

Name

Index Number/.....

233/1
CHEMISTRY
Paper 1
(THEORY)
Oct./Nov. 2014
2 hours

Candidate's Signature

Date



THE KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education
CHEMISTRY
Paper 1
(THEORY)
2 hours

Instructions to candidates

- (a) Write your name and index number in the spaces provided above.
- (b) Sign and write the date of examination in the spaces provided above.
- (c) Answer **all** the questions in the spaces provided in this question paper.
- (d) KNEC mathematical tables and silent electronic calculators may be used.
- (e) All working **must** be clearly shown where necessary.
- (f) **This paper consists of 15 printed pages.**
- (g) **Candidates should check the question paper to ascertain that all the pages are printed as indicated and that no questions are missing.**
- (h) **Candidates should answer the questions in English.**

For Examiner's Use Only

Questions	Maximum Score	Candidate's Score
1 - 30	80	

- 1 Explain how the hotness of a Bunsen burner flame can be increased. (1 mark)

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- 2 When dilute hydrochloric acid was reacted with solid B, a colourless gas which extinguished a burning splint was produced. When an aqueous solution of solid B was tested with a blue litmus paper, the paper turned red/ pink. (1 mark)

(a) Identify the anion present in solid B.

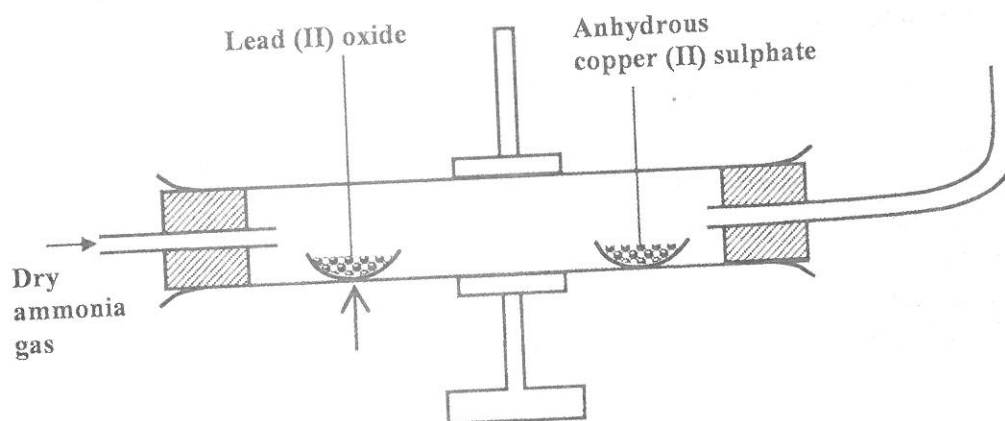
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(b) Write an ionic equation for the reaction between solid B and dilute hydrochloric acid. (1 mark)

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- 3 Dry ammonia gas was passed over heated lead (II) oxide and the products passed over anhydrous copper (II) sulphate as shown in the diagram below.



State:

- (a) **two** observations made in the combustion tube. (2 marks)

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(b) the property of ammonia gas shown in this experiment. (1 mark)

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4 Starting with zinc sulphate solution, describe how a sample of zinc oxide can be obtained. (3 marks)

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5 Explain how conduction of electricity takes place in the following:

(a) iron metal; (1 mark)

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(b) molten lead (II) iodide. (1 mark)

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6 100 cm³ of a sample of ethane gas diffuses through a porous pot in 100 seconds. What is the molecular mass of gas Q if 100 cm³ of the gas diffuses through the same porous pot in 121 seconds under the same conditions? (3 marks)

(C = 12.0, H = 1.0)

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- 7 (a) Draw and name the isomers of butyne. (2 marks)

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- (b) State **one** use of polystyrene. (1 mark)

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- 8 Complete the nuclear reaction below:



- (b) State **two** uses of radioisotopes in health. (2 marks)

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- 9 The table below shows the relative molecular masses and boiling points of pentane and ethanoic acid.

	Relative molecular mass	Boiling point (°C)
Pentane	72	36
Ethanoic acid	60	118

- Explain the large difference in boiling point between ethanoic acid and pentane. (2 marks)

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10 One of the ores of copper has the formula, CuFeS_2 .

