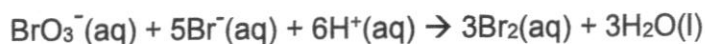


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- 1 Bromate ion, bromide ion and hydrogen ions react according to the equation as shown.



Some apparatus for measuring the change in the rate of this reaction are suggested.

- 1 gas syringe
- 2 balance
- 3 pH meter

Which apparatus are suitable to measure the rate of this reaction?

- A 1 only
 - B 3 only
 - C 1 and 2
 - D 2 and 3
- 2 A mixture of propane, butane, hydrogen sulfide and carbon dioxide at $-30\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ is allowed to cool down gradually to $-200\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.

compound	melting point / $^\circ\text{C}$	boiling point / $^\circ\text{C}$
propane	-188	-42
butane	-135	-1
hydrogen sulfide	-85	-51
carbon dioxide	-78	-78

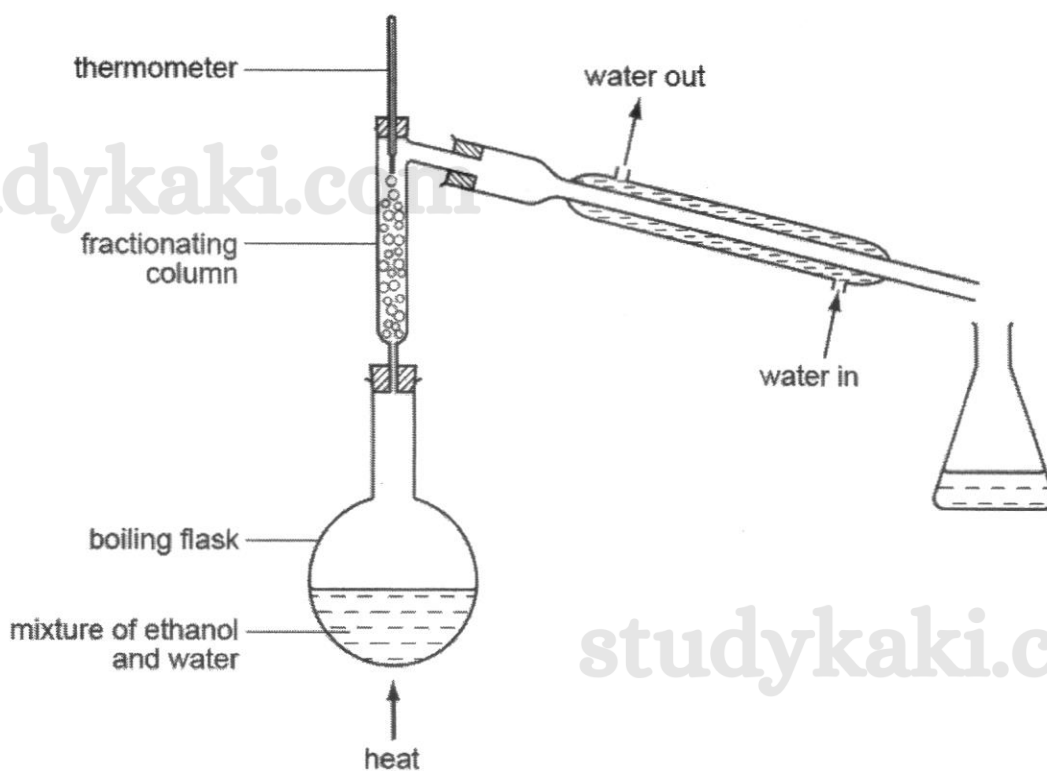
Which compound will solidify first?

- A butane
- B carbon dioxide
- C hydrogen sulfide
- D propane

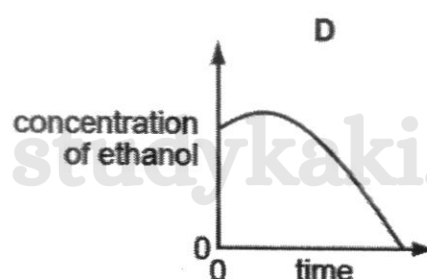
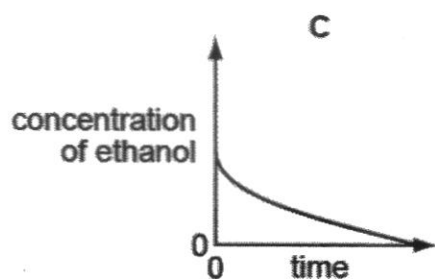
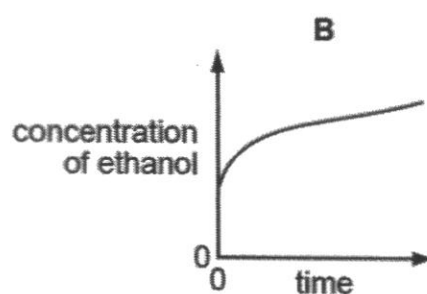
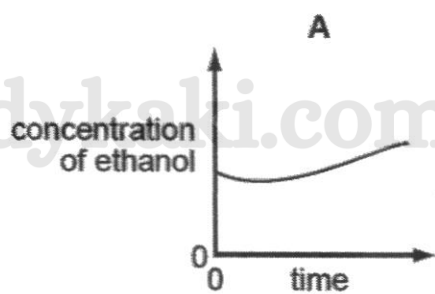
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- 3 The apparatus shown is used to obtain ethanol from a dilute solution of ethanol in water. [boiling point of ethanol: 78 °C]



Which graph shows the change in concentration of the ethanol in the boiling flask as the distillation proceeds?



