



Cambridge Assessment International Education Cambridge Ordinary Level

CHEMISTRY 5070/12

Paper 1 Multiple Choice May/June 2019

1 hour

Additional Materials: Multiple Choice Answer Sheet

Soft clean eraser

Soft pencil (type B or HB is recommended)

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write in soft pencil.

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

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

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

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

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

Read the instructions on the Answer Sheet very carefully.

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

Any rough working should be done in this booklet.

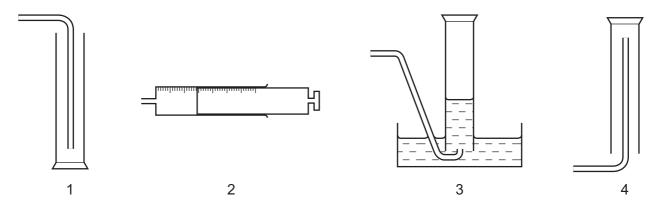
A copy of the Periodic Table is printed on page 16.

Electronic calculators may be used.





1 The diagrams show four different methods of collecting gases.



Which method is suitable for collecting a gas which has the properties described?

	method for collecting gas	properties of gas						
Α	1 less dense than air and soluble in wate							
В	2	denser than air and soluble in water						
С	3	less dense than air and soluble in water						
D	4	denser than air and insoluble in water						

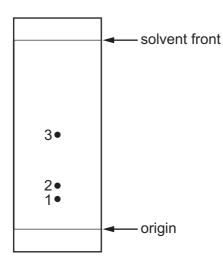
2 After acidification with dilute nitric acid, a colourless solution of **X** reacts with aqueous silver nitrate to give a white precipitate.

What could X be?

- A calcium iodide
- B copper(II) chloride
- **C** lead(II) iodide
- **D** sodium chloride

3 The diagram represents a chromatogram of the colourless acids present in a drink. The chromatogram has been treated with a locating agent.

A table of R_f values for the possible acids is given.



acid	R _f value
tartaric	0.14
citric	0.16
malic	0.23
lactic	0.45
succinic	0.50

Which acids are present in the drink?

- A citric acid, malic acid and lactic acid
- B citric acid, malic acid and succinic acid
- C malic acid, lactic acid and succinic acid
- D tartaric acid, citric acid and malic acid
- **4** Which gas will diffuse at the fastest rate at the same temperature and pressure?
 - **A** Ar
- \mathbf{B} C_3H_8
- C CO₂
- \mathbf{D} F_2
- 5 Two particles, $K^{^+}$ and Ar, can be written as $^{39}_{19}K^{^+}$ and $^{40}_{18}Ar$.

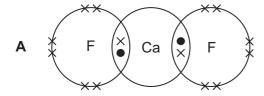
Which statement about these particles is correct?

- A Ar has more neutrons than K⁺.
- **B** K has more nucleons than Ar.
- **C** K⁺ has 20 electrons.
- **D** K⁺ has a greater mass than Ar.

6 A mineral deposit is found to contain small grains made entirely of the element carbon.

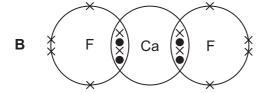
Which property will **definitely** be true of the grains of carbon?

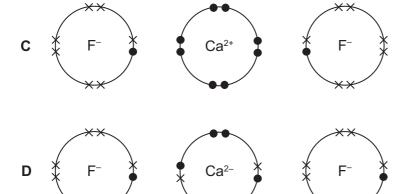
- **A** They will be made of atoms arranged in layers.
- B They will be soft.
- **C** They will burn to give carbon dioxide.
- **D** They will conduct electricity.
- 7 Which diagram shows the outer electron arrangement in calcium fluoride?



key

- an electron from calcium
- × an electron from fluorine





- 8 How many shared pairs of electrons are there in one carbon dioxide molecule?
 - **A** 2
- **B** 4
- **C** 8
- **D** 12

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- 9 Two statements about metals are given.
 - 1 Metals contain a lattice of negative ions in a 'sea of electrons'.
 - 2 The electrical conductivity of metals is related to the mobility of the electrons in the structure.