(a) Describe how iron in the ore is removed during extraction of copper metal. (1 mark)

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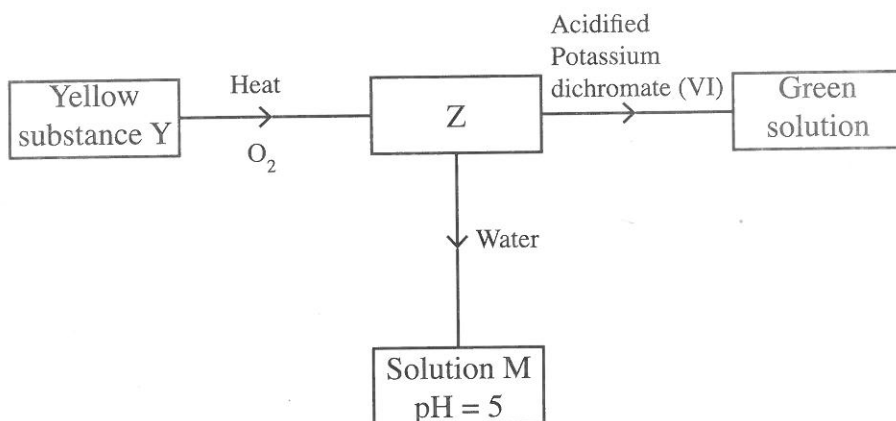
(b) State **two** environmental problems associated with extraction of copper metal. (2 marks)

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11 Study the flow chart below and answer the questions that follow.



Identify Z and M. (2 marks)

Z

M

- 12 The table below shows the pH values of solutions A, B, C and D.

Solution	A	B	C	D
pH	2	7	11	14

Select solutions in which a sample of lead (II) hydroxide is likely to dissolve. Give reasons for each solution selected. (3 marks)

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- 13 100 cm³ of 0.05 M sulphuric (VI) acid were placed in a flask and a small quantity of anhydrous sodium carbonate added. The mixture was boiled to expel all the carbon (IV) oxide. 25 cm³ of the resulting solution required 18 cm³ of 0.1 M sodium hydroxide solution to neutralise it. Calculate the mass of sodium carbonate added. (Na = 23.0; O = 16.0; C = 12.0) (3 marks)

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- 14 When 20 cm³ of 1 M sodium hydroxide was mixed with 20 cm³ of 1 M hydrochloric acid, the temperature rose by 6.7 °C. Assuming the density of the solution is 1 g/cm³ and the specific heat capacity of the solution is 4.2 Jg⁻¹ K⁻¹;

(a) calculate the molar heat of neutralisation; (2 marks)

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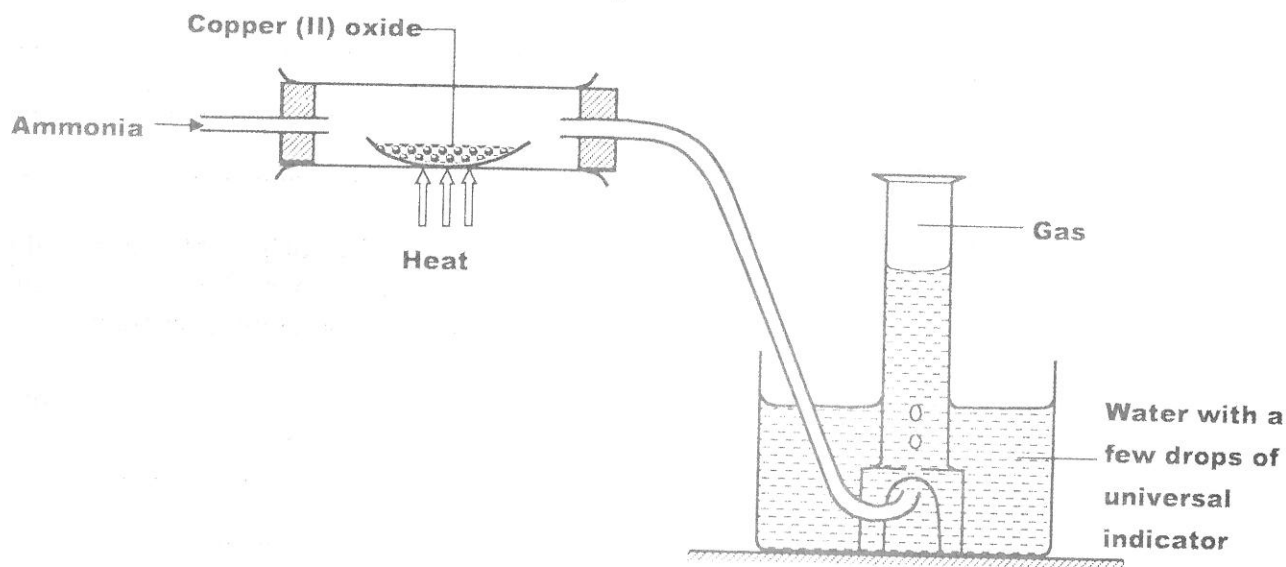
- (b) when the experiment was repeated with 1 M ethanoic acid, the temperature change was found to be lower than that with 1 M hydrochloric acid. Explain. (1 mark)

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- 15 Study the set-up below and answer the questions that follow.



