

# **Chemistry**

## **1983-2004**

### **JAMB**

### **Past**

### **Questions**

# Chemistry 1983

1. X is crystalline salt of sodium. Solution of X in water turns litmus red produces a gas which turns lime water milky when added to sodium carbonate. With barium chloride solution, X gives a white precipitate which is insoluble in dilute hydrochloric acid. X is  
 A.  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$       B.  $\text{NaHCO}_3$   
 C.  $\text{NaHSO}_4$       D.  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3$   
 E.  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$

2. The alkanol obtained from the production of soap is  
 A. ethanol      B. glycerol  
 C. methanol      D. propanol  
 E. glycol

3. The flame used by welders in cotton metals is  
 A. butane gas flame  
 B. acetylene flame  
 C. kerosene flame  
 D. oxy-acetylene flame  
 E. oxygen flame

4. Consecutive members of an alkane homologous series differ by  
 A.  $\text{CH}$       B.  $\text{CH}_2$   
 C.  $\text{CH}_3$       D.  $\text{C}_n\text{H}_n$   
 E.  $\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+2}$

5. If an element has the electronic configuration  $1s^2 2s^2 2p_6 3s_2 3p_2$ , it is  
 A. a metal  
 B. an alkaline earth metal  
 C. an s-block element  
 D. a p-block element  
 E. a transition element

6. Some copper (II) sulphate pentahydrate ( $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ), was heated at  $120^\circ\text{C}$  with the following results: Wt of crucible = 10.00 g; Wt of crucible +  $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$  = 14.98 g; Wt of crucible + residue = 13.54 g. How many molecules of water of crystallization were lost? [H=1, Cu = 63.5, O=16, S=32]  
 A. 1      B. 2  
 C. 3      D. 4  
 E. 5

7. The three-dimensional shape of methane is  
 A. hexagonal      B. trigonal  
 C. linear      D. tetrahedral  
 E. cubical

8. Compound W is  
 A. a soap      B. an oil  
 C. an alkane      D. an ester  
 E. sucrose

9. The molecular formula of X is  
 A.  $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{11}$       B.  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$   
 C.  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{O}_3$       D.  $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_7$   
 E.  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{O}_4$

10. reaction of X with yeast forms the basis of the  
 A. plastic industry  
 B. textile industry  
 C. brewing industry  
 D. soap industry  
 E. dyeing industry.

11. A mixture of common salt, ammonium chloride and barium sulphate can best be separated by  
 A. addition of water followed by filtration then sublimation  
 B. addition of water followed by sublimation then filtration  
 C. sublimation followed by addition of water then filtration  
 D. fractional distillation  
 E. fractional crystallization.

12. Which of the following relationships between the pressure P, the volume V and the temperature T, represents and ideal gas behaviors?  
 A. P & VT      B. P & T/V  
 C. PT & V      D. PV & VT  
 E. P & V/T

13.

## Question 8-10 are based on the following

An unknown organic compound X has a relative molecular mass of 180. It is a colourless crystalline solid, readily soluble in water. X contains the element C, H, and O in the atomic ratio 1:2:1. The compound has a

sweet taste and melts on heating. In the presence of yeast and in the absence of air X is converted to compound Y in the absence of air, X is converted to compound Y and colourless gas.

Compound Y reacts with sodium metal to produce a gas Z which gives a 'pop' sound with a glowing splint. Y also reacts with ethanoic acid to give a sweet smelling compound W.

In the above experiment (fig1) the litmus paper will initially  
 A. be bleached      B. turn green  
 C. turn red      D. turn blue  
 E. turn black

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14. The colour imparted to a flame by calcium ion is  
 A. green      B. blue  
 C. brick-red      D. yellow  
 E. lilac

15. In the reaction  $M + N \rightleftharpoons P$ ;  $\Delta H = + Q$  kJ. Which of the following would increase the concentration of the product?  
 A. Decreasing the concentration of N  
 B. Increasing the concentration of P  
 C. Adding a suitable catalyst.  
 D. Decreasing the temperature

16. In which of the following processes is iron being oxidized?  
 1.  $Fe + H_2SO_4 \rightarrow H_2 + FeSO_4$   
 2.  $FeSO_4 + H_2S \rightarrow FeS + H_2SO_4$   
 3.  $FeCl + Cl_2 \rightarrow 2FeCl_3$   
 4.  $FeCl_3 + SnCl_2 \rightarrow 2FeCl_2 + SnCl_4$   
 A. 1 only      B. 2 only  
 C. 3 only      D. 1 and 3  
 E. 2 and 4.

17.

Fig. 2

In the above experiment (fig.2), a current was passed for 10 minutes and 0.63 g of copper was found to be deposited on the cathode of  $CuSO_4$  cells. The weight of  $AgNO_3$  cell during the same period would be [Cu = 63, Ag = 108]  
 A. 0.54 g      B. 1.08 g  
 C. 1.62 g      D. 2.16 g  
 E. 3.24 g

18. In the reaction  $Fe + Cu^{2+} \rightarrow Fe^{2+} + Cu$ , iron displaces copper ions to form copper. This is due to the fact that  
 A. iron is in the metallic form while the copper is in the ionic form  
 B. the atomic weight of copper is greater than that of iron  
 C. copper metal has more electrons than iron metal  
 D. iron is an inert metal  
 E. iron is higher in the electrochemical series than copper.

19. 
$$\begin{array}{c} C_2H_5 - C = CH_2 \\ | \\ CH_3 \end{array}$$

The correct name of the compound with the above structural formula is  
 A. 2-methylbut-1-ene  
 B. 2-methylbut-2-ene  
 C. 2-methylbut-1-ene  
 D. 2-ethylprop-1-ene  
 E. 2-ethylprop-2-ene

20. How many isomeric forms are there for the molecular formula  $C_3H_6Br_2$ ?  
 A. 1      B. 2  
 C. 3      D. 4  
 E. 5

21. A piece of burning sulphur will continue to burn in a gas jar of oxygen to give misty fumes which readily dissolve in water. The resulting liquid is  
 A. sulphur (IV) trioxide  
 B. Tetraoxosulphate acid (V1)  
 C. Trioxosulphate (IV) acid  
 D. Dioxosulphate (11) acid  
 E. Hydrogen sulphide

22. Sodium decahydrate ( $Na_2SO_4 \cdot 10H_2O$ ) on exposure to air loses all its water of crystallization. The process of loss is known as  
 A. Efflorescence      B. Hygroscopy  
 C. Deliquescence      D. Effervescence  
 E. Dehydration

23. Which of the following happens during the electrolysis of molten sodium chloride?  
 A. Sodium ion loses an electron  
 B. Chlorine atom gains an electron  
 C. Chloride ion gains an electron  
 D. Sodium ion is oxidized  
 E. Chloride ion is oxidized.

24. Crude petroleum pollutant usually seen on some Nigeria creeks and waterways can be dispersed or removed by.  
 A. heating the affected parts over to boil off the petroleum  
 B. mechanically stirring to dissolve the petroleum in water  
 C. pouring organic solvents to dissolve the petroleum  
 D. spraying the water with detergents  
 E. cooling to freeze out the petroleum.

25. An element is electronegative if  
 A. it has a tendency to exist in the gaseous form  
 B. its ions dissolve readily in water  
 C. it has a tendency to lose electrons  
 D. it has a tendency to gain electrons  
 E. it readily forms covalent bonds

26. Solution X, Y, and Z have pH values 3.0, 5.0 and 9.0 respectively. Which of the following statements is correct?  
 A. All the solutions are acidic  
 B. All solutions are basic  
 C. Y and Z are more acidic than water  
 D. Y is more acidic than X.  
 E. Z is the least acidic

27. In the reactions  
 (1)  $H_2(g) + 1/2 O_2(g) \rightarrow H_2O(l); H = -2.86 \text{ kJ}$   
 (11)  $C(s) + O_2(g) \rightarrow CO_2(g); H = -406 \text{ kJ}$   
 the equations imply that

A. more heat is absorbed heat is evolved in (1)  
 B. more heat is absorbed in (11)  
 C. less heat is evolved in (1)  
 D. reaction (11) proceeds faster than (1)  
 E. reaction (1) proceeds faster than (11)

28. Which of these metals, Mg, Fe, Pb, and Cu will dissolve in dilute HCl?  
 A. All the metals  
 B. Mg, Fe, and Cu  
 C. Mg, Fe, and Pb  
 D. Mg and Fe only  
 E. Mg only

29. Stainless steel is an alloy of  
 A. Carbon, iron and lead  
 B. Carbon, iron and chromium  
 C. Carbon, iron and copper  
 D. Carbon, iron and silver  
 E. Carbon and iron only

30. What volume of 0.50 M  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  will exactly neutralize 20cm<sup>3</sup> of 0.1 M NaOH solution?  
 A. 2.0 cm<sup>3</sup>      B. 5.0 cm<sup>3</sup>  
 C. 6.8 cm<sup>3</sup>      D. 8.3 cm<sup>3</sup>  
 E. 10.4 cm<sup>3</sup>

31. Which of the following pair of gases will NOT react further with oxygen at a temperature between 30°C and 400°C?  
 A.  $\text{SO}_2$  and  $\text{NH}_3$       B.  $\text{CO}_2$  and  $\text{H}_2$   
 C.  $\text{NO}_2$  and  $\text{SO}_3$       D.  $\text{SO}_3$  and NO  
 E. CO and  $\text{H}_2$

32. Some metals are extracted from their ores after some preliminary treatments by electrolysis (L) some by thermal reaction(T) and some by a combination of both processes(TL). Which set-up in the following for the extraction of iron copper and aluminium is correct?  
 A. Iron (L), copper (L) m aluminium (T)  
 B. Iron (T), copper (L), aluminium (T)  
 C. Ion (TL), copper (TL), aluminium (TL)  
 D. Iron (L), copper (T), aluminium (T)  
 E. Ion (T), copper (L), aluminium (TL).

33. In the preparation of some pure crystals of  $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2$  starting with  $\text{CuO}$ , a student gave the following statements as steps he employed. Which of these shows a flaw in his report?  
 A. Some  $\text{CuO}$  was reacted with excess dilute  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$   
 B. The solution was concentrated  
 C. When the concentrate was cooled, crystals formed were removed by filtration.  
 D. The crystals were washed with very cold water  
 E. The crystals were then allowed to dry.

34. Which of the following separation processes is most likely to yield high quality ethanol (>95%) from palm wine?  
 A. Fractional distillation without a dehydrant  
 B. Simple distillation without a dehydrant  
 C. Fractional distillation with a dehydrant

35. Column chromatography  
 Evaporation

36. Increasing the pressure of a gas  
 A. lowers the average kinetic energy of the molecules  
 B. decreases the density of the gas  
 C. decreases the temperature of the gas  
 D. increases the density of the gas  
 E. increases the volume of the gas.

37. 2.5 g of a hydrated barium salt gave on heating, 2.13 g of the anhydrous salt. Given that the relative molecular mass of the anhydrous salt is 208, the number of molecules of water of crystallization of the barium salt is  
 A. 10      B. 7  
 C. 5      D. 2  
 E. 1

38. 3.06 g of a sample of potassium trioxochlorate (v) ( $\text{KClO}_3$ ) was required to make a saturated solution with 10cm<sup>3</sup> of water at 25°C. The solubility of the salt at 25°C is [K=39, Cl=35.5, O=16]  
 A. 5.0 moles dm<sup>-3</sup>      B. 3.0 moles dm<sup>-3</sup>  
 C. 2.5 moles dm<sup>-3</sup>      D. 1.0 moles dm<sup>-3</sup>  
 E. 0.5 moles dm<sup>-3</sup>

39. The cracking process is very important in the petroleum industry because it  
 A. gives purer products  
 B. Yields more lubricants  
 C. Yields more engine fuels  
 D. Yields more asphalt  
 E. Yield more candle wax

40. A gas that can behave as reducing agent towards chlorine and as an oxidizing agent towards hydrogen sulphide is  
 A.  $\text{O}_2$       B. NO  
 C.  $\text{SO}_2$       D.  $\text{NH}_3$   
 E.  $\text{CO}_2$

41. Which of the following solution will give a white precipitate with barium chloride solution and a green flame test?  
 A.  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$       B.  $\text{CuSO}_4$   
 C.  $\text{CaSO}_4$       D.  $\text{CaCl}_2$   
 E.  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$

42. The mass of an atom is determined by  
 A. its ionization potential  
 B. its electrochemical potential  
 C. the number of protons  
 D. the number of neutrons and protons  
 E. the number of neutrons and electrons

43. Which of the following is neutralization reaction?  
 A. Addition of chloride solution  
 B. Addition of trioxonitrate (V) acid (nitric acid) to distilled water.  
 C. Addition of trioxonitrate (V) acid (nitric acid) to tetraoxosulphate (V1) acid (sulphuric acid).

D. Addition of trioxonitate (V) (potassium nitrate) solution  
 E. Addition of trioxonitate (V) acid (nitric acid) potassium hydroxide solution.

43. A jet plane carrying 3,000 kg of ethane burns off all the gas forming water and carbondioxide. If all the carbondioxide is expelled and the water formed is condensed and kept on board the plane, then the gain in weight is  
 A. 1,800 kg      B. 900 kg  
 C. 600 kg      D. 2,400 kg  
 E. 1,200kg

44. Liquid X, reacts with sodium trioxocarbonate (IV) ( $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ ) to give a gas which turns calcium chloride solution milky. X is  
 A.  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  (aq)      B.  $\text{KI}$  (ag)  
 C. An alkali      D. An acid  
 E. A hydrocarbon.

45. Which of the following statements is FALSE?  
 A. copper (11) ion can be reduced to copper (1) ion by hydrochloric acid and zinc.  
 B. Sodium metal dissolves in water giving oxygen  
 C. Nitrogen is insoluble in water  
 D. Carbondioxide is soluble in water  
 E. Lead has a higher atomic weight than copper

46. When sodium dioxonitrate (111) ( $\text{NaNO}_2$ ) dissolves is  
 A. Exothermic      B. Endothermic  
 C. Isothermic      D. Isomeric  
 E. Hydroscopic

47. The equilibrium reaction between copper (1) chloride and chloride at  $25^\circ\text{C}$  and 1 atmosphere is represented by the equation:  
 $2\text{CuCl}_2 + \text{Cl}_2 \rightleftharpoons 2\text{CuCl}_2 \quad H = -166\text{kJ}$ . Which of the following statement is TRUE for the reaction, pressure remaining constant.  
 A. More  $\text{CuCl}_2$  is formed at  $40^\circ\text{C}$

48.  $\text{Zn} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \longrightarrow \text{ZnCl}_2 + \text{H}_2$   
 The rate of the above reaction will be greatly increased if.  
 A. the zinc is in the powered form  
 B. a greater volume of the acid is used  
 C. a smaller volume of the acid is used  
 D. the reaction vessel is immersed in an ice-bath  
 E. the zinc is in the form of pellets.

49.  $\text{Zn} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \longrightarrow \text{ZnSO}_4 + \text{H}_2$   
 In the above reaction how much zinc will be left undissolve if 2.00 g of zinc treated with  $10\text{cm}^3$  of 1.0 M of  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ ? [Zn = 65, S = 32, O = 16, H = 1]  
 A. 1.35 g      B. 1.00 g  
 C. 0.70 g      D. 0.65 g  
 E. 0.06 g

50.  $30\text{cm}^3$  of 0.1 M  $\text{Al}(\text{NO}_3)_3$  solution is reacted with  $100\text{cm}^3$  of 0.15M of  $\text{NaOH}$  solution. Which is in excess and by how much?  
 A.  $\text{NaOH}$  solution, by  $70\text{cm}^3$   
 B.  $\text{NaOH}$  solution, by  $60\text{cm}^3$   
 C.  $\text{NaOH}$  solution by  $40\text{cm}^3$   
 D.  $\text{Al}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ , solution by  $20\text{cm}^3$   
 E.  $\text{Al}(\text{NO}_3)_3$  solution, by  $10\text{cm}^3$

## Chemistry 1984

1. Sodium chloride may be obtained from brine by  
 A. titration      B. decantation  
 C. distillation      D. evaporation  
 E. sublimation

2.  $20\text{cm}^3$  of hydrogen gas are sparked with  $20\text{cm}^3$  of oxygen gas in an eudiometer at  $373\text{K}$  ( $100^\circ\text{C}$ ) and 1 at atmosphere. The resulting mixture is cooled to  $298\text{ K}$  ( $25^\circ\text{C}$ ) and passed over calcium chloride. The volume of the residual gas is  
 A.  $40\text{cm}^3$       B.  $20\text{cm}^3$   
 C.  $30\text{cm}^3$       D.  $10\text{cm}^3$   
 E.  $5\text{cm}^3$

3. For the reaction  $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_2 \longrightarrow \text{N}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  calculate the volume of nitrogen that would be produced at S.T.P from 3.20 g of the trioxonitate (111) salt.  
 A.  $2.24\text{ dm}^3$       B.  $2.24\text{ cm}^3$   
 C.  $1.12\text{ cm}^3$       D.  $1.12\text{ dm}^3$   
 E.  $4.48\text{dm}^3$   
 (Relative atomic masses: N = 14m O = 16, H = 1).

4. Manganese (1V) oxide reacts with concentrated hydrochloric acid according to the equation  
 $\text{MnO}_2 + x\text{HCl} \longrightarrow \text{MnCl}_2 + \text{Cl} + y\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . x and y are  
 A. 2 and 5 respectively  
 B. 2 and 4 respectively

C. and 2 respectively  
 D. 4 and s2 respectively  
 E. 4 and 1 respectively

5. A molar solution of caustic soda is prepared by dissolving

A. 40 g NaOH in 100 g of water  
 B. 40 g NaOH in 1000 g of water  
 C. 20 g NaOH in 500 g of solution  
 D. 20 g NaOH in 1000 g of solution  
 E. 20 g NaOH in 80 g of solution.

6. Which among the element 1. Carbon 2. Oxygen 3. Copper 4. Bromine 5. Zinc will NOT react with either water or steam?

A. 1 and 2 B. 2 and 3  
 C. 3 and 4 D. 1, 2, and 3  
 E. 2, 3 and 5

7.

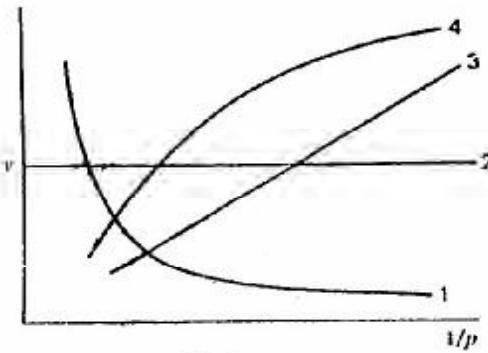


Fig 1

Fig 1

Which of the curves shown in fig 1 represents the relationships between the volume (v) and pressure (p) of an ideal gas at constant temperature?

A. 1 B. 2  
 C. 3 D. 4  
 E. 1 and 3

8. Naphthalene when heated melts at 354K (81°C) . At this temperature the molecules of naphthalene .

A. decompose into smaller molecules  
 B. change their shape  
 C. are oxidized by atmospheric oxygen  
 D. contract  
 E. become mobile as the inter molecular forces are broken.

9. The ration of the number of molecules in 2g of hydrogen to that in 16 g of oxygen is

A. 2:1 B. 1:1  
 C. 1:2 D. 1:4  
 E. 1:8

10. Which combination of the following statements is correct?

1. lowering the activation energy  
 2. conducting the reaction in a gaseous state  
 3. increasing the temperature  
 4. removing the products as soon as they are formed

5. powdering the reactant if solid  
 A. 1,2 and 3 B. 1, 3 and 5  
 C. 2, 3 and 5 D. 3 and 4  
 E. 3 and 5

11. The balance equation for the reaction of tetraoxosulphate (VI) acid with aluminium hydroxide to give water and aluminium tetraoxosulphate (VI) is

A.  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{AlSO}_4 \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{AlSO}_4$   
 B.  $\text{HSO}_4 + \text{AlOH} \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{AlSO}_4$   
 C.  $3\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{AlH}_3 \rightarrow 6\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{Al}(\text{SO}_4)_3$   
 D.  $3\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3 \rightarrow 6\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{Al}(\text{SO}_4)_3$   
 E.  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{Al}(\text{OH})_3 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$

12.

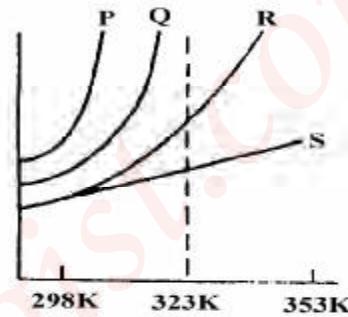


Fig.2.

Fig. 2.

The solubility curves of four substances are shown in Fig.2. Which of the four substances would crystallize from a saturated solution cooled from 353 K (80°C) to 323 K (50°C)

A. P and Q B. P and R  
 C. P and S D. R and S  
 E. Q and R.

13. which of the following mixtures would result in a solution of pH greater than 7?

A. 25.00 cm<sup>3</sup> of 0.05 M  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  and 25.00 cm<sup>3</sup> of 0.50 M  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$   
 B. 25.00 cm<sup>3</sup> of 0.50 M  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  and 25.00 cm<sup>3</sup> of 0.10 M  $\text{NaHCO}_3$   
 C. 25.00 cm<sup>3</sup> of 0.11 M  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  and 25.00 cm<sup>3</sup> of 0.10 M NaOH  
 D. 25.00 cm<sup>3</sup> of 0.11 M  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  and 50.00 cm<sup>3</sup> of 0.50 M NaOH  
 E. 25.00 cm<sup>3</sup> of 0.25 M  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  and 50.00 cm<sup>3</sup> of 0.20 M NaOH

14. In which of the following reactions does hydrogen peroxide acts as a reducing agent?

A.  $\text{H}_2\text{S} + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{S} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$   
 B.  $\text{PbSO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{PbSO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$   
 C.  $2\text{I}^- + 2\text{H}^+ + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{I}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$   
 D.  $\text{PbO}_2 + 2\text{HNO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{O}_2$   
 E.  $\text{SO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$

15. For the reaction  $2\text{Fe} + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow 2\text{Fe}^{2+} + \text{I}_2$ , which of the following statements is TRUE?

A. Fe is oxidized to  $\text{Fe}_3^{2+}$   
 B.  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$  is oxidized to  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$

C. I<sup>-</sup> is oxidized to I<sub>2</sub>  
 D. I<sup>-</sup> is reduced to I<sub>2</sub>  
 E. I<sup>-</sup> is displacing an electron from Fe<sup>3+</sup>

16.

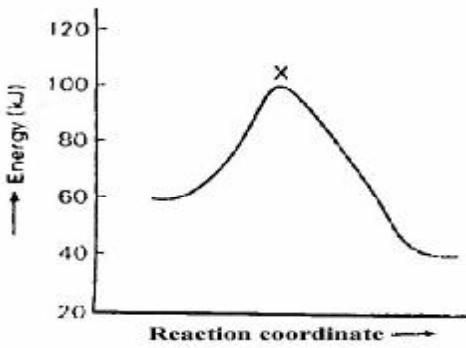


Fig. 3

The diagram above (Fig. 3) shows the energy profile for the reaction A+B = C+D. From this diagram, it's clear that the reaction is

A. spontaneous      B. isothermal  
 C. adiabatic      D. exothermic  
 E. endothermic

17.

In dilute solute the heat of the following  $\text{NaOH} + \text{HCl} = \text{NaCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  is  
 A. +28.65 kJ      B. -28.65 kJ  
 C. +57.3 kJ      D. -114.6 kJ  
 E. -229.2 kJ

18.

For the reactions: (1) Melon oil + NaOH → Soap + Glycerol (11)  $3\text{Fe} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4 + 4\text{H}_2$  (11)  $\text{N}_2\text{O}_4 + 2\text{NO}_2$ . Which of the following statements is true?

A. Each of the three reactions requires a catalyst  
 B. All the reactions demonstrate Le Chatelier's principle  
 C. The presence of a catalyst will increase the yield of products  
 D. Increase in pressure will result in higher yields of the products in 1 and 11 only  
 E. Increase in pressure will result in higher of the products in 11 only.

19.

Which of the following methods may be used to prepare trioxonitrate (V) acid (nitric acid) in the laboratory?

A. Heating ammonia gas with tetraoxosulphate (IV) acid  
 B. Heating ammonium trioxosulphate (V) with tetraoxonitrate (V) acid  
 C. Heating sodium trioxonitrate (V) with tetraoxosulphate (VI) acid  
 D. Heating potassium trioxonitrate (V) with calcium hydroxide.  
 E. Heating a mixture of ammonia gas and oxygen.

20.

Lime water, which is used in the laboratory for the detection of carbon (IV) oxide, is an aqueous solution of:  
 A.  $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$       B.  $\text{CaCO}_3$   
 C.  $\text{CaHCO}_3$       D.  $\text{CaSO}_4$   
 E.  $\text{N}_2\text{CO}_3$

21.

An element that can exist in two or more different structure forms which possess the same chemical properties is said to exhibit

A. polymerism      B. isotropy  
 C. isomorphism      D. isomerism  
 E. allotropy.

22.

Sulphur....

A. Forms two alkaline oxides  
 B. Is spontaneously flammable  
 C. Burns with a blue flame  
 D. Conducts electricity in the molten state  
 E. Is usually stored in the form of sticks in water.

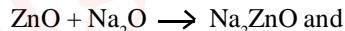
23.

Which of the following statements is NOT true of carbon monoxide?

A. CO is poisonous  
 B. CO is readily oxidized at room temperature by air to form  $\text{CO}_2$   
 C. CO may be prepared by reducing  $\text{CO}_2$  mixed coke heated to about 1000°C  
 D. CO may be prepared by heating charcoal with a limited amount of  $\text{O}_2$   
 E. CO is a good reducing agent.

24.

From the reactions:



$\text{ZnO} + \text{CO}_2 \rightarrow \text{ZnCO}_3$  it may be concluded that zinc oxide is

A. neutral      B. basic  
 C. acidic      D. amphoteric  
 E. a mixture

25.

An example of a neutral oxide is

A.  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$       B.  $\text{NO}_2$   
 C.  $\text{CO}_2$       D.  $\text{CO}$   
 E.  $\text{SO}_2$

26.

$3\text{Cl}_2 + 2\text{NH}_3 \rightarrow \text{N}_2 + 6\text{HCl}$ . In the above reaction, ammonia acts as .

A.

a reducing agent  
 B. an oxidizing agent  
 C. an acid  
 D. a catalyst  
 E. a drying agent

27.

In the Haber process for the manufacturer of ammonia, finely divided iron is used as

A. an ionizing agent  
 B. a reducing agent  
 C. a catalyst  
 D. a dehydrating agent  
 E. an oxidizing agent.

28.

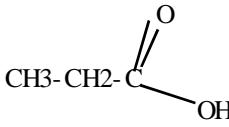
An organic compound with a vapour density 56.5 has the following percentage composition: C = 53.1%, N = 12.4%, O = 28.3%, H = 6.2%. The molecular formula of the compound is

A.  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{O}_2\text{N}$       B.  $\text{C}_5\text{H}_6\text{O}_2\text{N}$   
 C.  $(\text{C}_5\text{H}_7\text{O}_2\text{N})\frac{1}{2}$       D.  $\text{C}_5\text{H}_7\text{O}_2\text{N}$   
 E.  $(\text{C}_5\text{H}_7\text{O}_2\text{N})_2$

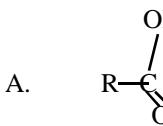
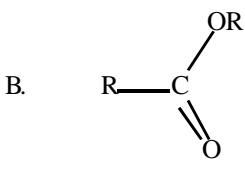
Relative atomic masses: N = 12.4%, O = 28.3%, H = 1)

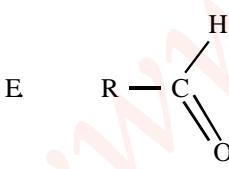
29. The hybridization of the carbon atom in ethyne is  
 A.  $sp^1$       B.  $sp^3$   
 C.  $sp^2$       D.  $sp$   
 E. s

30. When the kerosene fraction from petrol is heated at high temperature, a lower boiling liquid is obtained. This process is known as  
 A. polymerization      B. refining  
 C. hydrogenation      D. cracking  
 E. fractional distillation

31.   
 Is  
 A. acetic acid      B. propanal  
 C. propanol      D. ethanoic acid  
 E. propanoic acid

32. Alkaline hydrolysis of naturally occurring fats and oils yields.  
 A. fats and acids  
 B. soaps and glycerol  
 C. margarine and butter  
 D. esters  
 E. detergents.

33. Which of the following represents a carboxylic acid?  
 A.   
 B.   
 C.  $H_2SO_4$ ,  
 D.  $R - COOCOR$

E. 

34. which of the statement is INCORRECT?  
 A. fractional distillation of crude petroleum will give following hydrocarbon fuels in order of increasing boiling point: Butane < petrol < kerosene  
 B.  $H_2C = CH_2$  will serve as a monomer in the preparation of polythene  
 C. Both but – 1- ene and but – 1-1yne will decolorize bromine readily.  
 D. But – 2 – ene will react with chlorine to form 2, 3 – dichlorobutane.  
 E. Calcium carbide will react with water to form any alkayne

35. which of the following statement is NOT correct about all four of the acids:  $HBr$ ,  $HNO_3$ ,  $H_2CO_3$  and  $H_2SO_4$ ? They  
 A. dissolve marble to liberate litmus red  
 B. have a pH less than 7  
 C. turn blue litmus red  
 D. neutralize alkalis to form salt  
 E. react with magnesium to liberate hydrogen.

36. If the cost of electricity required to deposit 1 g of old magnesium is N5.00. How much salt would it cost to deposit 10 g of aluminium?  
 A. N10.00      B. N27.00  
 C. N44.44      D. N66.67  
 E. N33.33.  
 (Relative atomic masses: Al = 27, Mg = 24).

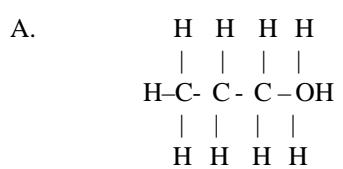
37. In an experiment, copper tetraoxosulphate (VI) solution was electrolysed using copper electrodes. The mass of copper deposited at the cathode by the passage of 16000 coulombs of electricity is  
 A. 16.70 g      B. 17.60 g  
 C. 67.10 g      D. 10.67 g  
 E. 60.17 g  
 (Relatively atomic masses: Cu = 63.5, O = 16, H = 1, S = 32).

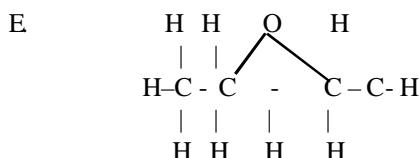
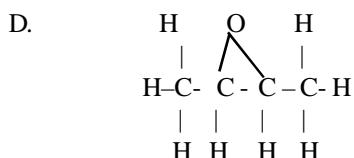
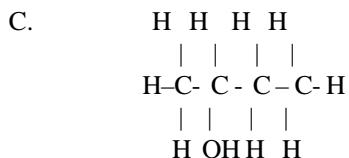
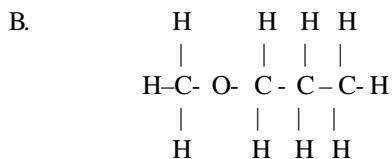
38.  $^3_1R$ ,  $^{19}_9U$ ,  $^{24}_{12}S$ ,  $^{20}_{10}T$ ,  $^{19}_7Y$ . Which of the following statements is NOT true of the elements R, U, S, T, Y?  
 A. R is an isotope of hydrogen  
 B. U and Y are isotopes  
 C. R, U, S and T are metals  
 D. T is a noble gas  
 E. S will react with oxygen to form SO

39. Nitrogen can best be obtained from a mixture of oxygen and nitrogen by passing the mixture over  
 A. potassium hydroxide  
 B. heated gold  
 C. heated magnesium  
 D. heated phosphorus  
 E. calcium chloride.

40. Water is said to be 'hard' if it  
 A. easily forms ice  
 B. has to be warmed before sodium chloride dissolves in it  
 C. forms an insoluble scum with soap  
 D. contains nitrates  
 E. contains sodium ions.

41. Sodium hydroxide (NaOH) pellets are  
 A. deliquescent      B. hygroscopic  
 C. efflorescent      D. hydrated  
 E. fluorescent.

42. Which of the following structure formulae is NOT numeric with others?  
 A. 



43. Alkalines

- A. are all gases
- B. have the general formula  $\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+2}$
- C. contains only carbon and hydrogen
- D. are usually soluble in water
- E. are usually active compounds.

44. If an excess of a liquid hydrocarbon is poured into a jar of chlorine, and the sealed jar is then exposed for several hours to bright sunlight, all the chlorine gas is consumed. The hydrocarbon is said to have undergone

- A. a polymerization reaction
- B. an isomerization reaction
- C. an addition reaction
- D. a substitution reaction
- E. a reduction reaction

45. The function of conc.  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  in the etherification of ethanoic acid with ethanol is to

- A. serves as a dehydrating agent
- B. serves as solvent
- C. act as a catalyst
- D. prevent any side reaction
- E. serve as an oxidizing reaction

46.

A piece of sea shell, when dropped into a dilute solution of hydrochloric acid produces a colourless odourless gas, which turns clear limewater milky. The shell contains

- A. sodium chloride
- B. ammonium nitrate
- C. calcium carbonate
- D. calcium chloride
- E. magnesium chloride

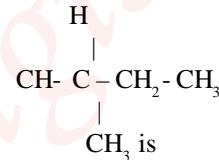
48.

An aqueous solution of a metal salt, Mm gives a white precipitate with  $\text{NaOH}$ , which dissolves in excess  $\text{NaOH}$ . With aqueous ammonium the solution of M also gives a white precipitate which dissolves in excess ammonia. Therefore the caution in M is

- A.  $\text{Zn}^{++}$
- B.  $\text{Ca}^{++}$
- C.  $\text{Al}^{+++}$
- D.  $\text{Pb}^{++}$
- E.  $\text{Cu}^{++}$

49.

The I.U.P.A.C name for the compound



50.

At S.T.P how many litres of hydrogen can be obtained from the reaction of  $500\text{cm}^3$  of  $0.5\text{M H}_2\text{SO}_4$  excess zinc metal.

