



Cambridge O Level

CHEMISTRY

5070/11

Paper 1 Multiple Choice

October/November 2023

1 hour

You must answer on the multiple choice answer sheet.

You will need: Multiple choice answer sheet
Soft clean eraser
Soft pencil (type B or HB is recommended)

INSTRUCTIONS

- 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 multiple choice answer sheet.
- Follow the instructions on the multiple choice answer sheet.
- Write in soft pencil.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number on the multiple choice answer sheet in the spaces provided unless this has been done for you.
- Do **not** use correction fluid.
- Do **not** write on any bar codes.
- You may use a calculator.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 40.
- Each correct answer will score one mark.
- Any rough working should be done on this question paper.
- The Periodic Table is printed in the question paper.

This document has **16** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.



1 In which changes do the particles move further apart?

- 1 A gas is heated from 0 °C to 25 °C.
- 2 Pressure is applied to a gas at a constant temperature.
- 3 Steam condenses to form water.
- 4 Water evaporates at room temperature.

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

2 Data about two compounds is given. Both compounds have a simple molecular structure.

compound	melting point / °C	boiling point / °C
H ₂ S	–85	–61
PCl ₃	–112	76

Two bottles are placed, close together, inside a large container at a temperature of 90 °C. One bottle contains 1.0 g of H₂S, the other bottle contains 1.0 g of PCl₃.

A detector is placed in the container 2.0 m away from the two bottles. The two bottles are opened at the same time.

Which row is correct?

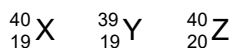
	compound that reaches detector first	explanation
A	H ₂ S	gases diffuse faster than liquids
B	H ₂ S	H ₂ S has a lower M_r than PCl ₃
C	PCl ₃	gases diffuse faster than liquids
D	PCl ₃	PCl ₃ has a lower M_r than H ₂ S

3 Substances can be elements, compounds or mixtures.

Which row is correct?

	element	compound	mixture
A	copper	brass	zinc
B	methane	carbon	petroleum
C	nitrogen	carbon dioxide	water vapour
D	oxygen	glucose	air

4 The letters X, Y and Z represent different atoms.



Which statement is correct?

- A X and Y are the same element.
- B X and Z are the same element.
- C X has more protons than Y.
- D Z has more neutrons than Y.

5 A student makes three statements.

- 1 Calcium ions have a 2+ charge and oxide ions have a 2– charge.
- 2 Magnesium ions and oxide ions have the same electronic configuration as neon.
- 3 Calcium ions have three full electron shells and magnesium ions have two full electron shells.

Which statements are correct?

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

6 Four statements about graphite, diamond and silicon(IV) oxide are listed.

- 1 Diamond and silicon(IV) oxide are both very hard and have similar structures.
- 2 In diamond, each carbon atom is joined to four other carbon atoms.
- 3 Silicon(IV) oxide forms a giant structure of silicon and oxygen atoms.
- 4 Diamond and graphite both conduct electricity because they are both forms of carbon.

Which statements are correct?

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

7 Which row is correct?

	compound	molecular formula
A	ammonia	NH ₄
B	ethene	C ₂ H ₆
C	methanol	CH ₄ O
D	propanoic acid	C ₃ H ₈ O ₂

- 8 Compound Y is the only substance formed when 500 cm^3 of ammonia reacts with 250 cm^3 of carbon dioxide. All measurements are at r.t.p.

What is the formula of Y?

- A $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3$
 B $\text{NH}_2\text{COONH}_4$
 C $(\text{NH}_2)_2\text{CO}$
 D $\text{NH}_4\text{COONH}_4$

- 9 How many sodium ions are there in 30 g of sodium sulfate?

- A 1.52×10^{23} B 2.54×10^{23} C 6.02×10^{23} D 1.20×10^{24}

- 10 Three compounds are listed.

copper(II) nitrate, $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2$

zinc sulfate, ZnSO_4

sodium thiosulfate, $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$

Which row shows the element that is present in the greatest percentage by mass in each compound?

[relative formula masses, M_r : $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2$, 188; ZnSO_4 , 161; $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$, 158]

	copper(II) nitrate	zinc sulfate	sodium thiosulfate
A	copper	oxygen	oxygen
B	copper	oxygen	sulfur
C	oxygen	zinc	sodium
D	oxygen	zinc	sulfur

- 11 The complete combustion of 20 cm^3 of a gaseous alkane, X, requires 130 cm^3 of oxygen. Both volumes are measured at r.t.p.

