**NAME.................................................................ADM NO.........CLASS.......**

**TERM TWO END-TERM EXAM 2014**

**CHEMISTRY FORM 2**

**TIME: 1½HRS**

1. Elements A, B and C have atomic numbers 17, 19 and 20 respectifully.

i) What are the valencies of A and B.

A............................................................................................................ (1 mk)

B........................................................................................................... (1mk)

ii) To which groups of the periodic table do elements A, B and C belong?

A............................................................................................................ (1 mk)

B.............................................................................................................(1 mk)

C.............................................................................................................(1 mk)

iii) In which periods do elements A and C belong?

A............................................................................................................(1 mk)

B......................................................................................................... (1 mk)

iv) Which of the three elements is a non-meta? (1 mk)

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v) Write down the formula or the compounds formed when;

1. B reacts with A..............................................................................(1 mk)
2. C reacts with oxygen....................................................................(1 mk)

vi) The mass numbers of A and B are 35 and 39 respectively. How many:

1. Neutrons does A have?..................................................................... (1 mk)
2. Protons does B have? ...................................................................... (1 mk)

2. Pieces of metal W were placed in solutions containing cations of metals W, X, Y and Z. The experiment was repeated using four pieces of each metal w, x, y, and z. The results are shown below where sign ( ) and (x) indicates a reaction and no reaction respectively.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Metal | Ions of W | Ions of X | Ions of Y | Ions of Z |
| W | x | X | x | X |
| X |  | X |  |  |
| Y |  | X | X |  |
| Z |  | X | X | x |

Arrange metals W, X, Y and Z in order of reactivity starting with the most reactive. (2 mks)

...............................................................................................................................3. Steam is passed over heated magnesium as shown in the diagram below.

a) State two observations that will be made in the tube as the heating is carried out. (2 mks)

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b) What substance was:

1. Burning at P? ............................................................................ (1 mk)
2. Produced at P? ........................................................................ (1 mk)

c) Write an equation for the reaction in the tube. (1 mk)

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d) The magnesium weighed 1.2g before heating and the solid left in the tube after heating weighed 2.0g.

i) Explain the increase in mass. (1 mk)

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ii) Calculate the percentage composition of magnesium in the product. (2 mks)

4. Elements R, S and T have the following ionization energies (KJmol-1)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 1st  | 2nd  | 3rd  | 4th  |
| RST | 738495800 | 1,4504,5632,427 | 7,7306,9123,658 | 10,5509,54025,024 |

From this information which element is in;

1. Group I?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1 mk)
2. Group II? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1 mk)
3. Group III? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1 mk)

5. a) Using dot (●) and cross (x) to represent electrons draw diagrams to show the bonding between:

1. Hydrogen and sulphur. (2 mks)
2. Magnesium and nitrogen (H = 1, S = 16, Mg = 12, N = 7) (2 mks)

b) State the type of bonding and structure in the compounds formed in a (i) and (ii) above.

Bond \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1 mk)

Structure \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1 mk)

6. The grid below represents part of the periodic table. Study it and answer the questions that follow. The letters are not the actual symbol of the elements.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | R | S |
| Q |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | U |
| T |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Z |
| V |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

a. i) Which element will require the least amount of energy to remove its outermost electron? (1 mk)

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ii) Select the element that has the greatest tendency to form covalent compounds. Explain. (2 mks)

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iii) What is the general name given to the family of elements to which Q, T and V belong? (1 mk)

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iv) An element has atomic number 15. Indicate its position on the grid. (1 mk)

b) Explain the following

i) The atomic radius of S is smaller than that of Z. (1 mk)

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ii) Element T is less reactive than element V. (1 mk)

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7. Complete and balance the following equations.

i) K(s) + H2O(l) (2 mks)

ii) CuO(s) + Al(s)  (2 mks)

iii) Mg(s) + Cl2(g) (2mks)

8. Hydrogen gas can be prepared by reacting a dilute acid with a metal.

a) Give one metal and an acid that can be used to prepare hydrogen.

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c) Give two properties of hydrogen that make it possible to be collected over water. (2 mks)

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9. Elements G and H were burnt in air and the products dissolved in water. The PH of the solution of G was 4 while that of H was 8. Which of the two elements is a metal? Explain. (2 mks)

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10. Form two students of Chikoni high school set-up the apparatus shown below to find out the boiling point of an aqueous solution.

i) Identify apparatus F. (1 mk)

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ii) State two mistakes they made in the set-up. (1 mk)

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11. a) What are isotopes? (1mk)

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b) Element E has two isotopes,

 E and E. Its relative atomic mass = 35.5. Determine the relative abundance of the isotopes. (3 mks)

12. A piece of chromatography paper was spotted with coloured inks obtained from six different ink bottles. The diagram below shows the spots after the chromatogram was developed.

a) On the diagram label;

i) The solvent front. (1 mk)

ii) The starting point (origin) (1 mk)

b) Which two pens contained the same pigment? (2 mks)

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c) Which pens contained only one pigment? (1 mk)

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d) According to the chromatography, which pigments are present in the ink of pen number 6?

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13. Water is an oxide of hydrogen. With a lot of care we can prepare water in the laboratory by burning hydrogen as shown in the following diagram.

Complete the labels J, K, L, M and N in the diagram.

J....................................................................................... (1mk)

K...................................................................................... (1 mk)

L........................................................................................ (1 mk)

M...................................................................................... (1 mk)

N....................................................................................... (1 mk)

6. The diagram below is a set up to investigate the effect of heat on hydrated copper (ii) sulphate. Study the diagram and answer the questions that follow.



1. Why is the boiling tube slanted as shown (1mark)
2. What is observed in the boiling tube? (1mark)
3. Identify liquid G (1mark)