- A.  $22.4\text{dm}_3$
- B.  $11.2\text{dm}_3$
- C.  $6.5\text{dm}_3$
- D.  $5.6\text{dm}_3$
- E.  $0.00\text{dm}_3$

(Gram molecular volume of  $\text{H}_2 = 22.4\text{dm}_3$ )

# Chemistry 1985

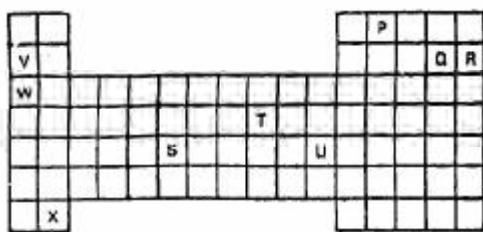


Fig. 1

1. Figure shows part of the periodic Table. Which of the elements belongs to the p-block?

A. S, T and U.  
B. V, W and X  
C. S and T only  
D. P, Q and R  
E. V, W, X and S.

2. Which of the following conducts electricity?

A. Sulphur      B. Graphite  
C. Diamond      D. Red phosphorus  
E. Yellow phosphorus.

3. An organic compound contains 72% carbon 12% hydrogen and 16% oxygen by mass. The empirical formula of the compound is

A.  $C_6H_{22}O_3$       B.  $C_6H_{10}O_3$   
C.  $C_{12}H_{12}O$       D.  $C_6H_{12}O$   
E.  $C_3CH_{10}$   
(H = 1, C = 12, O = 16).

4. 0.499 of  $CuSO_4 \cdot xH_2O$  when heated to constant weight gave a residue of 0.346 g. The value of x is

A. 0.5      B. 2.0  
C. 3.0      D. 4.0  
E. 5.0.  
(Cu = 63.5, S = 32.0 O = 16, H = 1).

5. In an experiment which of the following observation would suggest that a solid sample is a mixture? The

A. solid can be ground to a fine powder  
B. density of the solid 2.25 g  $dm^{-3}$   
C. solid begins to melt until 648 K  
D. solid absorbs moisture from the atmosphere and turns into a liquid  
E. solid melts at 300 K.

6. Hydrogen diffuses through a porous plug

A. at the same rate as oxygen  
B. at a slower rate than oxygen  
C. twice as fast as oxygen  
D. three times as fast as oxygen  
E. four times as fast as oxygen.

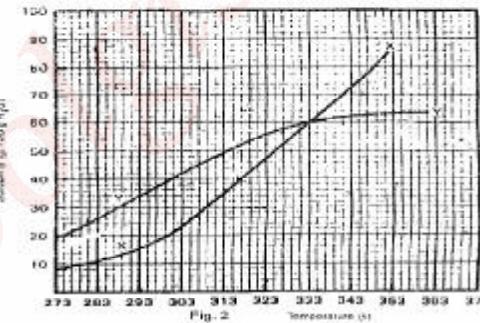
1. Given the molecular mass of iron is 56 and that of oxygen is 16, how many moles of Iron (III) oxide will be contained in 1 kg of the compound?

A. 25.0 moles      B. 12.5 moles  
C. 6.25 moles      D. 3.125 moles  
E. 0.625 moles

8. 3.0 g of a mixture of potassium carbonate and potassium chloride were dissolved in a  $250cm^3$  standard flask.  $25 cm^3$  of this solution required  $40.00cm^3$  of 0.1 M HCl for neutralization. What is the percentage by weight of  $K_2CO_3$  in the mixture?

A. 60      B. 72  
C. 82      D. 89  
E. 92 (K = 39, O = 16, C = 12).

Figure 2 below represents the solubility curves of two salts, X and Y, in water. Use this diagram to answer question 9 to 11



9. At room temperature (300K)

A. Y is twice as soluble as X  
B. X is twice as soluble as Y  
C. X and Y soluble to the same extent  
D. X is three times as soluble as Y  
E. Y is three times as soluble as X

10. If 80 g each of X and Y are taken up in 100g of water at 353 K we shall have.

A. only 10 g of X and Y undissolve  
B. only 16 g of Y undissolve  
C. 10 g of X and 16 g of Y undissolved  
D. all X and Y dissolved  
E. all X and Y undissolved

11. If the molar mass of X is 36 g, the number of moles of X dissolved at 343 is

A. 0.2 moles      B. 0.7 moles  
C. 1.5 moles      D. 2.0 moles  
E. 3.0 moles

12. Some properties of chemical substances are mentioned below (i) solar taste (ii) slippery to touch (iii) yields alkaline gas with ammonium salts (iv) has pH less than 7 (v) turns phenolphthalein pink. Which of the above are NOT typical properties of alkaline?

A. (i), (iv) and (v)  
B. (iv) and (v)

C. (i) and (iv)  
 D. (ii) and (v)  
 E. (ii), (iii) and (v)

13. A certain volume of a gas at 298K is heated such that its volume and pressure are now four times the original values. What is the new temperature?  
 A. 18.6K      B. 100.0K  
 C. 298.0K      D. 1192.0K  
 E. 47689.0K

14. Hydrogen is not liberated when trixononate (v) acid reacts with zinc because  
 A. Zinc is rendered passive by the acid  
 B. Hydrogen produced is oxidized to water  
 C. Oxides of nitrogen are produced  
 D. All nitrates are soluble in water  
 E. trixononate v acid is a strong acid.

15. The boiling points of water, ethanol, toluene and button-2-ol are 373.0K, 351.3K, 383.6K and 372.5K respectively. Which liquid has the highest vapour pressure at 323.0K?  
 A. water      B. Toluene  
 C. Ethanol      D. Butan-2-ol  
 E. None

16. In what respect will two dry samples of nitrogen gas differ from each other if sample 1 is prepared by completely removing  $\text{CO}_2$  and  $\text{O}_2$  from air and sample 2 is prepared by passing purified nitrogen (i) oxide over heated copper? Sample 1 is  
 A. purer than sample 2  
 B. slightly denser than sample 2  
 C. in all respects the same as sample 2  
 D. colourless but sample 2 has a light brown.  
 E. slightly less reactive than sample 2

17. Copper sulphate solution is electrolyzed using platinum electrodes. A current of 0.193 amperes is passed for 2hrs. How many grams of copper are deposited?  
 A. 0.457 g      B. 0.500 g  
 C. 0.882 g      D. 0.914 g  
 E. 1.00 g ( $\text{Cu} = 63.5 \text{ mF} = 96500 \text{ coulombs}$ )

18.  $\text{X} + \text{Y} \rightleftharpoons \text{Z}$  is an equilibrium reaction. The addition of a catalyst  
 A. increases the amount of W produced in a given time  
 B. increase the rate of change in concentrations of X, Y and Z  
 C. increases the rate of disappearance of X and Y  
 D. increases the rate of the forward reaction  
 E. decreases the amounts of X and Y left after the attainment of equilibrium.

19. What is the formula of sodium gallate if gallium (Ga) shows an oxidation number of +3.  
 A.  $\text{NaGaO}_3$       B.  $\text{Na}_2\text{G(OH)}_2$   
 C.  $\text{NaGa(OH)}_3$       D.  $\text{NaGa(OH)}_4$   
 E.  $\text{NaGaO}$

20. If the ONLY pollutants found in the atmosphere over a city are oxides of nitrogen suspended lead compounds, carbon monoxide and high level of methane, the probable source(s) of the pollution must be  
 A. automobile exhaust and biological decomposition  
 B. combustion of coal and automobile exhaust  
 C. biological decomposition only  
 D. combustion of coal, automobile exhaust and biological decomposition  
 E. combustion of coal and biological decomposition.

21. A correct electrochemical series can be obtained from K, Na, Ca, Al, Mg, Zn, Fe, Pb, H, Cu, Hg, Ag, Au by interchanging  
 A. Al and Mg      B. Zn and Fe  
 C. Zn and Pb      D. Pb and H  
 E. Au and Hg.

22. A certain industrial process is represented by the chemical equation  $2\text{A(g)} + \text{B}_{(g)} \rightleftharpoons \text{C}_{(g)} + 3\text{D}_{(g)} \text{ H} = \text{XkJ mol}^{-1}$ . Which of the following conditions will favour the yield of the product?  
 A. Increases in the temperature, decrease in pressure.  
 B. Increase in temperature increase in pressure  
 C. Decrease in temperature, increase in pressure  
 D. Decrease in temperature, increase in pressure.  
 E. Constant temperature, increase in pressure.

23.  $2\text{MnO}_4^- + 10\text{Cl}^- + 16\text{H}^+ \rightleftharpoons 2\text{Mn}^{2+} + 5\text{Cl}_2 + 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . which of the substances serves as an oxidizing agent?  
 A.  $\text{Mn}^{2+}$       B.  $\text{Cl}^-$   
 C.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$       D.  $\text{MnO}_4^-$   
 E.  $\text{Cl}_2$

24. In the reaction  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_{(g)} \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_{2(g)} + \frac{1}{2}\text{O}_{2(g)} \text{ H} = -2436000 \text{ kJ}^2$ , which of the following has no effect on the equilibrium position?  
 A. Adding argon to the system  
 B. Lowering the temperature  
 C. Adding hydrogen to the system  
 D. Decreasing the pressure  
 E. Increasing the temperature.

25. which of the following metals will displace iron from a solution of iron(II) tetraoxosulphate(IV)?  
 A. copper      B. mercury  
 C. silver      D. Zinc  
 E. Gold

26. Complete hydrogenation of ethyne yields  
 A. benzene      B. methane  
 C. ethene      D. propane  
 E. Ethane

27. Which of the following is used in the manufacture of bleaching powder?  
 A. sulphur dioxide      B. chlorine  
 C. hydrogen tetraoxosulphate  
 D. hydrogen sulphide  
 E. nitrogen dioxide

28. A man suspected to being drunk is made to pass his breath into acidified potassium dichromate solution. If

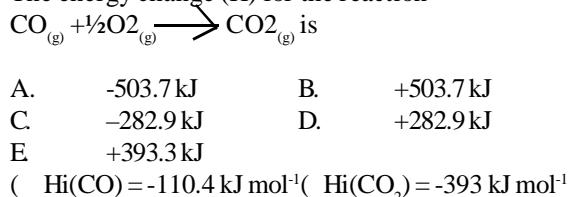
has breath carries a significant level of ethanol, the final colour of the solution is.

A. Pink      B. Purple  
C. Orange    D. Blue-black  
E. Green.

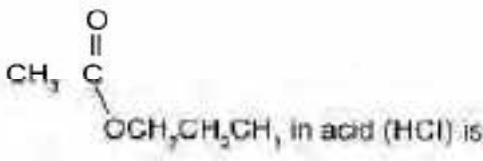
29. When pollen grains are suspended in water and viewed through a microscope, they appear to be in a state of constant but erratic motion. This is due to

A. convection currents  
B. small changes in pressure  
C. small changes in temperature  
D. a chemical reaction between the pollen grains and water  
E. the bombardment of the pollen grains by molecules of water.

30. The energy change (H) for the reaction



31. The product formed on hydrolysis of



A.  $\text{CH}_3\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{OH} + \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$   
B.  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$   
C.  $\text{CH}_3\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{O}-\text{H} + \text{HOCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$   
D.  $\text{CH}_3\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{O}-\text{H} + \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_3$   
E.  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{OH} + \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$

32. The neutralization reaction between  $\text{NaOH}$  solution and nitrogen (1V) oxide ( $\text{NO}_2$ ) produces water and

A.  $\text{NaNO}_2$  and  $\text{NaNO}_3$   
B.  $\text{NaNO}_3$  and  $\text{HNO}_3$   
C.  $\text{NaNO}_2$   
D.  $\text{NaNO}_3$   
E.  $\text{NaNO}_2\text{O}_3$

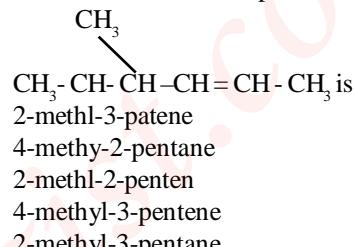
33. The oxidation of  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{O}$  gives

A. 2-butanone      B. 2-butanal  
C. butane      D. butanoic acid  
E. 3-butanal.

34. Tetraoxosulphate (V1) ions are finally tested using

A. acidified silver nitrate  
B. acidified barium chloride  
C. lime – water  
D. dilute hydrochloric acid  
E. acidified lead nitrate

35. The I.U.P.A.C name for the compound



A. 2-methyl-3-patene  
B. 4-methyl-2-pentane  
C. 2-methyl-2-penten  
D. 4-methyl-3-pentene  
E. 2-methyl-3-pentane

36. Mixing of aqueous solution of barium hydroxide and sodium tetraoxocarbonate(1V) yields a white precipitate of

A. barium oxide  
B. sodium tetraoxocarbonate(1V)  
C. sodium, oxide  
D. sodium hydroxide  
E. barium tetraoxocarbonate.

37. An organic compound decolorized acidified  $\text{KMnC}_4$  solution but failed to react with ammoniacal silver nitrate solution. The organic compound is likely to be.

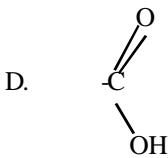
A. a carboxylic acid  
B. an alkane  
C. an alkene  
D. an alkyne  
E. an alkanone

38. Solid sodium hydroxide on exposure to air absorbs a gas and ultimately gives another alkaline substance with the molecular formula.

A.  $\text{NaOH}\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$       B.  $\text{NaOH}\cdot\text{N}_2$   
C.  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$       D.  $\text{NaHCO}_3$   
E.  $\text{NaNO}_3$

39. Which of the following is the functional group of carboxylic acids?

A. -OH  
B. >C=O  
C. >C-OH



E. -C=N

40. Which of the following substances is the most abundant in the universe?  
 A. Carbon      B. Air  
 C. Water      D. Oxygen  
 E. Hydrogen

**Question 41 and 42 are based on the following.**  
 A colourless organic compound X was burnt in excess air to give two colourless and odourless gases, Y and Z, as products. X does not decolorize bromine vapour; Y turns lime milky while Z gives a blue colour with copper (II) tetraoxosulphate (VII).

41. Compound X is  
 A. an alkene  
 B. an alkane  
 C. an alkyne  
 D. tetra chloromethane  
 E. Dichloromethane

42. Y and Z are respectively.  
 A.  $\text{CO}_2$  and  $\text{NH}_3$       B. CO and  $\text{NH}_3$   
 C.  $\text{SO}_2$  and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$       D.  $\text{CO}_2$  and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$   
 E.  $\text{SO}_2$  and  $\text{NH}_3$

43. Which of the following compounds is NOT the correct product formed when the parent metal is heated in air?  
 A. Calcium oxide ( $\text{CaO}$ )  
 B. Sodium oxide ( $\text{Na}_2\text{O}$ )  
 C. Copper (II) oxide ( $\text{CuO}$ )  
 D. Tri-iron tetroxide ( $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$ )  
 E. Aluminium oxide ( $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ )

44. The atomic number of an element whose causion,  $\text{X}^{2+}$ , has the ground state electronic configuration is  $\text{Is}^2\text{S}^2\text{P}^6\text{3s}^2\text{2p}^6$  is  
 A. 16      B. 18  
 C. 20      D. 22  
 E. 24

45. When marble is heated to 1473 K, another whiter solid is obtained which reacts vigorously with water to give an alkaline solution. The solution contains  
 A.  $\text{NaOH}$       B.  $\text{KOH}$   
 C.  $\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2$       D.  $\text{Zn}(\text{OH})_2$   
 E.  $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$

46. Addition of dilute hydrochloric acid to an aqueous solution of a crystalline salt yielded a yellow precipitate and a gas which turned dichromate paper green. The crystalline salt was probably  
 A.  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$       B.  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}$   
 C.  $\text{NaS}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$       D.  $\text{NaCO}_3$   
 E.  $\text{NaHCO}_3$

47. The process involved in the conversion of an oil into margarine is known as  
 A. hydrogenation      B. condensation  
 C. hydrolysis      D. dehydration  
 E. cracking

48. An aqueous solution of an inorganic salt gave white precipitate (i) soluble in excess aqueous  $\text{NaOH}$  (ii) insoluble in excess aqueous  $\text{NH}_3$  (III) with dilute HCl. The caution present in the inorganic salt is  
 A.  $\text{NH}_3^+$       B.  $\text{Ca}^{++}$   
 C.  $\text{N}^{++}$       D.  $\text{Al}^{+++}$   
 E.  $\text{Pb}^{++}$

49. Which of the following roles does sodium chloride play in soap preparation? It  
 A. reacts with glycerol  
 B. purifies the soap  
 C. accelerates the decomposition of the fat and oil  
 D. separates the soap from the glycerol  
 E. converts the fat acid to its sodium salt.

50. The function of sulphur during the vulcanization of rubber is to .  
 A. act as catalyst for the polymerization of rubber molecules  
 B. convert rubber from thermosetting to thermo plastic polymer  
 C. from chains which bind rubber molecules together  
 D. break down rubber polymer molecule  
 E. shorten the chain length of rubber polymer.

## Chemistry 1986

1. The movement of liquid molecules from the surface of the liquid gaseous phase above it is known as  
 A. Brownian movement  
 B. Condensation  
 C. Evaporation  
 D. Liquefaction

2. What mass of a divalent metal M (atomic mass = 40) would react with excess hydrochloric acid to liberate  $22 \text{ cm}^3$  of dry hydrogen gas measured as S.T.P?  
 A. 8.0 g      B. 4.0 g  
 C. 0.8 g      D. 0.4 g  
 [G.M.V =  $22.4 \text{ dm}^3$ ]

3.  $10\text{cm}^3$  of hydrogen fluoride gas reacts with  $5\text{cm}^3$  of dinitrogen difluoride gas ( $\text{N}_2\text{F}_2$ ) to form  $10\text{cm}^3$  of a single gas. Which of the following is the most likely equation to the reaction?  
 A.  $\text{HF} + \text{N}_2\text{F}_2 \rightarrow \text{N}_2\text{HF}_3$   
 B.  $2\text{HF} + \text{N}_2\text{F}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{NHF}_2$   
 C.  $2\text{HF} + \text{N}_2\text{F}_2 \rightarrow \text{N}_2\text{H}_2\text{F}_4$   
 D.  $\text{HF} + 2\text{N}_2\text{F}_2 \rightarrow \text{N}_4\text{HF}_4$

4. The number of atom chlorine present in 5.85 g of NaCl is  
 A.  $6.02 \times 10^{22}$   
 B.  $5.85 \times 10^{23}$   
 C.  $6.02 \times 10^{23}$   
 D.  $5.85 \times 10^{24}$   
 [Na = 23, Cl = 35.5]  
 Avogadro's Number =  $6.02 \times 10^{23}$ ]

5. How much of magnesium is required to react with  $250\text{cm}^3$  of 0.5 M HCl?  
 A. 0.3 g B. 1.5 g  
 C. 2.4 g D. 3.0 g  
 [Mg = 24]

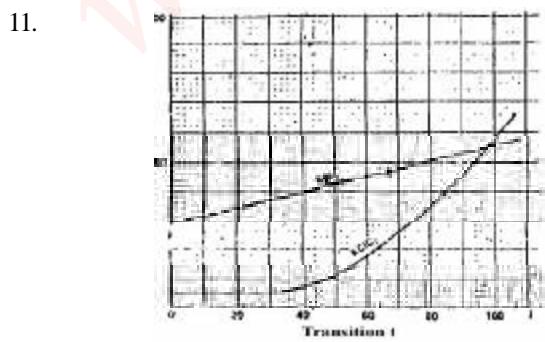
6.  $200\text{cm}^3$  of oxygen diffuse through a porous plug in 50 seconds. How long will  $80\text{ cm}^3$  of methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) take to diffuse through the same porous plug under the same conditions?  
 A. 20 sec B. 20 sec  
 C. 14 sec D. 7 sec  
 [C = 12, O = 16, H = 1]

7. The relationship between the velocity (U) of gas molecules and their relative molecule mass (M) is shown by the equation  
 A.  $\hat{U} = (kM)^{1/2}$   
 B.  $\hat{U} = (kM)^2$   
 C.  $\hat{U} = \frac{k}{M}$   
 D.  $\hat{U} = \left(\frac{k}{M}\right)^{1/2}$

8. An element with atomic number twelve is likely to be  
 A. electrovalent with a valency of 1  
 B. electrovalent with a valency of 2  
 C. covalent with a valency of 2  
 D. covalent with a valency of 4

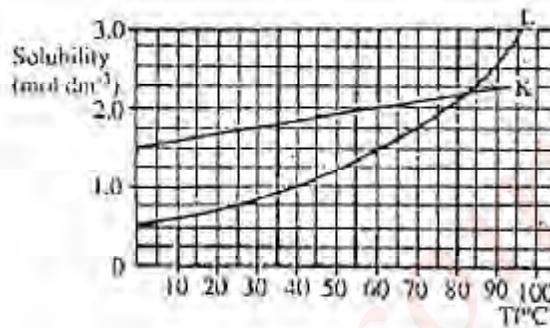
9. Which of the following group of physical properties increases from left to right of the periodic table? 1 Ionization energy 2 Atomic radius 3 Electronegativity 4 Electron affinity  
 A. 1 and 2 B. 1, 2 and 3  
 C. 3 and 4 D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

10. When  $50\text{ cm}^3$  of a saturated solution of sugar (molar mass 342.0 g) at  $40^\circ\text{C}$  was evaporated to dryness, 34.2 g dry of solid was obtained. The solubility of sugar of  $40^\circ\text{C}$  is  
 A. 10.0 moles  $\text{dm}^{-3}$  B. 7.0 moles  $\text{dm}^{-3}$   
 C. 3.5 moles  $\text{dm}^{-3}$  D. 2.0 moles  $\text{dm}^{-3}$



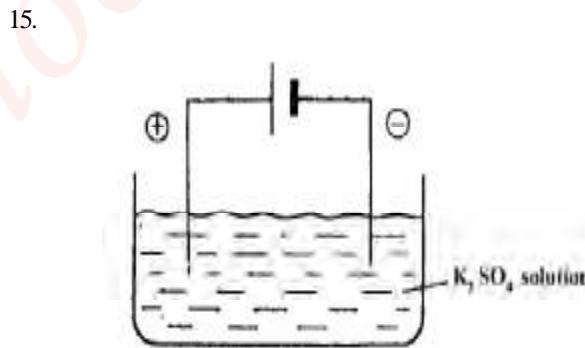
In the solubility curve above, water at  $98^\circ\text{C}$  is saturated with KCl impurity in the crystals formed when the solution is cooled to  $30^\circ\text{C}$ ?

A.  $\text{NaHSO}_4$ , Ph < 5  
 B.  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ , Ph > 8  
 C.  $\text{Na}_2\text{Cl}$ , Ph = 7  
 D.  $\text{NaHCO}_3$ , Ph < 6



13. Which of the following is an acid salt?  
 A.  $\text{NaHSO}_4$  B.  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$   
 C.  $\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{Na}$  D.  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}$

14. Which of the following solution will conduct the least amount of electricity?  
 A. 2.00 M aqueous solution of NaOH  
 B. 0.01 M aqueous solution of NaOH  
 C. 0.01 m aqueous solution of hexaonic acid  
 D. 0.01 M aqueous solution of sugar.



In the electrolysis of aqueous solution of  $\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4$  in the above cell, which species migrate to the anode?

A.  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$  and  $\text{OH}^-$  B.  $\text{K}^+$  and  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$   
 C.  $\text{OH}^-$  and  $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$  D.  $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$  and  $\text{K}^+$

16. How many coulombs of electricity are passed through a solution in which 6.5 amperes are allowed to run for 1.0 hour?  
 A.  $3.90 \times 10^2$  coulombs  
 B.  $5.50 \times 10^3$  coulombs  
 C.  $6.54 \times 10^3$  coulombs  
 D.  $2.34 \times 10^4$  coulombs

17. Which of these represents a redox reaction?  
 A.  $\text{AgNO}_3 + \text{NaCl} \rightarrow \text{AgCl} + \text{NNO}_3$   
 B.  $\text{H}_2\text{s} + \text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \rightarrow \text{PbS} + 2\text{HNO}_3$   
 C.  $\text{CaCO}_3 \rightarrow \text{CaO} + \text{CO}_2$   
 D.  $\text{Zn} + 2\text{HCl} \rightarrow \text{ZnCl}_2 + \text{H}_2$

18. How many electrons are transferred in reducing one atom of Mn in the reaction  
 $\text{MnO}_2 + 4\text{HCl} \rightarrow \text{MnCl}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{Cl}_2$   
 A. 2 B. 3  
 C. 4 D. 5

19.  $20\text{ cm}^3$  of 0.1 molar  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$  solution when neutralized with  $20.05\text{ cm}^3$  of 0.1 molar HCl liberated 102 Joules of heat. Calculate the heat of neutralization of  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$   
 A.  $-51.0\text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$  B.  $+57.3\text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$   
 C.  $+57.0\text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$  D.  $+51.0\text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$

20. What is the consequence of increasing pressure on the equilibrium reaction  $\text{ZnO}_{(s)} + \text{H}_{2(g)} \rightleftharpoons \text{Zn}_{(s)} + \text{H}_2\text{O}_{(l)}$   
 A. The equilibrium is driven to the left  
 B. The equilibrium is driven to the right  
 C. There is no effect  
 D. More  $\text{ZnO}_{(s)}$  is produced

21. The approximate volume of air containing  $10\text{ cm}^3$  of oxygen is  
 A.  $20\text{ cm}^3$  B.  $25\text{ cm}^3$   
 C.  $50\text{ cm}^3$  D.  $100\text{ cm}^3$

22. The reaction  $\text{Mg} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{MgO} + \text{H}_2$  takes place only in the presence of  
 A. excess Mg ribbon  
 B. excess cold water  
 C. very hot water  
 E. steam

23. When steam is passed through red hot carbon, which of the following are produced?  
 A. Hydrogen and oxygen and carbon(1V) oxide  
 B. Hydrogen and carbon (1V) oxide  
 C. Hydrogen and carbon (11) oxixe  
 D. Hydrogen and trioxocarbonate(1V) acid

24. Which of the following contains an efflorescent, a deliquescent and a hydroscopic substance respectively?  
 A.  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , concentrated  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ ,  $\text{CaCl}_2$   
 B.  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , concentrated  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$   
 C.  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{FeCl}_3$  concentrated  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$   
 D. Concentrated  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ ,  $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{MgCl}_2$

25. The tabulated results below were obtained by titrating  $10.0\text{ cm}^3$  of water with soap. The titration was repeated with the same sample of water after boiling.

	Before boiling	After boiling
Final ( $\text{cm}^3$ )	25.0	20.0
Initial ( $\text{cm}^3$ )	10.00	15.0

The ratio of permanent to temporary hardness is  
 A. 1:5 B. 1:4  
 C. 4:1 D. 5:1

26. The exhaust fumes from a garage in a place that uses petrol of high sulphur content are bound to contain  
 A.  $\text{CO}$  and  $\text{SO}_3$   
 B.  $\text{CO}$  and  $\text{SO}_2$   
 C.  $\text{CO}$ ,  $\text{SO}_2$  and  $\text{SO}_3$   
 D.  $\text{CO}$  and  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$

27. Oxygen-demanding wastes are considered to be a water pollutant because they.  
 A. deplete oxygen which is necessary for the survival of aquatic organisms  
 B. increase oxygen which is necessary for the survival of aquatic organisms  
 C. increase other gaseous species which are necessary for survival of aquatic organisms  
 D. deplete other gaseous species which are necessary for the survival of aquatic organisms.

28. Which of the following will react further with oxygen to form a higher oxide?  
 A.  $\text{NO}$  and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$   
 B.  $\text{CO}$  and  $\text{CO}_2$   
 C.  $\text{SO}_2$  and  $\text{NO}$   
 D.  $\text{CO}_2$  and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$

29. In the course of an experiment, two gases X and Y were produced. X turned wet lead ethanoate to black and Y bleached moist litmus paper. What are the elements(s) in each of the gases X and Y respectively?  
 A. H and S; Cl  
 B. H and O; Cl  
 C. H and S; C and O  
 D. H and Cl; S and O

30. Which of the following sulphides is insoluble in dilute HCl?  
 A.  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}$  B.  $\text{ZnS}$   
 C.  $\text{CuS}$  D.  $\text{FeS}$

31. When chlorine is passes into water and subsequently exposed to sunlight, the gas evolved is  
 A.  $\text{HCl}$  B.  $\text{HOCl}$   
 C.  $\text{O}_2$  D.  $\text{Cl}_2\text{O}_2$

32. Which of the following metals does NOT form a stable trioxocarbonate(1V)  
 A. Fe B. Al  
 C. Zn D. Pb

33. Which of the following metals with  $\text{NaOH}$  to give salt and water only. When Z is treated with dilute HCl, a gas is evolved which gives a yellow suspension on passing into concentrated  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ . Substance Z is.  
 A.  $\text{NaHS}$  B.  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3$   
 C.  $\text{NaS}$  D.  $\text{NaHSO}_3$

34. Ammonia gas is normally dried with  
 A. concentrated sulphuric acid  
 B. quicklime  
 C. anhydrous calcium chloride  
 D. magnesium sulphate,

35. What are the values of x, y and z respectively in the equation  $x\text{Cu} + y\text{HNO}_3 \rightarrow x\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O} + z\text{NO}_2$ ?

A. 4;1;2  
B. 3;8;2  
C. 2;8;3  
D. 8;3;2

36. The iron (111) oxide impurity in bauxite can be removed by

A. fractional crystallization in acid solution  
B. dissolution in sodium hydroxide and filtration  
C. extraction with concentrated ammonia and reprecipitation  
D. electrolysis of molten mixture.

38. A white solid suspected to be lead trioxonitate (V), zinc trioxocarbonate(IV) of calcium trioxocarbonate (IV) was heated strongly. Its residue, which was yellow when hot and white when cold, is

A. lead (11) oxide    B. calcium oxide  
C. zinc oxide        D. lead nitrite

39. Which of the following compounds would give lilac flame coloration and a white precipitate with acidified barium chloride solution?

A. KCl                B.  $\text{NaNO}_3$   
C.  $\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4$            D.  $\text{CaSO}_4$

40. How will a metal X, which reacts explosively with air and with dilute acids be best extracted from its ores?

A. Electrolysis of the solution of its salt  
B. Decomposition of its oxide  
C. Displacement from solution by an alkali metal  
D. Electrolysis of fused salt

41. Which of the following is NOT correct for the named organic compound in each case?

A. Butanoic acid solution gives effervescence with  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  solution  
B. Glucose when reacted with  $\text{Na}_2\text{CrO}_4$  at  $0^\circ\text{C}$  will show immediate discharge of colour  
C. When but-2-ene is reacted with dilute solution of  $\text{KMnO}_4$  the purple colour of  $\text{KMnO}_4$  is discharged readily even at room temperature  
D. When butan-2-ol is boiled with Butanoic acid with a drop of concentrated  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  a sweet smelling liquid is produced.

42. Which of the following is used as an 'anti-knock' in automobile engines?

A. Tetramethyl silane  
B. Lead tetra-ethyl  
C. Glycerol  
D. N-heptanes

43. What reaction takes place when palm-oil is added to potash and foams are observed?

A. Neutralization  
B. Saponification  
C. Etherification  
D. Salting-out

44. How many isomers can be formed from organic compounds with the formula  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_8\text{O}$ ?

A. 2                    B. 3  
C. 4                    D. 5

45. Which of the structural formula for pent-2-enoic acid?

46. When ethanol is heated with excess concentrated sulphuric acid, the ethanol is

A. oxidized to ethene  
B. polymerized to polyethene  
C. dehydrated to ethene  
D. dehydrated to ethyne.

47. Which of the following compounds is NOT formed by the action of chlorine on methane?

A.  $\text{CH}_3\text{Cl}$             B.  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{Cl}$   
C.  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$             D.  $\text{CHCl}_3$

48. The general formula of an alkyl halide (where X represent the halide) is

A.  $\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n-2}\text{X}$             B.  $-\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n-1}\text{X}$   
C.  $\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+2}\text{X}$             D.  $\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n}\text{X}$

49. Which of the following are made by the process of polymerization?

A. Nylon and soap    B. Nylon and rubber  
C. Soap and butane D. Margarine and Nylon

50. Starch can be converted to ethyl alcohol by

A. distillation            B. fermentation  
C. isomerization        D. cracking.

# Chemistry 1987

1. A brand of ink containing cobalt (11), copper (11) and iron can best be separated into its various components by.  
 A. fractional crystallization  
 B. fractional distillation  
 C. sublimation  
 D. chromatography.

2. Which of the following substances is a mixture?  
 A. Granulated sugar  
 B. Sea-water  
 C. Sodium chloride  
 D. Iron fillings

3. The number of molecules of carbon (IV) oxide produced when 10.0 g  $\text{CaCO}_3$  is treated with 0.2 dm<sup>3</sup> of 1 M HCl in the equation  $\text{CaCO}_3 + 2\text{HCl} \rightarrow \text{CaCl}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CO}_2$  is  
 A.  $1.00 \times 10^{23}$   
 B.  $6.02 \times 10^{23}$   
 C.  $6.02 \times 10^{22}$   
 D.  $6.02 \times 10^{23}$   
 [Ca = 40, O = 16, C = 12, N<sub>A</sub> =  $6.02 \times 10^{23}$ , H = 1, Cl = 35.5]

4. In the reaction  $\text{CaC}_{2(s)} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}_{(l)} \rightarrow \text{Ca(OH)}_{2(s)} + \text{C}_2\text{H}_{2(g)}$  what is the mass of solid acetylene gas at S.T.P?  
 A. 3.8 g      B. 2.9 g  
 C. 2.0 g      D. 1.0 g  
 [C = 12, Ca = 40, G.M.V = 22400 cm<sup>3</sup>]

5. If the quality of oxygen occupying a 2.76 liter container at a pressure of 0.825 atmosphere and 300 K is reduced by one-half, what is the pressure exerted by the remaining gas?  
 A. 1.650 atm      B. 0.825 atm  
 C. 0.413 atm      D. 0.275 atm

6. Which of the following substances has the lowest vapour density?  
 A. Ethanoic acid      B. Propanol  
 C. Dichlomethane      D. Ethanal  
 [O = 16, Cl = 35.5, H = 1, C = 12]

7. If  $d$  represents the density of a gas and  $K$  is a constant, the rate of gaseous diffusion is related to the equation  
 A.  $r = \frac{k}{\sqrt{d}}$   
 B.  $r = kd$   
 C.  $r = \frac{k}{\sqrt{d}}$   
 D.  $r = k\sqrt{d}$

8. An isotope has an atomic number of 17 and a mass number of 36. Which of the following gives the correct number of neutrons and protons in an atom of the isotope?  
 Neutrons      Protons  
 A. 53      17  
 B. 17      36  
 C. 19      17  
 D. 36      17

9. The atomic numbers of two elements X and Y are 12 and 9 respectively. The bond in the compound formed between the atoms of these two elements is.  
 A. ionic      B. covalent  
 C. neutral      D. co-ordinate.

10. An element Z, contained 90% of  $^{16}_8\text{Z}$  and 10% of  $^{18}_8\text{Z}$ . Its relative atomic mass is  
 A. 16.0      B. 16.2  
 C. 17.0      D. 17.8

11. The greater the difference in electronegativity between bonded atoms, the  
 A. lower the polarity of the bond  
 B. higher the polarity of the bond  
 C. weaker the bond  
 E. higher the possibility of the substance formed being a molecule.