What could be the identity of X?

- A butane
 B ethane
 C methane
 D propane

12 Aqueous copper(II) sulfate is electrolysed with copper electrodes.

What is the equation for the reaction occurring at the anode?

- A** $\text{Cu} \rightarrow \text{Cu}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^{-}$
B $\text{Cu}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^{-} \rightarrow \text{Cu}$
C $4\text{OH}^{-} \rightarrow \text{O}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 4\text{e}^{-}$
D $2\text{SO}_4^{2-} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{O}_2 + 4\text{e}^{-}$

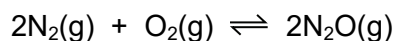
13 Three statements about fuel cells are given.

- 1 A hydrogen-oxygen fuel cell requires a continuous input of fuel and oxygen.
- 2 In a hydrogen-oxygen fuel cell, hydrogen is burned in oxygen to produce electricity.
- 3 When a hydrogen-oxygen fuel cell is operating, water is the only chemical product.

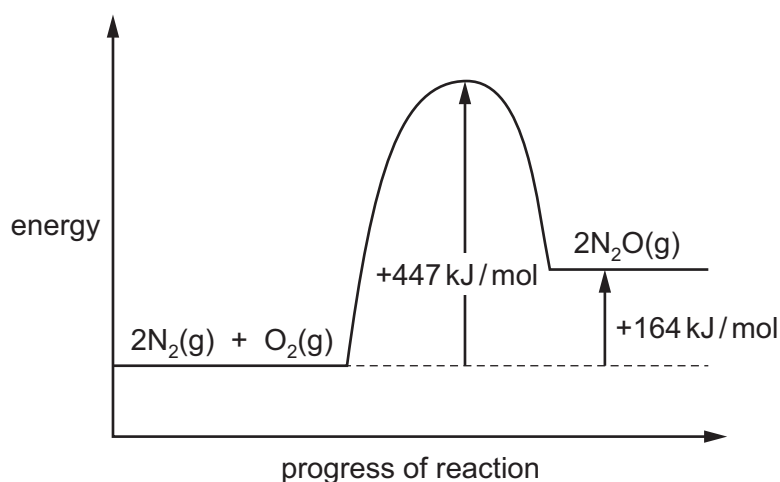
Which statements are correct?

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

14 Under certain conditions, nitrogen reacts with oxygen to form N_2O .



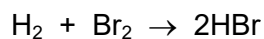
The reaction pathway diagram is shown.



What is the activation energy of the reverse reaction?

- A** -447 kJ/mol
B -283 kJ/mol
C $+141.5 \text{ kJ/mol}$
D $+283 \text{ kJ/mol}$

- 15 Hydrogen and bromine react to form hydrogen bromide.



Bond energy data is given in the table.

bond	bond energy in kJ/mol
H–H	436
Br–Br	193
H–Br	366

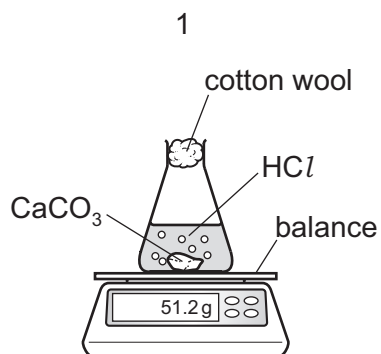
What is the enthalpy change, ΔH , for this reaction?

- A** –263 kJ/mol
- B** –103 kJ/mol
- C** +103 kJ/mol
- D** +263 kJ/mol
- 16 Octane, C_8H_{18} , is a hydrocarbon.
- When octane is mixed with an excess of oxygen, no change takes place unless energy is supplied.
- If energy is supplied, in the form of heat or an electric spark, a change takes place quickly.
- The products of this change include carbon dioxide.
- Which part of this description shows that the change is a **chemical** change?
- A** Octane is a hydrocarbon.
- B** No change takes place unless energy is supplied.
- C** The change takes place quickly.
- D** Carbon dioxide is produced.

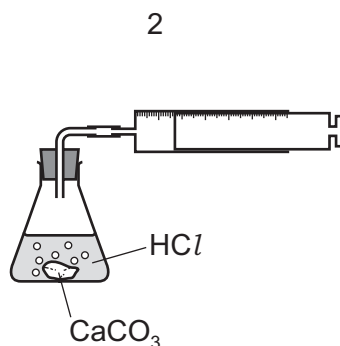
- 17 A student plans to investigate how the rate of the reaction changes when hydrochloric acid and calcium carbonate react.