Which is correct?

- A Both statements are correct and statement 1 explains statement 2.
- **B** Both statements are correct but statement 1 does not explain statement 2.
- C Statement 1 is correct and statement 2 is incorrect.
- **D** Statement 2 is correct and statement 1 is incorrect.
- **10** Powdered calcium carbonate reacts with dilute hydrochloric acid to produce calcium chloride, water and carbon dioxide.

What is the correct ionic equation, including state symbols, for this reaction?

- **A** $CaCO_3(s) + 2HCl(aq) \rightarrow CaCl_2(aq) + H_2O(l) + CO_2(g)$
- **B** $Ca^{2+}(aq) + CO_3^{2-}(aq) + 2H^{+}(aq) \rightarrow Ca^{2+}(aq) + H_2O(I) + CO_2(g)$
- **C** $CO_3^{2-}(aq) + 2H^+(aq) \rightarrow H_2O(I) + CO_2(g)$
- **D** $CaCO_3(s) + 2H^+(aq) \rightarrow Ca^{2+}(aq) + H_2O(l) + CO_2(g)$
- 11 Which mass of carbon contains the same number of atoms as 16.0 g of sulfur?
 - **A** 0.5 g
- **B** 6.0 g
- **C** 8.0 g
- **D** 12.0 g
- **12** 3.0 dm³ of sulfur dioxide is reacted with 2.0 dm³ of oxygen.

$$2SO_2(g) + O_2(g) \rightarrow 2SO_3(g)$$

Assuming the reaction goes to completion and that all gases are at room temperature and pressure, which volume of sulfur trioxide is formed?

- **A** $2.0\,\text{dm}^3$
- **B** $3.0\,\mathrm{dm}^3$
- **C** 4.0 dm³
- **D** $5.0\,\mathrm{dm}^3$
- **13** A sample of magnesium hydroxide, Mg(OH)₂, is made by adding an excess of aqueous sodium hydroxide to an aqueous solution containing 1.20 g magnesium sulfate, MgSO₄.

The mass of magnesium hydroxide formed is 0.26 g.

What is the percentage yield of magnesium hydroxide?

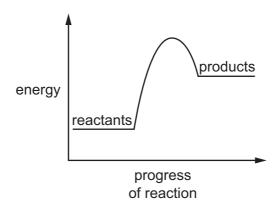
- **A** 10.5%
- **B** 21.7%
- **C** 44.8%
- **D** 61.9%



14 When concentrated aqueous sodium chloride is electrolysed using inert electrodes, whic.. or product is formed at the cathode and which product is formed at the anode?

	cathode product	anode product
Α	hydrogen	chlorine
В	hydrogen	oxygen
С	sodium	chlorine
D	sodium	oxygen

- **15** Which negative ions are present in aqueous copper(II) sulfate?
 - A copper(II) ions and hydrogen ions
 - B copper(II) ions only
 - C sulfate ions and hydroxide ions
 - **D** sulfate ions only
- **16** The diagram shows the energy profile of a chemical reaction.



Which row is correct?

	the reaction that is endothermic	the reaction with greater activation energy
Α	backward reaction	backward reaction
В	backward reaction	forward reaction
С	forward reaction	backward reaction
D	forward reaction	forward reaction

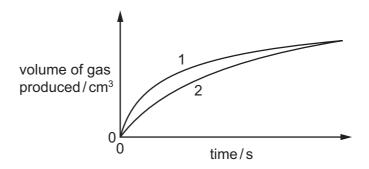
17 The table shows the energy released by the complete combustion of some compounds.

compound	formula	<i>M</i> _r	ΔH in kJ/mol
benzene	C ₆ H ₆	78	-3270
heptane	C ₇ H ₁₆	100	-4800
octane	C ₈ H ₁₈	114	– 5510
propane	C₃H ₈	44	-2200

Which compound releases the least energy when 1 g is completely burned?