12. A stream of air was successively passed through three tubes X, Y, and Z containing a concentrated aqueous solution of KOH, red hot copper powder and fused calcium chloride respectively. What was the composition of gas emanating from tube Z?  
 A.  $\text{CO}_2$  and the inert gases  
 B.  $\text{N}_2, \text{CO}_2$  and the inert gases  
 C.  $\text{N}_2$  and the inert gases  
 D. Water vapour,  $\text{N}_2$  and the inert gases.

13. In the purification of town water supply, alum is used principally to .  
 A. kill bacteria  
 B. control the pH of water  
 C. improve the taste of the water  
 D. coagulate small particles of mud.

14. Which of the following water samples will have the highest titer value wages titrated for the  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  ions using soap solution?  
 A. Permanently hard water after boiling  
 B. Temporarily hard water after boiling  
 C. Rain water stored in a glass jar for two years  
 D. Permanently hard water passed through permutit

15. Oil spillage in ponds and creeks can be cleaned up by  
 A. burning off the oil layer  
 B. spraying with detergent  
 C. dispersal with compressed air  
 D. spraying with hot water.

16. The solubility of  $\text{Na}_3\text{AsO}_4(\text{H}_2\text{O})_{12}$  is 38.9 g per 100 g  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . What is the percentage of  $\text{Na}_3\text{AsO}_4$  in the saturated solution?  
 A. 87.2%      B. 38.9%  
 C. 19.1%      D. 13.7%  
 [As = 75, Na = 23, O = 12, H = 1]

17. Which is the correct set results for tests conducted respectively on fresh lime and ethanol?

Test	Fresh lime juice	Ethanol
A. Add crystals of $\text{NaHCO}_3$	Gas evolve	No gas evolved
B. Test with methyl orange	Turns colourless	No change
C. Taste	Bitter	Sour
D. Add a piece of sodium	No gas evolved	$\text{H}_2$ evolved

18. In which of the following are the aqueous solutions of each of the substances correctly arranged in order of decreasing acidity?

- A. Ethanoic acid, milk of magnesia, sodium chloride, hydrochloric acid and sodium hydroxide.
- B. Ethanoic acid hydrochloric acid, milk of magnesium sodium chloride and sodium hydroxide.
- C. Hydrochloric acid, ethanoid acid solution chloride, milk of magnesia and sodium hydroxide
- D. Hydrochloric acid sodium hydroxide sodium chloride ethanoic acid and milk of magnesia

19. The basicity of tetraoxophosphate (v) acid is

- A. 7
- B. 5
- C. 4
- D. 3

20. If  $24.83 \text{ cm}^3$  of  $0.15 \text{ M NaOH}$  is titrated to its end point with  $39.45 \text{ cm}^3$  of  $\text{HCl}$ , what is the molarity of the  $\text{HCl}$ ?

- A.  $0.094 \text{ M}$
- B.  $0.150 \text{ M}$
- C.  $0.940 \text{ M}$
- D.  $1.500 \text{ M}$

21. A quantity of electricity liberates  $3.6 \text{ g}$  of silver from its salt. What mass of aluminium will be liberated from its salt by the same quantity of electricity?

- A.  $2.7 \text{ g}$
- B.  $1.2 \text{ g}$
- C.  $0.9 \text{ g}$
- D.  $0.3 \text{ g}$

22. Which of the following statements is CORRECT if 1 Faraday of electricity is passed through  $1 \text{ M CuSO}_4$  solution for 1 minute?

- A. The pH of the solution at the cathode decreases
- B. The pH of the solution at the anode decreases
- C. 1 mole of Cu will be liberated at the cathode
- D. 60 moles of Cu will be liberated at the anode.

23. What mass of magnesium would be obtained by passing a current of 2 amperes for 2 hrs. 30mins through molten magnesium chloride?

- A.  $1.12 \text{ g}$
- B.  $2.00 \text{ g}$
- C.  $2.24 \text{ g}$
- D.  $4.48 \text{ g}$

[1 faraday =  $96500 \text{ coulombs}$ , Mg = 24]

24. In the reaction of  $3\text{CuO} + 2\text{NH}_3 \rightarrow 3\text{Cu} + 3\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{N}_2$  how many electrons are transferred for each mole to copper produced?

- A.  $4.0 \times 10^{-23}$
- B.  $3.0 \times 10^{-23}$
- C.  $1.2 \times 10^{24}$
- D.  $6.0 \times 10^{24}$

25. Z is a solid substance, which liberates carbon (1V) oxide on treatment with concentrated  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ ,  $\text{KNO}_3$ . The solid substance, Z is

- A. sodium hydrogen trioxocarbonate(1V)
- B. ethanoic acid
- C. iron (11) trioxocarbonate (1V)
- D. ethanedioic acid (oxalic acid)

26.  $5 \text{ g}$  of ammonium trioxonitrate (V) on dissolution in water cooled its surrounding water and container by  $1.6 \text{ kJ}$ . What is the heat of solution of  $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3$ ?

- A.  $+51.4 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$
- B.  $+25.6 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$
- C.  $+12.9 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$
- D.  $-6.4 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$

$[\text{N} = 14, \text{O} = 16, \text{H} = 1]$

27. Tetraoxosulphate (1V) acid is prepared using the chemical reaction  $\text{SO}_{3(g)} + \text{H}_2\text{O}_{(l)} \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{SO}_{4(l)}$ . Given the heat of formation for  $\text{SO}_{3(g)}$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_{(l)}$  and  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_{4(l)}$  as  $-395 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ ,  $-286 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$  and  $-811 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$  respectively is

- A.  $-1032 \text{ kJ}$
- B.  $-130 \text{ kJ}$
- C.  $+130 \text{ kJ}$
- D.  $+1032 \text{ kJ}$

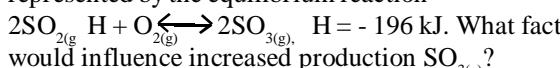
28. The times taken for iodine to be liberated in the reaction between sodium thisosulphate and hydrochloric acid at various temperatures are as follows:

Temp°C	25	35	45
Time (seconds)	72	36	18

These results suggest that.

- A. for a  $10^\circ$  rise in temperature rate of reaction is doubled
- B. for a  $10^\circ$  rise in temperature rate of reaction is halved
- C. time taken for iodine to appear does not depend on temperature
- D. for a  $10^\circ$  rise in temperature, rate of reaction is tripled.

29. The reaction between sulphur (1V) oxide and oxygen is represented by the equilibrium reaction



- A. Addition of a suitable catalyst
- B. Increase in the temperature of the reaction
- C. Decrease in the temperature of  $\text{SO}_{2(g)}$
- D. Decrease in the concentration of  $\text{SO}_{2(g)}$

30. Which of the following equations correctly represents the action of hot concentrated alkaline solution on chlorine?

- A.  $\text{Cl}_{2(g)} + 2\text{OH}_{(g)} \rightarrow \text{OCl}_{(g)} + \text{Cl}_{(g)} + \text{H}_2\text{O}_{(l)}$
- B.  $3\text{Cl}_{2(g)} + 6\text{OH} \rightarrow \text{ClO}_{3(aq)} + 5\text{Cl}^{-} + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}_{(l)}$
- C.  $3\text{Cl}_{2(g)} + 6\text{OH(aq)} \rightarrow \text{ClO}_{3(s)} + 5\text{Cl}^{-} + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}_{(l)}$
- D.  $3\text{Cl}_{2(g)} + 6\text{OH(aq)} \rightarrow 5\text{ClO}_3(aq) + \text{Cl}^{-} + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}_{(l)}$

31. Magnesium ribbon was allowed to burn inside a given gas P leaving a white solid residue Q. Addition of water to Q liberated a gas which produced dense white fumes with a drop of hydrochloric acid. The gas P was

- A. nitrogen
- B. chlorine
- C. oxygen
- D. sulphur (1V) oxide

32. The best treatment for a student who accidentally poured concentrated tetraoxosulphate(VI) acid on his skin in the laboratory is to wash the skin with  
 A. cold water  
 B. sodium trioxocarbon dioxide solution  
 C. Iodine solution  
 D. Sodium triocarbonate (IV) solution.

33. In which of the following pairs of elements is allotropy exhibited by each element?  
 A. Phosphorus and hydrogen  
 B. Oxygen and chlorine  
 C. Sulphur and nitrogen  
 D. Oxygen and sulphur.

34. Which of the following gases can best be used for demonstrating the fountain experiment? (i) Nitrogen (ii) Ammonia (iii) Nitrogen (I)oxide (iv) Hydrogen chloride  
 A. (ii) and (iii)      B. (i) and (iii)  
 C. (ii) and (iv)      D. (ii) only.

35. When calcium hydroxide is heated with ammonium tetraoxosulphate (VI), the gas given off may be collected by  
 A. bubbling it through concentrated  $H_2SO_4$   
 B. Bubbling it through water and then passing it through calcium oxide  
 C. Passing it directly through calcium oxide  
 D. Passing it directly through calcium chloride.

36. Which of the following elements will form oxide which will dissolve both dilute  $HNO_3$  and  $NaOH$  solution to form salts?  
 A. Cl      B. Mg  
 C. Ag      D. Mn

37. Stainless steel is an alloy of  
 A. iron, carbon and silver  
 B. iron and carbon and lead  
 C. iron, carbon and chromium  
 D. iron and carbon only.

38. Alloys are best prepared by.  
 A. high temperature arc welding of the metals  
 B. electrolysis using the major metallic component as cathode  
 C. reducing a mixture of the oxides of the elements  
 D. cooling a molten, mixture of the necessary elements.

39. Corrosion is exhibited by.  
 A. iron only  
 B. electropositive metals  
 C. metals below hydrogen in the electrochemical series  
 D. all metals

40. Inspite of the electronic configuration,  $1s^2 2s^2 p^2$ , carbon is tetravalent because  
 A. the electrons in both 2s and 2p orbital have equal energy  
 B. the electrons in both 2s and 2p orbital are equivalent  
 C. both the 2s and 2p orbital hybridize  
 D. the six orbital hybridize to four.

41. Which of the following compounds will give a precipitate with an aqueous ammoniacal solution of copper (I) chloride?  
 A.  $CH_3CH=CHCH_3$   
 B.  $CH_3C—CCH_3$   
 C.  $CH=C—CH_2CH_3$   
 D.  $CH_2=CH-CH=CH_2$

42. The efficiency of petrol as a fuel in high compression internal combustion engines improves with an increase in the amount of  
 A. Branched chain alkanes    B. Straight chain alkanes    C. Cycloalkanes    D. Halogenated hydrocarbons

43. A palm wine seller stoppered a bottle of his palm wine in his stall and after a few hours the bottle represents the reaction that occurred?  
 A.  $C_6H_{12}O \xrightarrow{\text{enzymes}} 2 C_2H_5OH + 2CO_{2(g)}$   
 B.  $C_2H_5OH \rightarrow CH_2=CH_2(G) + H_2O$   
 C.  $C_2H_5OH + \text{dil } H_2SO_4 \rightarrow C_2H_5OSO_2OH$   
 D.  $2C_6H_{12}O_6 \rightarrow C_{12}H_{12}O_{13} + H_2O$

44. Ethanol reacts with aqueous sodium mono-oxoate(1) to give a bright yellow solid with a characteristic smell. The products is  
 A. trichloromethane  
 B. trifluoromethane  
 C. iodoethane  
 D. ethanal

45. The most volatile fraction obtained from fractional distillation of crude petroleum contains  
 A. butane propane and kerosene  
 B. butane propane and petrol  
 C. ethane, methane and benzene  
 D. ethane methane and propane

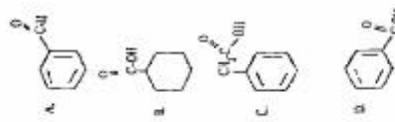
46. Local black soap is made by boiling palm with liquid extract of ash. The function of the ash is to provide the  
 A. acid    B. ester of alkanoic acid  
 C. alkali    D. alkanol

47. Synthetic rubber is made by polymerization of  
 A. 2 methyl buta-1,3-diene  
 B. 2 methyl buta-1, 2 - diene  
 C. 2 methyl buta – 1-ene  
 D. 2 methyl buta –2-ene

48. Complete oxidation of propan – 1 – 0 gives  
 A. propanal  
 B. propan-2-L  
 C. propan-1-one  
 D. propanoic acid

49. When water drops are added to calcium carbide in a container and the gas produced is passed called and  
 A. oxyethylene flame  
 B. oxyhydrocarbon flame  
 C. oxyacetylene flame  
 D. oxymethane flame.

50. The structure of benzoic acid is.



# Chemistry 1988



1. In the experiment above, ammonium chloride crystals deposit on the walls of the tube is as a result of

- Evaporation
- Recrystallization
- Sublimation
- Fractional precipitation.

2. The formula of the compound formed in a reaction between a trivalent metal M and a tetravalent non-metal X is.

- $MX$
- $M_3X_4$
- $M_4X_3$
- $M_3X_2$

3. 2.25 g of sample of an oxide of a copper. 2.50 g of another oxide of Copper on reduction also gave 2.0 g of copper. These results are in accordance with the law of

- constant composition
- conservation of matter
- multiple proportions
- definite proportions.

4. One mole of propane is mixed with five moles of oxygen. The mixture is ignited and the propane burns completely. What is the volume of the products at s.t.p?

- $112.0 \text{ dm}^3$
- $67.2 \text{ dm}^3$
- $56.0 \text{ dm}^3$
- $44.8 \text{ dm}^3$

$[\text{G.M.V} = 22.4 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1}]$

5. 0.9  $\text{dm}^3$  of a gas at s.t.p was subjected by means of a movable piston to two times the original pressure with the temperature being now kept at 364 K. What is the volume of the gas in  $\text{dm}^3$  at this pressure?

- 2.0
- 4.5
- 6.0
- 8.3

6.

Which of the gas laws does the above graph illustrate?

- Boyle
- Charles
- Graham
- Gay-lussac

7. An increase in temperature causes an increase in the pressure in the

- average velocity of the molecules
- number of collisions between the molecules
- density of the molecules
- free mean path between each molecules and other.

8. The forces holding naphthalene crystal together can be overcome when naphthalene is heated to a temperature of 354 K resulting in the crystals melting. These forces are known as.

- coulombic
- ionic
- covalent
- van der waals

9. A metallic ion  $X^{2+}$  with an inert gas structure contain 18 electrons. How many protons are there in this ion?

- 20
- 18
- 16
- 2

10. Which of the following physically properties decreases across the periodic table.

- Ionization potential
- Electron affinity
- Electronegativity
- Atomic radius

11. What are the possible oxidation numbers for an element if its atomic is 17?

- 1 and 7
- 1 and 6
- 3 and 5
- 2 and 6

12. The energy change accompanying the addition of an electron to a gaseous atom is called

- first ionization energy
- second ionization energy
- electron affinity
- electronegativity

13. The molar ratio of oxygen to nitrogen in dissolved air is 2:1 whereas the ratio is 4:1 in atmospheric air because

- nitrogen is less soluble than oxygen
- oxygen is heavier than nitrogen
- nitrogen has a higher partial than pressure in air
- gases are hydrated in water.

14. An eruption polluted an environment with a gas suspected to  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$ , a poisonous gas. A rescue team should spray the environment with

- water
- moist  $\text{SO}_2$
- acidified  $\text{KmnO}_4$  and water
- water, acidified  $\text{KmnO}_4$  and oxygen.

Which of the gas laws does the above graph illustrate?

15. 1.34 g of hydrated sodium tetraoxosulphate (V1) was heated to give an anhydrous salt weighing 0.71g. The formula of the hydrated salt.

A.  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$   
 B.  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$   
 C.  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$   
 D.  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ .

[Na = 23, S = 32, O = 16, H = 1].

16. The ion that may be assumed to have negligible concentration in a sample of water that lathers readily with soap is

A.  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$   
 B.  $\text{K}^+$   
 C.  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$   
 D.  $\text{HCO}_3^-$

17. A substance S is isomorphous with another substance R. When a tiny crystal of R,

A. S dissolves in the solution  
 B. Crystals of R are precipitated  
 C. There is no observable change  
 D. R and S react to generate heat.

18. Which of the following dilute solutions has the lowest pH value?

A. Calcium trioxocarbonate(IV)  
 B. Sodium trioxocarbonate(IV)  
 C. hydrochloric acid  
 E. ethanoic acid

19. Which of the following in aqueous solution neutralizes litmus?

A.  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$   
 B.  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$   
 C.  $\text{FeCl}_3$   
 D. NaCl.

20. What volume of a 0.1 M  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$  will be required to neutralize 45.0 cm<sup>3</sup> of a 0.2 M NaOH?

A. 10.0 cm<sup>3</sup>  
 B. 20.0 cm<sup>3</sup>  
 C. 27.0 cm<sup>3</sup>  
 D. 30.0 cm<sup>3</sup>

21. Which of the following substances is a basic salt?

A.  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$   
 B.  $\text{Mg}(\text{OH})\text{Cl}$   
 C.  $\text{NaCHO}_3$   
 D.  $\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot 24\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .

22. Which of the following acts both as reducing and an oxidizing agent?

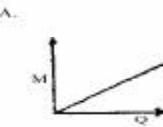
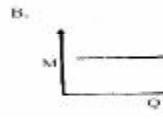
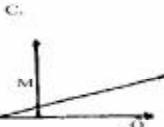
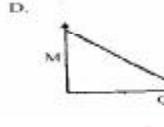
A.  $\text{H}_2$   
 B.  $\text{SO}_2$   
 C.  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$   
 D. C

23. Which of the following reactions takes place in the cathode compartment during the electrolysis of copper (II) chloride solution?

A.  $\text{Cu}^{2+}_{(\text{aq})} + 2\text{e} \rightarrow \text{Cu}(\text{s})$   
 B.  $2\text{Cl}^- - 2\text{e} \rightarrow \text{Cl}_2$   
 C.  $\text{Cu}(\text{s}) - 2\text{e} \rightarrow \text{Cu}^{2+}_{(\text{aq})}$   
 D.  $\text{Cu}^{2+}_{(\text{aq})} + 2\text{Cl}^- \rightarrow \text{CuCl}_{2(\text{aq})}$

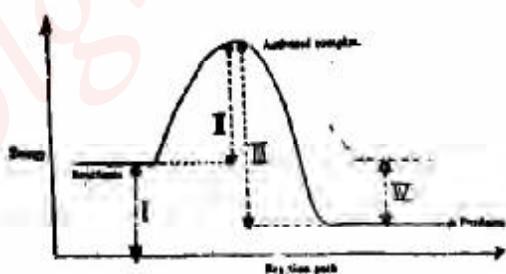
24. The mass of a substance, M liberated at an electrode during electrolysis is proportional to the quantity of

electricity, G passing through the electrolyte. This is represented graphically by.

A.   
 B.   
 C.   
 D. 

25. A mixture of starch solution and potassium iodide was placed in a test tube. On adding dilute tetraoxosulphate (V1) acid and then  $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$  solutions, a blue-black colour was produced. In this reaction, the

A. iodine ion is oxidized  
 B. tetraoxosulphate(VI) acid acts as an oxidizing agent  
 C. starch has been oxidized  
 D.  $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$  is oxidized.

26. 

Which of the following statements is TRUE?

A. The dissolution of  $\text{NaOH}_{(\text{s})}$  in water is endothermic  
 B. The heat of solution of  $\text{NaOH}_{(\text{s})}$  is positive  
 C. The  $\text{NaOH}_{(\text{s})}$  gains heat from the surroundings.  
 D. The heat of solution of  $\text{NaOH}_{(\text{s})}$  is negative.

28. Which of the following will produce the greatest increase in the rate of the chemical reaction represented by the equation

$\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3_{(\text{aq})} + 2\text{HCl}_{(\text{aq})} \rightarrow 2\text{NaCl}_{(\text{aq})} + \text{H}_2\text{O}_{(\text{l})} + \text{SO}_{2(\text{g})} + \text{S}_{(\text{s})}$ ?

A. decrease in temperature and an increase in the concentration of the reactants  
 B. An increase in the temperature and a decrease in the concentration of the reactants  
 C. An increase in the temperature and an increase in the concentrations of the reactants  
 D. A decrease in the temperature and a decrease in the concentration of the reactants.

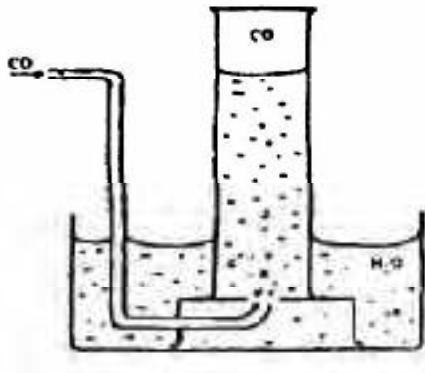
29. Which property of reversible reaction is affected by a catalyst?

A. heat content(enthalpy)  
 B. energy of activation  
 C. free energy change  
 D. equilibrium position.

30. Which of the following is used in fire extinguishers?  
 A. Carbon (11) oxide  
 B. Carbon (1V) oxide  
 C. Sulphur (1V) oxide  
 D. Ammonia

31. When  $H_2S$  gas is passed into a solution of iron (111) chloride, the colour changes from yellow to green. This is because.  
 A.  $H_2S$  is reduced to S  
 B.  $Fe^{3+}$  ions are oxidized by  $H_2S$   
 C.  $H_2S$  ions are oxidized by  $Fe^{3+}$   
 D.  $Fe^{3+}$  ions are reduced to  $Fe^{3+}$  ions

32.



Carbon (11) oxide may be collected as shown above because it  
 A. is heavier than air  
 B. is less dense than air  
 C. is insoluble in water  
 D. burns in oxygen to form carbon(1V)oxide.

33. In the reaction  $C_5H_{10}O_{5(s)} \rightarrow 6C_{(s)} + 5H_2O$  concentrated  $H_2SO_4$  is acting as  
 A. a reducing agent  
 B. an oxidizing agent  
 C. a dehydrating agent  
 D. a catalyst

34. Suitable reagents for the laboratory preparation of nitrogen are  
 A. sodium trixonate (III) and ammonium chloride  
 B. sodium trixonate(V) and ammonium chloride  
 C. sodium chloride and ammonium trixonate (V)  
 D. sodium chloride and ammonium trixonate(III)

35. The thermal decomposition of copper (II) trixonate (V) yields copper (II) oxide, oxygen and  
 A. nitrogen (II) oxide  
 B. nitrogen(II) oxide  
 C. nitrogen (IV) oxide  
 D. nitrogen

36. Chlorine is produced commercially by  
 A. electrolysis of dilute hydrochloric acid  
 B. electrolysis of brine  
 C. neutralization of hydrogen chlorine  
 D. heating potassium trioxochlorate(V)

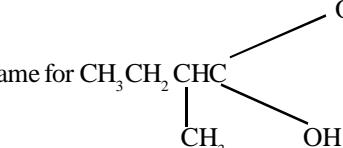
37. Which of the following is used in the manufacture of glass?  
 A. Sodium chlorine  
 B. Sodium trioxocarbonate (IV)  
 C. Sodium tetroxosulphate (VI)  
 D. Sodium trixonate (V)

38. Aluminium is extracted commercially from its ore by  
 A. heating aluminium oxide with coke in a furnace  
 B. the electrolysis of fused aluminium oxide in cryolite  
 C. treating cryolite with sodium hydroxide solution under pressure  
 D. heating sodium aluminium silicate to a high temperature.

39. Given the reactions  
 (i)  $Fe_{(s)} + (NO_3)_{2(aq)} \rightarrow Fe(NO_3)_{2(aq)} + X_{(s)}$   
 (ii)  $H_2_{(g)} + XO_{(s)} \rightarrow X_{(s)} + H_2O_{(g)}$ , X is likely to be.  
 A. copper B. zinc  
 C. calcium D. lead.

40. Crude copper can be purified by the electrolysis of  $CuSO_4_{(aq)}$  if  
 A. platinum electrodes are used  
 B. the crude copper is made the anode of the cell  
 C. the crude copper is made the cathode of the cell  
 D. crude copper electrodes are used.

41. The IUPAC name for  $CH_3CH_2CH(CO_2H)CH_3$



A. 2 – methylbutanoic acid  
 B. 2 – methyl - - hydroxyketone  
 C. 2 – methyl - - hydroxyl baldheaded  
 D. 2 – methylpentanoic acid

43. Alkanoates are formed by the reaction of alkanoic acids with  
 A. alkyl halides B. alkanols  
 C. ethers D. sodium

44. The acidic hydrogen in the compound  

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ & H & -C & =C & -CH & =CH & -CH_3 \end{array}$$
 is the hydrogen attached to carbon number  
 A. 5 B. 4  
 C. 3 D. 2

45. The four classes of hydrocarbons are  
 A. ethane, ethene ethyne and benzene  
 B. alkanes, alkenes, alkynes and aromatics  
 C. alkanes, alkenes, alkynes and benzene  
 D. methane, ethane, propane and butane

46. Alkanes  $\xrightarrow[smaller]{400-700^{\circ}C, \text{catalyst}}$  alkanes + hydrogen. The above reaction is known as  
 A. Photolysis B. Cracking  
 C. Isomerization D. Reforming.

47. In the reaction  $2(C_6H_{10}O_5)_n + nH_2O \xrightarrow{\text{diastase}} nC_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$  diastase is functioning as

- a dehydrating agent
- a reducing agent
- an oxidizing agent
- a catalyst.

48. 48. which of the following compounds has the highest boiling point?

- $CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2OH$
- $CH_3CH_2CH_2CHO$
- $CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_3$
- $CH_3CH_2OCH_2CH_3$

49. Detergents have the general formula

- $R(CH_2)_3NOH$
- $RSO_3Na^+$
- $RCO_2Na^+$
- $RCO_2H$

50. What process would coal undergo to give coal gas, coal tar, ammoniac liquor and coke?

- steam distillation
- Destructive distillation
- Liquefaction,
- Hydrolysis.

## Chemistry 1989

1. Which of the following would support the conclusion that a solid sample is mixture?

- The solid can be ground to a fine powder
- The density of the solid is  $2.25 \text{ g dm}^{-3}$
- The solid has a melting range of  $300^\circ\text{C}$  to  $375^\circ\text{C}$ .
- The solid of the moisture from the atmosphere.

2. The molar of carbon to hydrogen of volatile liquid compound is 1:2. 0.12 g of the liquid evaporation at s.t.p gave 32 cm<sup>3</sup> of vapour. The molecular formula of the liquids is

- $C_3H_6$
- $C_4H_8$
- $C_5H_{10}$
- $C_6H_{12}$

[GM.V = 22.4 DM3, C=12, H=1]

3.

It can be deduced from the vapour pressure curves above that.

- liquid has the highest boiling point
- liquid has the highest boiling point
- liquid III has the highest boiling point
- liquid III has the lowest boiling point.

4. 20.00 cm<sup>3</sup> of a solution containing 0.53 g of anhydrous  $Na_2CO_3$  in 100 cm<sup>3</sup> requires 25.00 cm<sup>3</sup> of  $H_2SO_4$  for complete neutralization. The concentration of the acid solution in moles per dm<sup>3</sup> is

- 0.02
- 0.04
- 0.06
- 0.08

[H=1, C=12, O=16, Na=23, S=32]

5. The minimum volume of oxygen required for the complete combustion of mixture of 10cm<sup>3</sup> of CO and 15 cm<sup>3</sup> of  $H_2$  is

- 25.0 cm<sup>3</sup>
- 12.5 cm<sup>3</sup>
- 10.0 cm<sup>3</sup>
- 5.0 cm<sup>3</sup>

6. What is the partial pressure of hydrogen gas collected over water at standard atmospheric pressure and  $250^\circ\text{C}$  if the saturation vapour pressure of water is 23 mm Hg at that temperature?

- 737 mm Hg
- 763 mm Hg
- 777 mm Hg
- 737 mm Hg

7. The atomic radius Li, Na and K are 1.33 Å and 1.96 Å respectively. Which of the following explain this gradation in atomic radius?

- Electropositivity decreases from Li to Na to K
- Electronegativity decreases from Li to Na to K
- The number of electron shells increase from Li to Ma to K
- The elements are in the same period.

8.

Which of the curves in the above graph illustrates the behaviors of an ideal gas?

- W
- X
- Y
- Z

9. Elements X and Y have electronic configurations  $1s^22s^22p^4$  and  $1s^22s^22p^63s^23p^1$  respectively. When they combine, the formula of the compound formed is

A. XY      B. YX  
C.  $X_2Y_3$       D.  $Y_2X_3$

10. The atomic number of cesium is 55 and its atomic mass is 133. The nucleus of cesium atom therefore contains

A. 78 protons and 55 electrons  
B. 55 protons and 78 neutrons  
C. 55 neutrons and 78 electrons  
D. 78 neutrons and 55 neutrons

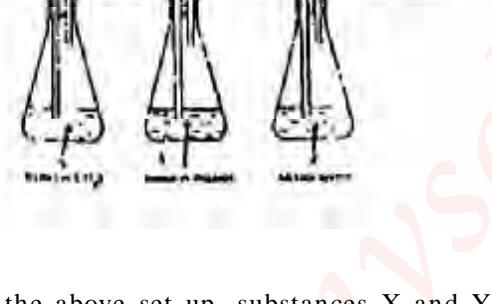
11. Four elements P, Q, R and S have atomic numbers of 4, 10, 12, and 14 respectively. Which of these elements is a noble gas?

A. P      B. Q  
C. R      D. S

12. How many valence electrons are contained in the element represented by  $^{31}_{15}P$ ?

A. 3      B. 5  
C. 15      D. 31

13.



In the above set up, substances X and Y are respectively.

A. Lime water and copper (II) tetraoxosulphate (VI)  
B. Potassium trioxocarbonate(IV) and alkaline pyrogallol  
C. Potassium hydroxide and alkaline pyrogallol  
D. Potassium trioxocarbonate (IV) and concentrate tetraoxosulphate (VI) acid

14. The gaseous pollutant sulphur (IV) oxide is most likely to be detected in fairly reasonable quantities in the area around a plant for the

A. extraction of aluminium from bauxite  
B. production of margarine  
C. smelting of copper  
D. production of chlorine from brine

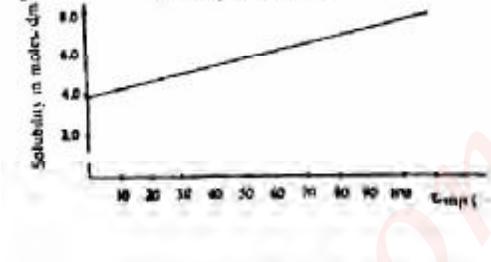
15. Calcium hydroxide is added in the treatment of town water supply to

A. kill bacteria in the water  
B. facilitate coagulation of organic particles  
C. facilitate sedimentation  
D. improve the taste of the water.

16. A hydrated salt of formula  $MSO_4 \cdot XH_2O$  contains 45.3% by mass of the water of crystallization. Calculate the value of X.

A. 3      B. 5  
C. 7      D. 10  
[M = 56, S = 32, O = 16, H = 1]

17.



If the graph above 1 dm<sup>3</sup> of a saturated solution of HCl is cooled from 80°C, the mass of crystals deposited will be.

A. 7.45 g      B. 14.90 g  
C. 74.50 g      D. 149.00 g  
[K = 39, Cl = 35.5]

18. Using 50cm<sup>3</sup> of 1 M potassium hydroxide and 100cm<sup>3</sup> of 1M tetraoxosulphate(VI) acid, calculate the respective volumes in cm<sup>3</sup> of base and acid 100 cm<sup>3</sup> of base and acid that would be required to produce the maximum amount of potassium tetraoxosulphate(VI)

A. 50,50      B. 25,50  
C. 50,25      D. 25,25  
[K = 39, S = 32, O = 16, H = 1]

19. A solution of calcium bromide contains 20 g dm<sup>-3</sup>. What is the molarity of the solution with respect to calcium bromide and bromide ions?

A. 0.1,0.1      B. 0.1,0.2  
C. 0.1,0.05      D. 0.05,0.1  
[Ca = 40, Br = 80]

20. The substance of ZnO dissolves in sodium hydroxide solution and mineral acid solution to give soluble products in each case. ZnO is therefore referred to as.

A. an allotropic acid  
B. an atmospheric oxide  
C. a peroxide  
D. a dioxide.

21. An acid and its conjugate base

A. can neutralize each other to form a salt  
B. differ only by a proton  
C. differ only by the opposite charges they carry  
D. are always neutral substances

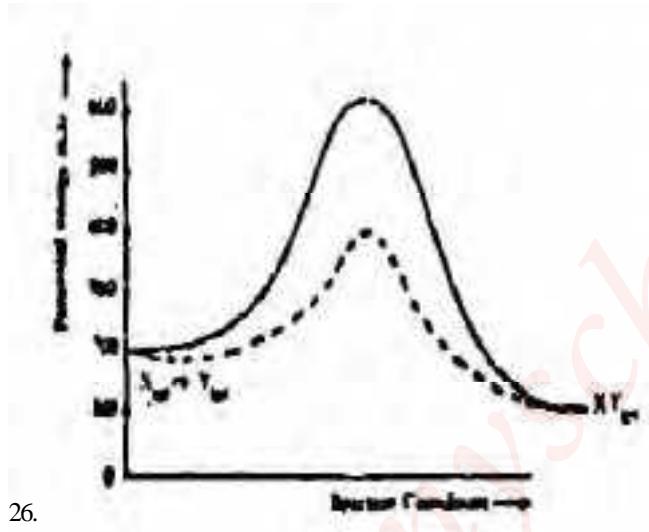
22. The same current is passed for the same time through solutions of  $AgNO_3$  and  $CuSO_4$  connected in series. How much silver will be deposited if 1.0 g of copper is produced?

A. 1.7 g      B. 3.4 g  
C. 6.8 g      D. 13.6 g  
[Cu = 63.5, S = 32, O = 16, Ag = 108, N = 14]

23. What is discharged at the cathode during the electrolysis of copper (II) tetraoxosulphate (VI) solution?  
 A.  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$  only      B.  $\text{H}^+$  only  
 C.  $\text{Cu}_{2+}$  and  $\text{H}^+$       D.  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$  and  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$

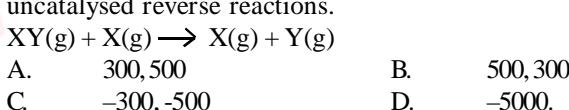
24. An element, Z forms an anion whose formula is  $[\text{Z}(\text{CN})_6]^y$ . If has an oxidation number of +2, what is the value of y?  
 A. -2      B. -3  
 C. -4      D. -5

25. Which of the reaction is NOT an example of a redox reaction?  
 I  $\text{Fe} + 2\text{Ag}^+ \rightarrow \text{Fe}^{2+} + 2\text{Ag}^+$   
 II  $2\text{H}_2\text{S} + \text{SO}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 3\text{S}$   
 III  $\text{N}_2 + \text{O}_2 \rightleftharpoons 2\text{NO}$   
 IV  $\text{CaCO}_3 \rightleftharpoons \text{CaO} + \text{CO}_2$   
 A. I, II, III      B. II and III  
 C. III and IV      D. IV only.



26.