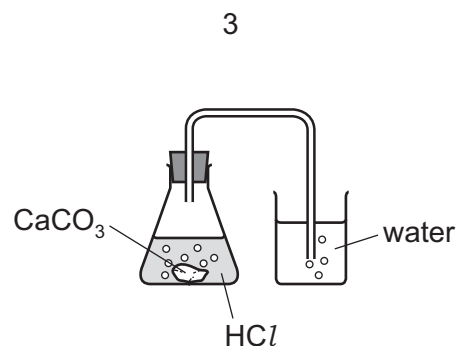
Three methods are described.



Record the mass of the flask and contents every 30 seconds for 5 minutes.



Measure and record the volume of gas in the syringe after 30 seconds.

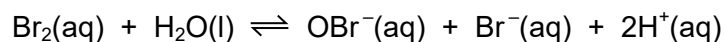


Count and record the total number of bubbles of gas in the water every 30 seconds for 5 minutes.

Which methods could be used to measure how the rate of reaction changes?

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

- 18 Aqueous bromine is an equilibrium mixture.



Aqueous bromine is orange in colour. The species on the right-hand side of the equation are colourless.

Changes are made to three separate portions of the equilibrium mixture.

Which row shows how the colour of the mixture changes when a small amount of each substance is added?

	adding sulfuric acid	adding solid sodium bromide	adding water
A	darker orange	darker orange	darker orange
B	darker orange	darker orange	paler orange
C	darker orange	paler orange	darker orange
D	paler orange	darker orange	paler orange

- 19** In which substance does the nitrogen atom have the same oxidation number as the nitrogen atom in HNO_2 ?

Assume the following oxidation numbers for the other elements in these compounds: H, +1; F, -1; O, -2.

- A** NF_3 **B** NH_4^+ **C** NO **D** NO_2^+

- 20** Limewater is aqueous calcium hydroxide.

Which statement about limewater is correct?

- A** It has a pH below 7.
B It gives a blue-green colour in the flame test.
C It reacts with ammonia to form an ammonium salt.
D It turns yellow when methyl orange is added.

- 21** Which two oxides will both react with aqueous sodium hydroxide?

- A** calcium oxide and copper(II) oxide
B calcium oxide and zinc oxide
C copper(II) oxide and sulfur dioxide
D sulfur dioxide and zinc oxide

- 22** A solution of sodium carbonate is added to tap water.

A white precipitate forms.

Which ion present in the tap water causes the precipitate to form?

- A** chloride
B magnesium
C potassium
D sulfate

- 23** The characteristic properties of elements change from left to right across Period 2 of the Periodic Table.

On the left of the period, the charge on the ion formed by an element is:

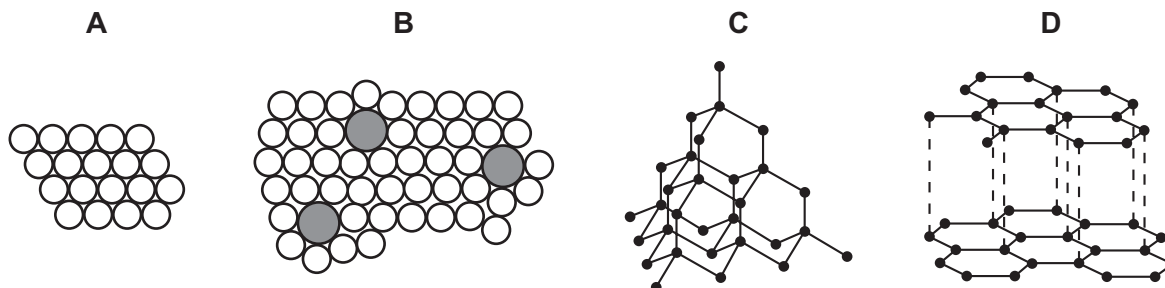
- 1 the same as the group number
- 2 negative.

Which statements are correct?