- A benzene
- **B** heptane
- **C** octane
- **D** propane
- 18 An experiment is carried out to measure the rate of reaction between magnesium and dilute hydrochloric acid under two different conditions. The mass of magnesium and the number of moles of hydrochloric acid are the same in both experiments.

Graphs of the results are shown.



Which statements could explain the difference between graph 1 and graph 2?

- 1 Graph 1 results are obtained at a higher temperature.
- 2 Graph 1 results are obtained by using hydrochloric acid that is more concentrated.
- 3 Graph 1 results are obtained using smaller pieces of magnesium.
- **A** 1, 2 and 3 **B** 1 and 2 only **C** 1 and 3 only **D** 2 and 3 only

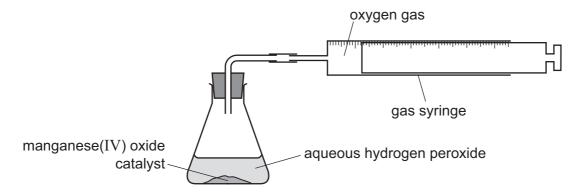


19 Hydrogen peroxide decomposes slowly at room temperature.

$$2H_2O_2(aq) \rightarrow 2H_2O(I) + O_2(g)$$

The reaction can be catalysed by adding manganese(IV) oxide.

The diagram shows the apparatus that can be used to monitor the rate of this reaction.



Which statement is correct when a catalyst is added to the aqueous hydrogen peroxide?

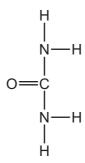
- **A** The catalyst increases the activation energy for the reaction.
- **B** The catalyst is used up during the reaction.
- **C** The gas syringe fills up more quickly when the catalyst is added.
- **D** The total amount of oxygen produced increases when the catalyst is added.
- 20 Reduction can be defined in terms of the gain or loss of oxygen or of hydrogen or of electrons.

Which row correctly describes all three definitions of reduction?

	oxygen	hydrogen	electrons				
Α	gain	loss	loss				
В	gain	loss	gain				
С	loss	loss	loss				
D	loss	gain	gain				

- 21 Why is ethanoic acid described as a weak acid?
 - A It is an organic acid.
 - **B** It is a poor conductor of electricity.
 - **C** It is only slightly dissociated in water.
 - **D** It reacts only with very reactive metals.

- 22 What is the best method to prepare a sample of silver chloride?
 - Add silver nitrate to chlorine.
 - В Add silver to hydrochloric acid.
 - C Burn silver in chlorine.
 - Mix aqueous solutions of silver nitrate and sodium chloride.
- 23 The nitrogenous fertiliser urea has the structure shown.



Which percentage, by mass, of nitrogen does it contain?

- **A** 23.3
- **B** 25.0
- **C** 43.8
- **D** 46.7
- **24** Ammonia is manufactured by the Haber process.

$$N_2(g) + 3H_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2NH_3(g)$$
 $\Delta H = -92 \text{ kJ/mol}$

For this reaction, which rows give a true statement together with a correct reason?

	statement	reason
1	Nitrogen and hydrogen are mixed in the ratio 1:3 by volume.	The formula of ammonia is NH ₃ .
2	The pressure used is approximately 200 atmospheres.	A high pressure is needed to produce a good yield of ammonia at equilibrium.
3	The temperature used is approximately 450 °C.	A high temperature is needed to produce a good yield of ammonia at equilibrium.
4	Vanadium(V) oxide is used as a catalyst.	A catalyst speeds up the rate of the reaction.

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

25	Which uses	s for	sulfuric	acid	are	correct?	

- 1 as a bleach in the manufacture of wood pulp for paper
- 2 as a food preservative in tinned foods
- 3 as a raw material in the manufacture of detergents
- 4 as a fertiliser

Α	1 and 3	B 2 and 4	C 2 only	D 3 only

26 The atomic number of element X is 12.

What is the formula of the chloride of X?

