D It forms a white precipitate when added to aqueous silver nitrate.

9  $15.0 \text{ cm}^3$  of  $1.0 \text{ mol/dm}^3$  potassium hydroxide just neutralise  $20.0 \text{ cm}^3$  of a solution of nitric acid.

What is the concentration of the acid?

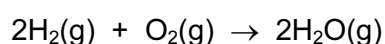
- A  $0.75 \text{ mol/dm}^3$
- B  $1.0 \text{ mol/dm}^3$
- C  $1.5 \text{ mol/dm}^3$
- D  $7.5 \text{ mol/dm}^3$

10 An atom, X, contains 16 protons.

Which statement about X is correct?

- A It cannot form an ion.
- B It contains 6 electrons in the outer shell.
- C It contains 6 neutrons.
- D It has relative atomic mass of 16.

11 The equation for the burning of hydrogen in oxygen is shown.

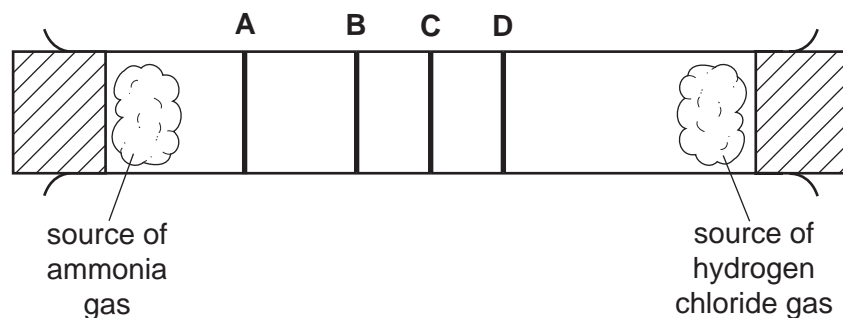


What does this equation indicate?

- A 2 atoms of hydrogen combine with 2 atoms of oxygen.
- B 2 g of hydrogen combine with 1 g of oxygen.
- C 2 moles of steam can be obtained from 0.5 mole of oxygen.
- D 2 moles of steam can be obtained from 1 mole of oxygen.

12 The diagram shows an apparatus used to compare rates of diffusion.

At which labelled position did a white deposit of ammonium chloride form?



13 Which statement about conduction of electricity is correct?

- A Electricity is conducted in aqueous solution by electrons.
- B Electricity is conducted in a metal wire by ions.
- C Electricity is conducted in a molten electrolyte by electrons.
- D Electricity is conducted in an acid solution by ions.

14 In terms of electrons, what happens when potassium combines with iodine to form a compound?

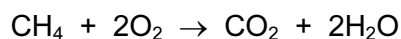
- A The atoms of both elements each lose one electron.
- B The atoms of both elements each gain one electron.
- C The potassium atoms each lose one electron and the iodine atoms each gain one electron.
- D The potassium atoms each gain one electron and the iodine atoms each lose one electron.

15 Aqueous copper(II) sulfate is electrolysed using copper electrodes.

Which equation represents the reaction taking place at the anode (positive electrode) in this electrolysis?