- A** both 1 and 2
B 1 only
C 2 only
D neither 1 nor 2
- 24** Which statement about the Group VII halogens is correct?
- A** Bromine consists of Br_2 molecules at room temperature and pressure.
B Iodine will displace bromine from aqueous potassium bromide.
C The halogens become darker in colour as the relative molecular mass decreases.
D The halogens become more volatile as the relative molecular mass increases.
- 25** A power cable requires an element that:
- 1 conducts electricity
 - 2 has a relatively low density
 - 3 is ductile.

Which of these properties does aluminium have?

- A** 1, 2 and 3 **B** 1 and 2 only **C** 1 and 3 only **D** 2 and 3 only
- 26** Which diagram represents the structure of an alloy?



27 Most metals react with oxygen in the air to form a metal oxide.

Which metal forms a metal oxide layer that reduces its apparent reactivity?

- A aluminium
- B copper
- C iron
- D silver

28 Which statement about corrosion of metals is correct?

- A A barrier method is needed to prevent the corrosion of stainless steel.
- B Iron corrodes to produce hydrated iron(II) oxide.
- C Sacrificial protection uses a less reactive metal attached to the metal object that is being protected.
- D When corrosion occurs, the metal loses electrons to become positive ions.

29 Some metals and the compounds in their ores are shown.

metal	Al	Ca	Pb	Na	Fe	Mg
compound in ore	Al_2O_3	$CaCO_3$	PbS	NaCl	Fe_2O_3	$MgCO_3$

Which type of reaction occurs in the extraction of each of these metals from its ore?

- A decomposition by heat
- B electrolysis
- C precipitation
- D reduction

30 Which statement about natural sources of water and the domestic water supply is correct?

- A Chlorine is used to remove tastes and odours in the treatment of the domestic water supply.
- B Metal compounds from detergents can deoxygenate natural sources of water.
- C Photosynthesis provides the oxygen needed for aquatic life in natural sources of water.
- D Sedimentation removes nitrates in the treatment of the domestic water supply.

31 Gases that may be present in the air are listed.

- 1 neon
- 2 carbon monoxide
- 3 nitrogen
- 4 methane

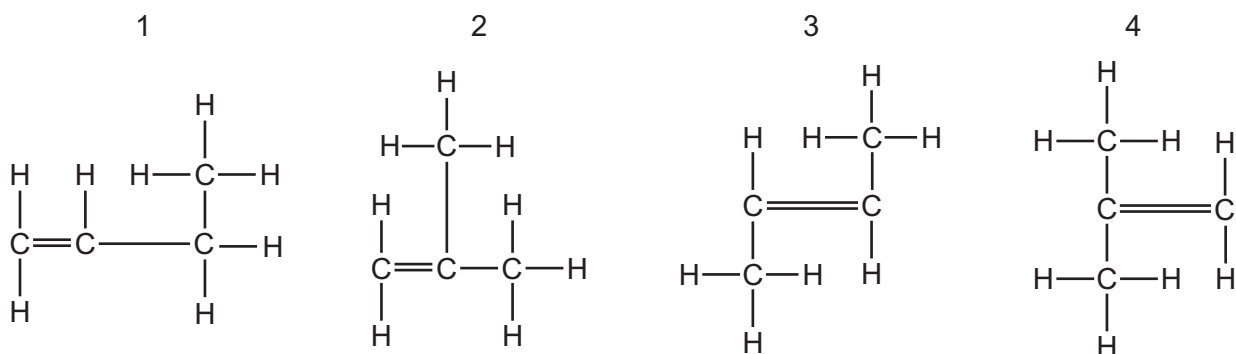
Which gases are atmospheric pollutants?

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

32 Which compounds are in the same homologous series?

- A** $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$, $\text{CH}_3\text{CHCHCH}_3$ and $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_3$
B CH_2CHCH_3 , $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CHCH}_2$ and $\text{CH}_2\text{CHCH}_2\text{CH}_3$
C $\text{CH}_3\text{CHOHCH}_3$, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ and $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{COOH}$
D $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ and $\text{CH}_2\text{CHCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$

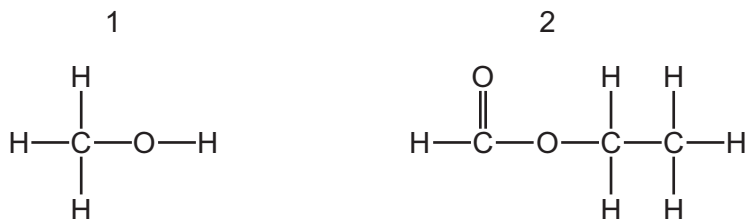
33 The diagrams show four structures of C_4H_8 .