- $\textbf{A} \quad \mathsf{X}_2\mathsf{C} \mathit{l} \qquad \qquad \textbf{B} \quad \mathsf{X} \mathsf{C} \mathit{l} \qquad \qquad \textbf{C} \quad \mathsf{X} \mathsf{C} \mathit{l}_2 \qquad \qquad \textbf{D} \quad \mathsf{X} \mathsf{C} \mathit{l}_4$
- 27 Which property is common to ⁴⁰Ca, ³⁹K and ²³Na?
 - **A** Their atoms all have more neutrons than protons.
 - **B** Their ions all have eight electrons in their outer shell.
 - C They all sink when added to water.
 - **D** They are all deposited at the positive electrode when their molten chloride is electrolysed.
- 28 Which statement about transition elements is correct?
 - **A** Their soluble salts usually form coloured aqueous solutions.
 - **B** They are all in the same group of the Periodic Table.
 - **C** They are non-metals with high melting points.
 - **D** They can be mixed together to form compounds.
- 29 Three different elements react by losing electrons. The ions formed all have the electronic configuration 2,8.

Which statement about these elements is correct?

- **A** They are in the same group.
- **B** They are in the same period.
- **C** They are noble gases.
- **D** They are transition elements.



30 Metal M is displaced from aqueous M nitrate by copper.

Which statement about metal M and its compounds is correct?

- A M carbonate is stable when heated.
- **B** M oxide is reduced to M by heating with carbon.
- **C** M reacts with dilute hydrochloric acid to give hydrogen.
- **D** M reduces zinc oxide to zinc on heating.
- 31 Which statement about some of the gases present in air is correct?
 - A Dry air contains about 78% of oxygen.
 - **B** Methane is produced by the incomplete combustion of fossil fuels.
 - C Sulfur dioxide is released by volcanoes.
 - **D** The noble gases make up about 5% of dry air.
- **32** Which treatment process is used to disinfect water?
 - A adding carbon
 - **B** chlorination
 - **C** desalination
 - D filtration
- **33** A molecule of compound Q has three C–C single bonds and ten C–H bonds only. It has no other bonds.

Which statement about compound Q is correct?

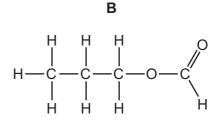
- A It can be polymerised.
- **B** It decolourises bromine water.
- **C** It has three isomers.
- **D** It reacts with chlorine by substitution.
- **34** Which organic compound requires the least number of moles of oxygen for the complete combustion of one mole of the compound?
 - $A C_3H_7OH$
- **B** C₃H₇COOH
- \mathbf{C} C_3H_8
- \mathbf{D} C_4H_8

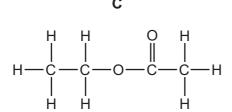
- **35** Which reaction is an addition reaction?
 - making ethane and ethene from butane
 - В making ethene and hydrogen from butane
 - the manufacture of margarine from a vegetable oil C
 - the reaction between ethene and oxygen, giving carbon dioxide and water
- **36** Two equations involving ethanol are shown.

Which row is correct?

	molecular formula of carboxylic acid in 1	a catalyst is needed
Α	CH₃CO₂H	1 only
В	C₂H₅CO₂H	1 only
С	CH₃CO₂H	2 only
D	C₂H₅CO₂H	2 only

- 37 What is the empirical formula of ethanoic acid?
 - A CH₂O
- B CH₄O
- **C** C_2H_3O **D** $C_2H_4O_2$
- 38 Which structure represents propyl methanoate?



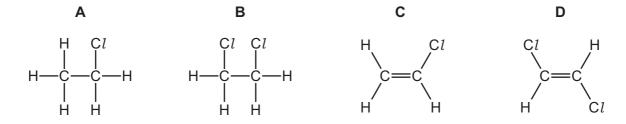




39 Monomer Z is used to make poly(chloroethene).

partial structure of poly(chloroethene)

What is monomer Z?