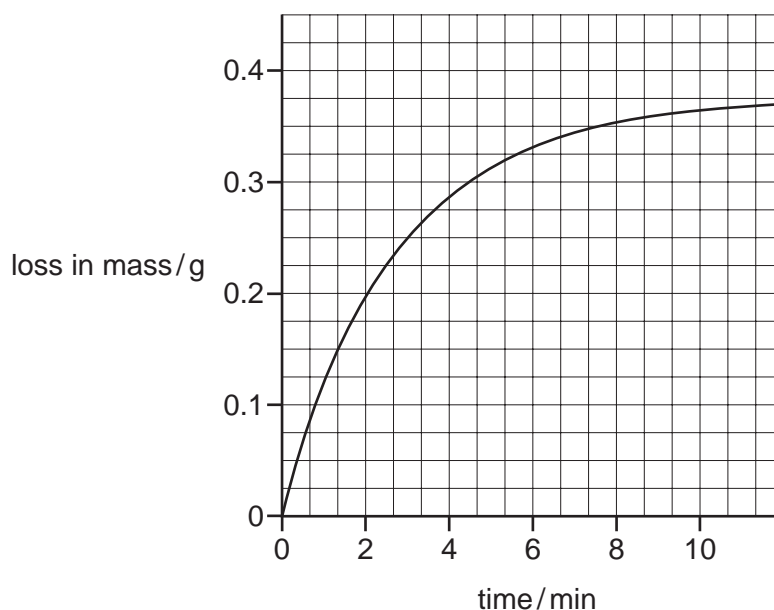
- A  $\text{Cu(s)} \rightarrow \text{Cu}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^{-}$
- B  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}(\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{SO}_2(\text{g}) + \text{O}_2(\text{g}) + 2\text{e}^{-}$
- C  $\text{Cu}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^{-} \rightarrow \text{Cu(s)}$
- D  $4\text{OH}^{-}(\text{aq}) \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O(l)} + \text{O}_2(\text{g}) + 4\text{e}^{-}$

- 16 The combustion of methane is exothermic. The equation is given below.



What can be deduced from the fact that the reaction is exothermic?

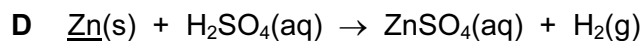
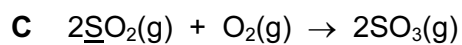
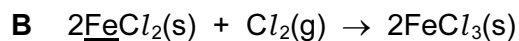
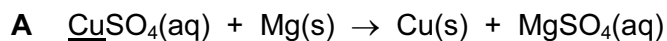
- A** Fewer bonds are broken than are made.  
**B** Less energy is involved in breaking bonds than is involved in making bonds.  
**C** More bonds are broken than are made.  
**D** More energy is involved in breaking bonds than is involved in making bonds.
- 17 How does a catalyst increase the speed of a reaction?
- A** by increasing the collision frequency of particles  
**B** by increasing the speed of the particles  
**C** by increasing the temperature of the reaction  
**D** by lowering the activation energy
- 18 Copper(II) carbonate powder was heated. The loss in mass was plotted against time as shown on the graph.



During which time interval is the reaction fastest?

- A** 0 to 2 min      **B** 2 to 4 min      **C** 6 to 8 min      **D** 8 to 10 min

19 In which equation is the underlined element reduced?



20 A sample of air was bubbled into water. The pH of the water slowly changed from 7 to 6.

Which gas in the sample caused this change?

A carbon dioxide

B carbon monoxide

C nitrogen

D oxygen

21 Which compound is insoluble in water?

A lead sulfate

B silver nitrate

C sodium carbonate

D zinc chloride

22 The following statements about dilute sulfuric acid are **all** correct.

1 Addition of Universal Indicator shows that the solution has a pH value of less than 7.0.

2 A white precipitate is formed when aqueous barium nitrate is added.

3 The solution reacts with copper(II) oxide, forming a blue solution.

4 The solution turns anhydrous copper(II) sulfate from white to blue.

Which two statements confirm the acidic nature of the solution?

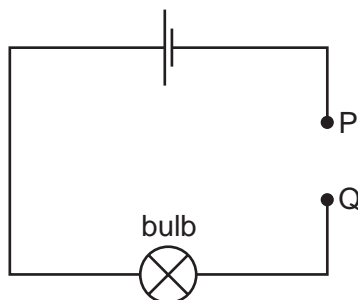
A 1 and 2

B 1 and 3

C 2 and 4

D 3 and 4

23 Pieces of material are placed in turn between P and Q in the incomplete electrical circuit.



Which material would **not** cause the bulb to light?