The above diagram gives the potential energy profile of the catalyzed uncatalysed reactions of  $\text{X(g)} + \text{Y(g)} \rightarrow \text{XY(g)}$ . Deduce the respective activation energies in kJ of the catalyzed and uncatalysed reverse reactions.



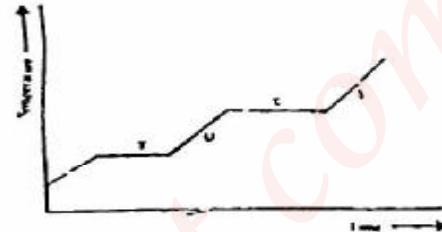
27. The combustion of ethene,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4$ , is given by the equation  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4 \rightarrow 2\text{CO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ;  $H = -1428$  kJ. If the molar heats of formation of water and carbon (I) oxide are  $-286$  kJ

and  $-396$  kJ respectively. Calculate the molar heat of formation of ethane in kJ.

A. -2792      B. +2792  
 C. -64      D. +64

$\text{CO(g)} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{CO}_2\text{(g)} + \text{H}_2\text{(g)}$   $H = -41000$  J. Which of the following factors favour the formation of hydrogen in the above reaction?  
 I high pressure    II low pressure  
 III high temperature    IV use of excess steam  
 A. I, III, and IV      B. III only  
 C. II, III and I      D. Iv only.

28.



29.

The above graph shows a typical heating curve from the solid phase through the liquid phase to the gaseous phase of a substance. What part of the curve shows solid and liquid in equilibrium?

A. T      B. U  
 C. X      D. Y

30.

Which of the following represents the balanced equation for the reaction of copper with concentrated trioxonitrate (V) acid?

A.  $2\text{NHO}_3 \rightarrow \text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_{2(\text{aq})} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$   
 B.  $\text{Cu}_{(\text{s})} + 4\text{HNO}_3 \rightarrow \text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_{2(\text{aq})} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}_{(\text{l})} + 2\text{NO}_{2(\text{g})}$   
 C.  $3\text{Cu}_{(\text{s})} + 8\text{HNO}_3 \rightarrow 3\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_{2(\text{aq})} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}_{(\text{l})} + 2\text{NO}_{(\text{g})}$   
 D.  $3\text{Cu}_{(\text{s})} + 4\text{HNO}_3 \rightarrow 3\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_{2(\text{aq})} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}_{(\text{l})} + 2\text{NO}_{(\text{g})}$

31.

The catalyst used in the contact process for the manufacture of tetraoxosulphate(VI) acid is  
 A. Manganese (IV) oxide

B. Manganese (II) tetraoxosulphate (IV)  
 C. Vanadium (V) oxide  
 D. Iron metal

32.

Some products of destructive distillation of coal are

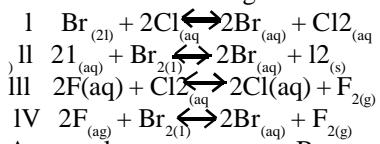
A. carbon (IV) oxide and ethanoic acid  
 B. trioxocarbonate (IV) acid and methanoic acid  
 C. producer gas and water gas  
 D. coke and ammonia liquor

33.

Gunpowder is made from charcoal, sulphur and potassium trioxonitrate (V). The salt in the mixture performs the function of

A. an oxidant      B. a reductant  
 C. a solvent      D. a catalyst

34. Which of the following reaction is (are) feasible?



A I B II  
C I and III D III and IV

35. Bleaching powder,  $\text{CaOCl}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ , deteriorates on exposure to air because

A. it loses its water of crystallization  
B. atmospheric nitrogen displaces chlorine from it  
C. carbon (IV) oxide of the atmosphere displaces chlorine from it  
D. bleaching agents should be stored in solution

36. The product of the thermal decomposition of ammonium trioxonitrate (V) are.

A.  $\text{NO}_2$  and oxygen  
B.  $\text{NH}_3$  and oxygen  
C. nitrogen and water  
D.  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$  and water.

37. The scale of a chemical balance is made of iron plate and coated with copper electrolytically because.

A. iron is less susceptible to corrosion than copper  
B. copper is less susceptible corrosion as ion  
C. copper is less susceptible to corrosion than ion  
D. copper and ion are equally susceptible to corrosion.

38. A metal is extracted for, its ore by the electrolysis of its molten chlorine and it displace lead from lead (II) trioxonitrate(V) solution. The metal is

A. copper B. aluminium  
C. zinc D. sodium

39. Mortar is NOT used for under-water construction because.

A. It hardens by loss of water  
B. Its hardening does not depend upon evaporation  
D. It requires concrete to harden  
E. It will be washed away by the flow of water.

40. Which of the following is NOT involved in the extraction of metals from their ores?

A. reduction with carbon  
B. reduction with other metals  
C. reduction by electrolysis  
D. oxidation with oxidizing agent.

41. Which of the following compounds is an isomer of the compound.

A.  $\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3$  B.  $\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3$   
 $\text{CH}_3$   $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$

C.  $\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}-\text{CH}_3$  D.  $\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3$   
 $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$   $\text{CH}_3$

42. When excess chlorine is mixed with ethene at room temperature, the product is

A. 1,2-dichloroethane  
B. 1,2-dichloroethene  
C. 1,1-dichloroethane  
D. 1,1-dichloroethene.

43. Vulcanization of rubber is a process by which

A. Isoprene units are joined to produce rubber  
B. Rubber latex is coagulated  
C. Sulphur is chemically combined in the rubber  
D. Water is removed from the rubber.

44. The reaction between ethanoic acid and sodium hydroxide is an example of

A. esterification B. neutralization  
C. hydrosylation D. hydrolysis

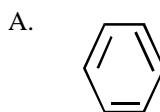
45. The bond which joins two ethanoic acid molecules in the liquid state is

A. a covalent bond  
B. an ionic bond  
C. a dative covalent bond  
D. a hydrogen bond

46. The alkaline hydrolysis of fats and oils produces soap and

A. propane 1,1,3-triol  
B. propane-1,3,3-triol  
C. propane-1,2,2-triol  
D. propane-1,2,3-triol

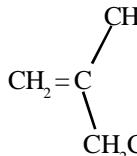
47. which of the following is NOT a monomer?



B.  $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}_2$   
D.  $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCl}$



48. What is the IUPAC name for the compound

  
A. 1-chloro-2-methylprop-2,3-ene  
B. 1-chloro-2-methylprop-2-ene  
C. 3-chloro-2-methylprop-1-ene  
D. 3-chloro-2-methylprop-1,2-ene

49. The gas responsible for most of the fatal explosion in coal mines is

A. butane B. ethene  
C. ethane D. methane

50. Three liquids X, Y and Z containing only hydrogen and carbon were burnt on a spoon, X and Y burnt with sooty flames while Z did not. Y is able to discharge the colour of bromine water whereas X and Z cannot. Which of the liquids would be aromatic in nature?

A. X and Z      B. Y  
C. X              D. Z

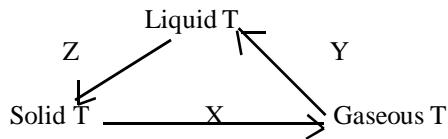
## Chemistry 1990

[G.M.V at s.t.p = 22.40 dm<sup>3</sup>]

1. Which of the following is a physical change?

A. The bubbling of chlorine into water  
B. The bubbling of chlorine into jar containing hydrogen  
C. The dissolution of sodium chlorine in water  
D. The passing of steam over heated iron.

2. Changes in the physical states of chemical substances T are shown in the scheme below.



The letters X, Y and Z respectively represent

A. sublimation, condensation and freezing  
B. sublimation, vaporization and solidification  
C. freezing, condensation and sublimation  
D. evaporation, liquefaction and sublimation.

3. In the reaction:  $\text{SnO}_2 + 2\text{C} \rightarrow \text{Sn} + 2\text{CO}$  the mass of coke containing 80% carbon required to reduce 0.032 kg of pure tin oxide is

A. 0.40 kg      B. 0.20 kg  
C. 0.06 kg      D. 0.40 g  
[Sn = 119, O = 16, C = 12]

4. The Avogadro's number of 24 of magnesium is same as that of

A. 1 g of hydrogen molecules  
B. 16 g of oxygen molecules  
C. 32 g of oxygen molecules  
D. 35.5 g of chlorine molecules.

5. If a gas occupies a container of volume 146 cm<sup>3</sup> at 18°C and 0.971 atm, its volume on cm<sup>3</sup> at s.t.p is

A. 133      B. 146  
C. 266      D. 292

6. The volume occupied by 1.58 g of gas s.t.p is 500 cm<sup>3</sup>. What is the relative molecule mass of the gas?

A. 28      B. 32  
C. 344      D. 71

7.

Equal volumes of CO, SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>S, were released into a room at the same point and time. Which of the following gives the order of the room?

A. CO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, NO, H<sub>2</sub>S,  
B. SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>S, CO  
C. CO, H<sub>2</sub>S, SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>  
D. CO, H<sub>2</sub>S, NO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>  
[S = 32, C = 12, O = 16, N = 14, H = 1]

8.

A basic postulate of the kinetic theory of gases is that the molecules of a gas move in straight lines between collisions. This implies that.

A. collisions are perfectly elastic  
B. forces of repulsion exist  
C. forces of repulsion and attraction are in equilibrium  
D. collisions are inelastic.

9.

	P	Q	R	S
Proton	13	16	17	19
Electron	13	16	17	19
Neutron	14	16	35	20

Which of the four atoms P, Q, R and S in the above data can be described by the following properties: relative atomic mass is greater than 30 but less than 40; it has an odd atomic number and forms a unipositive ion in solution?

A. P      B. Q  
C. R      D. S

10.

Which of the following terms indicates the number of bonds that can be formed by atom?

A. Oxidation number  
B. Valence  
C. Atomic number  
D. Electronegativity.

11.

$X_{(g)} \longrightarrow X_{(g)}$ . The type of energy involved in the above transformation is

A. ionization energy  
B. sublimation energy  
C. lattice energy  
D. electron affinity

12. Chlorine, consisting of two isotope of mass numbers 35 and 37, has an atomic of 35.5. The relative abundance of the isotope of mass number 37 is.  
 A. 20 B. 25  
 C. 50 D. 75

13. 10.0 dm<sup>3</sup> of air containing H<sub>2</sub>S as an Impurity was passed through a solution of Pb(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> until all the H<sub>2</sub>S had reacted. The precipitate of PbS was found weight 5.02 g. According to the equation: Pb(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> + H<sub>2</sub>O → PbS + 2HNO<sub>3</sub> the percentage by volume of hydrogen sulphides in the air is.  
 A. 50.2 B. 47.0  
 C. 4.70 D. 0.47  
 [Pb = 207, S = 23, GMV at s.t.p = 22.4 dm<sup>3</sup>]

14. A blue solid, T, which weighted 5.0 g was placed on a table. After 8 hours, the resulting pink sold was found to weight 5.5 g. It can be inferred that substance T  
 A. is deliquescent  
 B. is hydroscopic  
 C. has some molecules of water of crystallization  
 D. is efflorescent

15. The effluent of an industrial plant used ins the electrolysis of concentrated brine, with a flowing mercury cathode may contain impurities like.  
 A. oxygen  
 B. hydrogen  
 C. mercury (II) chloride  
 D. hydrogen chloride

16. The solubility in moles per dm<sup>3</sup> of 20 g of CuSO<sub>4</sub> dissolved in 100 g of water at 180°C is  
 A. 0.13 B. 0.25  
 C. 1.25 D. 2.00  
 [Cu = 63.5, S = 32, O = 16]

17. Smoke consists of  
 A. solid particles dispersed in liquid  
 B. solid or liquid particles dispersed in gas  
 C. gas or liquid particles dispersed in liquid  
 D. liquid particles dispersed in liquid.

18. NaC<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> + CaCl → CaC<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> + 2NaCl. Given a solution of 1.9 g of sodium oxalate in 50 g of water at room temperature, calculate the minimum volume of 0.1 M calcium oxalate required to produce maximum calcium oxalate using the above equation.  
 A. 1.40 x 10<sup>2</sup> dm<sup>3</sup>  
 B. 1.40 x 10<sup>2</sup> cm<sup>3</sup>  
 C. 1.40 x 10<sup>-2</sup> dm<sup>3</sup>  
 D. 1.40 x 10<sup>-2</sup> cm<sup>3</sup>

19. 2.0 g of monobasic acid was made up to 250 cm<sup>3</sup> with distilled water. 25.00 cm<sup>3</sup> of this solution required 20.00 cm<sup>3</sup> of 0.1 M NaOH solution for complete neutralization. The molar mass of the acid is  
 A. 200 g B. 160 g  
 C. 100 g D. 50 g

20. What is concentration of H<sup>+</sup> ions in moles per dm<sup>3</sup> of a solution of pH 4.398?  
 A. 4.0 x 10<sup>-5</sup> B. 0.4 x 10<sup>-5</sup>  
 C. 4.0 x 10<sup>-3</sup> D. 0.4 x 10<sup>-3</sup>

21. What volume of 11.0 M hydrochloric acid must be dilute to obtain 1 dm<sup>3</sup> of 0.05 M acid?  
 A. 0.05 dm<sup>3</sup> B. 0.10 dm<sup>3</sup>  
 C. 0.55 dm<sup>3</sup> D. 11.0 dm<sup>3</sup>

22. If 10.8 g of silver is deposited in a silver coulometer connected in series with a copper coulometer, the volume of oxygen liberated is  
 A. 0.56 dm<sup>3</sup> B. 5.50 dm<sup>3</sup>  
 C. 11.20 dm<sup>3</sup> D. 22.40 dm<sup>3</sup>  
 [Ag = 108, Cu = 64, GMV at s.t.p = 22.40 dm<sup>3</sup>].

23. 0.1 faraday of electricity deposited 2.95 g of nickel during electrolysis is an aqueous solution. Calculate the number of moles of nickel that will Be deposited by 0.4 faraday  
 A. 0.20 B. 0.30  
 C. 0.034 D. 5.87  
 [Ni = 58.7]

24. CrO<sub>7</sub><sup>2-</sup> + 6Fe<sup>2+</sup> + 14H<sup>+</sup> → 2Cr<sup>3+</sup> + 6Fe<sup>3+</sup> + 7H<sub>2</sub>O. In the above chromium change from.  
 A. +7 to +3 B. +6 to +3  
 C. +5 to +3 D. -2 to +3

25. In the reaction 10<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> + 5I<sup>-</sup> + 6H<sup>+</sup> → 3I<sub>2</sub> + 3H<sub>2</sub>O, the oxidizing agent is  
 A. H<sup>+</sup> B. I<sup>-</sup>  
 C. 10<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> D. I<sub>2</sub>

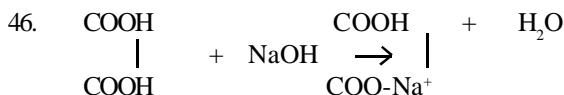
26. Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3(s)</sub> + 2Al → Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> + 2Fe<sub>(s)</sub> are -1670 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup> and -822kJ mol<sup>-1</sup> respectively, the enthalpy change in kJ for the reason is  
 A. +2492 B. +848  
 C. -848 D. -2492

27. Iron galvanized with zinc cathodically protected from corrosion. This is because  
 A. zinc has a more positive oxidation potential than iron  
 B. zinc has a less positive oxidation potential than iron  
 C. both have the same oxidation potential  
 D. zinc is harder than iron.

28. Which of the following samples will react faster with dilute dtrioxonitrate (V) acid?  
 A. 5 g of lumps of CaCO<sub>3</sub> at 25°C  
 B. 5 g of powdered CaCO<sub>3</sub> at 25°C  
 C. 5 g of lumps of CaCO<sub>3</sub> at 50°C  
 D. 5 g of powdered CaCO<sub>3</sub> at 50°C

29. In the reaction , 2HI<sub>(g)</sub> → H<sub>2(g)</sub> + I<sub>2(g)</sub>,  $\Delta H = 10 \text{ kJ}$ ; the concentration of iodine in the equilibrium mixture can be increased by  
 A. raising the pressure





The above reaction is an example of

- A. displacement reaction
- B. a neutralization reaction
- C. an elimination reaction
- D. Saponification

47. Alkanoic acids have low volatility compared with Alkanoic because they

- A. are more polar than alkanols
- B. have two oxygen atoms while alkanols have one
- C. form two hydrogen bonds while alkanols do not
- D. form two hydrogen bonds while alkanols form one.

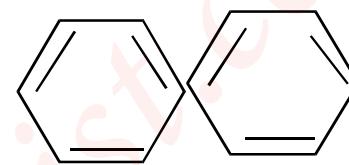
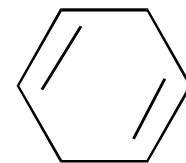
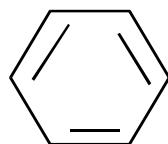
48. The octane number of a fuel whose performance is the same as that of a mixture of 55 g of 2, 2, 4-trimethyl pentane and 45 g of n-heptanes is

- A. 45
- B. 55
- C. 80
- D. 100

49. Which of the following is formed when maltose reacts with concentrated tetraoxosulphate (VI) acid.

- A. Carbon (IV) oxide
- B. Coal tar
- C. Charcoal
- D. Toxic fumes

50. Which of the following compounds represents the polymerization product of ethyne?



## Chemistry 1991

1. Which of the following can be obtained by fraction of distillation?

- A. Nitrogen from liquid air
- B. Sodium chloride for sea water
- C. Iodine from a solution of iodine in carbon tetrachloride
- D. Sulphur from a solution of sulphur in carbon disulphide.

2. Which of the following are mixture? I Petroleum ii Rubber latex. Iii Vulcanizes' solution. Iv Carbon (II) sulphides

- A. I, ii and iii
- B. I, ii and iv
- C. I and ii only
- D. I and iv

3. An iron ore is known to contain 70.0%  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ . The mass of iron metal which can theoretically be obtained from 80kg of the ore is.

- A. 35.0kg
- B. 39.2kg
- C. 70.0kg
- D. 78.4kg

[ $\text{Fe} = 356$ ,  $\text{O} = 16$ ]

4. In two separate experiments 0.36 g and 0.71 g of chlorine combine with a metal X to give Y and Z respectively. An analysis showed that Y and Z contain 0.20 g and 0.40 g of X respectively. The data above represents the law of.

- A. multiple proportion
- B. conversation of mass
- C. constant composition
- D. reciprocal proportion.

5. 30cm<sup>3</sup> of oxygen at 10 atmosphere pressure is placed in a 20 dm<sup>3</sup> container. Calculate the new pressure if temperature is kept constant.

- A. 6.7 atm
- B. 15.0 atm
- C. 6.0 atm
- D. 66.0 atm

6. A given quantity of gas occupies a volume of 228 cm<sup>3</sup> at a pressure of 750 mm Hg. What will be its volume at atmospheric pressure?

- A. 200cm<sup>3</sup>
- B. 225 cm<sup>3</sup>
- C. 230 cm<sup>3</sup>
- D. 235 cm<sup>3</sup>

7. Calculate the volume of carbon (IV) oxide measure at s.t.p, produced when 1 kg of potassium hydrogen trioxocarbonate (IV) is totally decomposed by heat.

A.  $28 \text{ dm}^3$       B.  $56 \text{ dm}^3$   
 C.  $112 \text{ dm}^3$       D.  $196 \text{ dm}^3$   
 [G.M.V at s.t.p =  $22.4 \text{ dm}^3$ , K = 39, O = 16, C = 12, H = 1]

8. A sample of a gas exerts a pressure of 8.2 atm when confined in a  $2.93 \text{ dm}^3$  container at  $20^\circ\text{C}$ . The number of moles of gas in the sample is

A. 1.00      B. 2.00  
 C. 3.00      D. 4.00  
 [R = 0.082 litre atm/deg mole]

9. Atoms of element X (with 2 electrons in the outer shell) combine with atoms of Y (with 7 electrons in the outer shell). Which of the following is FALSE? The compound formed

A. has formula XY  
 B. is likely to be ionic  
 C. contains  $\text{X}^{2+}$  ions  
 D. contains Y ions

10. The ions  $\text{X}^-$  and  $\text{Y}^+$  are isoelectronic, each containing a total of 10 electrons. How many protons are in the nuclei of the neutral atoms of X and Y respectively?

A. 10 and 10      B. 9 and 9  
 C. 11 and 9      D. 9 and 11

11. The electronic configuration of an element is  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^3$ . How many unpaired electron are there in the element.

A. 5      B. 4  
 C. 3      D. 2

12. Which of the following represents the type of bonding present in ammonium chloride molecule?

A. Ionic only  
 B. Covalent only  
 C. Ionic and dative covalent  
 D. Dative covalent only.

13. Which of the following is arranged in order of increasing electronegativity?

A. Chlorine, aluminium, magnesium, phosphorus, sodium.  
 B. Sodium, magnesium, aluminium, phosphorus, chlorine  
 C. Chlorine, phosphorus, aluminium, magnesium, sodium.  
 D. Sodium, chlorine, phosphorus, magnesium, aluminium.

14. A quantity of air was passed through a weighed mount of alkaline pyrogallol. An increase in the weight of the pyrogallol would result from the absorption of.

A. nitrogen      B. neon  
 C. argon      D. oxygen.

15.

The electrons of two atoms of Y and Z are arranged in shells as shown above. The bond formed between the atoms of Y and Z is

A. ionic  
 B. covalent  
 C. dative  
 D. metallic.

16. Which of the following ions is a pollutant in drinking water even in trace amount?

A.  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$   
 B.  $\text{Hg}^{2+}$   
 C.  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$   
 D.  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$

17. The solubility of copper (II) tetraoxosulphate (VI) is 75 g in 100 g of water at  $100^\circ\text{C}$  and 25 g in 100 g of water at  $30^\circ\text{C}$ . What mass of the salt would crystallize, if 50 g of copper (II) tetraoxosulphate (VI) solution saturated at  $100^\circ\text{C}$  were cooled to  $30^\circ\text{C}$ ?

A. 57.5 g      B. 42.9 g  
 C. 28.6 g      D. 14.3 g

18. A sample of temporary hard water can be prepared in the laboratory by.

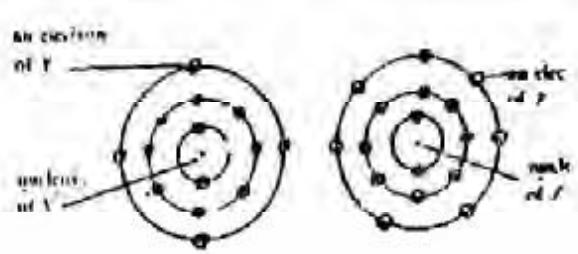
A. dissolving calcium chloride in distilled water  
 B. saturating lime water with carbon(IV) oxide  
 C. saturating distilled water with calcium hydroxide  
 D. dissolving sodium hydrogen trioxocarbonate (IV) in some distilled water.

19. A property of a colloidal dispersion which a solution does not have is.

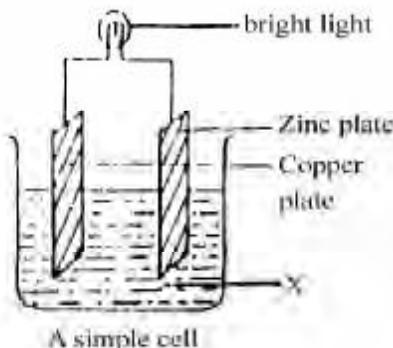
A. the Tyndall effect  
 B. homogeneity  
 C. osmotic pressure  
 D. surface polarity.

20. 50 cm<sup>3</sup> of sulphur (IV) oxide, 800 cm<sup>3</sup> of ammonia, 450 cm<sup>3</sup> of hydrogen chloride, 1.0 cm<sup>3</sup> of water at  $15^\circ\text{C}$ . Which of the following is suitable for demonstrating the fountain experiment?

A. Sulphur (IV) oxide and hydrogen chloride  
 B. Carbon (IV) oxide and ammonia  
 C. Ammonia and hydrogen chloride  
 D. Carbon (IV) oxide and sulphur (IV) oxide



21.



Which of the following substances could be satisfactorily used as X in the above figure?

A. Ammonia and Potassium hydroxide  
 B. Potassium hydroxide and sodium chloride  
 C. Ammonia and ethanoic acid  
 D. Ethanoic and sodium chloride

22. What volume of  $\text{CO}_2$  at s.t.p would be obtained by reacting  $10\text{cm}^3$  of 0.1 M solution of anhydrous sodium trioxocarbonate (IV) with excess acid?

A.  $2.240\text{cm}^3$       B.  $22.40\text{cm}^3$   
 C.  $224.0\text{cm}^3$       D.  $2240\text{cm}^3$   
 [G.M.V at s.t.p =  $22.4\text{dm}^3$ ]

23. If a current of 1.5 A is passed for 4.00 hours through a molten tin salt and 13.3 g of tins is deposited, What is the oxidation state of the metal in the salt?

A. 1      B. 2  
 C. 3      D. 4

[Sn = 118.7, F = 96500 C mol<sup>-1</sup>]

24. Which of the following equivocal solutions,  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ ,  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ ,  $\text{FeCl}_3$ ,  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$  and  $\text{CH}_3\text{COONa}$ , have pH greater than?

A.  $\text{FeCl}_3$  and  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$   
 B.  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ ,  $\text{CH}_3\text{COONa}$  and  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ ,  
 C.  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  and  $\text{CH}_3\text{COONa}$   
 D.  $\text{FeCl}_3$ ,  $\text{CH}_3\text{COONa}$ ,  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$

25.  $\text{MnO}_4^- + 8\text{H}^+ + \text{ne} \rightarrow \text{M}^{++} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Which is the value of n in the reaction above?

A. 2      B. 3  
 C. 4      D. 5

26.  $2\text{H}_{2(g)} + \text{SO}_{2(g)} \rightarrow 3\text{S}_{(s)} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}_{(l)}$ . The above reaction is  
 A. a redox reaction in which  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  is the oxidant and  $\text{SO}_2$  is the reductant.  
 B. a redox reaction in which  $\text{SO}_2$  is the oxidant and  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  is the reductant.  
 C. Not a redox reaction because there is no oxidant in the reaction equation  
 D. Not a redox reaction because there is no reductant in the reaction equation.

27. Manganese(IV) oxide is known to hasten the decomposition of hydrogen peroxide. Its main actions is to.

A. increase the surface area of the reactants  
 B. increase the concentration of the reactants

C. lower the activation energy for the reaction  
 D. lower the heat of reaction,  $\Delta H$ , for the reaction,

28. 1.1 g of  $\text{CaCl}_2$  dissolved in  $50\text{ cm}^3$  of water caused a rise in temperature of  $34^\circ\text{C}$ . The heat reaction,  $\Delta H$  for  $\text{CaCl}_2$  in kJ per moles is

A. -71.1      B. -4.18  
 C. +17.1      D. +111.0

[Ca = 40, Cl = 35.5, specific heat of water is  $4.18\text{ KJ}^{-1}$ ]



.What conditions would favour maximum conversion of nitrogen (II) oxide and carbon(II) oxide in the reaction above?

A. low temperature and high pressure  
 B. high temperature and low pressure  
 C. high temperature and high pressure  
 D. low temperature and low pressure.

30. Which of the following equilibria is unaffected by a pressure change?

A.  $2\text{NaCl} \rightleftharpoons 2\text{Na} + \text{Cl}_2$   
 B.  $\text{H}_2 + \text{I}_2 \rightleftharpoons 2\text{HI}$   
 C.  $2\text{O}_3 \rightleftharpoons 3\text{O}_2$   
 D.  $2\text{NO}_2 \rightleftharpoons \text{N}_2\text{O}_4$

31.

Initial concentration of no in moles	Initial Rate (moles / sec)
0.001	$3.0 \times 10^{-5}$
0.002	$1.2 \times 10^{-4}$

The data in the table above shows the rate of reaction of nitrogen (II) oxide with chlorine at  $25^\circ\text{C}$ . It can be concluded that doubling the initial concentration of NO increase the rate of reaction by factor of

A. two      B. three  
 C. four      D. five

32. Which of the following gases will rekindle a brightly glowing splint?

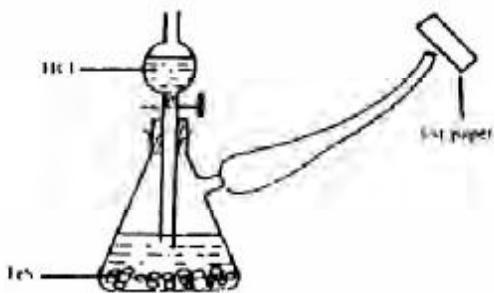
A.  $\text{NO}_2$       B. NO  
 C.  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$       D.  $\text{Cl}_2$

33. Which of the following salts can be melted without decomposition?

A.  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$       B.  $\text{CaCO}_3$   
 C.  $\text{MgCO}_3$       D.  $\text{ZnCO}_3$

34. Oxygen gas can be prepared by heating

A. ammonium trioxonitate (V)  
 B. ammonium trioxonitate (III)  
 C. potassium trioxonitate (V)  
 D. manganese (IV) oxide.



The appropriate test paper to use in the above experiment is moist.

- A. litmus paper
- B. potassium heptaoxodichromate (1V) paper
- C. lead (11)trioxonirate (V) paper.
- D. Universal indicator paper.

36. Addition of aqueous ammonia to a solution of  $Zn^{++}$  gives a white precipitate which dissolves in an excess of ammonia because.

- A. zinc is amphoteric
- B. zinc hydroxide is readily soluble
- C. zinc forms a complex which is readily soluble in excess ammonia
- D. ammonia solution is a strong base.

37. Which of the following, in clear solution, forms a white precipitate when carbon(1V) oxide is bubbled into it for a short time?

- A. KOH
- B. NaOH
- C.  $Ca(OH)_2$
- D.  $Al(OH)_3$

38. Copper (11) tetraoxosulphate (V1) is widely used as a

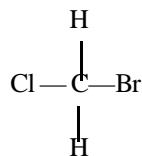
- A. Fertilizer
- B. Fungicide
- C. Disinfectant
- D. Purifier

39. Which of the following metals can be prepared in samples by the thermal decomposition to their trixonirate (V) salt?

- A. Copper and mercury
- B. Silver and copper
- C. Mercury and silver
- D. Magnesium and mercury

40. Which of the following compounds can exist as geometric isomers?

- A. 2-methylbut2-ene
- B. But-2-ene
- C. But-1-ene
- D.



41. How many structural isomers can be written for the alkyl bromide  $C_2H_9Br$ ?

- A. 3
- B. 4
- C. 6
- D. 8

42.

The final products of the presence of ultraviolet light are hydrogen chloride and

- A. chloromethane
- B. tetrachloromethane
- C. trichloromethane
- D. dichloromethane

43.

How many grams of bromine will be required to completely react with 10 g of propyne?

- A. 20 g
- B. 40 g
- C. 60 g
- D. 80 g

[C = 12, H = 1, Br = 80].

44.

Ethene when passed into concentrated  $H_2SO_4$  is rapidly absorbed. The product is diluted with water and then warmed to produce.

- A. ethanol
- B. diethyl ether
- C. ethanal
- D. diethyl sulphate.

45.

One of the advantages of detergents over soap is that detergents.

- A. are easier to manufacture
- B. foam more than soap
- C. form soluble salts with hard water
- D. are able to deter germ more than soap.

46.



The above reaction is an example of

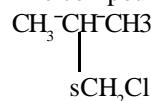
- A. dehydration
- B. dehydrohalogenation
- C. neutralization
- D. a fission reaction

47.

A certain liquid has a high boiling point. It is viscous, non-toxic, miscible with water to be hygroscopic. This liquid is most likely to be.

- A.  $CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2OH$
- B.  $CH_3CH_2OHCH_3$
- C.  $CH_3CH_2CHOHCH_3$
- E.  $CH_3OHCHOCH_2OH$

The compound.



Is known as

- A. 1-chloro-2-methylbutane
- B. 1-chloro-2-methylpropane
- C. 2-chloromethylethane
- D. 1-chloro-2,2-dimethylethane

49.

Which of the following statements is TRUE of the complete hydrolysis of a glyceride by sodium hydroxide?

- A. 3 moles of NaOH are required for each mole of glyceride
- B. 3 moles of glycerol are produced
- C. only one mole of soap is formed.
- D. Concentrated  $H_2SO_4$  is essential for the completion of the reaction.

50. Which of the following are the products of the reaction between  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$  and  $\text{Cl}_2$  in sunlight?

- $\text{ClCH}_2\text{COOH} + \text{HCl}$
- $\text{CH}_3\text{COCl} + \text{HOCl}$
- $\text{CH}_3\text{COOCl} + \text{HCl}$
- $\text{CH}_3\text{COCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$

## Chemistry 1992

- Which of the following substances is not a homogeneous mixture?
  - Filtered sea water
  - Soft drink
  - Flood water
  - Writing ink
- There is a large temperature interval between the melting point and the boiling point of a metal because.
  - metals have very high melting points
  - metals conduct heat very rapidly
  - melting does not break the metallic bond but boiling does.
  - the crystal lattice of metals is easily broken.
- How many moles of  $[\text{H}^+]$  are there in  $1 \text{ dm}^3$  of 0.5 solution of  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ ?
 

A. 2.0 moles	B. 1.0 mole
C. 0.5 mole	D. 0.25 mole
- $w\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + x\text{A}(\text{OH})_3 \rightarrow y\text{H}_2\text{O} + z\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ . The respective values of w, x, y and z in the equation above are
 

A. 2,2,5 and 1	B. 3,2,5 and 2
C. 3,2,6 and 1	D. 2,2,6 and 2
- A given mass of gas occupies  $2 \text{ dm}^3$  at 300 K. At what temperature will its volume be doubled keeping the pressure constant?
 

A. 400 K	B. 480 K
C. 550 K	D. 600 K
- If  $100 \text{ cm}^3$  of oxygen pass through a porous plug is 50 seconds, the time taken for the same volume of hydrogen to pass through the same porous plug is
 

A. 10.0 s	B. 12.5 s
C. 17.7 s	D. 32.0 s

$[\text{O} = 16, \text{H} = 1]$
- Which of the following is a measure of the average kinetic energy of the molecules of a substance?
 

A. Volume	B. Mass
C. Pressure	D. Temperature
- An increase in temperature causes an increase in the pressure of a gas in a fixed volume due to an increase in the
  - number of molecules of the gas
  - density of the gas molecules
  - number of collisions between the gas
  - number of collision between the gas molecules and the walls of the container.
- The nucleus of the isotope tritium, contains
  - two neutrons with no protons
  - one neutron and one proton
  - two neutron and one electron
  - two neutron, one proton, and one electron.
- How many lone pairs of electron are there on the central atom of the  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  molecules?
  - 1
  - 2
  - 3
  - 4
- $^{14}\text{N} + \text{X} \rightarrow {}^{17}_8\text{O} + {}^1_1\text{H}$ . In the above reaction, X is a
 

A. neutron,	B. Helium atom
C. Lithium atom	D. Deutrium atom
- Four elements P,Q,R and S have 1,2,3 and 7 electrons in their outermost shells respectively. The element which is unlikely to be a metal is
 

A. P	B. Q
C. R	D. S
- The pollutants that are likely to be present in an industrial environment are
 

A. $\text{H}_2\text{S}$ , $\text{SO}_2$ and oxides of nitrogen
B. $\text{NH}_3$ , $\text{HCl}$ and $\text{CO}$
C. $\text{CO}_2$ , $\text{NH}_3$ and $\text{H}_2\text{S}$
D. Dust, $\text{NO}$ and $\text{Cl}_2$
- Which of the following gases dissolves in water vapour to produce acid rain during rainfall?
 