40 Terylene, a man-made fibre, is used to make clothing.

Which row correctly describes how Terylene is manufactured?

	starting materials	type of polymerisation
Α	an acid and an alcohol	addition
В	an acid and an alcohol	condensation
С	an alkene	addition
D	an alkene	condensation

14

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The Periodic Table of Elements

	=	2 He	helium 4	10	Ne	neon 20	18	Ā	argon 40	36	궃	krypton 84	54	Xe	xenon 131	98	牊	radon			
	=			6	ш	fluorine 19	17	Cl	chlorine 35.5	35	ğ	bromine 80	53	н	iodine 127	85	Ą	astatine _			
				80	0	oxygen 16	16	S	sulfur 32	34	Se	selenium 79	52	Те	tellurium 128	84	Ъ	molonium —	116	^	livermorium –
	>			7	Z	nitrogen 14	15	₾	phosphorus 31	33	As	arsenic 75	51	Sp	antimony 122	83	: <u>.</u>	bismuth 209			
	≥			9	ပ	carbon 12	14	S	silicon 28	32	Ge	germanium 73	20	Sn	tin 119	82	Pb	lead 207	114	Εl	flerovium -
	=			2	Ω	boron 11	13	Αl	aluminium 27	31	Ga	gallium 70	49	I	indium 115	81	11	thallium 204			
										30	Zu	zinc 65	48	g	cadmium 112	80	Р	mercury 201	112	ű	copernicium -
										29	J.	copper 64	47	Ag	silver 108	79	Αn	gold 197	111	Rg	roentgenium -
Group										28	z	nickel 59	46	Pd	palladium 106	78	귙	platinum 195	110	Ds	darmstadtium -
G				1						27	ဝိ	cobalt 59	45	格	rhodium 103	77	٦	iridium 192	109	Ĭ	meitnerium -
		- I	hydrogen 1							26	Ьe	iron 56	44	Ru	ruthenium 101	9/	SO	osmium 190	108	Hs	hassium
							1			25	Mn	manganese 55	43	ည	technetium -	75	Re	rhenium 186	107	Bh	bohrium –
				_	loq	ass				24	ပ်	chromium 52	42	Mo	molybdenum 96	74	≥	tungsten 184	106	Sg	seaborgium -
			Key	atomic number	atomic symbo	name relative atomic mass				23	>	vanadium 51	41	g	niobium 93	73	<u>a</u>	tantalum 181	105	В	dubnium -
					atc	re				22	i	titanium 48	40	Zr	zirconium 91	72	Ξ	hafnium 178	104	峜	rutherfordium -
										21	လွ	scandium 45	39	>	yttrium 89	57-71	lanthanoids		89–103	actinoids	
	=			4	Be	beryllium 9	12	Mg	magnesium 24	20	Ca	calcium 40	38	Š	strontium 88	56	Ba	barium 137	88	Ra	radium
	_			8	:=	lithium 7	#	Na	sodium 23	19	×	potassium 39	37	Rb	rubidium 85	55	S	caesium 133	87	μ̈	francium -

71	n	Intetium	175	103	۲	lawrencium	I
70	ΥР	ytterbium	173	102	%	nobelium	I
69	<u>=</u>	thulium	169	101	Md	mendelevium	I
89	Ľ U	erbinm	167	100	Fm	ferminm	I
29	유	holmium	165	66	Es	einsteinium	I
99 (Ś	dysprosium	163	86	ర్	califomium	I
65	<u>q</u>	terbium	159	26	ă	berkelium	I
64	g Cg	gadolinium	157	96	Cm	curium	I
63	En	europium	152	98	Am	americium	I
62	Sm	samarium	150	94	Pn	plutonium	ı
19	T E	promethium	1	93	N	neptunium	1
09	o Z	neodymium	144	92	\supset	uranium	238
59	ŗ	praseodymium	141	91	Ра	protactinium	231
28	S C	cerium	140	06	T	thorium	232
22	g	lanthanum	139	88	Ac	actinium	ı

lanthanoids

actinoids

The volume of one mole of any gas is 24 dm³ at room temperature and pressure (r.t.p.).