- (a) Write an equation for the reaction between ammonia and copper (II) oxide. (1 mark)

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- (b) During the experiment, the colour of the contents in the water trough changed. State the colour change observed and give an explanation. (2 marks)

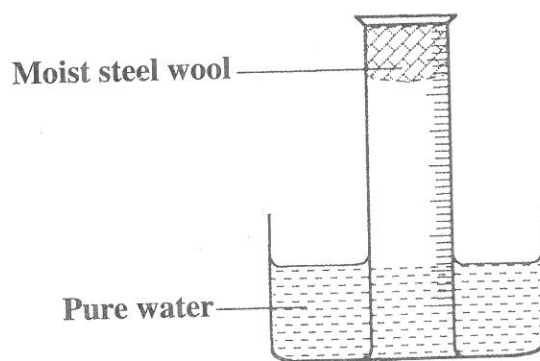
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- 16 A measuring cylinder fitted with moist steel wool was inverted in a trough of water as shown in the diagram below.



- (a) State and explain the observations made on the:
- (i) moist steel wool after four days. (1 mark)
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-
- (ii) water level in the measuring cylinder after four days. (1 mark)
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- (b) What would be the effect of using steel wool moistened with salty water? (1 mark)
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17 In an experiment on rates of reaction, potassium carbonate was reacted with dilute sulphuric (VI) acid.

- (a) What would be the effect of an increase in the concentration of the acid on the rate of the reaction? (1 mark)

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- (b) Explain why the rate of reaction is found to increase with temperature. (2 marks)

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18 Use the part of the periodic table given below to answer the questions that follow. (Letters are not the actual symbols of the elements).

				N		P	
Q	M						R

- (a) Identify the element that forms giant covalent structures. (1 mark)

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- (b) Identify **one** element that does not form compounds. (1 mark)

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- (c) Write the formula for the nitride of M. (1 mark)

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- 19 Draw a set up that can be used to separate a mixture of sand and iodine. (3 marks)

- 20 In the contact process, during the production of sulphur (VI) oxide, a catalyst is used. Give **two** reasons why vanadium (V) oxide is preferred to platinum. (2 marks)

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- 21 Given that the atomic number of Y is 13 and that of Z is 9:

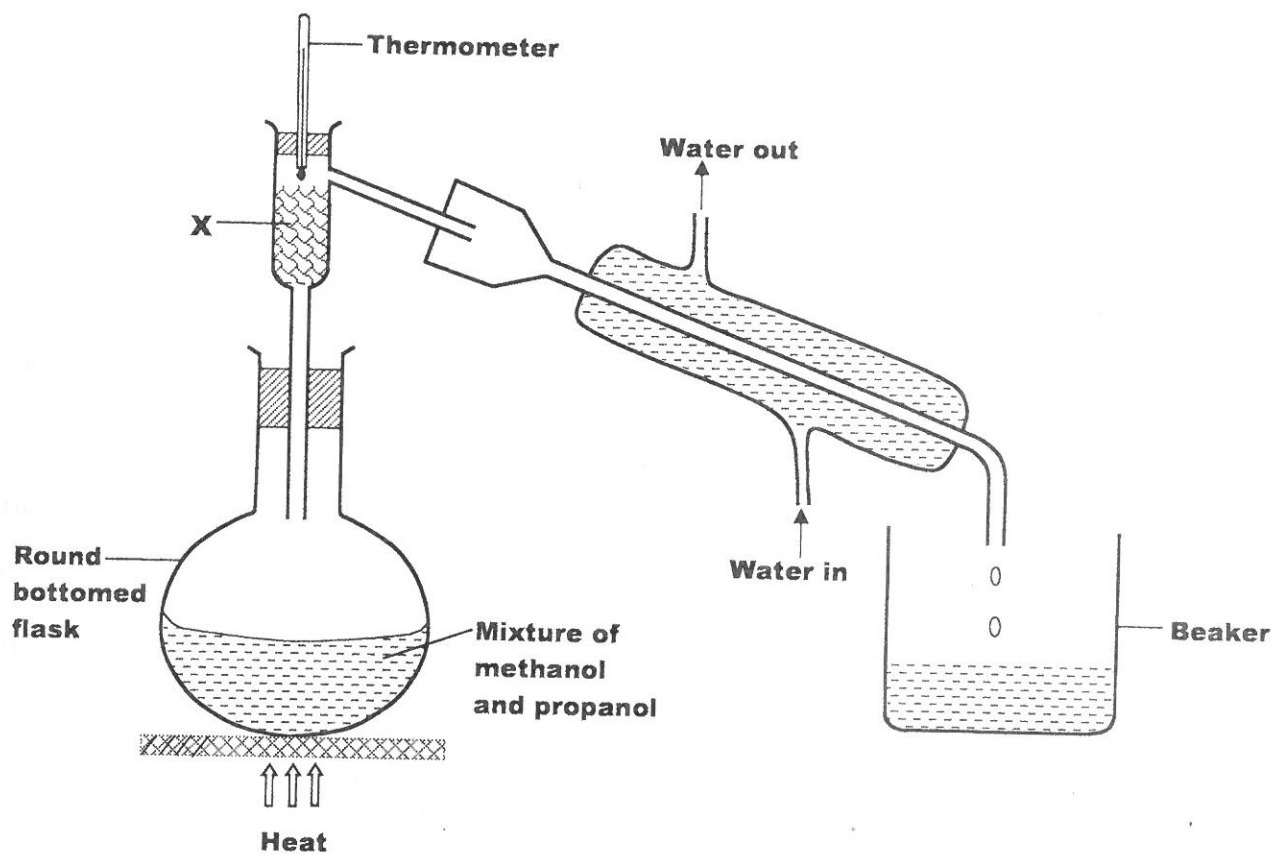
- (a) write the electronic arrangement of Y and Z; (1 mark)

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- (b) draw the dot (.) and cross (x) diagram for the compound formed by Y and Z. (1 mark)

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- 22 The set up below was used to separate a mixture of methanol and propanol. Study it and answer the questions that follow.



- (a) State the function of X. (1 mark)

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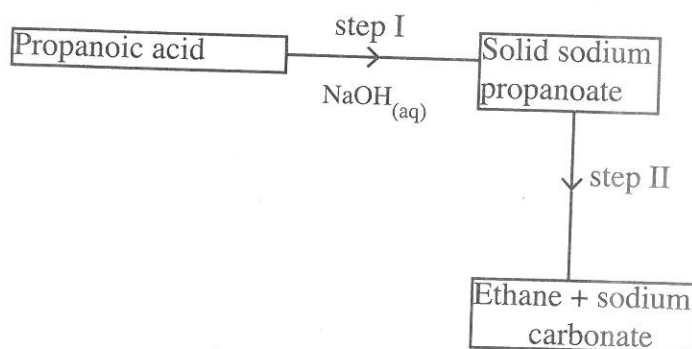
- (b) Which liquid will collect first in the beaker? Give a reason. (2 marks)

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- 23 Study the flow chart below and answer the questions that follow.



- (a) Name the process in step I. (1 mark)
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- (b) Identify the reagent in step II. (1 mark)
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- (c) Give **one** use of ethane. (1 mark)
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- 20 24 (a) A student electrolysed dilute sodium chloride solution using inert carbon electrodes. Name the products at:

(i) anode;

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(ii) cathode.

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(2 marks)

- (b) If the experiment was repeated using concentrated sodium chloride instead of dilute sodium chloride solution, write the half equation at the anode.