A. Oxygen
B. Carbon (II) oxide
C. Nitrogen
D. Sulphur (IV) oxide
- Water for town supply is chlorinate to make it free from
 

A. bad odour
B. bacteria
C. temporary hardness
D. permanent hardness.
- On which of the following is the solubility of a gaseous substance dependant? 1. Nature of solvent. 11. Nature of solute 11. Temperature. 1V. Pressure.
 

A. 1, II, III and IV	B. I and II only
C. II only	D. I, III and IV only

17. An emulsion paint consist of  
 A. gas or liquid particles dispersed in liquid  
 B. liquid particles dispersed in liquid  
 C. solid particles dispersed in liquid  
 D. solid particles dispersed in solid

18. A sample of orange juice is found to have a pH of 3.80. What is the concentration of the hydroxide ion in the juice?  
 A.  $1.6 \times 10^{-4}$       B.  $6.3 \times 10^{-11}$   
 C.  $6.3 \times 10^{-4}$       D.  $1.6 \times 10^{-11}$

19. Arrange  $\text{HCl}$ ,  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$ ,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_3$  in order of increasing conductivity.  
 A.  $\text{HCl}, \text{CH}_3\text{COOH}, \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_3$   
 B.  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_3, \text{HCl}, \text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$   
 C.  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_3, \text{COOH}, \text{HCl}$   
 D.  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}, \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_3, \text{HCl}$

20. Which of these is an acid salt?  
 A.  $\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4\text{A}_{12}(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot 24\text{H}_2\text{O}$   
 B.  $\text{CuCO}_3 \cdot \text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$   
 C.  $\text{NaHS}$   
 D.  $\text{CaOCl}_2$

21. How many grams of  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  are necessary for the preparation of  $0.175 \text{ dm}^3$  of  $6.00 \text{ M H}_2\text{SO}_4$ ?  
 A. 206.0 g  
 B. 103.0 g  
 C. 98.1 g  
 D. 51.5 g  
 $[\text{S} = 32.06, \text{O} = 16.00, \text{H} = 1.00].$

22. Copper (II) tetraoxosulphate (IV) solution is electrolyzed using carbon electrodes. Which of the following are produced at the anode and cathode respectively.  
 A. Copper and oxygen  
 B. Oxygen and copper  
 C. Hydrogen and copper  
 D. Copper and hydrogen

23. Calculate the mass, in kilograms, of magnesium produced by the electrolysis of magnesium(II) chloride in a cell operating for 24 hours at 500 amperes.  
 A. 2.7      B. 5.4  
 C. 10.8      D. 21.7  
 $[\text{Faraday} = 96,500 \text{ C mmol}^{-1}, \text{Mg} = 24]$

24.  $\text{MnO}_2 + 2\text{Cl}^- + 4\text{H} \rightarrow \text{Mn}^{2+} + \text{Cl}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . The change in oxidation numbers when the manganese, chlorine and hydrogen ions react according to the above equation are respectively.  
 A. 2, 2, 4      B. -1, -2, 4  
 C. -2, 1, 0      D. 2, 4, 0

25.  $\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-} + \text{I}_2 \rightarrow \text{S}_4\text{O}_6^{2-} + 2\text{I}^-$ . In the reaction above, the oxidizing agent is  
 A.  $\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-}$   
 B.  $\text{I}_2$   
 C.  $\text{S}_4\text{O}_6^{2-}$   
 D.  $\text{I}^-$

26. In which of the following is the entropy change positive?  
 A.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_{(l)} \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O}_{(g)}$   
 B.  $\text{Cu}^{2+}_{(aq)} + \text{Fe}_{(s)} \rightarrow \text{Fe}^{2+}_{(aq)} + \text{Cu}_{(s)}$   
 C.  $\text{N}_{2(g)} + 3\text{H}_{2(g)} \rightarrow 2\text{NH}_{3(g)}$   
 D.  $2\text{HCl}_{(s)} \rightarrow \text{N}_{2(g)} + \text{Cl}_{2(g)}$

27. In what way is equilibrium constant for the forward reaction related to that of the reverse reaction?  
 A. The addition of the two is expected to be one  
 B. The product of the two is expected to be one  
 C. The two equilibrium constants are identical  
 D. The product of the two is always greater than one.

28. Which of the following equilibria shows little or no net reaction when the volume of the volume of the system is decreased?  
 A.  $\text{H}_{2(g)} + \text{I}_{2(g)} \rightleftharpoons 2\text{HI}_{(g)}$   
 B.  $2\text{NO}_{2(g)} \rightleftharpoons \text{N}_2\text{O}_{4(g)}$   
 C.  $\text{PCl}_5 \rightleftharpoons \text{PCl}_{3(g)} + \text{Cl}_{2(g)}$   
 D.  $\text{ZnO}_{(s)} + \text{CO}_{2(g)} \rightleftharpoons \text{ZnCO}_{3(s)}$

29. For a general equation of the nature  $x\text{P} + y\text{Q} \rightleftharpoons m\text{R} + n\text{S}$ , the expression for the equilibrium constant is  
 A.  $\frac{k[\text{P}]^x[\text{Q}]^y}{[\text{R}]^m[\text{S}]^n}$   
 B.  $\frac{[\text{P}]^x[\text{Q}]^y}{[\text{R}]^m[\text{S}]^n}$   
 C.  $\frac{[\text{R}]^m[\text{S}]^n}{[\text{P}]^x[\text{Q}]^y}$   
 D.  $\frac{m[\text{R}]^n[\text{S}]}{x[\text{P}]^y[\text{Q}]}$

30. Which of these statements is TRUE about carbon(IV)oxide?  
 A. It supports combustion  
 B. It is strong acidic in water  
 C. It is very soluble in water  
 D. It supports the burning of magnesium to produce magnesium oxide.

31.

In the experiment above, Z can be  
 A. a solution of sodium dioxonitrate(III) and ammonium chloride  
 B. a solution of lead trioxonitrate(V)

C. a solution of sodium trioxonitrate(V) and ammonium chloride  
 D. concentrated tetraoxosulphate (VI) acid and sodium trioxonitrate(V).

32. Which of the following combination of gases is used for metal welding? 1. Oxygen and ethyne. II Hydrogen and ethyne. III. Hydrogen and oxygen. IV Ethyne, hydrogen and oxygen.  
 A. 1 and II B. III and IV  
 C. 1 and III D. II and IV

33. Which of the following oxides of nitrogen is unstable in air?  
 A.  $\text{NO}_2$  B. NO  
 C.  $\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$  D.  $\text{N}_2\text{O}_5$

34. The gas formed when ammonium trioxonitrate (V) is heated with sodium hydroxide is  
 A. hydrogen  
 B. nitrogen(IV) oxide  
 C. oxygen  
 D. ammonia

35. Safety matches contain sulphur and  
 A. Potassium trioxochlorate(V)  
 B. Potassium trioxonitrate (V)  
 C. Charcoal  
 D. Phosphorus sulphide

36. Addition of an aqueous solution of barium chloride to the aqueous solution of a salt gives a white precipitate.  
 A. nitrate B. carbonate  
 C. chloride D. sulphide

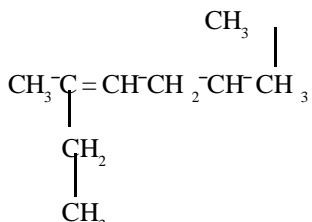
37. Sodium hydroxide solution can be conveniently stored in a container made of  
 A. lead B. zinc  
 C. aluminum D. copper

38. Which of the following is NOT used as raw material in the solvay process?  
 A. Ammonia  
 B. Sodium chloride  
 C. Calcium trioxocarbonate  
 D. Sodium trioxocarbonate(VI)

39. Duralumin consists of aluminum, copper,  
 A. zinc and gold  
 B. lead and manganese  
 C. nickel and silver  
 D. manganese and magnesium.

40.  $\text{CaO}_{(s)} + \text{H}_2\text{O}_{(l)} \rightarrow \text{Ca}(\text{OH})_{2(s)}$   $H = -65\text{ kJ}$ . The process represented by the above equation is known as.  
 A. dissolution B. slackin  
 C. liming D. mortaring

41. The carbon atoms in ethane are  
 A.  $\text{sp}^3$  hybridized  
 B.  $\text{sp}$  hybridized  
 C.  $\text{sp}^2$  hybridized  
 D. not hybridized.



The IUPAC name for the hydrocarbon above is

- A. 2-ethyl-5-methylhex-2-ene
- B. 2, 5-dimethylhex-2-ene
- C. 3,5-dimethylhept-3-ene
- D. 3,6-dimethylhept-3-ene

33. Which of the following oxides of nitrogen is unstable in air?

A.  $\text{NO}_2$       B.  $\text{NO}$   
C.  $\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$       D.  $\text{N}_2\text{O}_5$

34. The gas formed when ammonium trioxonitrate (V) is heated with sodium hydroxide is

- A. hydrogen
- B. nitrogen(IV) oxide
- C. oxygen
- D. ammonia

35. Safety matches contain sulphur and

- A. Potassium trioxochlorate(V)
- B. Potassium trioxonitrate (V)
- C. Charcoal
- D. Phosphorus sulphide

36. Addition of an aqueous solution of barium chloride to the aqueous solution of a salt gives a white precipitate.

A. nitrate      B. carbonate  
C. chloride      D. sulphide

38. Which of the following is NOT used as raw material in the solvay process?

- A. Ammonia
- B. Sodium chloride
- C. Calcium trioxocarbonate
- D. Sodium trioxocarbonate(VI)

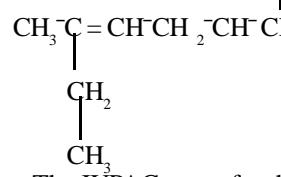
39. Duralumin consists of aluminum, copper,  
A. zinc and gold  
B. lead and manganese  
C. nickel and silver  
D. manganese and magnesium.

40.  $\text{CaO}_{(s)} + \text{H}_2\text{O}_{(l)} \rightarrow \text{Ca(OH)}_{2(s)}$  H = -65 kJ. The process represented by the above equation is known as.

A. dissolution      B. slackening  
 C. liming      D. mortaring

41. The carbon atoms in ethane are

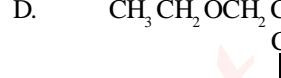
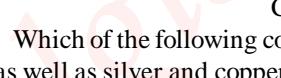
- A.  $sp^3$  hybridized
- B.  $sp$  hybridized
- C.  $sp^2$  hybridized
- D. not hybridized.

42. 

The IUPAC name for the hydrocarbon above is

- 2-ethyl-5-methylhex-2-ene
- 2, 5-dimethylhex-2-ene
- 3,5-dimethylhept-3-ene
- 3,6-dimethylhept-3-ene

43. Which of the following compounds is a secondary alkanol?

- 
- 
- 
- 

44. Which of the following compounds reacts with sodium metals as well as silver and copper salt.

- $\text{CH}_3\text{Ca} \rightleftharpoons \text{C}=\text{CH}_3$
- $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$
- $\text{CH}_3\text{Ca} \equiv \text{CH}_3$
- $\text{CH}_3\text{CH} \equiv \text{CHCH}_3$

45. Which of the following are isomers?

- Ethanol and dimethyl ether
- Benzene and methylbenzene
- Ethanol and propanone
- Trichloromethane and tetrachloromethane

46. The function group present in an treatment with a saturated solution of  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  is .

- hydroxyl group
- carbonalkoxyl group
- carbonyl group
- carboxy group.

47. The characteristic reaction of carbonyl compounds is

- Substitution
- Elimination
- Addition
- Saponification

48. An organic compound containing 40.1% carbon and 6.667% hydrogen has an empirical formula of .

- $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_2$
- $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}_2$
- $\text{CH}_2\text{O}$
- $\text{CH}_3\text{O}$

49. Alkanals can be differentiated from alkanones by reaction with.

- 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine
- hydrogen cyanide
- sodium hydrogen sulphite
- tollen's reagent.

50. An example of a polysaccharide is

- dextrose
- mannose
- glucose
- starch

# Chemistry 1993

1. The dissolution of common salt in water is physical change because  
 A. the salt can be obtained by crystallization  
 B. the salt can be recovered by the evaporation of water.  
 C. Heat is not generated during mixing  
 D. The solution will not boil at 100°C

2. Which of the following substances is mixture?  
 A. Sulphur powder B. Bronze  
 C. Distilled water D. Ethanol

3. How many moles of oxygen molecules would be produced from the decomposition of 2.5 moles of potassium trioxochlorate (V)?  
 A. 2.50 B. 3.50  
 C. 3.75 D. 7.50

4. A balanced chemical equation obeys the law of  
 A. Conservation of mass  
 B. Definite proportions  
 C. Multiple proportions  
 D. Conservation of energy

5. At 25°C and 1 atm, a gas occupies a volume of 1.50 dm<sup>3</sup>. What volume will it occupy at 100°C at 1 atm?  
 A. 1.88 dm<sup>3</sup> B. 6.00 dm<sup>3</sup>  
 C. 18.80 dm<sup>3</sup> D. 60.00 dm<sup>3</sup>

6. A gaseous mixture of 80.0 g of oxygen and 56.0 g of nitrogen has a total pressure of 1.8 atm. The partial pressure of oxygen in the mixture is  
 A. 0.8 atm B. 1.0 atm  
 C. 1.2 atm D. 1.4 atm  
 [O = 16, N = 14]

7.

Which of the curves above represents the behavior of 1 mole of an ideal gas?  
 A. I B. II  
 C. III D. IV

8. For iodine crystals to sublime on heating, the molecules must acquire energy that is  
 A. less than the forces of attraction in the solid  
 B. equal to the forces of attraction in the solid  
 C. necessary to melt the solid  
 D. greater than the forces of attraction in both solid and the liquid phases

9. An element, E, has the electronic configuration 1s<sup>2</sup>2s<sup>2</sup>2p<sup>6</sup>3s<sup>2</sup>3p<sup>3</sup>. The reaction of E with a halogen X can give.  
 A. EX<sub>3</sub> and EX<sub>5</sub> B. EX<sub>3</sub> only  
 C. EX<sub>5</sub> only D. EX<sub>2</sub> and EX<sub>3</sub>

10. Two atoms represented as <sup>235</sup><sub>92</sub>U and <sup>238</sup><sub>92</sub>U are  
 A. isomers B. allotropes  
 C. isotopes D. anomers

11. As the difference in electronegativity between bonded atoms increase, polarity of the bond  
 A. decreases B. increases  
 C. remains unchanged D. reduces to zero.

12. Which group of elements forms hydrides that are pyramidal in structure?  
 A. I<sub>1</sub>I B. IV  
 C. V D. VI

13. Water has a rather high boiling point despite its low molecular mass because of the presence of  
 A. hydrogen bonding  
 B. covalent bonding  
 C. ionic bonding  
 D. metallic bonding

14. Argon is used in gas-filled electric lamps because it helps to  
 A. prevent the reduction of the lamp filament  
 B. prevent oxidation of lamp filament  
 C. make lamp filaments glow brightly  
 D. keep the atmosphere in the lamp inert.

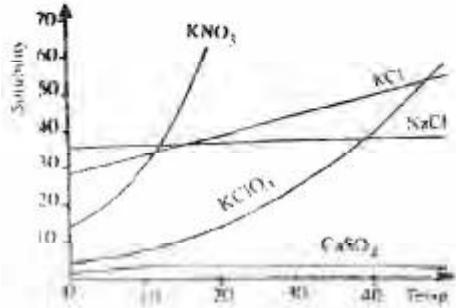
15. The air around a petroleum refinery is most likely to contain  
 A. CO<sub>2</sub> SO<sub>3</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O  
 B. CO<sub>2</sub> CO and N<sub>2</sub>O  
 C. SO<sub>3</sub> CO and NO<sub>2</sub>  
 D. PH<sub>3</sub> H<sub>2</sub>O and CO<sub>2</sub>

16. Water can be identified by the use of  
 A. an hydrogen copper(II) tetroxosulphate(IV)  
 B. an hydrogen sodium trioxocarbonate(IV)  
 C. potassium heptaaoxochromate(vii)  
 D. copper (II) trioxocarbonate(IV)

17. The phenomenon whereby sodium trioxocarbonate (1) dehydrate loses some of its water crystallization on exposure to the atmosphere is known as  
 A. deliquescence B. hygroscopy  
 C. effervescence D. efflorescence

18. A student prepares 0.5 M solution each of hydrochloric and ethanoic acids and then measured their pH. The result would show that the  
 A. pH values are equal  
 B. HCl solution has higher pH  
 C. Sum of the pH values is 14  
 D. Ethanoic acid solution has a higher pH.

19.



For which salt in the graph above does the solubility increase most rapidly with rise in temperature

A.  $\text{CaSO}_4$       B.  $\text{KNO}_3$   
 C.  $\text{NaCl}$       D.  $\text{KCl}$

20.  $\text{NH}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{NH}_4^+ + \text{OH}^-$ . it may be deduced from the reaction above that

A. a redox reaction has occurred  
 B.  $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$  acts as an oxidizing agent  
 C.  $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$  acts as an acid  
 D. Water acts as an acid

21. 4.0 g of sodium hydroxide in  $250 \text{ cm}^3$  of solution contains

A. 0.40 moles per  $\text{dm}^3$   
 B. 0.10 moles per  $\text{dm}^3$   
 C. 0.04 moles per  $\text{dm}^3$   
 D. 0.02 moles per  $\text{dm}^3$

22. During the electrolysis of a salt of metal M, a current of 0.05 A flow for 32 minutes 10 second and deposit 0.325 g of M. What is the charges of the metal ion?

A. 1  
 B. 2  
 C. 3  
 D. 4

$[\text{M} = 65, \text{l} = 96,500 \text{ C per mole of electron}]$

23. Which of the following reactions occurs at the anode during the electrolysis of a very dilute aqueous solution of sodium chloride?  
 A.  $\text{OH}^- - \text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{OH}$   
 B.  $\text{Cl}^- - \text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Cl}$   
 C.  $\text{OH}^- + \text{Cl}^- \rightarrow \text{HCl}$   
 D.  $\text{Na}^+ + \text{e}^- \xrightarrow{\text{Hg}} \text{Na/Hg amalgam}$

Half-cell reaction	$E^\circ$
$\text{Cu}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Cu}(\text{s})$	+0.34V
$\text{Fe}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Fe}$	-0.44V
$\text{Ba}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Ba}(\text{s})$	-2.90V
$\text{Zn}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Zn}(\text{s})$	-0.76V

From the data above, it can be deduced that the most powerful reducing agent of the four metals is

A. Cu      B. Fe  
 C. Ba      D. Zn

25. The oxidation states of chlorine in  $\text{HOCl}$ ,  $\text{HClO}_3$  and  $\text{HClO}_4$  are respectively

A. -1, +5 and +7  
 B. -1, -5 and 7  
 C. +1, +3 and +4  
 D. +1, +5 and +7

26. A reaction takes place spontaneously if

A.  $\Delta G = 0$   
 B.  $\Delta S < 0$  and  $\Delta H > 0$   
 C.  $\Delta H < T \Delta S$   
 D.  $\Delta G > 0$

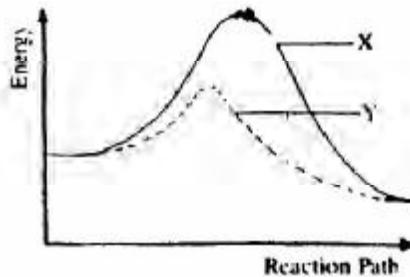
28. The standard enthalpies of formation of  $\text{CO}_2(\text{g})$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$  and  $\text{CO}(\text{g})$  in  $\text{kJ mol}^{-1}$  are -394, -242 and -110 respectively. What is the standard enthalpy change for the reaction  $\text{CO}(\text{g}) + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{CO}_2(\text{g}) + \text{H}_2(\text{g})$ ?

A. -42  $\text{kJ mol}^{-1}$   
 B. +42  $\text{kJ mol}^{-1}$   
 C. -262  $\text{kJ mol}^{-1}$   
 D. +262  $\text{kJ mol}^{-1}$

29. 10 g of a solid is in equilibrium with its own vapour. When 1 g of a small amount of solid is added, the vapour pressure

A. remain the same  
 B. drops  
 C. increase by 1%  
 D. increase by 99%

30.



In the diagram above, curve X represents the energy profile for a homogeneous gaseous reaction. Which of the following conditions would produce curve Y for the same reaction?

A. increase in temperature  
 B. increase in the concentration of a reactant  
 C. addition of a catalyst  
 D. increase in pressure.

31.  $\text{NaCl}(\text{s}) + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{l}) \rightarrow \text{HCl}(\text{g}) + \text{NaHSO}_4(\text{s})$ . In the reaction above,  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  behaves as

A. a strong acid  
 B. an oxidizing agent  
 C. a good solvent  
 D. a dehydrating agent.

32. Which of these salts will produce its metal, oxygen and nitrogen(IV) oxide on heating?

- Silver trioxonitrate(V)
- Sodium trioxonitrate (V)
- Calcium trioxonitrate (V)
- Lithium trioxonitrate (V)

33. An experiment produces a gaseous mixture of carbon (IV) oxide and carbon(II) Oxide. In order to obtain pure carbon (II) oxide, the gas mixture should be

- passed over heated copper(II) oxide
- bubbled through concentrated tetraoxosulphate(VI) acid
- bubbled through sodium hydroxide solution
- bubbled through water.

34. Which of the following is property of ionic chlorides?

- They can be decomposed heat.
- They react with aqueous  $\text{AgNO}_3$  to give a white precipitate which is soluble in excess ammonia
- They explode when in contact with dry ammonia gas
- They react with concentrated tetraoxosulphate (VI) acid to give white fumes of chlorides gas

35. When dilute aqueous solutions of (II) nitrate and potassium bromide are mixed, a precipitate is observed. The products of this reaction are.

- $\text{PbO(s)} + \text{Br}^-(\text{aq}) + \text{KNO}_3$
- $\text{Br}_2 + \text{NO}_2(\text{g}) + \text{PbBr}_2(\text{s})$
- $\text{PbO(s)} \text{ PbO(s)} + \text{K}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{Br}(\text{aq}) + \text{NO}_2(\text{g})$
- $\text{PbBr}_2(\text{s}) + \text{K}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{NO}_3(\text{aq})$

36. Bronze is an alloy will react to

- Silver and copper
- Silver and gold
- Copper and nickel
- Copper and zinc

37. Copper metal will react with concentrated trioxonitrate (V) acid to give

- $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_3 + \text{NO} + \text{N}_2\text{O}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + \text{NO} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- $\text{CuO} + \text{NO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + \text{NO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$

38. The active reducing agent in the blast furnace for the extraction of iron is

- carbon
- limestone
- carbon (II) oxide
- calcium oxide

39.  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3(\text{s}) + 3\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{aq}) = \text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3(\text{aq}) + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$   
 $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3(\text{s}) + 2\text{NaOH}(\text{aq}) + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l}) \rightarrow 2\text{NaAl}(\text{OH})_4(\text{aq})$ . We can conclude from the equations above that  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3(\text{s})$  is

- an acidic oxide
- an amphoteric oxide
- a basic oxide
- a neutral oxide

40.

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ || \\ \text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{CH}-\text{C}-\text{OH} \end{array}$$

The two functional groups in the above compound are.

- alcohol and amine
- acid and amine
- aldehyde and acid
- ketone and mine

41. The fraction of crude oil used as jet fuel is

- refinery gas
- diesel oil
- kerosene
- gasoline

42.

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3\text{CHCH}_2\text{CHCH}_2\text{CH}_3 \\ | \quad | \\ \text{CH}_3 \quad \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$$

The IUPAC nomenclature for the compound above is.

- dimethylhexane
- 3,5 dimethylpentane
- 1,1 dimethyl , 3 methylpentane
- 2,4 dimethylhexane.

43. It is not desirable to use lead tetraethyl as an anti-knock agent because

- it is expensive
- of pollution effects from the exhaust fumes
- it lowers the octane rating of petrol
- it is explosive.

44. The carbon atoms on ethane are

- $\text{sp}^2$  hybridized
- $\text{sp}^3$  hybridized
- $\text{sp}^2\text{d}$  hybridized
- $\text{sp}$  hybridized.

45. Catalytic hydrogenation of benzene produces

- an aromatic hydrocarbon
- margarine
- cyclohexane
- D.D.T

46.

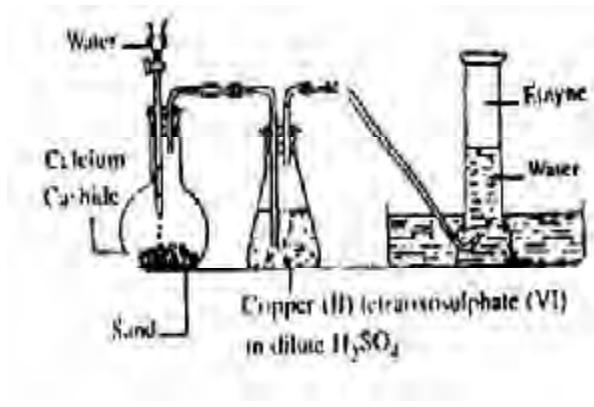
$$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} & & \text{O} \\ || & & || \\ \text{CH}_3-\text{C}-\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2 & \text{and} & \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-\text{C}-\text{OH} \end{array}$$

$\text{CH}_3-\text{C}-\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2$  and  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-\text{C}-\text{OH}$  are

- isomers
- esters
- carboxylic acids
- polymers.

47. Palm wine turns sour with time because.

- the sugar content is converted into alcohol
- the carbon(IV) oxide formed during the fermentation process has a sour taste
- it is commonly adulterated by the tappers and sellers
- microbial activity results in the production of organic acids within it.



The function of the copper (II) tetraoxosulphate (VI) in dilute  $H_2SO_4$  in the figure above is to

- A. Dry the gas
- B. Absorb phosphine impurity
- C. Absorb ethene impurity
- D. Form an acetylide with ethyne.

49. Which of the represents Saponification?

- A. reaction of carboxylic acids with sodium hydroxide
- B. reaction of Alkanoates with acids
- C. reaction of carboxylic acids with sodium alcohols
- D. reaction of Alkanoates with sodium hydroxide.

50. The confirmatory test for Alkanoic acids in organic qualitative analysis is the

- A. turning of wet blue litmus paper red
- B. reaction with alkanols to form esters
- C. reaction with sodium hydroxide to form salt and water
- D. reaction with aqueous  $Na_2CO_3$  to liberate a gas which turns lime water milky.

## Chemistry 1994

1. A mixture of sand, ammonium chloride and sodium chloride is best separated by

- A. sublimation followed by addition of water and filtration
- B. sublimation followed by addition of water and evaporation
- C. addition of water followed by filtration and sublimation
- D. addition of water followed by crystallization and sublimation.

2. A pure solid usually melts

- A. over a wide range of temperature
- B. over a narrow range of temperature
- C. at a lower temperature than the impure one
- D. at the same temperature as the impure one.

3. At the same temperature and pressure,  $50\text{ cm}^3$  of nitrogen gas contains the same number of molecules as

- A.  $25\text{ cm}^3$  of methane
- B.  $40\text{ cm}^3$  of hydrogen
- C.  $50\text{ cm}^3$  of ammonia
- D.  $100\text{ cm}^3$  of chlorine

4.  $8\text{ g CH}_4$  occupies  $11.2\text{ dm}^3$  at s.t.p. What volume would  $22\text{ g of CH}_3CH_2CH$  occupy under the same condition?

- A.  $3.7\text{ dm}^3$
- B.  $11.2\text{ dm}^3$
- C.  $22.4\text{ dm}^3$
- D.  $33.6\text{ dm}^3$

[C=12, H=1]

5. To what temperature must a gas  $273\text{ K}$  be heated in order to double both its volume and pressure?

- A.  $298\text{ K}$
- B.  $546\text{ K}$
- C.  $819\text{ K}$
- D.  $1092\text{ K}$

6. For a gas, the relative molecular mass is equal to  $2Y$ . What is  $Y$ ?

- A. The mass of the gas
- B. The vapour density of the gas
- C. The volume of the gas
- D. The temperature of the gas

7. The densities of two gases, X and Y are  $0.5\text{ g dm}^{-3}$  and  $2.0\text{ g dm}^{-3}$  respectively. What is the rate of diffusion of X relative to Y?

- A. 0.1
- B. 0.5
- C. 2.0
- D. 4.0

8. An increase in temperature curves causes an increase in the pressure of a gas because

- A. it decreases the number of collision between the molecules
- B. the molecules of the gas bombard the walls of the container more frequently
- C. it increases the number of collision between the molecules
- D. it causes the molecules to combine

9. The shape of ammonia molecules is

- A. trigonal planar
- B. octahedral
- C. square planar
- D. tetrahedral.

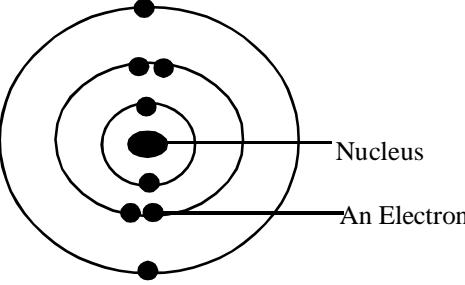
10. The number of electrons in the valence shell of an element of atomic number 14 is

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

11. Which of the following physical properties decreases down a group ion the periodic table?

- Atomic radius
- Ionic radius
- Electropositivity
- Electronegativity.

12.



The diagram above represents atom of

- Mangnesium
- Helium
- Chlorine
- Neon

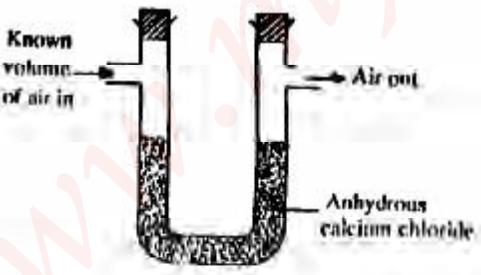
13. Elements X, Y and Z belongs to groups 1, V and V11 respectively. Which of the following is TRUE about the bond types of XX and YZ

- Both are electrovalent
- Both are covalent
- XY is electrovalent and YZ<sub>3</sub> is covalent
- XZ is covalent and YZ<sub>3</sub> is electrovalent.

14. Which of the following atoms represents deuterium?

No of protons	No of neutrons	No of electrons
A. 1	0	0
B. 1	0	1
C. 1	1	1
D. 1	2	1

15.



The set-up above would be useful for determining the amount of

- Oxygen in air
- Water vapour in air
- CO<sub>2</sub> in air
- Argon in air.

16. A solid that absorbs water from the atmosphere and forms an aqueous solution is

- hydrophilic
- efflorescent
- deliquescent
- hygroscopic

17. A major effect of oil pollution in coastal water is the

- destruction of marine life
- desalination of water
- increase in the acidity of the water
- detoxification of the water.

18. Sodium chloride has no solubility product value because of its.

- saline nature
- high solubility
- low solubility
- insolubility

19. The solubility in moles per dm<sup>3</sup> of 20.2g of potassium trioxonitrate (V) dissolved in 100g of water at room temperature is

- 0.10
- 0.20
- 1.00
- 2.00

[K = 39, O = 16, N = 14]

20. A few drops of concentrated PCl are added to about 10cm<sup>3</sup> of a solution of pH 3.4. The pH of the resulting mixture is

- less than 3.4
- greater than 3.4
- unaltered
- the same as that of pure water

21. Which of the following compounds is a base?

- CO<sub>2</sub>
- CaO
- H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>3</sub>
- CH<sub>3</sub>COOH

22. 20cm<sup>3</sup> of a 2.0 M solution of ethanoic acid was added to excess of 0.05 M sodium hydroxide. The mass of the salt produced is

- 2.50 g
- 2.73 g
- 3.28 g
- 4.54 g

[Na = 23, C = 12, O = 16, H = 1]

23. What volume of oxygen measured at s.t.p would be liberated on electrolysis by 9650 coulombs of electricity?

- 22.4 dm<sup>3</sup>
- 11.2 dm<sup>3</sup>
- 1.12 dm<sup>3</sup>
- 0.560 dm<sup>3</sup>

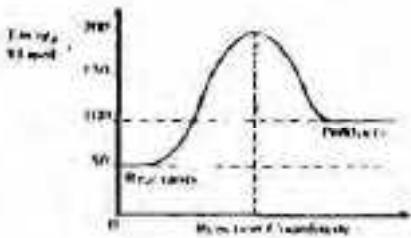
[Molar Volume of gas = 22.4 dm<sup>3</sup>, F = 96,500 C mol<sup>-1</sup>]

24. Crude copper could be purified by the electrolysis of concentrated copper(II) chloride if the crude copper is

- made both the anode and the cathode
- made the cathode
- made the anode
- dissolved in the solution.

25.  $\text{H}^-(\text{s}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l}) \rightarrow \text{H}_2(\text{g}) + \text{OH}^-(\text{aq})$ . From the equation above, it can be inferred that the  
 A. reaction is a double decomposition  
 B. hydride ion is reducing agent  
 C. hydride ion is an oxidizing agent  
 D. reaction is neutralization.

26



The  $\Delta H$  for the reaction represented by the energy profile above is

A.  $-100 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$   
 B.  $+100 \text{ kJ mmol}^{-1}$   
 C.  $+50 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$   
 D.  $-50 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$

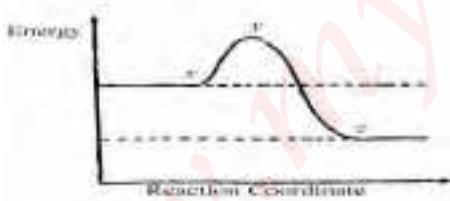
27. An anhydride is an oxide of a non-metal.

A. Which will not dissolve in water  
 B. whose solution water has pH greater than 7  
 C. whose solution in water has a pH less than 7  
 D. whose solution in water has a pH of 7

28.  $\text{MnO}_4^-(\text{aq}) + 8\text{H}^+(\text{aq}) + 2\text{Fe}^{2+}(\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{Mn}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 5\text{Fe}^{3+} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$ . The oxidation number of manganese in the above reaction change from

A. +7 to +2      B. +6 to +2  
 C. +5 to +2      D. +4 to +2

29.