Which structures represent the same molecule?

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

34 The displayed formulae of two organic compounds are shown.



What are the names of these compounds?

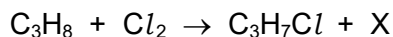
	compound 1	compound 2
A	methanoic acid	ethyl methanoate
B	methanoic acid	methyl ethanoate
C	methanol	ethyl methanoate
D	methanol	methyl ethanoate

35 Two products of the separation of petroleum are the lubricating oil fraction and the kerosene/paraffin fraction.

Which statement is correct?

- A** The lubricating oil fraction is more viscous than the kerosene/paraffin fraction.
- B** The lubricating oil fraction is more volatile than the kerosene/paraffin fraction.
- C** The lubricating oil fraction has lower boiling points than the kerosene/paraffin fraction.
- D** Molecules in the lubricating oil fraction have smaller chain lengths than molecules in the kerosene/paraffin fraction.

36 An incomplete equation for the reaction of propane with chlorine is shown.



A student writes three statements about this reaction.

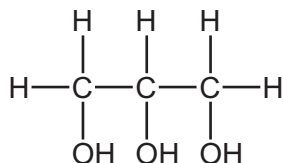
- 1 The activation energy for this reaction is provided by ultraviolet light.
- 2 $\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{Cl}$ has two different structural formulae.
- 3 X is an acidic gas.

Which statements are correct?

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

- 37 Glycerol is an alcohol with three –OH groups per molecule.

glycerol



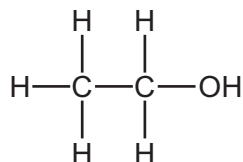
What is the equation for the combustion of glycerol?

- A** $\text{C}_3\text{H}_8\text{O}_3 + 5\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 3\text{CO}_2 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$
B $2\text{C}_3\text{H}_8\text{O}_3 + 3\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 6\text{CO}_2 + 8\text{H}_2$
C $2\text{C}_3\text{H}_8\text{O}_3 + 7\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 6\text{CO}_2 + 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$
D $4\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{O}_3 + 11\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 12\text{CO}_2 + 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$
- 38 Compound X decolourises acidified aqueous potassium manganate(VII).

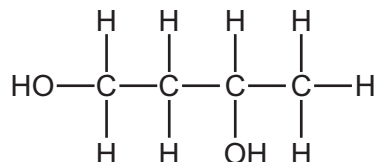
Compound X has the empirical formula $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}$.

Some possible structures of X are shown.

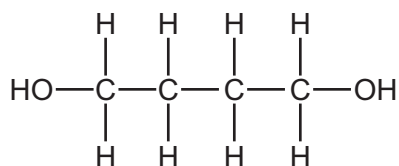
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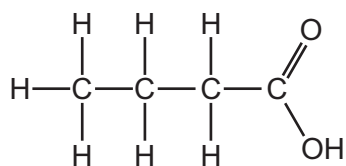
2



3



4



Which structures could be correct for compound X?

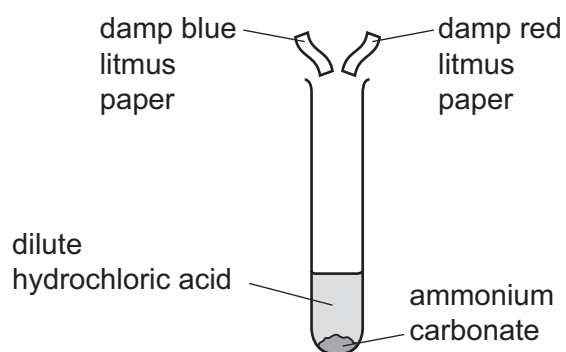
- A** 1, 2 and 3 **B** 1 only **C** 2 and 3 only **D** 3 and 4
- 39 Which statement is correct?
- A** A filtrate is left on the filter paper during filtration.
B A saturated solution contains only substances with single bonds.
C A solute is a substance that dissolves a solvent.
D A solution can never be described as pure.