- A aluminium
  - B diamond
  - C magnesium
  - D zinc
- 24 Which of the following pairs of compounds react together to produce ammonia?
1. ammonium nitrate and calcium carbonate
  2. ammonium nitrate and calcium oxide
  3. ammonium sulfate and calcium hydroxide
  4. ammonium sulfate and calcium nitrate
- A 1 and 2 only
  - B 1 and 4 only
  - C 2 and 3 only
  - D 3 and 4 only
- 25 Which reaction occurring in the blast furnace is an acid base reaction?
- A  $C + CO_2 \rightarrow 2CO$
  - B  $C + O_2 \rightarrow CO_2$
  - C  $CaO + SiO_2 \rightarrow CaSiO_3$
  - D  $Fe_2O_3 + 3CO \rightarrow 2Fe + 3CO_2$



26 An atom of which element gains three electrons when it forms an ion?

- A aluminium
- B iron
- C nitrogen
- D silicon

27 A metal X forms oxides with the formulae XO and X<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>.

Where is X in the Periodic Table?

- A in Group II
- B in Group III
- C the second Period
- D in the transition elements

28 Which pair of metals are not oxidised when added to water?

1. calcium      2. copper      3. potassium      4. silver

- A 1 and 2
- B 1 and 3
- C 2 and 4
- D 3 and 4

29 Part of the Periodic Table is shown.

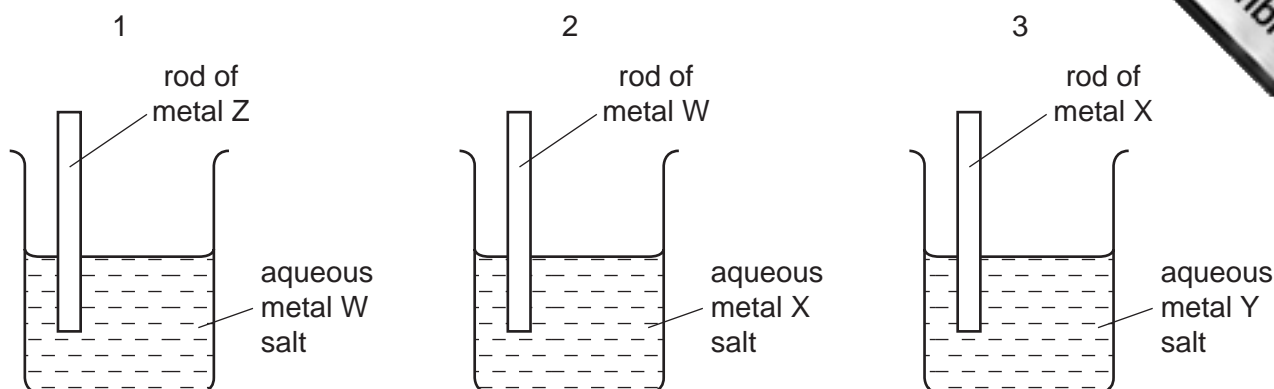
The letters are not the symbols of the elements.

V																W	
X	Y															Z	

Which statement about the elements is correct?

- A V is more reactive than X.
- B W is more reactive than Z.
- C Y is in the same Group as X.
- D Z has a lower melting point than W.

30 Three different beakers are set up as shown.



In beaker 1 metal W is displaced from solution.

In beaker 2 metal X is displaced from solution.

In beaker 3 metal Y is displaced from solution.

What is the order of **decreasing** reactivity of the four metals?

	most reactive	→			least reactive
<b>A</b>	W	X	Y	Z	
<b>B</b>	X	Y	W	Z	
<b>C</b>	Z	W	X	Y	
<b>D</b>	Z	X	W	Y	

31 Which gases are formed during the production of aluminium by electrolysis of molten aluminium oxide?

- A** carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, oxygen
- B** carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide
- C** carbon dioxide, oxygen, sulfur dioxide
- D** carbon monoxide, oxygen, sulfur dioxide

32 Which pair of gases could be removed from the atmosphere using calcium carbonate?

- A**  $\text{CO}_2$  and  $\text{O}_3$
- B**  $\text{CO}$  and  $\text{SO}_2$
- C**  $\text{CH}_4$  and  $\text{NO}_2$
- D**  $\text{NO}_2$  and  $\text{SO}_2$

33 In which parts of a motor car do the reactions, shown in the equations, take place?

	$\text{N}_2 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{NO}$	$2\text{CO} + 2\text{NO} \rightarrow 2\text{CO}_2 + \text{N}_2$
<b>A</b>	engine	engine
<b>B</b>	engine	exhaust
<b>C</b>	exhaust	engine
<b>D</b>	exhaust	exhaust

34 The diagrams show four monomers.



How many of these monomers would react with the molecule below to form a polymer?