In the diagram above, the activation energy is represented by

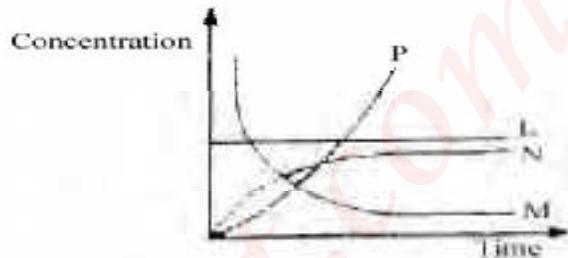
A.  $y-x$       B.  $x$   
 C.  $x-z$       D.  $y$

30. Which of the following is TRUE of Le Chatelier's principle for an exothermic reaction?

A. Increase in temperature will cause an increase in equilibrium constant  
 B. Increase in temperature will cause a decrease in the equilibrium constant  
 C. Addition of catalyst will cause an increase in the equilibrium constant.  
 C. Addition of catalyst will cause a decrease in the equilibrium constant.

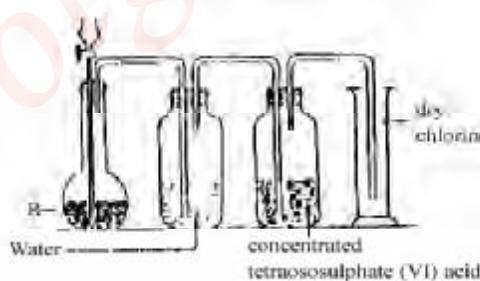
31. Which of the following are produced when ammonium trioxonitrate(V) crystals are cautiously heated in a hard glass round bottomed flask?  
 A.  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$  and steam  
 B.  $\text{NO}_2$  and ammonia  
 C.  $\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$  and  $\text{NO}_2$   
 D.  $\text{NO}$  and  $\text{NO}_2$

32.  $2\text{HCl}(\text{aq}) + \text{CaCO}_3(\text{s}) \rightarrow \text{CaCl}_2(\text{aq}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l}) + \text{CO}_2(\text{g})$ . From the reaction above, which of the following curves represents the consumption of calcium trioxocarbonate(IV) as dilute HCl is added to it?



A. L      B. M  
 C. N      D. P

33.



In the diagram above, R is a mixture of

A. potassium tetraoxochlorate(VII) and concentrated  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$   
 B. potassium tetraoxomanganate (VII) and concentrated HCl  
 C. manganese(IV) oxide and concentrated HCl  
 D. manganese (IV) oxide and concentrated HCl

34. Which of these metals CANNOT replace hydrogen from alkaline solutions?

A. Aluminium  
 B. Zinc  
 C. Tin  
 D. Iron

35. Clothes should be properly rinsed with water after bleaching because

A. the bleach decolorizes the clothes  
 B. chlorine reacts with fabrics during bleaching  
 C. the clothes are sterilized during bleaching  
 D. hydrogen chloride solution is produced during bleaching.

36. Which of these solutions will give a white precipitate with a solution of barium chloride acidified with hydrochloride acid?

- Sodium trioxocarbonate(IV)
- Sodium tetraoxosulphate
- Sodium trioxosulphate (IV)
- Sodium sulphides

37.  $\text{SO}_3$  is NOT directly dissolved in water in the preparation of  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  by the contact process because.

- the reaction between  $\text{SO}_3$  and water is violently exothermic
- acid is usually added to water and never water to acid
- $\text{SO}_3$  is an acid not dissolve in water readily
- $\text{SO}_3$  is an acid gas.

38. In an electrolytic set-up to protect iron from corrosion, the iron is

- made the cathode
- made the anode
- used with a metal of lower electropositive potential
- initially coated with tin

39. Which of the following is NOT true of metals?

- They are good conductors of electricity
- They ionize by electron loss
- Their oxides are acidic
- They have high melting points.

40. Which of the following is the correct order of decreasing activity of the metal Fe, Ca, Al and Na?

- $\text{Fe} > \text{Ca} > \text{Al} > \text{Na}$
- $\text{Na} > \text{Ca} > \text{Al} > \text{Fe}$
- $\text{Al} > \text{Fe} > \text{Na} > \text{Ca}$
- $\text{Ca} > \text{Na} > \text{Fe} > \text{Al}$ .

41.

```

      H   CH3   H   H
      |   |       |
H-C - C- C P-C
      |       |
      H   CH3   H
  
```

The IUPAC name of the compound above is

- 2,2-dimethyl but-1-yne
- 2,2-dimethyl but-1-ene
- 3,3-dimethyl but-1-ene
- 3,3-dimethyl but-1-yne

43. When sodium is added to ethanol, the products are

- sodium hydroxide and water
- sodium hydroxide and hydrogen
- sodium ethoxide and water
- sodium ethoxide and hydrogen.

44. The general formula of alkanones is

- $\text{RCHO}$
- $\text{R}_2\text{CO}$
- $\text{RCOOH}$
- $\text{RCOOR}$

45. When sodium ethanoate is treated with a few drops of concentrated tetraoxosulphate(VI) acid one of the products is

- $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$
- $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}_3$
- $\text{CH}_3\text{COOC}_2\text{H}_5$
- $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{COOCH}$

46. One mole of a hydrocarbon contains 48 g of carbon. If its vapour density is 28, the hydrocarbon is

- an alkane
- an alkene
- an alkyne
- aromatic

[C= 12, H = 1]

Use the diagram below to answer questions 47 and 48.

47. The reaction taking place in flask G is known as

- hydrolysis
- double decomposition
- dehydration
- pyrolysis

48. The caustic soda solution in the conical flask serves to

- dry ethene
- remove carbon (IV) oxide from ethene
- remove carbon (II) oxide from ethene
- remove sulphur (IV) oxide from ethene.

49. Which of the following orbital of carbon are mixed with hydrogen in methane?

- 1s and 2p
- 1s and 2s
- 2s and 2p
- 2s and 3p

50. Which of the following reagents will confirm the presence of instaurations in a compound?

- Fehling's solution
- Bromine water
- Tollen's reagent
- Benedict's solution

# Chemistry 1995

1. Chromatography is used to separate components of mixtures which differ in their rates of

A. diffusion      B. migration  
C. reaction      D. sedimentation.

2. Which of the following is an example of chemical change?

A. Dissolution of salt in water.  
B. Rusting of iron  
C. Melting of ice.  
D. Separating a mixture by distillation.

3. The number of hydrogen ions in 4.9 g of tetraoxosulphate (VI) acids is

A.  $3.01 \times 10^{22}$       B.  $6.02 \times 10^{22}$   
C.  $3.01 \times 10^{23}$       D.  $6.02 \times 10^{22}$ .  
(S=32, O=16, H=1, N<sub>A</sub>= $6.02 \times 10^{23}$ ).

4. What volume of oxygen will remain after reacting 8 cm<sup>3</sup> of hydrogen with 20 cm<sup>3</sup> of oxygen?

A. 10 cm<sup>3</sup>      B. 12 cm<sup>3</sup>  
C. 14 cm<sup>3</sup>      D. 16 cm<sup>3</sup>.

5. A gas sample with initial volume of 3.25 dm<sup>3</sup> is heated and allowed to expand to 9.75 dm<sup>3</sup> is heated and allowed to expand to 9.75 dm<sup>3</sup> at constant pressure. What is the ratio of the final absolute temperature to the initial absolute temperature?

A. 3:1      B. 5:2      C. 5:4  
D. 8:3

6. Two cylinders A and B each contains 30 cm<sup>3</sup> of oxygen and nitrogen respectively at the same temperature and pressure. If there are 5.0 moles of nitrogen, then the mass of oxygen is

A. 3.2 g      B. 6.4 g  
C. 80.0 g      D. 160.0 g.

7. A liquid begins to boil when

A. its vapour pressure is equal to vapour pressure of its solid at the given temperature  
B. molecules start escaping from its surface  
C. its vapour pressure equals the atmospheric pressure  
D. its volume is slightly increased.

8. A particle that contains 8 protons, 9 neutrons and 7 electrons could be written as

A.  $^{16}_8\text{O}$       B.  $^{17}_8\text{O}^+$   
C.  $^{17}_9\text{O}^+$       D.  $^{17}_8\text{O}$ .

Use the section of the periodic table below to answer questions 9 and 10.

1							L
<sub>3</sub> G	X	5	6	7	<sub>8</sub> J	<sub>9</sub> E	10
11	<sub>12</sub> M	<sub>13</sub> R	14	15	<sub>16</sub> T	17	18

9. Which of the letters indicate an alkali metal and a noble gas respectively?

A. M and E.      B. G and E.  
C. R and L.      D. G and L.

10. Which letter represents a non-metal that is a solid at room temperature?

A. T      B. R  
C. J.      D. X.

11. In the oil drop experiment, Millikan determined the

A. charge to mass ratio of the electron  
B. mass of the electron  
C. charge of the electron  
D. mass of the proton.

12. The stability of ionic solids is generally due to the

A. negative electron affinity of most atoms  
B. crystal lattice forces  
C. electron pair sharing  
D. positive ionization potentials.

13. Which of the following statements is FALSE about isotopes of the same element?

A. They have the same number of electrons in their outermost shells.  
B. they have different atomic masses.  
C. They have the same atomic number and the same number of electrons.  
D. they have the same atomic number but different number of electrons.

14. Helium is often used in observation balloons because it is

A. light and combustible  
B. light and non-combustible  
C. heavy and combustible  
D. heavy and non-combustible.

15. When plastic and packaging materials made from chloromethane are burnt in the open, the mixture of gases released into the atmosphere is most likely to contain

A. ethane      B. chlorine  
C. hydrogen chlorine D. ethane.

16. Deliquescent substances are also

A. efflorescent      B. anhydrous  
C. hydroscopic      D. insoluble.

17. The difference between colloids and suspensions is brought out clearly by the fact that while colloids

A. do not scatter light, suspensions cannot be so separated  
B. can be separated by filtration, suspension cannot be separated  
C. can be separated by a membrane, suspensions cannot  
D. do not settle out on standing, suspensions do.

18. In general, an increase in temperature increases the solubility of a solute in water because

A. more solute molecules collide with each other  
B. most solutes

dissolve with the evolution of heat

C. more solute molecules dissociate at higher temperature

D. most solutes dissolve with absorption of heat.

19. Neutralization involves a reaction between  $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$  and

A.  $\text{Cl}^-$       B.  $\text{OH}^-$       C.  $\text{NO}_3^-$   
D.  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$ .

20. Which of the following solutions will have a  $\text{pH} < 7$ ?

A.  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4^{(aq)}$       B.  $\text{NaCl}^{(aq)}$   
C.  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3^{(aq)}$       D.  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}^{(aq)}$ .

21. What is the  $\text{pH}$  of a  $2.50 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}$  solution of sodium hydroxide?

A. 3.6      B. 5.0  
C. 9.4      D. 12.0.

22. The graph above shows the pH changes for the titration of a

A. strong acid versus strong base  
B. weak acid versus strong base  
C. strong acid versus weak base.  
D. weak acid versus weak base.

23. In the process of silver-plating a metal M, the metal M is the

A. anode and a direct current is used  
B. cathode and an alternating current is used  
C. anode and an alternating current is used.  
D. cathode and a direct current is used.

24. How many moles of copper would be deposited by passing 3F of electricity through a solution of copper (II) tetraoxosulphate (VI)?

A. 0.5      B. 1.0  
C. 1.5      D. 3.0  
(F = 96 500 C mol<sup>-1</sup>).

25.  $2\text{Cl}^{-(aq)} + \text{Cl}_{2(g)} = 2\text{e}^{-}(aq)$ . The above half-cell reaction occurring at the anode during the electrolysis of dilute  $\text{ZnCl}_2$  solution is

A. ionization      B. oxidation  
C. reduction.      D. recombination.

26. Which of the following is a redox reaction?

A.  $\text{KCl}^{(aq)} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4^{(aq)} \rightarrow \text{KHSO}_4^{(aq)} + \text{HCl}^{(aq)}$   
B.  $2\text{FeBr}_2^{(aq)} + \text{Br}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{FeBr}_3^{(aq)}$   
C.  $\text{AgNO}_3^{(aq)} + \text{FeCl}_3 \rightarrow 3\text{AgCl}^{(aq)} + \text{CO Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3^{(aq)}$   
D.  $\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3^{(aq)} \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O}(l) + \text{CO}_{2(g)}$ .

27.  $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}(aq) + 14\text{H}^{(aq)} + 6\text{I}^{-}(aq) \rightarrow 2\text{Cr}^{3+}(aq) + 3\text{I}_{2(g)} + 7\text{H}_2\text{O}^{(l)}$ . The change in the oxidation number of oxygen in the equation above is

A. O.      B. 1      C. 2      D. 7.

28. If an equilibrium reaction has "H < O, the reaction will proceed favourably in the forward reaction at

A. low temperature  
B. high temperatures  
C. all temperatures  
D. all pressures.

29. Which of the following processes lead to increase in entrophy?

A. mixing a sample of  $\text{NaCl}$  and sand

B. Condensation of water vapour.  
C. Boiling a sample of water  
D. Cooling a saturated solution.

30. Which of the following equilibria is shifted to the right as a result of an increase in pressure?

A.  $\text{H}_{2(g)} + \text{I}_{2(g)} \rightleftharpoons 2\text{H}_{(g)}$   
B.  $2\text{N}_2\text{O}_{2(g)} \rightleftharpoons \text{N}_2\text{O}_{4(g)}$   
C.  $\text{PCl}_{5(g)} \rightleftharpoons \text{PCl}_{3(g)} + \text{Cl}_{2(g)}$   
D.  $2\text{O}_{3(g)} \rightleftharpoons 3\text{O}_{2(g)}$ .

31. The arrangement above can be used for the collection of

A. sulphur (IV) oxide  
B. ammonia  
C. nitrogen  
D. hydrogen chloride.

32.

The activation energy of the uncatalysed reaction is

A. x  
B. x + y  
C. x - y  
D. y

33. It can be deduced that the rate of the reaction

A. for path I is higher than path II  
B. for path II is higher than path I  
C. is the same for both paths at all temperatures  
D. depends on the values of both x and y at all pressures.

34. In the industrial production of hydrogen from natural gas, carbon (IV) oxide produced along with the hydrogen is removed by

A. washing under pressure  
B. passing the mixture into the lime water  
C. using ammoniacal copper (I) chloride  
D. drying over phosphorus (V) oxide.

35. Sulphur exists in six forms in the solid state. This property is known as

A. isomerism      B. allotropy  
C. isotopy      D. isomorphism.

36. A gas that will turn orange potassium heptaoxodichromate (VI) solution to clear green is

A. sulphur (VI) oxide  
B. hydrogen sulphide  
C. sulphur (IV) oxide  
D. hydrogen Chloride.

37. Which of the following ions will give a white precipitate with aqueous  $\text{NaOH}$  and soluble in excess of the base?

A.  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$       B.  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$   
C.  $\text{Zn}^{2+}$       D.  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$ .

# Chemistry 1997

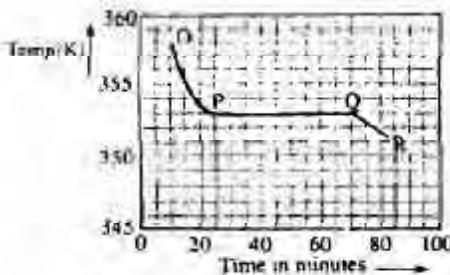
1. 35 cm<sup>3</sup> of hydrogen was sparked with 12 cm<sup>3</sup> of oxygen at 110°C and 760 mm Hg to produce steam. What percentage of the total volume gas left after the reaction is hydrogen

A. 11%      B. 31%  
C. 35%      D. 69%

2. 2.85 g of an oxide of copper gave 2.52 g of copper on reduction and 1.90 g of another oxide gave 1.52 g of copper on reduction. The data above illustrates the law of

A. constant composition  
B. conservation of mass  
C. reciprocal proportions  
D. multiple proportions.

Use the graph below to answer question 3 and 4



A sample, X, solid at room temperature, was melted, heated to a temperature of 358 K and allowed to cool as shown in OPQR.

3. The section PQ indicate that X is  
A. a mixture of salt  
B. a hydrated salt  
C. an ionic salt  
D. a pure compound.

4. The section OP suggests that X is in the  
A. Liquid state  
B. Solid/liquid state  
C. Solid state  
D. Gaseous state.

5. An element, X, format a volatile hydride  $XH_3$  with a vapour density of 17.0. The relation mass of X is  
A. 34.0                    B. 31.0  
C. 20.0                    D. 14.0

6. A mixture of 0.20 mole of Ar, 0.20 mole of  $N_2$  and 0.30 mole of He exerts a total pressure of 2.1 atm. The partial pressure of He in the mixture is  
A. 0.90 atm              B. 0.80 atm  
C. 0.70 atm              D. 0.60 atm

7. If  $30\text{cm}^3$  of oxygen diffuses through a porous plug in 7s, how long will it take  $60\text{ cm}^3$  of chlorine to diffuse through the same plug  
A. 12 s                    B. 14 s  
C. 21 s                    D. 30 s

8. The temperature of a body decreases when drops of liquid placed on it evaporates because  
A. the atmospheric vapour pressure has a cooling effect on the body  
B. a temperature gradient exists between the drops of liquid and the body  
C. the heat of vapourization is drawn from the body causing it to cool  
D. the random motion of the liquid molecules causes a cooling effect on the body.

9. The electron configuration of two elements with similar chemical properties are represented by  
A.  $Is^2 2s^2 2p^5$  and  $Is^2 2s^2 2p^4$   
B.  $Is^2 2s^2 2p^4$  and  $Is^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^1$   
C.  $Is^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^1$  and  $Is^2 2s^1$   
D.  $Is^2 2s^2 2p^4$  and  $Is^2 2s^1$

13.  $200\text{cm}^3$  of air was passed over heated copper in a syringe several times to produce copper (II) oxide. When cooled the final volume of air recorded was  $158\text{cm}^3$ . Estimate the percentage of oxygen in the air.  
A. 31%                    B. 27%  
C. 21%                    D. 19%

14. Which of the following gases is the most dangerous pollutant  
A. Hydrogen sulphide  
B. Carbon (IV) oxide  
C. Sulphur (IV) oxide  
D. Carbon (II) oxide

15. A major process involve in the softening of hard water is the  
A. conversion of a soluble calcium salt to its trioxocarbonate (IV)  
B. decomposition of calcium trioxocarbonate (IV)  
C. conversion of an insoluble calcium salt to its trioxocarbonate (IV)  
D. oxidation of calcium atom to its ions.

16. On recrystallization, 20g of magnesium tetraoxosulphate (V1) forms 41 g of magnesium tetraoxosulphate (IV) crystals,  $MgSO_4 \cdot yH_2O$ . The value of y is  
A. 1                        B. 3  
C. 5                        D. 7  
( $Mg = 24, S = 32, O = 16, H = 1$ )

17. A saturated solution of  $AgCl$  was found to have a concentration of  $1.30 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ . The solution product of  $AgCl$  therefore is.  
A.  $1.30 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol}^2 \text{ dm}^{-6}$   
B.  $1.30 \times 10^{-7} \text{ mol}^2 \text{ dm}^{-6}$   
C.  $1.69 \times 10^{-10} \text{ mol}^2 \text{ dm}^{-6}$   
D.  $2.60 \times 10^{-12} \text{ mol}^2 \text{ dm}^{-6}$

18. The hydroxyl ion concentration, ( $OH^-$ ), in a solution of sodium hydroxide of pH 10.0 is  
A.  $10^{-10} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$   
B.  $10^{-6} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$   
C.  $10^{-4} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$

19. Which of the aqueous solution with the pH values below will liberate hydrogen when it reacts with magnesium metal?  
 A. 13.0      B. 7.0  
 C. 6.5      D. 3.0

20. Given that 15.00cm<sup>3</sup> of H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> was required to completely neutralize 25.00 cm<sup>3</sup> of 0.125 mol dm<sup>-3</sup> NaOH, calculate the molar concentration of the acid solution.  
 A. 0.925 mol dm<sup>-3</sup>      B. 0.156 mol dm<sup>-3</sup>  
 C. 0.104 mol dm<sup>-3</sup>      D. 0.023 mol dm<sup>-3</sup>

21. When platinum electrodes are used during the electrolysis of copper (II) tetraoxosulphate (IV) solution, the solution gets progressively  
 A. acidic      B. basic  
 C. neutral      D. amphoteric

22. How many faradays of electricity are required to deposit 0.20 mole of nickel, if 0.10 faraday of electricity deposited 2.98 g of nickel during electrolysis of its aqueous solution?  
 A. 0.20      B. 0.30  
 C. 0.40      D. 0.50  
 (Ni=058.7, IF=96500C mol<sup>-1</sup>)

23. What is the oxidation number of Z in K<sub>3</sub>ZCl<sup>6</sup>?  
 A. -3      B. +3  
 C. -6      D. +6

24. 2H<sub>2</sub>S(g) + SO<sub>2</sub>(g) + H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>(l)</sub> → 3S(s) + 3H<sub>2</sub>O(l).... (I)  
 3CuO(s) + 2NH<sub>3</sub>(g) → 3Cu(s) + 3H<sub>2</sub>(l) + N<sub>2</sub>(g)... (ii)  
 In the equation above, the oxidizing agent in (I) and the reducing agent in (ii) respectively are  
 A. H<sub>2</sub>S and NH<sub>3</sub>  
 B. SO<sub>2</sub> and CuO  
 C. SO<sub>2</sub> and NH<sub>3</sub>  
 D. H<sub>2</sub>S and CuO

25. 2SO<sub>2</sub>(g) + O<sub>2</sub>(g) ⇌ 2 SO<sub>3</sub>(g)  
 In the reaction above, the standard heats of formation of SO<sub>2</sub>(g) and SO<sub>3</sub>(g) are -297 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup> and -396 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup> respectively.  
 The heat change of the reaction is  
 A. -99 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>      B. -198 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>  
 C. +198 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>      D. +683 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>

26.  $\frac{1}{2}$ N<sub>2</sub>(g) +  $\frac{1}{2}$ O<sub>2</sub>(g); H = 89 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>  
 If the entropy change for the reaction above at 25°C is 11.8 J, calculate the change in free energy, G, for the reaction at 25°C  
 A. 88.71 kJ  
 B. 85.48 kJ  
 C. -204.00 kJ  
 D. -3427.40 kJ

27. If the rate law obtained for a given reaction is rate=k(X)<sup>n</sup>(Y)<sup>m</sup>, what is the overall order of the reaction?  
 A. nm  
 B.  $\frac{n}{m}$   
 C. n+m  
 D. n-m

28. One method of driving the position of equilibrium of an endothermic reaction forward is to  
 A. increase temperature at constant pressure  
 B. decrease pressure at constant temperature  
 C. cool down the apparatus with water  
 D. decrease temperature at constant pressure.

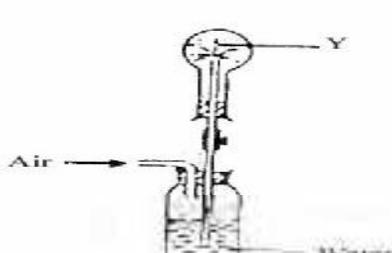
29. Oxidation of concentrated hydrochloric acid with manganese(IV) oxide liberates a gas used in the  
 A. manufacture of tooth pastes  
 B. treatment of simple goiter  
 C. vulcanization of rubber  
 D. sterilization of water.

30.  $mE + nF \rightleftharpoons pG + qH$   
 In the equation above, the equilibrium constant is given by  
 A.  $\frac{(E)^m(F)^n}{(G)^p(H)^q}$   
 B.  $\frac{(E)(F)}{(G)(H)}$   
 C.  $\frac{(G)^p(H)^q}{(E)^m(F)^n}$   
 D.  $\frac{(G)(H)}{(E)(F)}$

31. A compound that will NOT produce oxygen on heating is  
 A. potassium dioxonitrate (III)  
 B. lead (IV) oxide  
 C. potassium trioxochlorate (V)  
 D. potassium trioxochlorate (V)

32. Coal gas is made up to carbon (II) oxide, hydrogen and  
 A. nitrogen      B. air  
 C. argon      D. methane

33.



In the diagram above, the gas Y could be  
 A. hydrogen chloride  
 B. oxygen  
 C. carbon (IV) oxide  
 D. chlorine.

34.  $2X^{-}_{(aq)} + MnO_2_{(s)} + 4H^+_{(aq)} \rightarrow X_{2(g)} + Mn^{2+}_{(aq)} + 2H_2O_{(l)}$

The reaction above can be used for the laboratory preparation of all halogens except fluorine because it is

- A. a poisonous gas
- B. an oxidizing agent
- C. electronegative in nature
- D. highly reactive.

35. The reaction that occurs during the laboratory test for the presence of tetraoxosulphate (V1)

- A.  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}_{(aq)} + \text{Ba}^{2+}_{(aq)} \xrightarrow{\text{dilHNO}_3} \text{BaSO}_4$
- B.  $\text{Cu}_{(s)} + 4\text{H}^{+}_{(aq)} + 2\text{SO}_4^{2-}_{(aq)} \rightarrow \text{CuSO}_4^{(s)} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}_{(l)} + \text{SO}_2_{(g)}$
- C.  $4\text{H}^{+}_{(aq)} + 2\text{SO}_2-4(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e} \rightarrow \text{SO}_4^{2-}_{(aq)} + 2\text{HPO}_{(l)} + \text{SO}_2_{(g)}$
- D.  $\text{CuO}_{(s)} + 2\text{H}^{+}_{(aq)} + \text{SO}_4^{2-}_{(aq)} \rightarrow \text{CuSO}_4_{(aq)} + \text{H}_2\text{O}_{(l)}$

36. The removal of rust from iron by treatment with tetraoxosulphate (V1) acid is based on the

- A. hydrolysis of the iron
- B. reaction of acid with base
- C. oxidation of the rust
- D. dehydration of the iron.

37. Which of the following additives could improve the quality of steel?

- A. Silicon
- B. Sulphur and phosphorus
- C. Carbon.
- D. Chromium and nickel.

38. Sodium hydroxide is prepared commercially from sodium chloride solution by.

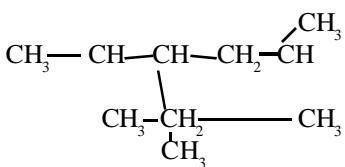
- A. electrolysis using mercury as cathode
- B. hydrolysis in steam using a catalyst
- C. electrolysis using iron as anode
- D. treating sodium chloride with ammonia and carbon (1V) oxide.

39. A sample of a substance containing only C and H burns in excess  $\text{O}_2$  to yield 4.4 g of  $\text{CO}_2$  and 2.7 g of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . The empirical formula of the substance is

- A.  $\text{CH}_3$
- B.  $\text{CH}_2$
- C.  $\text{CH}_4$
- D.  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$   
(C=12, O=16, H=1)

40. An undesirable paraffin in the petroleum industry which is particularly prone to knocking is

- A. iso-octane
- B. n-heptane
- C. iso-heptane
- D. n-octane

41. 

The IUPAC nomenclature of the organic compound with the above structural formula is

- A. 3-ethyl-2,5-dimethylhexane
- B. 4-ethyl-2,5-dimethylethane

C. 3-ethyl-1,1,4-trimethylpentane

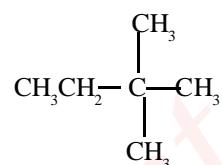
D. 3-ethyl-2,5,5-trimethylpentane

42. The reaction of an alkanol with an alkanoic acid in the presence of concentrated  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  will produce an

- A. Alkanal
- B. Alkanonate
- C. Alkanone
- D. Alkayne.

43. The final product of the reaction of ethyne with hydrogen iodide is

- A.  $\text{CH}_3 - \text{CHI}_2$
- B.  $\text{CH}_2\text{I} - \text{CH}_2\text{I}$
- C.  $\text{CH}_3 - \text{Cl}_3$
- D.  $\text{CH}_2 = \text{CHI}$



How many more isomers of the compound above can be obtained?

- A. 5
- B. 4
- C. 3
- D. 2

44. 45. Synthesis detergents are preferred to soap for laundry using hard water because

- A. detergent are water soluble while soap not
- B. the calcium salts of detergent are water soluble
- C. the magnesium salt of soap is soluble in hard water
- D. soap does not have a hydrocarbon terminal chain.

46. The synthetic rubber obtained by the polymerization of chlorobutadiene in the presence of sodium is called

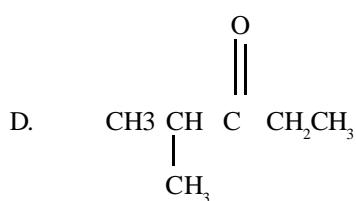
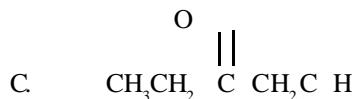
- A. Teflon
- B. Isoprene
- C. Polythene
- D. Neoprene

47. 25cm<sup>3</sup> of 0.02 M KOH neutralized 0.03 g of a monobasic organic acid having the general formula  $\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+1}\text{COOH}$ . The molecular formula of the acid is

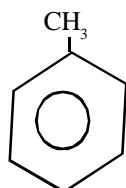
- A.  $\text{HCOOH}$
- B.  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{COOH}$
- C.  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$
- D.  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{COOH}$   
(C=12, H=1, O=16)

48. When Fehling's solution is added to two isomeric carbonyl compounds X and Y with the molecular formula  $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}\text{O}$ , compound X gives a red precipitate while Y does not react. It can be inferred that X is





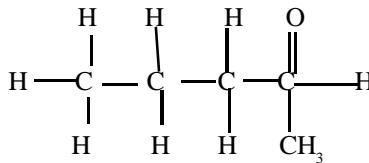
49.



The compound above contains

A.  $\text{sp}^3$  hybridized carbon atoms only  
 B.  $\text{sp}^3$  hybridized carbon atoms only  
 C.  $\text{sp}^3$  and  $\text{sp}$  hybridized carbon atoms  
 D.  $\text{sp}^3$  and  $\text{sp}^2$  hybridized carbon atoms.

50.



The compound above is the product of the oxidation of

A. 2-methylbutan-2-ol  
 B. 2-methylbutan-1-ol  
 C. 2,3-dimethylpropan-1-ol  
 D. Pentan-2-ol

## Chemistry 1998

1. The addition of water to calcium oxide leads to a physical change  
 A. a chemical change  
 B. the formation of mixture  
 C. an endothermic change.

2. A mixture of iron and sulphur can be separated by dissolving the mixture in  
 A. steam  
 B. dilute hydrochloric acid  
 C. dilute sodium hydroxide  
 D. benzene

3. 8.0 g of an element X reacted with an excess of copper (II) tetraoxosulphate (IV) solution to deposit 21.3 g of copper. The correct equation for the reaction is  
 A.  $\text{X}_{(s)} + \text{CuSO}_{4(aq)} \rightarrow \text{Cu}_{(s)} + \text{XSO}_{4(aq)}$   
 B.  $\text{X}_{(s)} + 2\text{CuSO}_{4(aq)} \rightarrow 2\text{Cu}_{(s)} + \text{X}(\text{SO}_4)_{(aq)}$   
 C.  $2\text{X}_{(s)} + 2\text{CuSO}_{4(aq)} \rightarrow \text{Cu}_{(s)} + \text{X}_2(\text{SO}_4)_{(aq)}$   
 D.  $2\text{X}_{(s)} + 3\text{CuSO}_{4(aq)} \rightarrow 3\text{Cu}_{(s)} + \text{X}_2(\text{SO})_{3(aq)}$

4.  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_8(\text{g}) + 5\text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 4\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g}) + 3\text{CO}_{2(\text{g})}$

From the equation above, the volume of oxygen at s.t.p. required to burn 50cm<sup>3</sup> of propane is

A. 250cm<sup>3</sup>  
 B. 150cm<sup>3</sup>  
 C. 100cm<sup>3</sup>  
 D. 50cm<sup>3</sup>

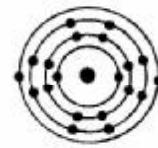
5. 30cm<sup>3</sup> of hydrogen was collected over water at 27°C and 780 mm Hg. If the vapour pressure of water at the temperature of the experiment was 10mm Hg, calculate the volume of the gas at 760mm Hg and 70°C.  
 A. 40.0cm<sup>3</sup>  
 B. 35.7cm<sup>3</sup>  
 C. 28.4cm<sup>3</sup>  
 D. 25.2cm<sup>3</sup>

6. A given amount of gas occupies 10.0 dm<sup>3</sup> at 4 atm. and 273°C. The number of moles of the gas present is  
 A. 0.089 mol  
 B. 1.90 mol  
 C. 3.80 mol  
 D. 5.70 mol  
 [Molar volume of gas at s.t.p. = 22.4 dm<sup>3</sup>]

7. If sulphur oxide and methane are released simultaneously at the opposite ends of narrow tube, the rates of diffusion  $R_{\text{SO}_2}$  and  $R_{\text{CH}_4}$  will be in the ratio  
 A. 4:1      B. 2:1  
 C. 1:2      D. 1:4  
 [S=32, O=16, C=12, H=1]

8. A solid begins to melt when  
 A. constituent particles acquire a greater kinetic energy  
 B. energy of vibration of particles of the solid is less than the intermolecular forces  
 C. Constituent particles acquire energy of the above the average kinetic energy  
 D. energy of vibration of particles of the solid equals the intermolecular forces.

9.



The diagram above represents an atom that can combine

with chlorine to form

- a covalent bond
- an electrovalent bond
- a hydrogen bond
- a co-ordinate bond

10. Which of the following electron configurations indicates an atom with the highest ionization energy?

- 2, 8, 7
- 2, 8, 8, 1
- 2, 8, 8, 2
- 2, 8, 8, 7

11. The lines observe in the simple hydrogen spectrum are due to emission of

- electron from the atom
- energy by proton transition
- energy by electron transition
- neutrons from the atom

12. If an element X of atomic number Z and mass number Y is irradiated by an intense concentration of neutrons the relevant nuclear equation is

- $${}_{\text{x}}^{\text{y}} \text{X} + {}_{\text{o}}^{\text{1}} \text{n} \rightarrow {}_{\text{Z+1}}^{\text{Y-1}} \text{X}$$
- $${}_{\text{Z}}^{\text{Y}} \text{X} + {}_{\text{o}}^{\text{1}} \text{n} \rightarrow {}_{\text{Z}}^{\text{Y+1}} \text{X}$$
- $${}_{\text{Z}}^{\text{Y}} \text{X} + {}_{\text{o}}^{\text{1}} \text{n} \longrightarrow {}_{\text{Z+1}}^{\text{Y}} \text{X}$$
- $${}_{\text{Z}}^{\text{Y}} \text{X} + {}_{\text{o}}^{\text{1}} \text{n} \longrightarrow {}_{\text{Z-1}}^{\text{Y+1}} \text{X}$$

13. The property used in obtaining oxygen and nitrogen industrially from air is the

- boiling point
- density
- rate of diffusion
- solubility

14. Excess phosphorus was burnt in gas jar and the residual gas passed successively over concentrated KOH solution and concentrated  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  before being collected in a flask. The gases collected are

- carbon (1V) oxide nitrogen and the rare gases
- nitrogen (1V) oxide and the rare gases
- nitrogen and the rare gases
- carbon (1V) oxide nitrogen (1V) oxide and the rare gases.