40 A student does two experiments.

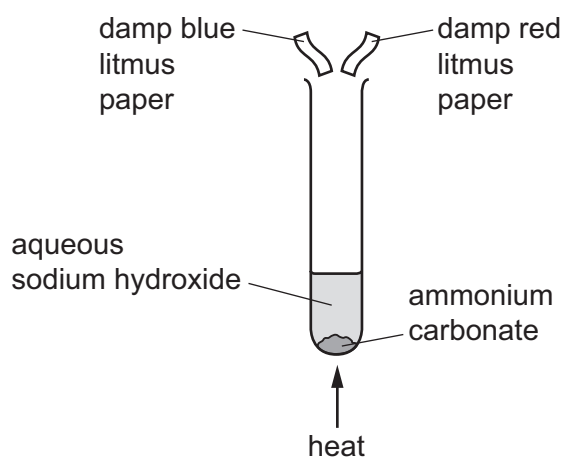
In experiment 1, ammonium carbonate is reacted with dilute hydrochloric acid.

In experiment 2, ammonium carbonate is heated with aqueous sodium hydroxide.

In each experiment, the gas evolved is tested with damp blue litmus paper and damp red litmus paper.



experiment 1



experiment 2

Which row correctly shows the colour of both pieces of litmus paper at the end of each experiment?

	experiment 1	experiment 2
A	blue	blue
B	blue	red
C	red	blue
D	red	red

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The Periodic Table of Elements

Group																								
I	II											III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII							
3 Li lithium 7	4 Be beryllium 9	Key atomic number atomic symbol name relative atomic mass										1 H hydrogen 1												2 He helium 4
11 Na sodium 23	12 Mg magnesium 24											5 B boron 11	6 C carbon 12	7 N nitrogen 14	8 O oxygen 16	9 F fluorine 19	10 Ne neon 20							
19 K potassium 39	20 Ca calcium 40	21 Sc scandium 45	22 Ti titanium 48	23 V vanadium 51	24 Cr chromium 52	25 Mn manganese 55	26 Fe iron 56	27 Co cobalt 59	28 Ni nickel 59	29 Cu copper 64	30 Zn zinc 65	31 Ga gallium 70	32 Ge germanium 73	33 As arsenic 75	34 Se selenium 79	35 Br bromine 80	36 Kr krypton 84							
			37 Rb rubidium 85	38 Sr strontium 88	39 Y yttrium 89	40 Zr zirconium 91	41 Nb niobium 93	42 Mo molybdenum 96	43 Tc technetium —	44 Ru ruthenium 101	45 Rh rhodium 103	46 Pd palladium 106	47 Ag silver 108	48 Cd cadmium 112	49 In indium 115	50 Sn tin 119	51 Sb antimony 122	52 Te tellurium 128	53 I iodine 127	54 Xe xenon 131				
			55 Cs caesium 133	56 Ba barium 137	57–71 lanthanoids		72 Hf hafnium 178	73 Ta tantalum 181	74 W tungsten 184	75 Re rhenium 186	76 Os osmium 190	77 Ir iridium 192	78 Pt platinum 195	79 Au gold 197	80 Hg mercury 201	81 Tl thallium 204	82 Pb lead 207	83 Bi bismuth 209	84 Po polonium —	85 At astatine —	86 Rn radon —			
87 Fr francium —	88 Ra radium —	89–103 actinoids		104 Rf rutherfordium —	105 Db dubnium —	106 Sg seaborgium —	107 Bh bohrium —	108 Hs hassium —	109 Mt meitnerium —	110 Ds darmstadtium —	111 Rg roentgenium —	112 Cn copernicium —	113 Nh nihonium —	114 Fl flerovium —	115 Mc moscovium —	116 Lv livermorium —	117 Ts tennessine —	118 Og oganesion —						

lanthanoids	57	La	lanthanum	139	58	Ce	cerium	140	59	Pr	praseodymium	141	60	Nd	neodymium	144	61	Pm	promethium	—	62	Sm	samarium	150	63	Eu	europium	152	64	Gd	gadolinium	157	65	Tb	terbium	159	66	Dy	dysprosium	163	67	Ho	holmium	165	68	Er	erbium	167	69	Tm	thulium	169	70	Yb	ytterbium	173	71	Lu	lutetium	175	
	actinoids	89	Ac	actinium	—	90	Th	thorium	232	91	Pa	protactinium	231	92	U	uranium	238	93	Np	neptunium	—	94	Pu	plutonium	—	95	Am	americium	—	96	Cm	curium	—	97	Bk	berkelium	—	98	Cf	californium	—	99	Es	einsteinium	—	100	Fm	fermium	—	101	Md	mendelevium	—	102	No	nobelium	—	103	Lr	lawrencium	—

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