- A** 1                      **B** 2                      **C** 3                      **D** 4

35 For which molecules are the empirical and molecular formulae the same?

1. methanoic acid,  $\text{HCO}_2\text{H}$
2. ethanoic acid,  $\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}$
3. propanoic acid,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{CO}_2\text{H}$
4. butanoic acid,  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{CO}_2\text{H}$

- A** 1, 2 and 3 only  
**B** 1 and 3 only  
**C** 2 and 3 only  
**D** 2, 3 and 4 only

36 A compound Y is thought to be an organic acid.

Which reaction shows that Y is an **organic** acid?

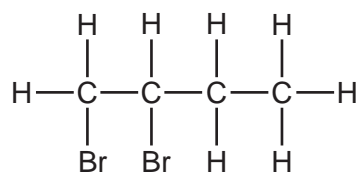
- A** It reacts with an alcohol to form an ester.  
**B** It reacts with magnesium to form hydrogen.  
**C** It reacts with sodium carbonate to form carbon dioxide.  
**D** It turns litmus red.

- 37 A 10 cm<sup>3</sup> sample of a gaseous hydrocarbon is completely burnt in oxygen. The total volume of products is 70 cm<sup>3</sup>. All gas volumes are measured at room temperature and pressure.

Which equation represents the combustion of the hydrocarbon?

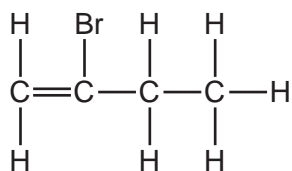
- A  $\text{CH}_4(\text{g}) + 2\text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{CO}_2(\text{g}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$
- B  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4(\text{g}) + 3\text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 2\text{CO}_2(\text{g}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$
- C  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_8(\text{g}) + 5\text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 3\text{CO}_2(\text{g}) + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$
- D  $2\text{C}_2\text{H}_6(\text{g}) + 7\text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 4\text{CO}_2(\text{g}) + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$
- 38 The boiling points of the alcohols increase as their relative molecular mass increases.
- Which alcohol has the highest boiling point?
- A butanol
- B ethanol
- C methanol
- D propanol
- 39 Which of the following is a type of naturally occurring polymer?
- A paraffin
- B polyethene
- C protein
- D sugar

40 Compound Q reacts with bromine to form the compound shown.

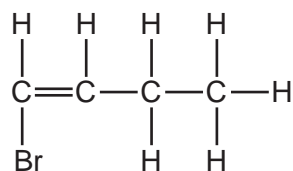


Which is compound Q?