15. Potassium tetraoxomanganate (v11) is often added to impure water to

- reduce organic impurities
- reduce inorganic impurities
- destroy bacteria and algae
- remove permanent hardness.

16. The soil around a battery manufacturing factory is likely to contain a high concentration of

- $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  salts
- $\text{Pb}^{2+}$  salts
- $\text{Mg}^{2+}$  salts
- $\text{Al}^{3+}$  salts.

17. 90.0 g of  $\text{MgCl}_2$  was placed in 50.0cm<sup>3</sup> of water to give a saturated solution at 298 K. If the solubility of the salt is 8.0-mol dm<sup>-3</sup> at the same temperature, what is the mass of the salt felt undissolve at the given temperature?

- 52.0 g
- 58.5 g
- 85.5 g
- 88.5 g

[Mg=24, Cl=35.5]

18. Soap leather is an example of a colloid in which a

- Liquid is dispersed in gas
- Solid is dispersed in liquid
- Gas is dispersed in liquid
- Liquid is dispersed in liquid.

19. The pH of a solution obtained by mixing 100cm<sup>3</sup> of a 0.1 M HCl solution with 100cm<sup>3</sup> of a 0.2 M solution of NaOH is

- 1.3
- 7.0
- 9.7
- 12.7

20. In the conductance of aqueous potassium tetraoxosulphate (1V) solution, the current carriers are the

- ions
- electrons
- hydrated ions
- hydrated electrons

21. What volume of 0.1 mol dm<sup>-3</sup> solution of tetraoxosulphate (1V) acid would be needed to dissolve 2.86 g of sodium trioxocarbonate (1V) decahydrate crystals?

- 20 cm<sup>3</sup>
- 40 cm<sup>3</sup>
- 80 cm<sup>3</sup>
- 100 cm<sup>3</sup>

[H=1, C=12, O=16, S=32, Na=23]

22. 1.2 of electricity are passed through electrolytic cells containing  $\text{Na}^+$ ,  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$  and  $\text{Al}^{3+}$  in series. How many moles of each metal would be formed at the cathode of each cell?

- 0.6 mole of Na, 1.2 moles of Cu and 1.2 moles of Al
- 1.2 moles of Na, 0.6 mole of Cu and 0.4 mole of Al
- 1.3 mmoles of Na, 2.4 moles of Cu and 2.4 moles of Al
- 1.2 moles of Na, 2.4 moles of Cu and 3.6 moles of Al

23. What mass of gold is deposited during the electrolysis of gold (111) tetraoxosulphate (V1) when a current of 15 A is passed for 193 seconds?

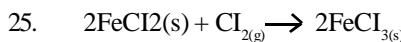
- 1.97 g
- 3.94 g
- 5.91 g
- 19.70 g

[Au=97, F=965000C mol<sup>-1</sup>]

24. 
$$\text{Fe}_{(\text{s})} + \text{Cu}^{2+}_{(\text{aq})} \rightarrow \text{Fe}^{2+}_{(\text{aq})} + \text{Cu}_{(\text{s})}$$

From the reaction above it can be inferred that

- Fe is the oxidizing agent
- Fe is reduced
- $\text{Cu}^{2+}$  loses electrons
- $\text{Cu}^{2+}$  is the oxidizing agent.



The reducing agent in the reaction above is

- A.  $\text{FeCl}_2$
- B.  $\text{Cl}_2$
- C.  $\text{FeCl}_3$
- D. Fe

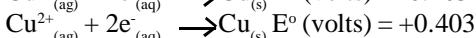
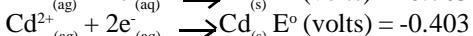
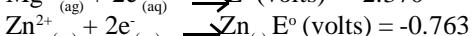
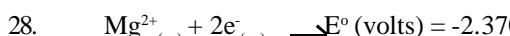
26. The reaction that is accompanied by a decrease in entropy when carried out constant temperature is

- A.  $\text{N}_2\text{O}_{4(\text{g})} \rightleftharpoons \text{NO}_2$
- B.  $\text{N}_2 + 3\text{H}_2 \rightleftharpoons 2\text{NH}_3$
- C.  $\text{CaCO}_3 \rightleftharpoons \text{CaO} + \text{CO}_2$
- D.  $2\text{N}_2\text{H}_4 \rightleftharpoons 3\text{N}_2 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$

27. 32g of anhydrous copper (II) tetraoxosulphate (IV) dissolved in 1 dm<sup>3</sup> of water generated 13.0kJ of heat.

The heat of solution is

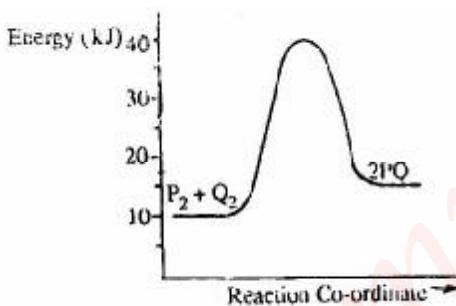
- A.  $26.0 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$
- B.  $65.0 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$
- C.  $130.0 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$
- D.  $260.0 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$



In the electrochemical series above the strongest reducing agent is

- A.  $\text{Cu}_{(\text{s})}$
- B.  $\text{Cd}_{(\text{s})}$
- C.  $\text{Zn}_{(\text{s})}$
- D.  $\text{Mg}_{(\text{s})}$

29.



In the diagram above, the activation energy for the backward reaction is

- A.  $+5 \text{ kJ}$
- B.  $+15 \text{ kJ}$
- C.  $+25 \text{ kJ}$
- D.  $+30 \text{ kJ}$



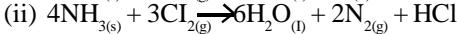
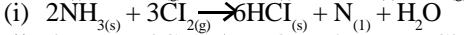
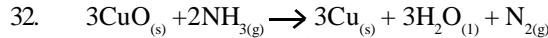
In the equation above the rate of formation of Z is found to be independent of the concentration of Y and to quadruple when rate equation for the reaction is

- A.  $R = k[\text{X}][\text{Y}]$
- B.  $R = k[\text{X}]^2[\text{Y}]$
- C.  $R = k[\text{X}]^2[\text{Y}]^2$
- D.  $R = k[\text{X}]^2[\text{Y}]^0$



In the above equilibrium reaction a decrease in temperature will

- A. favour the reverse reaction
- B. favour the forward reaction
- C. have no effect on the equilibrium state
- D. double the rate of the reverse reaction



The reactions represented by the equations above demonstrate the

- A. basic properties of ammonia
- B. acidic properties of ammonia
- C. reducing properties of ammonia
- D. oxidizing properties of ammonia.

33. A gas that turns a filter paper previously soaked in lead ethanoate solution black is

- A. hydrogen chloride
- B. hydrogen sulphide
- C. sulphur (IV) oxide
- D. sulphur (VI) oxide.

34. A solution containing chloride gives a white precipitate with silver trioxonitrate (V) solution.

The precipitate will be insoluble in dilute

- A.  $\text{HNO}_3$  but soluble in ammonia solution
- B.  $\text{HNO}_3$  and in ammonia solution
- C.  $\text{HCl}$  but soluble in ammonia solution
- D.  $\text{HCl}$  and in ammonia solution.

35.



In the experiment above, X could be a solution of

- A. Sodium trioxonitrate (V) and ammonium chloride
- B. Sodium trioxonitrate (V) and ammonium chloride
- C. lead (II) trioxonitrate (V) and copper turnings
- D. potassium, trioxonitrate (V) and copper turnings.

36. The oxide that remains unchanged when heated in hydrogen is

- A.  $\text{CuO}$
- B.  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$
- C.  $\text{PbO}_2$
- D.  $\text{ZnO}$

37. Which of the following is observed when a solution of Iron (II) chloride is mixed with a solution of sodium hydroxide?

- A. calcium
- B. aluminium
- C. iron
- D. zinc

38. A common characteristic shared by iron and aluminium is that both

- A. are extracted by reduction methods
- B. form only basic oxides
- C. show oxidation states of +2 and +3
- D. form soluble hydroxides.

40. Alloys are often used in preference to pure metals because  
 A. metals are too hard  
 B. metals are ductile  
 C. metallic properties are improved in alloys  
 D. alloys are a mixture of metals.

41.  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CHCH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$   
 The IUPAC nomenclature for the above compound is  
 A. 4-methylpentan-3-ol  
 B. 2-methylpentan-3-ol  
 C. 3-methylpentan-3-ol  
 D. 1,1-dimethylbutan-2-ol

42. Dehydration of  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$  gives  
 A.  $\text{CH}_2 - \text{CH} - \text{CH} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_3$   
 B.  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH} - \text{CH} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_3$   
 C.  $\text{H} - \text{C} \equiv \text{C} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_3$   
 D.  $\text{CH}_3\text{C} - \text{C} - \text{CH}_3$

43.  $n\text{CH}_2 = \text{CH}_2 \xrightarrow{\text{O}_2 \text{ (initiator)}}$   $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2$   
 The above equation represents the manufacture of  
 A. rubber B. polythene  
 C. polystyrene D. butane

44. One mole of a hydrocarbon contains 6 g of hydrogen. If the molecular weight is 54, the hydrocarbon is an.  
 A. alkanone B. alkane  
 C. alkene D. alkyne

45. The products obtained when a pure hydrocarbon is burn in excess oxygen are  
 A. carbon and hydrogen  
 B. carbon and water  
 C. carbon (11) oxide and hydrogen  
 D. carbon (1V) oxide and water.

46. How many structural isomers can be drawn for the non-cyclic alkanol with molecular formula  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}\text{O}$   
 A. 1 B. 2  
 C. 3 D. 4

47. On cracking medicinal paraffin, a gas is evolved which gives a pop sound with a lighted splinter and a oily liquid which decolorizes bromine solution is also obtained. The products of the cracking are  
 A. carbon (1V) oxide and alkyne  
 B. carbon (11) oxide and alkane  
 C. hydrogen gas and alkane  
 D. hydrogen gas and alkyne

48. An example of aromatic compound is  
 A.  $\text{CH}_6\text{H}_{13}\text{OH}$   
 B.  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{13}\text{Cl}$   
 C.  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH}$   
 D.  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{14}$

49. Terylene is synthesized from ethane-1, 2-diol and benzene-1, 4-dicarboxylic acid by  
 A. addition reaction  
 B. condensation reaction  
 C. elimination reaction  
 D. substitution reaction.

50. Which of the following is true concerning the properties of benzene and hexane?  
 A. Both undergo substitution reaction.  
 B. Both undergo addition reaction  
 C. Both are solids  
 D. Both can decolorize bromine water.

## Chemistry 1999

1. 200 cm<sup>3</sup> each of 0.1 M solution of lead (11) trioxonitate (V) and hydrochloric acid were mixed. Assuming that lead (11) chloride is completely insoluble, calculate the mass of lead (11) chloride that will be precipitate.  
 A. 2.78 g B. 5.56 g  
 C. 8.34 g D. 11.12 g  
 $[\text{Pb} = 207, \text{Cl} = 35.5, \text{N} = 14, \text{O} = 16]$

2. 56.00 cm<sup>3</sup> of a gas at s.t.p weighed 0.11 g. What is the vapour density of the gas?  
 A. 11.00 B. 22.00  
 C. 33.00 D. 44.00  
 $[\text{Molar volume of a gas at s.t.p} = 22.4 \text{ dm}^3]$

3. Which of the following gases will diffuse fastest when passed through a porous plug?  
 A. Propane B. Oxygen  
 C. Methane D. Ammonia  
 $[\text{H} = 1, \text{C} = 12, \text{N} = 14, \text{O} = 16]$

4. Which of the following will have its mass increased when heated in air?  
 A. Helium B. Magnesium  
 C. Copper pyrites D. Glass

5. What is the temperature of a given mass of a gas initially 0°C and 9 atm, if the pressure is reduced to 3



deposited when 1 dm<sup>3</sup> of a saturated solution of NaCl is cooled from 80°C to 60°C is

A. 117.00 g      B. 58.50 g  
 C. 11.70 g      D. 5.85 g  
 [Na = 23, Cl = 35.5]

22. The solution with the lowest pH value is

A. 5 ml of m/n HCl  
 B. 10 ml of m/n HCl  
 C. 15 ml of m/n HCl  
 D. 20 ml of m/n HCl

23. The solubility product of Cu(IO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> is 1.08 x 10<sup>-7</sup>. Assuming that neither ions react appreciably with water to form H<sup>+</sup> and OH<sup>-</sup>, what is the solubility of this salt?

A. 2.7 x 10<sup>-8</sup> mol dm<sup>-3</sup>  
 B. 9.0 x 10<sup>-8</sup> mol dm<sup>-3</sup>  
 C. 3.0 x 10<sup>-8</sup> mol dm<sup>-3</sup>  
 D. 9.0 x 10<sup>-8</sup> mol dm<sup>-3</sup>

24. The entropy and enthalpy of a system are a measure of

A. degree of disorderliness and heat content respectively  
 B. heat content and degree of disorderliness respectively  
 C. heat content of a system only  
 D. degree of disorderliness only.

25. 2SO<sub>2</sub>(g) + O<sub>2</sub>(g)  $\rightleftharpoons$  2NO<sup>2</sup>(g). In the chemical reaction above, the substance that will increase the rate of production of sulphur (VI) oxide is

A. manganese (IV) oxide  
 B. finely divided iron  
 C. vanadium (V) oxide  
 D. nickel

26. N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>(g)  $\rightarrow$  2NO<sub>2</sub>(g). Increases in total pressure of the equilibrium reaction above will

A. Produce more of NO<sub>2</sub>(g) in the mixture  
 B. Convert all of N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>(g) to NO<sub>2</sub>(g)  
 C. Have no effect on the concentrations of N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>(g) and N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>(g)  
 D. Produce more of N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>(g) in the mixture

27. What quantity of electricity will liberate 0.125 mole of oxygen molecules during the electrolysis of dilute sodium chloride solution?

A. 24 125 coulombs  
 B. 48 250 coulombs  
 C. 72 375 coulombs  
 D. 96 500 coulombs  
 [F = 96 500 C mol<sup>-1</sup>]

28. X + Y  $\rightarrow$  Z. The rate equation for the chemical reaction above is  $\frac{\Delta[X]}{\Delta t} = [X]^2[Y]$

The overall order of the reaction is

A. 0      B. 1  
 C. 2      D. 3

29. When a current 1 was passed through an electrolyte solution for 40 minutes, a mass Xg of a univalent metal was deposited at the cathode. What mass of the metal will be deposited when a current 21 is passed through the solution for 10 minutes?

A. x/4 g      B. x/2 g  
 C. 2X g      D. 4X g

30.  $RS_{(aq)} + HF_{(aq)} \rightarrow RF_{(s)} + HS_{(aq)}$   $\Delta H = -65.7 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ . From the equation above, it can be deduced that.

A. the heat content of the reactants is lower than that of the products  
 B. the heat content of the reactants is higher than that of the products  
 C. the reaction is slow  
 D. a large amount of heat is absorbed.

31. Which of the following statements is true of the electrochemical series?

A. Electropositivity of metals increase down the series  
 B. Electropositivity of non-metals decrease down the series  
 C. Electronegativity of non-metals increase down the series  
 D. Electropositivity of metal decreases down the series

32. The gas that will form a white precipitate with acidified silver trioxonitate (V) is

A. NH<sub>3</sub>      B. SO<sub>2</sub>  
 C. CO<sub>2</sub>      D. HCl

33. Chlorine bromine and iodine resemble one another in that they

A. dissolve in alkalis  
 B. react violently with hydrogen without heating  
 C. are liquids  
 D. displace one another from solutions of their salts.

34. The salt that reacts with dilute hydrochloric acid which decolorizes acidified purple smelling gas which decolorizes acidified purple potassium tetraoxomanganate(VII) solution is

A. Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>      B. Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>3</sub>  
 C. Na<sub>2</sub>S      D. Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>

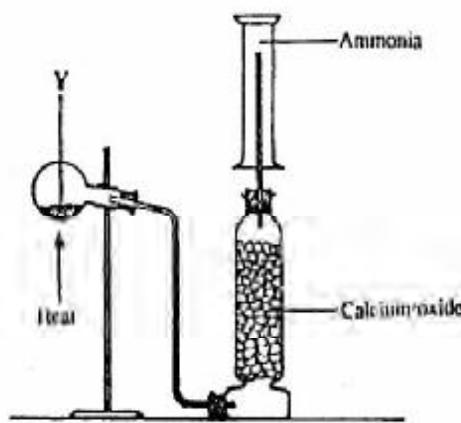
35. A pair of compounds that can be used to generate a gas which has a physiological effect on human beings is

A. sodium trioxonitate(V) and calcium chloride  
 B. sodium dioxonitate (III) and ammonium chloride  
 C. sodium trioxonitate(V) and ammonium chloride  
 D. sodium dioxonitate (III) and potassium chloride.

36. Hydrogen is used in oxy-hydrogen flames for melting metals because it

A. evolves a lot of heat when burnt  
 B. combines explosively with oxygen  
 C. is a very light gas  
 D. is a rocket fuel.

37.



In the diagram above Y is mixture of

- A. Calcium hydroxide and ammonium chloride
- B. Calcium hydroxide and sodium chloride(V)
- C. Sodium chloride and ammonium trixonitate(V)
- D. Sodium dioxonitrate(III) and ammonium chloride.

38. What properties of duralumin make it more useful than its constituent metals?

- A. it is heavy with a high melting point
- B. it is malleable and has high density
- C. it is strong and light
- D. it is hard and ductile

39. The pair of metals in the reactivity series that are usually extracted by the electrolysis of their ores is

- A. Magnesium and zinc
- B. Magnesium and calcium
- C. Copper and zinc
- D. Lead and calcium

40. A metal that can be extracted from cassiterite is

- A. calcium
- B. magnesium
- C. tin
- D. copper

41. Which of the following metals is passive to concentrated trixonitate(V) acid?

- A. iron
- B. tin
- C. copper
- D. zinc

42. The hydrocarbon the burns in air with a sooty flame is

- A.  $C_6H_6$
- B.  $C_3H_6$
- C.  $C_4H_{10}$
- D.  $C_6H_6$

43. 2-methylprop-1-ene is an isomer of

- A. but-2-ene
- B. pent-1-ene
- C. 2-methylbut-ene
- D. 2-methylbut-1-ene

44. Which of the following is a solvent for perfumes?

- A.  $C_5H_{12}$
- B.  $C_4H_6$
- C.  $CH_3COOH$
- D.  $C_2H_5OH$

45. When excess ethanol is heated to  $145^{\circ}C$  in the presence of concentrated  $H_2SO_4$  the product is

- A. ethyne
- B. diethyl sulphate
- C. diethyl ether
- D. acetone

46. How many grammes of bromine will saturate 5.2 g of but-1-ene-3-yne?

- A. 64.0 g
- B. 48.0 g
- C. 32.0 g
- D. 16.0 g

$[C=12, H=1, Br=80]$

47. Polyvinyl chloride is used to produced

- A. bread
- B. pencils
- C. ink
- D. pipes

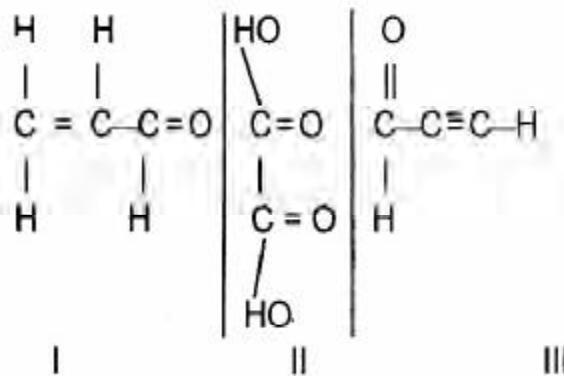
48. An organic compound that does not undergo a reaction with both hydrogen cyanide and hydroxylamine can be an

- A. alkenes
- B. alkanal
- C. alkanone
- D. Alkanoic acid

49. When two end alkyl groups of ethyl ethanoate are interchanged, the compound formed is known as

- A. methylethanoate
- B. ethyl propionate
- C. methylpronoste
- D. propel ethanoate.

50.



Which of the compounds above would react to take up two molecules of bromine during bromination?

- A. 1 only
- B. 111 only
- C. 1 and 11 only
- D. 11 and 111 only

# Chemistry 2000

1. A mixture of iodine and sulphur crystals can be separated by treatment with  
A. water of filter off sulphur  
B. carbon (1V) sulphide to filter off iodine  
C. ethanoic acid to filter off sulphur  
D. methanol to filter off iodine

2. Sieving is a technique used to separate mixtures containing solid particles of  
A. small sizes B. large sizes  
C. different sizes D. the same size

3. Which of the compounds is composed of Al, Si, O and H?  
A. Epson salt B. Limestone  
C. Clay D. Urea

4. 50cm<sup>3</sup> of carbon (11) oxide was exploded with 150cm<sup>3</sup> of air containing 20% oxygen by volume, which of the reactants was in excess?  
A. Carbon (11) oxide  
B. Carbon (1V) oxide  
C. Oxygen  
D. Nitrogen

5. How many moles of HCl will be required to react with potassium heptaoxodichromate (V1) to produce 3 moles of chlorine?  
A. 14 B. 12  
C. 11 D. 10

6. The ratio of the initial to the final pressure of a given mass of gas is 1:1.5. Calculate the final volume of the gas if the initial volume was 300cm<sup>3</sup> at the same temperature.  
A. 120 cm<sup>3</sup> B. 200 cm<sup>3</sup>  
C. 450 cm<sup>3</sup> D. 750 cm<sup>3</sup>

7. The partial pressure of oxygen in a sample of air is 452mm Hg and the total pressure is 780mmHg. What is the mole fraction of oxygen?  
A. 0.203 B. 0.579  
C. 2.030 D. 5.790

8. The fundamental difference between the three states of matter is the  
A. shape of their particles  
B. number of particles in each state  
C. shape of the container they occupy  
D. degree of movement of their particles

9. Which of the following statements is correct about the periodic table?  
A. Element in the same period have the same number of valence electrons  
B. The valence electrons of the elements in the same period increase progressively across the period

C. Elements in the same group have the same number of electron shells  
D. The non-metallic properties of the elements tend to decrease across each period

10. The electron configuration of  $_{22}X^{2+}$  ion is  
A.  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^2$   
B.  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^1$   
C.  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6$   
D.  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4p^2$

11. Which of the following types of bonding does not involve the formation of new substance?  
A. Metallic B. Covalent  
C. Co-ordinate D. Electrovalent

12. The knowledge of half-life can be used to  
A. create an element  
B. detect an element  
C. split an element  
D. irradiate an element

13. The shape of  $CO_2$ ,  $H_2O$  and  $CH_4$  respectively are  
A. bent linear and tetrahedral  
B. bent tetrahedral and linear  
C. linear bent and tetrahedral  
D. tetrahedral, linear and bent.

14. The distance between the nuclei of chlorine atoms in a chlorine molecule is 0.914 nm. The atomic radius of chlorine atom is  
A. 0.097 nm  
B. 0.914 nm  
C. 2.388 nm  
D. 2.388 nm

15. The noble gas, argon, is used for  
A. electric arc welding  
B. welding brass  
C. underwater welding  
D. steel welding

16. A side effect of soft water is that  
A. it gives offensive taste  
B. excess calcium precipitate  
C. it attacks lead contained in pipes  
D. it encourages the growth of bacteria

17. Water molecules can be ligands especially when they are bonded to.  
A. alkaline earth metals  
B. alkali metals  
C. transition metals  
D. group V11 elements

18. The air pollutant unknown in nature is  
A. NO B. CO  
C. HCHO D. DDT

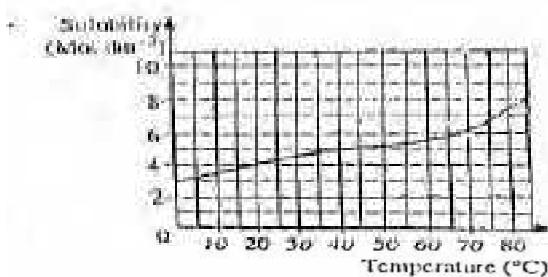
19.  $10\text{dm}^3$  of distilled water used to wash  $2.0\text{ g}$  of a precipitate of  $\text{AgCl}$ . If the solubility product of  $\text{AgCl}$  is  $2.0 \times 10^{-10}$   $\text{mol dm}^{-3}$ , what quantity of silver was lost in the process?

A.  $2.029 \times 10^{-3}\text{ mol dm}^{-3}$   
 B.  $1.414 \times 10^{-3}\text{ mol dm}^{-3}$   
 C.  $2.029 \times 10^{-5}\text{ mol dm}^{-3}$   
 D.  $1.414 \times 10^{-5}\text{ mol dm}^{-3}$

20. Hydration of ions in solution is associated with

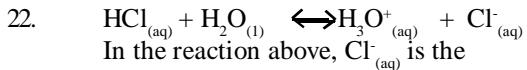
A. absorption of heat  
 B. reduction of heat  
 C. conduction of heat  
 D. liberation of heat

21.



The diagram above is the solubility curve of solute, X. Find the amount of X deposited when  $500\text{cm}^3$  of solution of X is cooled from  $60^\circ\text{C}$  to  $20^\circ\text{C}$

A. 0.745 mole B. 0.950 mole  
 C. 2.375 moles D. 4.750 moles.



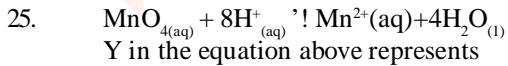
A. Conjugate acid  
 B. Acid  
 C. Conjugate base  
 D. Base.

23. In which order are the following salts sensitive to light?

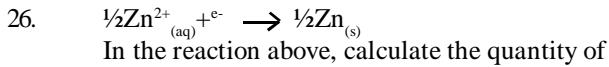
A.  $\text{AgI} > \text{AgCl} > \text{AgBr}$   
 B.  $\text{AgCl} > \text{AgI} > \text{AgBr}$   
 C.  $\text{AgBr} > \text{AgCl} > \text{AgI}$   
 D.  $\text{AgCl} > \text{AgBr} > \text{AgI}$

24. The pOH of a solution of  $0.25\text{ mol dm}^{-3}$  of hydrochloric acid is

A. 12.40 B. 13.40  
 C. 14.40 D. 14.60



A.  $2\text{e}^-$   
 B.  $3\text{e}^-$   
 C.  $5\text{e}^-$   
 D.  $7\text{e}^-$



electricity required to discharge zinc

A.  $0.965 \times 10^4\text{ C}$  B.  $4.820 \times 10^4\text{ C}$   
 C.  $9.650 \times 10^4\text{ C}$  D.  $48.200 \times 10^4\text{ C}$   
 $[\text{F} = 96\ 500\text{ C mol}^{-1}]$

27. Given that M is the mass of substance deposited in an electrolysis and Q the quantity of electricity consumed, then Faraday's law can be written as

A.  $M = \frac{Z}{Q}$   
 B.  $M = \frac{Q}{Z}$   
 C.  $M = \frac{Z}{2Q}$   
 E.  $M = QZ$

28.  $0.46\text{g}$  of ethanol when burned raised the temperature of  $50\text{ g}$  water by  $14.3\text{ K}$ . Calculate the heat of combustion of ethanol.

A.  $+3\ 000\text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$   
 B.  $+300\text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$   
 C.  $-300\text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$   
 D.  $-3\ 000\text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$

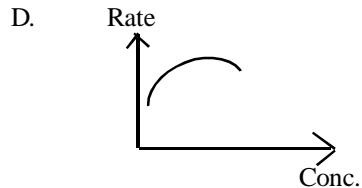
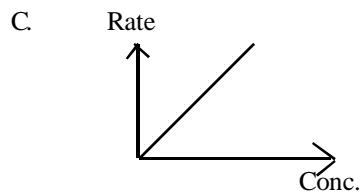
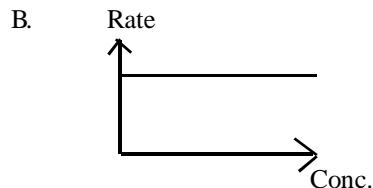
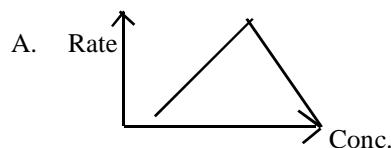
$$[\text{C} = 12, \text{O} = 16, \text{H} = 1]$$

Specific heat capacity of water =  $4.2\text{ J g}^{-1}\text{K}^{-1}$

29. Powdered marble reacts with hydrochloric acid solution than the granular form because the powdered form has

A. more molecules  
 B. more atoms  
 C. large surface area  
 D. relatively large mass

30. The graph that describes a zero order reaction is



31. A. increase the quantity of  $\text{N}_2$   
 B. increase the yield of NO  
 C. decrease the yield of NO  
 D. decrease the quantity of  $\text{O}_2$

32. For a reaction in equilibrium, the species involved in the equilibrium constant expression are  
 A. gaseous and solid species  
 B. liquid and solid species  
 C. solid and dissolved species  
 D. gaseous and dissolved species

33. A phenomenon where an element exists in different forms in the same physical state is known as  
 A. isomerism B. amorphism  
 C. allotropy D. isotropy

34. The substance often used for vulcanization of rubber is  
 A. chlorine  
 B. hydrogen peroxide  
 C. sulphur  
 D. tetraoxosulphate (V1) acid

35. A gas that is not associated with global warming is  
 A.  $\text{CO}_2$  B.  $\text{SO}_3$   
 C.  $\text{CH}_4$  D.  $\text{H}_2$

36. The refreshing and characteristic taste of soda water and other soft drinks is as a result of the presence in them of  
 A. carbon(IV)oxide  
 B. carbon(II) oxide  
 C. soda  
 D. glucose

37. A form of carbon used for absorbing poisonous gases and purification of noble gases is  
 A. wood charcoal  
 B. animal charcoal  
 C. carbon fibres  
 D. carbon black.

38. Synthetic gas is a mixture of  
 A.  $\text{CH}_4$  and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$   
 B.  $\text{CH}_4$  and  $\text{H}_2$   
 C.  $\text{CO}_2$  and  $\text{H}_2$   
 D. CO and  $\text{H}_2$

39. Potassium vapour burns with a  
 A. blue-flame  
 B. brick-red flame  
 C. violet flame  
 D. golden-yellow flame

40. A common characteristic of copper and silver in their usage as coinage metals is that they  
 A. have high metallic lustre  
 B. are not easily oxidized  
 C. are easily oxidized  
 D. are not easily reduced

41. Haematite is an ore of  
 A. Zinc B. Lead

42. The least easily oxidized of the metals below is  
 A. Ca B. Na  
 C. Zn D. Al

43. The repeating unit in natural rubber is  
 A. alkynes  
 B. isoprene  
 C. n-propane  
 D. neoprene

44. Unsaturated organic compounds are identified by decolourization of.  
 A. silver bromide and potassium tetraoxomanganate(V11) solution  
 B. bromine water and acidified potassium tetraoxomanganate(V11) solution  
 C. silver bromine solution and bromine water  
 D. bromine water and alkaline potassium tetraoxomanganate (V11) solution.

45. The conditions necessary for the extraction of a water molecule from two molecules of ethanol are.  
 A. less acid and a lower temperature  
 B. excess acid and a lower temperature  
 C. excess acid and a higher temperature  
 D. less acid and a higher temperature.

46. The chlorinated alkane often used industrially to remove grease is  
 A. tetrachloromethane  
 B. chloromethane  
 C. trichloromethane  
 D. dichloromethane.

47. The reaction of carbide with water gives  
 A. ethyne B. ethane  
 C. ethane D. Ethanal

48.  $\text{CH}_3\text{-CH}_2\text{-C(OCH}_2\text{CH}_3\text{)-CH}_3$   
 The compound above is an  
 A. ether B. ester  
 C. alkanal D. alkanol

49. Alkanone are generally obtained by the oxidation of  
 A. primary alkanols  
 B. secondary alkanols  
 C. tertiary alkanols  
 D. alkanoic acid

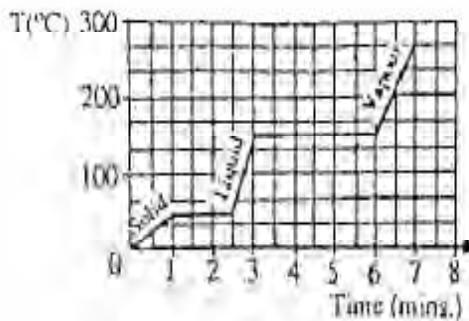
50. Sucrose is made up to  
 A. glucose and glucose  
 B. glucose and fructose  
 C. fructose and fructose  
 D. galactose and glucose.

# Chemistry 2001

1. 25cm<sup>3</sup> of a gas X contains Z molecules at 15°C and 75 mm Hg. How many molecules will 25cm<sup>3</sup> of another gas Y contain at the same temperature and pressure?  
A. 2Y, B. 2Z, C. Y, D. Z.

2. What mass of water is produced when 8.0g of hydrogen reacts with excess oxygen?  
A. 72.0g, B. 36.0g, C. 16.0g, D. 8.0g

Use the graph below to answer questions 3 and 4



3. How long does it take all the solid to melt?  
A. 6.0mins, B. 3.0mins,  
C. 2.5mins, D. 1.0min

4. If the gas is cooled, at what temperature will it start to condense?  
A. 175°C, B. 250°C,  
C. 125°C, D. 150°C

5. Four elements W, X, Y and Z have atomic numbers 2, 6, 16 and 20 respectively. Which of these elements is a metal?  
A. X, B. Z,  
C. W, D. Y

6. The diagram above represents the formation of  
A. a metallic bond, B. a covalent bond,  
C. an electrovalent bond.  
D. a coordinate covalent bond

7. An element X with relative atomic mass 16.2 contains two isotopes  $^{16}_8\text{X}$  with relative abundance of 90% and  $^{m}_8\text{X}$  with relative abundance of 10%. The value of m is  
A. 14, B. 12,  
C. 18, D. 16

8. Cancerous growth are cured by exposure to  
A. x-rays, B. betta-rays,  
C. alpha-rays, D. gamma-rays

9. Which of the following statement is correct about the average kinetic energy of the molecules of a gas?  
A. it increases with increase in pressure,  
B. it increases with increase in temperature,  
C. It increases with increase in volume,  
D. It increases at constant pressure.

10. Millikan's contribution to the development of atomic theory is the determination of  
A. positive rays, B. cathode rays,  
C. charge to mass ratio, D. charge on electron.

11. A particle that contains 9 protons, 10 neutrons and 10 electrons is  
A. positive ion B. neutral atom of a metal  
C. neutral atom of a non-metal D. negative ion.