(1 mark)

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- 25 An organic compound had the following composition 37.21% carbon, 7.75% hydrogen and the rest chlorine. Determine the molecular formula of the compound, given that the molecular mass of the compound is 65. (C = 12.0; H = 1.0; Cl = 35.5). (3 marks)

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- 26 Cotton is a natural polymer. State **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of this polymer. (2 marks)

Advantage:

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Disadvantage:

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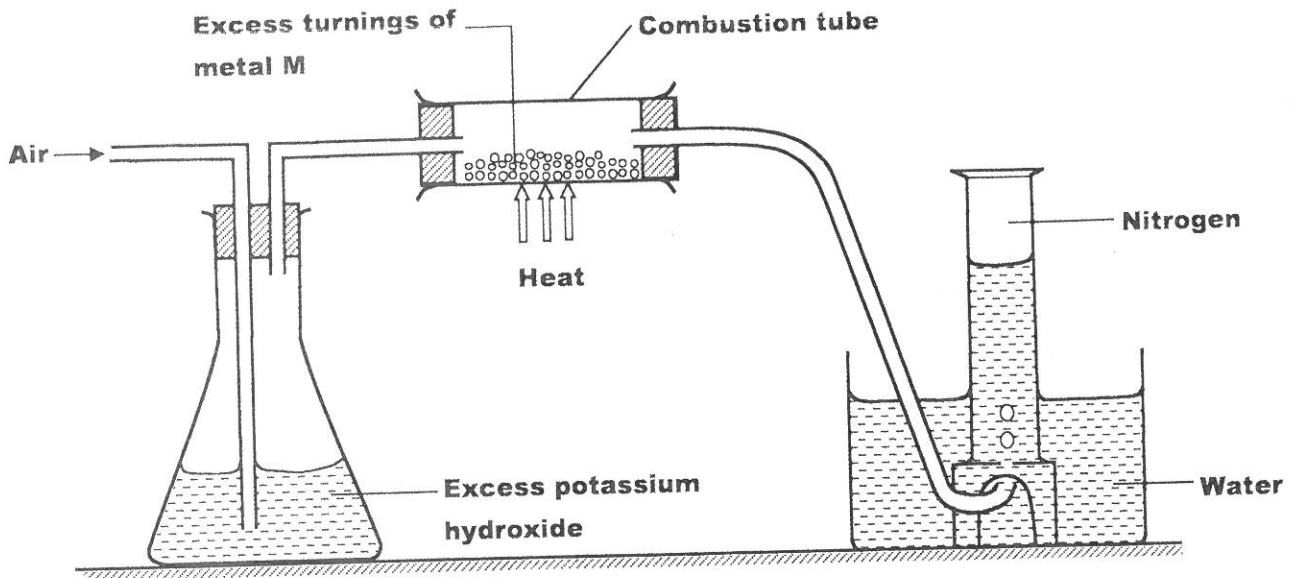
- 27 (a) Name a suitable solvent for extracting an indicator from flowers; (1 mark)

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- (b) Give a reason why the solvent named in (a) above is used. (1 mark)

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- 28 A student used the set up below to prepare a sample of nitrogen gas.



- (a) State the function of potassium hydroxide in the set up. (1 mark)
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- (b) Give a suitable metal M for use in the combustion tube. (1 mark)
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- (c) Give a reason why the nitrogen gas obtained is not pure. (1 mark)
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- 29 (a) What is meant by the term radical? (1 mark)

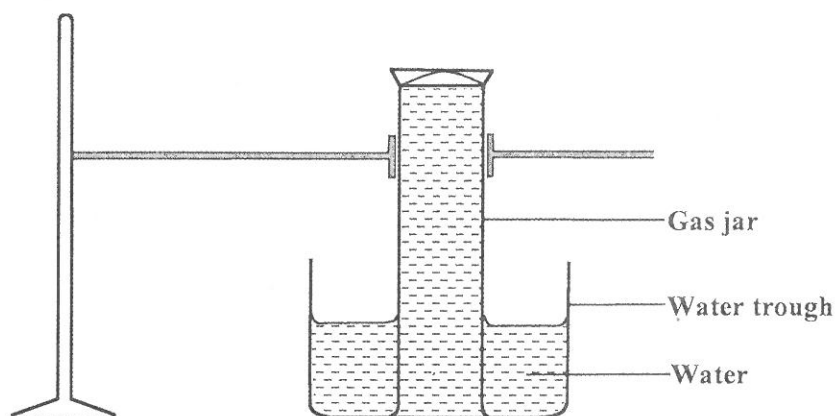
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- (b) The table below contains atoms that form common radicals. Complete the table to show radicals formed from various atoms.

Element	N	S
H	NH_4^+	
O		

(2 marks)

- 30 A gas jar full of chlorine water was inverted over water and allowed to stand for sometime.



- (a) State and explain **two** observations made in the gas jar after some time. (2 marks)

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- (b) Write the equation for the reaction between chlorine and hot concentrated potassium hydroxide. (1 mark)

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Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education, 2014

Chemistry Paper 1

THEORY

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