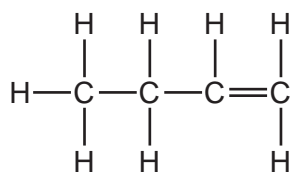
**A**



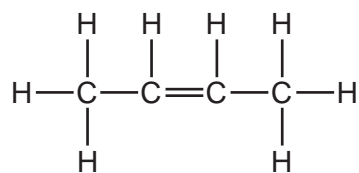
**B**



**C**



**D**







**DATA SHEET**  
**The Periodic Table of the Elements**

		Group																												
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	0																							
7 <b>Li</b> Lithium 3	9 <b>Be</b> Beryllium 4	1 <b>H</b> Hydrogen 1											2 <b>He</b> Helium 2	4 <b>Ne</b> Neon 10																
23 <b>Na</b> Sodium 11	24 <b>Mg</b> Magnesium 12	11 <b>B</b> Boron 5	12 <b>C</b> Carbon 6	13 <b>Al</b> Aluminium 13	14 <b>N</b> Nitrogen 7	15 <b>P</b> Phosphorus 15	16 <b>S</b> Sulfur 16	17 <b>Cl</b> Chlorine 17	18 <b>Ar</b> Argon 18						35.5 <b>Br</b> Bromine 35	80 <b>Kr</b> Krypton 36														
39 <b>K</b> Potassium 19	40 <b>Ca</b> Calcium 20	27 <b>Al</b> Aluminium 13	28 <b>Si</b> Silicon 14	29 <b>Co</b> Cobalt 27	30 <b>Zn</b> Zinc 30	31 <b>P</b> Phosphorus 15	32 <b>S</b> Sulfur 16	33 <b>As</b> Arsenic 33	34 <b>Se</b> Selenium 34	35 <b>Br</b> Bromine 35	36 <b>Kr</b> Krypton 36	37 <b>Rb</b> Rubidium 37	38 <b>Sr</b> Strontium 38	39 <b>Y</b> Yttrium 39	40 <b>Zr</b> Zirconium 40	41 <b>Nb</b> Niobium 41	42 <b>Mo</b> Molybdenum 42	43 <b>Tc</b> Technetium 43	44 <b>Ru</b> Ruthenium 44	45 <b>Rh</b> Rhodium 45	46 <b>Pd</b> Palladium 46	47 <b>Ag</b> Silver 47	48 <b>Cd</b> Cadmium 48	49 <b>In</b> Indium 49	50 <b>Sn</b> Tin 50	51 <b>Sb</b> Antimony 51	52 <b>Te</b> Tellurium 52	53 <b>I</b> Iodine 53	54 <b>Xe</b> Xenon 54	
133 <b>Cs</b> Caesium 55	137 <b>Ba</b> Barium 56	140 <b>Ce</b> Cerium 58	141 <b>Pr</b> Praseodymium 59	144 <b>Nd</b> Neodymium 60	146 <b>Pm</b> Promethium 61	147 <b>Sm</b> Samarium 62	148 <b>Eu</b> Europium 63	149 <b>Gd</b> Gadolinium 64	150 <b>Tb</b> Terbium 65	151 <b>Dy</b> Dysprosium 66	152 <b>Ho</b> Holmium 67	153 <b>Er</b> Erbium 68	154 <b>Tm</b> Thulium 69	155 <b>Yb</b> Ytterbium 70	156 <b>Lu</b> Lutetium 71	157 <b>Hf</b> Hafnium 72	158 <b>Ta</b> Tantalum 73	159 <b>W</b> Tungsten 74	160 <b>Re</b> Rhenium 75	161 <b>Os</b> Osmium 76	162 <b>Ir</b> Iridium 77	163 <b>Pt</b> Platinum 78	164 <b>Au</b> Gold 79	165 <b>Hg</b> Mercury 80	166 <b>Tl</b> Thallium 81	167 <b>Pb</b> Lead 82	168 <b>Bi</b> Bismuth 83	169 <b>Po</b> Polonium 84	170 <b>At</b> Astatine 85	171 <b>Rn</b> Radon 86
226 <b>Ra</b> Radium 88	227 <b>Ac</b> Actinium 89	228 <b>Th</b> Thorium 90	229 <b>Pa</b> Protactinium 91	230 <b>U</b> Uranium 92	231 <b>Np</b> Neptunium 93	232 <b>Pu</b> Plutonium 94	233 <b>Am</b> Americium 95	234 <b>Cm</b> Curium 96	235 <b>Bk</b> Berkelium 97	236 <b>Cf</b> Californium 98	237 <b>Es</b> Einsteinium 99	238 <b>Fm</b> Fermium 100	239 <b>Md</b> Mendelevium 101	240 <b>No</b> Nobelium 102	241 <b>Lr</b> Lawrencium 103															

\*58-71 Lanthanoid series  
†90-103 Actinoid series

	a	X	b
Key		a = relative atomic mass	X = atomic symbol
		b = proton (atomic) number	

The volume of one mole of any gas is 24 dm<sup>3</sup> at room temperature and pressure (r.t.p.).