12. An oxide  $\text{XO}_2$  has a vapour density of 32. What is the atomic mass of X?  
A. 20  
B. 32  
C. 14  
D. 12

13. The chemical used for coagulation in water purification is  
A. copper tetraoxosulphate (VI)  
B. sodium tetraoxosulphate (VI)  
C. aluminium tetraoxosulphate (VI)  
D. calcium tetraoxosulphate (VI)

14. Environment pollution is worsened by the release from automobile exhausts of  
A. heavy metals B. water vapour  
C. smoke D. steam

15. Phosphorus is stored under water to prevent it from  
A. smelling B. dehydrating  
C. catching fire D. becoming inert

16. Pure solvents are obtained by  
A. evaporation B. extraction  
C. condensation D. distillation

17.

A. 75°C      B. 100°C  
C. 90°C      D. 82°C

18. If 1 dm<sup>3</sup> of a saturated solution of L at 60°C is cooled to 25°C, what amount in mole will separate?  
A. 0.25      B. 0.50  
C. 0.75      D. 1.00

19. Deliquescent substance are used for  
A. drying      B. melting  
C. wetting      D. cooling

20. What is the decrease in volume of air when pyrogallol is shaken with 30.00cm<sup>3</sup> of air?  
A. 0.63cm<sup>3</sup>      B. 0.06cm<sup>3</sup>  
C. 15.00cm<sup>3</sup>      D. 6.30cm<sup>3</sup>

21. The pollution from petroleum spillage in rivers and takes can best be dispersed by  
A. passing of ships through the area  
B. pouring detergents  
C. pouring organic solvents  
D. evaporation

22.  $3\text{Cu(s)} + 8\text{HNO}_3\text{(aq)} \rightarrow 3\text{Cu(NO}_3)_2\text{(aq)} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O(l)} + 2\text{NO(g)}$   
In the equation above, copper is  
A. a base      B. an oxidizing agent  
C. a reducing agent      D. an electron acceptor.

23.  $\text{NH}_3\text{(g)} + \text{HCl(g)} \rightarrow \text{NH}_4\text{Cl(s)}$   
The entropy change in the system above is  
A. zero      B. indeterminate  
C. positive      D. negative

24. What current in amperes will deposit 2.7g of aluminum in 2 hours?  
A. 32      B. 16  
C. 8      D. 4  
 $\{\text{Al} = 27, \text{F} = 96500 \text{C mol}^{-1}\}$

25.  $2\text{SO}_2\text{(g)} + \text{O}_2\text{(g)} \rightleftharpoons 2\text{SO}_3\text{(g)}$   
The equilibrium constant for the reaction above is increased by  
A. increasing the pressure of the system  
B. increasing the temperature of the system  
C. increasing the surface area of the vessel  
D. the addition of a catalyst to the system

26. As the concentration of an electrolyte reduces, the conductivity  
A. decreases      B. increases  
C. reduces to zero      D. is unaffected.

27.  $\text{C(s)} + 2\text{S(g)} \rightarrow \text{CS}_2 \quad \text{H} = 89 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$   
The chemical equation above implies that  
A. 89 kJ of energy is absorbed  
B. each of carbon and sulphur has 89 kJ of energy  
C. both carbon and sulphur contribute 89 kJ of energy  
D. 89 kJ of energy is released

28. Which of the following best explains the increase in the rate of a chemical reaction as the temperature rises?  
A. A lower proportion of the molecules has the necessary minimum energy to react  
B. The bonds in the reacting molecules are more readily broken  
C. The collision frequency of the molecules increases  
D. The molecular collisions become more violent.

29. In which of the following reaction have the oxidation number of nitrogen increased?  
A.  $2\text{NO(g)} + \text{Br}_2\text{(l)} \rightarrow 2\text{NOBr(l)}$   
B.  $\text{FeSO}_4\text{(aq)} + \text{NO(g)} \rightarrow \text{Fe(NO)SO}_4\text{(s)}$   
C.  $2\text{NO(g)} + \text{Cl}_2\text{(g)} \rightarrow 2\text{NOCl(l)}$   
D.  $2\text{NO(g)} + \text{O}_2\text{(g)} \rightarrow 2\text{NO}_2\text{(g)}$

30.  $\text{P}_{(g)} + \text{Q}_{(g)} \rightleftharpoons 3\text{R}_{(s)} + \text{S}_{(g)}$   
which of the following will increase the yield of R?  
A. Removing some S  
B. Using a larger closed vessel  
C. Adding a positive catalyst  
D. Increasing the temperature

31. Ethanoic acid is  
A. tribasic      B. unionizable  
C. dibasic      D. monobasic

32. A metal M displaces zinc from zinc chloride solution. This shows that  
A. M is more electronegative than zinc  
B. Zinc is above hydrogen in the series  
C. Electron flow from zinc to M  
D. M is more electropositive than zinc

33. In which of the following reactions does reduction take place?  
A.  $2\text{O}^{2-} \rightarrow \text{O}^2 + 4\text{e}^-$   
B.  $\text{Fe}^{2+} - \text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Fe}^{3+}$   
C.  $2\text{H}^+ \rightarrow \text{H}_2$   
D.  $\text{Cr} - 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Cr}^{2+}$

34. When H is negative, a reaction is said to be  
A. Endothermic      B. Exothermic  
C. Reversible      D. Ionic.

ethyne?

A. sp      B.  $sp^3$   
C.  $sp^2d$       D.  $sp^2$

36. Protein in acid solution undergo

A. Polymorphism  
B. Hydrolysis  
C. Fermentation  
D. Substitution

37. Fermentation is the

A. breaking down of carbohydrate to glucose  
B. breaking down of sugar to carbohydrate  
C. conversion of sugar to alcohol in the presence of yeast  
D. conversion of alcohol to sugar in the presence of yeast.

38. Catalytic hydrogenation of benzene produces

A. Cyclohexene      B. Oil  
C. Margarine      D. Cyclohexane.

39. A characteristic reaction of the compounds with the general formula  $C_nH_2n$  is

A. Substitution      B. Esterification  
C. Decarboxylation      D. Polymerization

40. When chlorine is passed into water and the resulting solution exposed to sunlight, the products formed are

A. Chlorine gas and hydrogen  
B. Hydrochloric acid and oxygen  
C. Chlorine gas and oxochlorate (1) acid  
D. Oxygen and oxochlorate (1) acid

41. The pair of organic compounds that are isomers is

A. But – 1-ene and but – 2-ene  
B. Ethanol and propanone  
C. Trichloromethane and tetrachloromethane  
D. Benzene and methylbenzene

42.  $C_{12}H_{22}O_{(s)} + H_2SO_{4(aq)} \longrightarrow 12C_{(s)} + 11H_2O_{(l)} + H_2SO_{4(aq)}$   
In the reaction above, tetraoxosulphate (VI) acid

function as

A. a reducing agent      B. a catalyst  
C. a dehydrating agent      D. an oxidizing agent

43. During the vulcanization of rubber sulphur is added to

A. lengthen the chain of rubber  
B. break down rubber polymer  
C. act as a catalyst  
D. bind rubber molecules together

44. When sodium reacts with water, the resulting solution is

A. Alkaline      B. Acidic  
C. Neutral      D. Weakly acidic.

45. The general formula for the alkanals is

A.  $RCOOR'$       B.  $R_1CO$   
C.  $RCHO$       D.  $ROH$

46. Which of the following metals burns with a brick red flame?

A. Ca      B. Na  
C. Mg      D. Pb

47. The gas that can best be collected by downward displacement of air is

A. Chlorine      B. Sulphur (IV) oxide  
C. Carbon (IV) oxide      D. Ammonia.

48. A trihydric alkanol is

A. Phenol      B. Glycol  
C. Glycerol      D. Ethanol

49. The main impurity in iron ore during the extraction of iron is

A. Calcium trioxsilicate  
B. Silicon (IV) oxide  
C. Sulphur (II) oxide  
D. Carbon (IV) oxide.

50. A burning candle produces water and

A. carbon (IV) oxide  
B. carbon (IV) oxide  
C. oxygen  
D. hydrogen.

## Chemistry 2002

B. molecular formula  
C. structural formula  
D. general formula

2. Which of the following gases contains the least number of atoms at s.t.p?

A. 7 moles of argon  
B. 4 moles of chlorine  
C. 3 moles of ozone  
D. 1 mole of butane

3. The chromatographic separation of ink is based on the ability of the components to

A. dissolve in each other in the column  
B. move at different speeds in the column  
C. react with the solvent  
D. react with each other.

4. A compound contains 31.91% potassium, 28.93% chlorine and the rest oxygen. What is the chemical formula of the compound?

A.  $KClO$       B.  $KClO_2$   
C.  $KClO_3$       D.  $KClO_4$

5. A little quantity of trichloromethane (b.pt.60°C) was added to a large quantity of ethanol ((b.pt.78°C)). The most probable boiling point of the resultant mixture is from.

A. 60°C – 78°C      B. 69°C – 70°C

C. 70°C - 74°C      D. 82°C - 84°C

6. The gas that gives brown colouration in brown ring test is  
 A. CO      B. NO  
 C. CO<sub>2</sub>      D. NO<sub>2</sub>

7. Which of the following gives a precipitate when treated with NaOH solution?  
 A. NH<sub>4</sub>Cl      B. Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>  
 C. AlCl<sub>3</sub>      E. CH<sub>3</sub>COONa

8. The reaction of an alkene with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst is  
 A. a nucleophilic reaction  
 B. an addition reaction  
 C. a substitution reaction  
 D. an oxidative reaction

9. A rock sample was added to cold dilute HNO<sub>3</sub>. The gas evolved was passed into a solution of acidified K<sub>2</sub>Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub> and the solution turned green.  
 The rock sample contains.  
 A. SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>      B. SO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup>  
 C. NO<sup>3-</sup>      D. Cl<sup>-</sup>

10. The intermediate product formed when ethanol is progressively oxidized to ethanoic acid with potassium heptaoxodichromate (V1) is  
 A. methanal      B. propanal  
 C. ethanal      D. butanal

11.  $\text{CH}_3$   
 $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2-\text{C}-\text{H}$   
 $\text{OH}$   
 The compound above is a  
 A. primary alkanols  
 B. secondary alkanols  
 C. tertiary alkanols  
 D. glycol

12. A red precipitate of copper (1) carbide is formed when ammonium solution copper (1) chloride is introduced into.  
 A.  $\text{CH}_3-\text{C}=\text{C}-\text{CH}_3$   
 B.  $\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_2-\text{C}=\text{CH}_3$   
 C.  $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$   
 D.  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$

13. The most important use of hydrogen is in the  
 A. manufacture of methyl alcohol  
 B. manufacture of ethyl alcohol  
 C. hydrogenation of oils  
 D. manufacture of ammonia

14. Which of the following polymers is suitable for packaging and electrical insulation?  
 A. Polyethene      B. Polystyrene  
 C. Polyamide      D. Polycarbonate.

15. The boiling of fat and aqueous caustic soda is referred to as.  
 A. acidification      B. hydrolysis  
 C. saponification      D. esterification.

16. Ordinary glass is manufactured from silica, CaCO<sub>3</sub> and  
 A. NaHCO<sub>3</sub>      B. K<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>  
 C. K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>      D. Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>

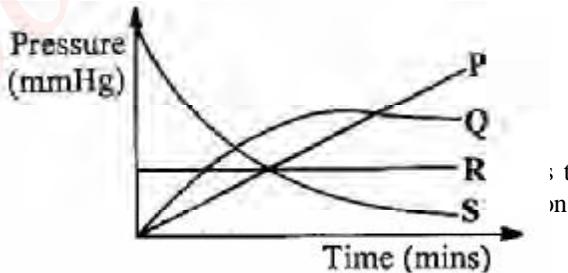
17.  $\text{OH}$   
 $\text{CH}_3-\text{C}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3$   
 $\text{CH}_3$   
 The major product of the dehydration of the compound above is  
 A  $\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ | \\ \text{CH}_3-\text{C}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$   
 $\text{CH}_3$   
 B.  $\text{CH}_3-\text{C}=\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3$   
 $\text{CH}_3$   
 C.  $\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}-\text{CH}-\text{CH}_3$   
 $\text{CH}_3$   
 D.  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$   
 $\text{CH}_2$

18. The number of isomers formed by C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>14</sub> is  
 A. 2      B. 3  
 C. 4      D. 5

19. Which of these pairs are synthetic and natural macromolecules respectively?  
 A. Nylon and polyethylene, creatine and haemoglobin  
 B. Nylon and creative, polyethylene and haemoglobin  
 C. Polyethylene and creatine, nylon and haemoglobin  
 D. Haemoglobin and nylon, creatine and polyethylene

20. An example of an element that can catenate is  
 A. nitrogen      B. chlorine  
 C. carbon      D. bromine

21. Ethanol can easily be produced by  
 A. distillation of starch solution  
 B. catalyst oxidation of methane  
 C. destructive distillation of wood  
 D. fermentation of starch.



↔

38. The Arrhenius equation expresses the relationship between the speed of a reaction and its

- catalyst
- activation energy
- molecular collisions
- heat of reaction

45. When a salt loses its water of crystallization to the atmosphere exposure, the process is said to be

- effervescence
- efflorescence
- fluorescence
- deliquescence

39. What amount of mercury would be liberated if the same quantity of electricity that liberated 0.65 g of zinc is supplied?

- 8.04 g
- 4.02 g
- 2.01 g
- 1.00 g

[Zn = 65, Hg = 201]

40. When dissolved in water, NaOH flakes show

- a rapid reaction
- a slow reaction
- an exothermic change
- an endothermic change

41. Steam changes the colour of anhydrous cobalt (11) chloride from

- blue to white
- white to green
- blue to pink
- white to red

42. Which of the following solutions containing only hydroxyl ions will liberate hydrogen gas when reacted with magnesium metal?

- $1.0 \times 10^{-12} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$
- $1.0 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$
- $1.0 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$
- $1.0 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$

43. The solubility of a salt of molar mass 101 g at 20°C is 0.34 mol dm<sup>-3</sup>. If 3.40 g of the salt is dissolved completely in 250 cm<sup>3</sup> of water in beaker, the resulting solution is

- saturated
- unsaturated
- supersaturated
- a suspension.

44. 25 cm<sup>3</sup> of a 0.2 mol dm<sup>-3</sup> solution of  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  requires 20 cm<sup>3</sup> of a solution of HCl for neutralization. The concentration of the HCl solution is

- 0.2 mol dm<sup>-3</sup>
- 0.4 mol dm<sup>-3</sup>
- 0.5 mol dm<sup>-3</sup>
- 0.6 mol dm<sup>-3</sup>

45. When a salt loses its water of crystallization to the atmosphere exposure, the process is said to be

- effervescence
- efflorescence
- fluorescence
- deliquescence

46. Three drops of 1.0 mol dm<sup>-3</sup> solution of NaOH are added to 20 cm<sup>3</sup> of a solution of pH 8.4. The pH of the resulting solution will be

- less than 8.4
- greater than 8.4
- unaltered
- close to that of pure water.

47. Tetraoxosulphate (VI) acid burns the skin by

- dehydration
- hydrolysis
- hydration
- heating

48. The substance least considered as a source of environmental pollution is

- uranium
- lead compounds
- organophosphorous compounds
- silicate minerals.

49. The property which makes alcohol soluble in water is the

- ionic character
- boiling point
- covalent nature
- hydrogen bonding

50. The furring of kettles is caused by the presence in water of

- calcium hydrogentrioxocarbonate (IV)
- calcium trioxocarbonate(IV)
- calcium tetraoxosulphate (VI)
- calcium hydroxide

1. What volume of oxygen is produced from the

## Chemistry 2003

1. Burning kerosene

2. Freezing ice-cream

3. Exposing white phosphorus to air

4. Dissolving calcium in water

5.  $3\text{Cu} + \text{pHNO}_3 \rightarrow 3\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{xNO}$

[Molar volume of a gas s.t.p = 22.4 dm<sup>3</sup>]

6. Neutral atoms of neon with atomic number 10 have the same number of electrons as

- $\text{O}^{2-}$
- $\text{Ca}^{2+}$
- $\text{K}^+$
- $\text{Mg}^+$

7. The noble gases owe their inactivity to  
 A. octet configuration  
 B. cyclic shape  
 C. hexagonal shape  
 D. obtuse configuration

8. According to the kinetic theory, an increase in temperature causes the kinetic energy of particles to  
 A. decrease      B. increase  
 C. remain constant      D. be zero

9. I.  $H = 1s^1$   
 II.  $N = 1s^2 2s^2 2p^3$   
 III.  $O = 1s^2 2s^2 2p^4$   
 IV.  $Zn = 1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^{10}$

From the above, which of the following pairs is likely to be paramagnetic?  
 A. I and II      B. I and III  
 C. I and IV      D. I and IV

10. A gas exerts pressure on its container because  
 A. some of its molecules are moving faster than others  
 B. of the collision of the molecules with each other  
 C. of the mass of the molecules of gas  
 D. the molecules of a gas collide with walls of the container.

11. When cathode rays are deflected onto the electrode of an electrometer, the instrument becomes  
 A. negatively charged      B. positively charged  
 C. neutral      D. bipolar

12. The weakest attractive forces that can be observed between two molecules is  
 A. ionic      B. covalent  
 C. coordinate covalent  
 D. Van der Waals.

13. A consequence of global warming is  
 A. air pollution  
 B. water pollution  
 C. increased humidity  
 D. flooding

14. Which of the following ions is acidic?  
 A.  $K^+$       B.  $NO_3^-$   
 C.  $S^{2-}$       D.  $H_3O^+$

15. The structural component that makes detergent dissolve more quickly in water than soap is  
 A.  $-SO_3^2-$       B.  $-COO^- Na^+$   
 C.  $-SO_4^{2-} Na^+$       D.  $-COO^- K^+$

16. A liquid that will dissolve fat is  
 A. hydrochloric acid  
 B. calcium hydroxide  
 C. kerosene  
 D. water

A. 0.97 g      B. 9.70 g  
 C. 19.42 g      D. 97.10 g  
 $[K_2CrO_4 = 194.2 \text{ g mol}^{-1}]$

18. Farmlands affected by crude-oil spillage can be decontaminated by  
 A. adding acidic solution  
 B. using aerobic bacteria  
 C. pouring water on the affected area  
 D. burning off the oil from the area.

19. When 10g of sodium hydroxide is dissolved in 100cm<sup>3</sup> of water, the solution formed is approximately  
 A. 0.01 mol dm<sup>-3</sup>      B. 0.10 mol dm<sup>-3</sup>  
 C. 0.25 mol dm<sup>-3</sup>      D. 0.50 mol dm<sup>-3</sup>  
 $[Na = 23, H = 1, O = 16]$

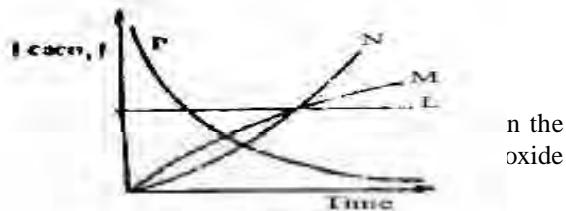
20. A change in the temperature of a saturated solution disturbs the equilibrium between the  
 A. dissolved solute and the solvent  
 B. Solvent and the undissolved  
 C. Dissolved solute and the undissolved solute  
 D. Dissolved solute and the solution.

21. If an equilibrium reaction has  $\Delta H > 0$ , the reaction will proceed favourable in the forward direction.  
 A. high temperature  
 B. any temperature  
 C. low temperature  
 D. minimum temperature

22.  $\Delta$

23. s that  
 A. electrons are consumed  
 B. oxidation is involved  
 C. ions are reduced  
 D. electrode dissolves

24. Which of the following will change when a catalyst is added to a chemical reaction?  
 A. The activation energy  
 B. The potential energy of the reactants  
 C. The heat of reaction  
 D. The potential energy of the products.



25. If Y is an oxidizing agent that reacts with a reducing agent, Z, which of the following is correct?

- Y increases in oxidation number
- Y becomes reduced
- Z loses protons
- Z gains protons.

26. When at equilibrium, which of the reactions below will shift to the right if the pressure is increased and the temperature is kept constant

- $2\text{SO}_{3(g)} \rightleftharpoons 2\text{SO}_{2(g)} + \text{O}_{2(g)}$
- $2\text{SO}_{2(g)} \rightleftharpoons 2\text{CO}_{(g)} + \text{O}_{2(g)}$
- $2\text{H}_{2(g)} + \text{O}_{2(g)} \rightleftharpoons 2\text{H}_2\text{O}_{(g)}$
- $2\text{NO}_{(g)} \rightleftharpoons \text{N}_{2(g)} + \text{O}_{2(g)}$

27. In the electrolysis of a concentrated solution of sodium chloride using inert electrodes, which of the following ions are discharged at the cathode and anode respectively? →

- $\text{Na}^+$  and  $\text{Cl}^-$  → B.  $\text{Na}^+$  and  $\text{OH}^-$
- $\text{H}^+$  and  $\text{OH}^-$  D.  $\text{H}^+$  and  $\text{Cl}^-$

28.  $\text{CO}_{(g)} + \text{H}_2\text{O}_{(g)} \rightleftharpoons \text{CO}_{2(g)} + \text{H}_{2(g)}$   
From the reaction above, calculate the standard heat change if the standard enthalpies of formation of  $\text{CO}_{2(g)}$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_{(g)}$  and  $\text{CO}_{(g)}$  in  $\text{kJ mol}^{-1}$  are  $-394$ ,  $-242$  and  $-110$  respectively.

- $-262 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$
- $-42 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$
- $+42 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$
- $+262 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$

29. When sugar is dissolved in a tea, the reaction is always accompanied by

- positive entropy change
- negative entropy change
- no entropy change
- a minimum entropy change.

30. Which of the following is an electrolyte?

- Alcohol
- Sodium acetate solution
- Solid potassium hydroxide
- Mercury

31. Chlorine gas is prepared in the laboratory by

- adding concentrated hydrochloric acid to solid manganese (1V) oxide
- adding concentrated tetraoxosulphate (V1) acid to solid sodium chloride
- dropping concentrated hydrochloric acid onto potassium tetraoxomanganate (V11) crystals
- oxidizing concentrated hydrochloric using potassium heptadichromate (V1) crystals.

32. Metal of the transition series have special properties which are different from those of groups 1 and 11 elements because they have partially filled

- s orbitals
- p orbitals
- d orbitals
- f orbitals

33. Hydrogen can be displaced from a hot alkaline solution by

- Fe
- Cu

34. C. Ca D. Sn

Which of the following statements is true of sulphur (1V) oxide?

- It forms tetraoxosulphate(V1) acid with water
- It is an odourless gas
- It is an acid anhydride
- It forms white precipitate with acidified barium chloride.

35. The salt that will form a precipitate soluble in excess ammonia solution is

- $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$
- $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2$
- $\text{Mg}(\text{NO}_3)_2$
- $\text{Al}(\text{NO}_3)_2$

36. The metal liberates hydrogen from cold water in bubbles only is

- Na
- K
- Ca
- Al

37. Chlorine gas turns a damp starch-iodine paper

- pink
- colourless
- red
- dark blue

38. The modern process of manufacturing steel from iron is by

- treatment with acids
- oxidation
- blast reduction
- treatment with alkalis

39.

40.

41.

42.

43.

$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{Br}$

$\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{Br}_2$

$\text{CHBr}_3$

Carbohydrates are compounds containing carbon hydrogen and oxygen in the ratio

- 3:1:1
- 2:1:1
- 1:2:1
- 1:1:1

How many isomers does pentane have?

- 6
- 5
- 4
- 3

The leachate of a certain plant ash is used in local soap making because it contains

B. sodium hydroxide  
C. potassium hydroxide  
D. soluble carbonates and hydrogen carbonates.

44. The formula for ethyl butanoate is  
A.  $C_3H_7COOC_2H_5$  B.  $C_2H_5COOC_3H_7$   
C.  $C_4H_9COOC_2H_5$  D.  $C_2H_5COOC_4H_9$

45. The type of reaction that is peculiar to benzene is  
A. addition B. hydrolysis  
C. polymerization D. substitution

46. Ethanol reacts with excess acidified  $K_2Cr_2O_7$   
A. ethanedioic acid B. ethanol  
C. ethyl ethanoate D. ethanoic acid

47. A compound contains 40.0% carbon 6.7% hydrogen and 53.3% oxygen. If the molar mass of the compound is 180, find the molecular formula.  
A.  $CH_2O$  B.  $C_3H_6O_3$   
C.  $C_6H_{12}O_6$  D.  $C_6H_6O_3$   
[H = 1, C = 12, O = 16]

## Chemistry 2004

1. In the electrolysis of brine, the anode is  
A. Zinc  
B. Platinum  
C. Carbon  
D. Copper.

2.  $N_2O_{4(g)} \rightleftharpoons 2NO_{2(g)}$   
In the endothermic reaction above, more product formation will be favoured by  
A. a decrease in pressure  
B. a decrease in volume  
C. an increase in pressure  
D. a constant volume

3. The oxidation state of Chlorine in  $HClO_4$  is  
A. -1 B. -5  
C. +7 D. +1

4. Which of the following hydrogen halides has the highest entropy value?  
A. HBr B. HF  
C. HI D. HCl

5. The mass of silver deposited when a current of 10A is passed through a solution of silver salt for 4830s  
A. 54.0g B. 27.0g  
C. 13.5g D. 108.0g  
[Ag = 108, F = 96500 C mol<sup>-1</sup>]

6. Which of the following acts as both a reducing and an oxidizing agent?  
A.  $H_2S$  B.  $CO_2$   
C.  $H_2$  D.  $SO_2$

7. Which of the following shows little or not net reaction when the volume of the system is decreased?  
A.  $2O_{3(g)} \rightleftharpoons 3O_{2(g)}$   
B.  $H_{2(g)} + I_{2(g)} \rightleftharpoons 2HI_{(g)}$   
C.  $2NO_{2(g)} \rightleftharpoons N_2O_{4(g)}$   
D.  $PCl_{5(g)} \rightleftharpoons PCl_{3(g)} + Cl_{2(g)}$

8.  $2CO + O_2 \rightarrow 2CO_2$   
Given that  $\Delta H[CO]$  is -110.4 kJmol<sup>-1</sup> and  $\Delta H[CO_2]$  is -393° kJmol<sup>-1</sup>, the energy change for the reaction above is  
A. -282.6 kJ B. +503.7 kJ  
C. -503.7 kJ D. +282.6 kJ

9.  $ZnO + CO \rightarrow Zn + CO_2$   
In the reaction above, Zinc has been  
A. displaced B. oxidized  
C. reduced D. decomposed.

10. What volume of gas is evolved at s.t.p. if 2g of Calcium trioxocarbonate(iv) is added to a solution of hydrochloric acid?  
A. 224 cm<sup>3</sup> B. 112 cm<sup>3</sup>  
C. 2240 cm<sup>3</sup> D. 448 cm<sup>3</sup>  
[Ca = 40, C = 12, O = 16, Cl = 35.5, H = 1, Molar volume of a gas at s.t.p = 22.4 dm<sup>3</sup>]

11. A chemical reaction is always associated with  
A. a change in the nature of the reactants  
B. the formation of new substances  
C. a change in the volume of the reactants  
D. an increase in the composition of one of the substances,

12. When a solid substance disappears completely as a gas on heating, the substance is said to have undergone.  
 A. sublimation      B. crystallization  
 C. distillation      D. evaporation

13. If a solution contains 4.9g of tetraoxosulphate (V1) acid, calculate the amount of copper (II) oxide that will react with it  
 A. 40.0 g      B. 80.0 g  
 C. 0.8 g      D. 4.0 g  
 [Cu = 64, O = 16, S = 32, H = 1]

14. Vulcanization involves the removal of  
 A. the single bond      B. a double bond  
 C. a polymer      D. a monomer

15. The alkyl group can be represented by the general formula  
 A.  $C_nH_{2n}$       B.  $C_nH_{2n-2}$   
 C.  $C_nH_{2n+1}$       D.  $C_nH_{2n+2}$

16.  $C_2H_5OH_{(aq)} \xrightarrow[180^\circ C]{\text{Conc. } H_2SO_4} Y$   
 In the reaction above, Y represent  
 A.  $C_2H_5COOH$       B.  $CH_4$   
 C.  $CH_3OCH_3$       D.  $C_2H_4$

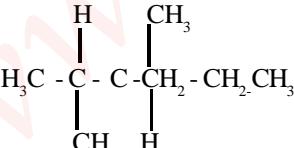
17. In the production of soap, concentrated sodium chloride is added to  
 A. saponify the soap  
 B. emulsify the soap  
 C. decrease the solubility of the soap  
 D. increase the solubility of the soap

18. Oxyacetylene flame is used for iron-welding because it  
 A. evolves a lot of heat when burnt  
 B. dissociates to produce carbon (IV) oxide and oxygen  
 C. makes the iron metal solidify very quickly

combines with oxygen give a pop sound.

19. Which of these reagents can confirm the presence of a triple bond?  
 A. Bromine gas  
 B. Bromine water  
 C. Acidified  $KMnO_4$

Copper (I) chloride

20. 

The IUPAC nomenclature of the compound above is  
 A. 3,4-dimethylhexane  
 B. 2,3-dimethylhexane  
 C. 2-ethylhexane  
 D. 2-ethylpentane

21. An isomer of  $C_5H_{12}$  is  
 A. 2-ethyl butane  
 B. butane  
 C. 2-methyl butane  
 2-methyl propane

22. Alkanol + Alkanoic acid  $\rightarrow$  Ester + Water  
 The reverse reaction of the equation above is known as.  
 A. saponification      B. hydrolysis  
 C. fermentation      D. hydration

23.  $CH_3COOH_{(g)} \rightarrow CH_{4(g)} + CO_{2(g)}$   
 The reaction above is  
 A. acidification      B. esterification  
 C. decarboxylation      D. carboxylation.

24. A characteristic of the alkane family is  
 A. substitution reaction  
 B. neutralization reaction  
 C. addition reaction  
 D. elimination reaction.

25. Pollution of underground water by metal ions is very likely in a soil that has high  
 A. alkalinity      B. nitrate content  
 C. acidity      D. chloride content

26. The solubility in mol  $dm^{-3}$  of 20g of  $CuSO_4$  dissolved in 100g of water at  $180^\circ C$  is  
 A. 0.25      B. 0.13  
 C. 2.00      D. 1.25  
 [Cu = 64, S = 32, O = 16]

27. Which of these compounds is a normal salt?  
 A.  $Na_2CO_3$       B.  $NaHCO_3$   
 C.  $NaHSO_4$       D.  $NaHS$

28. A carcinogenic substance is  
 A. nitrogen (II) oxide      B. carbon (II) oxide  
 C. asbestos dust      D. sawdust.

29. What volume of  $0.5\text{mol } dm^{-3} H_2SO_4$  will exactly neutralize  $20\text{cm}^{-3}$  of  $0.1\text{mol } dm^{-3} NaOH$  solution?  
 A.  $5.0\text{cm}^{-3}$   
 B.  $6.8\text{cm}^{-3}$   
 C.  $8.3\text{cm}^{-3}$   
 D.  $2.0\text{cm}^{-3}$

30. Calcium tetraoxosulphate (V1) dissolves in water only sparingly to form a  
 A. colloid      B. solution  
 C. suspension      D. precipitate

31. Hardness of water is caused by the presence of the ions of  
 A. calcium and magnesium  
 B. calcium and sodium  
 C. magnesium and silver  
 D. sodium and potassium

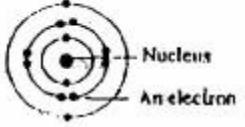
32. It is difficult to achieve an orderly arrangement of the molecules of a gas because they.  
 A. can collide with one another in the container  
 B. are too small in size  
 C. have little force of attraction between them  
 D. have no definite shape

33. The shape of the s-orbital is  
 A. elliptical      B. spiral  
 C. circular      D. spherical

34. Which of the following mixtures of gases is likely to burn in flame?  
 A. Helium and neon  
 B. Neon and nitrogen  
 C. Neon and hydrogen  
 D. Nitrogen and helium

35. The property of chlorine which cause hydrogen chloride to be more ionic than the chlorine molecule is its.  
 A. electronegativity      B. electropositivity  
 C. electron affinity      D. electrovalency.

36.



In the experiment above, X is mixture of nitrogen, carbon 1V) oxide and  
 A. oxygen      B. inert gas  
 C. water      D. impurities

37. A given volume of methane diffuses in 20s. How long will it take same volume of sulphur (V1) oxide to diffuse under the same conditions?  
 A. 40s      B. 60s  
 C. 20s      D. 5s  
 [C=12, H=1, S=32, O=16]

38. Chlorine consisting of two isotopes of mass numbers 35 and 37 in the ratio 3:1 has an atomic mass of 35.5. Calculate the relative abundance of the isotope of mass number 37.  
 A. 60      B. 20  
 C. 75      D. 25

39. An electron can be added to a halogen atom to form a halide ion with  
 A. 8 valence electrons  
 B. 7 valence electron  
 C. 2 valence electrons  
 D. 3 valence electrons

40.  $^{226}_{88}\text{Ra} \rightarrow {}^x_{86}\text{Rn} + \text{alpha - particle}$   
 A. 226  
 B. 220  
 C. 227  
 D. 222

41. According to Charles' law, the volume of a gas becomes zero at  
 A. -100°C      B. -273°C  
 C. -373°C      D. 0°C

42. When steam is passed over red-hot carbon, the substances produced are  
 A. hydrogen and carbon(11) oxide  
 B. hydrogen and carbon(1V) oxide  
 C. hydrogen and trioxocarbonate (1V) acid  
 D. hydrogen, oxygen and carbon (1V) oxide

43. Aluminum hydroxide is used in the dyeing industry as a  
 A. dye      B. dispersant  
 C. salt      D. mordant

44. Transition metals possess variable oxidation states because they have.  
 A. electrons in the s orbitals  
 B. electrons in the d orbitals  
 C. partially filled p orbitals  
 D. a variable number of electrons in the p orbitals.

45. The allotrope of carbon used in the decolourization of sugar is  
 A. soot      B. lampblack  
 C. graphite      D. charcoal

46. Carbon is tetravalent because  
 A. the 2s and 2p atomic orbital hybridized  
 B. all the atomic orbitals of carbon hybridize  
 C. the electrons in all the orbital of carbon are equivalent  
 D. the electrons in both the 2s and 2p orbital are equivalent.

47. Sodium metal is always kept under oil because it  
 A. is reduced by atmospheric nitrogen  
 B. readily reacts with water  
 C. reacts with oxygen and carbon(1V)oxide  
 D. reacts vigorous on exposure to air.

48. Alloys are best prepared by  
 A. cooling a molten mixture of the metals  
 B. reducing a mixture of their metallic oxides  
 C. arc-welding  
 D. electroplating

49. Sulphur (IV) oxide bleaches by  
 A. hydration      B. reduction  
 C. absorption      D. oxidation.

50. Which of the following gases can be collected by the method of downward delivery?  
 A. Oxygen      B. Hydrogen  
 C. Chlorine      D. Ammonia