- 4 Which option correctly shows the numbers of particles in ${}_{16}^{34}\text{S}^{2-}$?

	protons	neutrons	electrons
A	16	16	16
B	16	18	18
C	18	16	20
D	20	14	22

- 5 A sample of oxygen is a mixture of the two isotopes ${}_{8}^{16}\text{O}$ and ${}_{8}^{18}\text{O}$.

The relative atomic mass of carbon is 12.

What are possible values of the relative molecular mass of different molecules of carbon dioxide formed by the combination of carbon and oxygen.

- 1 44
2 46
3 48

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

- 6 Three elements X, Y and Z have consecutive increasing proton (atomic) numbers. If element Z is a noble gas, how is a stable compound formed between X and Y?

- A** An atom of X transfers 2 electrons to 1 atom of Y to form XY.
B An atom of X transfers 2 electrons to 2 atoms of Y to form XY₂.
C An atom of X shares 2 electrons with 1 atom of Y to form XY.
D An atom of X shares 2 electrons with 2 atoms of Y to form XY₂.

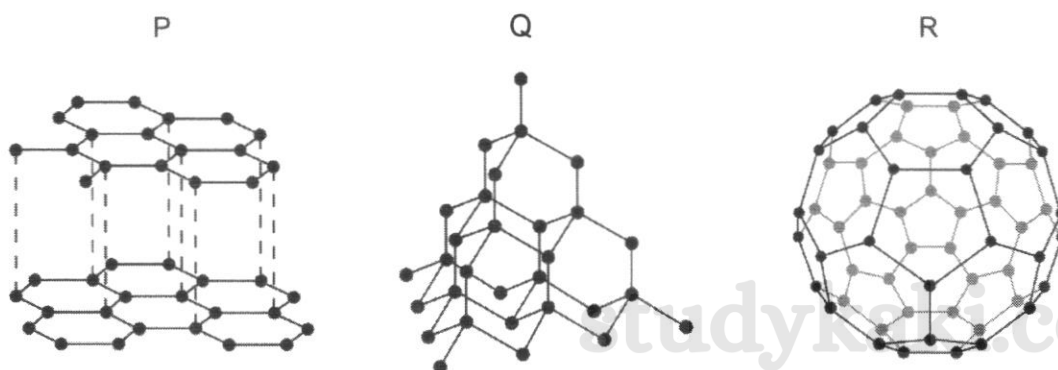
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7 Which solid contains more than one type of bonding?

- A magnesium nitrate
- B silicon dioxide
- C sodium chloride
- D zinc

8 P, Q and R represent three different structures of an element.



Which structures are giant covalent?

- A P and Q
- B P and R
- C Q and R
- D P, Q and R

9 5.0 g samples of the carbonates of barium, copper, sodium and magnesium are decomposed to form the metal oxides and carbon dioxide.

For which compound is there the greatest loss in mass?

- A barium carbonate
- B copper(II) carbonate
- C magnesium carbonate
- D sodium carbonate

6

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- 10 In an experiment, 8.0 cm³ of 1.0 mol/dm³ aqueous copper(II) nitrate was mixed with 6.0 cm³ of 1.0 mol/dm³ aqueous potassium carbonate in a beaker.

The reaction can be represented by the equation:



What did the reaction vessel contain when the reaction was complete?

- A a green precipitate only
 - B a green precipitate and a blue solution
 - C a green precipitate and colourless solution
 - D a blue precipitate and a colourless solution
- 11 The equation for the combustion of methane is as shown.



Which statement is **incorrect** for a complete combustion of methane?

- A 1 mole of methane will react with 48 dm³ of oxygen at r.t.p.
 - B 5 cm³ of methane will react with 10 cm³ of oxygen at r.t.p.
 - C 8 g of methane when burnt will form 24 dm³ of carbon dioxide.
 - D 8 dm³ of methane will produce 12 g of water.
- 12 Ferrite is a ceramic-like material with magnetic properties that are useful in many types of electronic devices. It is made of a mixture of the oxides of calcium and iron. It contains 18.5% calcium and 51.9% iron by mass.

What is the empirical formula of ferrite?

- A CaFe₂O
- B CaFe₂O₄
- C Ca₂FeO₂
- D Ca₄Fe₂O

- 13 Both hydrochloric acid and ethanoic acid have the same concentration of 0.5 mol/dm^3 . Which methods are suitable to test for their strengths?

- 1 using a pH meter
- 2 measuring their electrical conductivity
- 3 titration using sodium hydroxide solution

- A 1 only
B 1 and 2
C 2 and 3
D all of the above

- 14 An alloy reacts with dilute hydrochloric acid to evolve a gas which extinguishes a lighted splint with a 'pop' sound. A red-brown solid residue remains, which turns into a black solid when heated in air.

Which two metals are present in the alloy?

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

- 15 The equations represent reactions of dilute sulfuric acid.

Which reaction is **not** 'typical' of a dilute acid?

- A $\text{CuO(s)} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4\text{(aq)} \rightarrow \text{CuSO}_4\text{(aq)} + \text{H}_2\text{O(l)}$
B $2\text{KOH(aq)} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4\text{(aq)} \rightarrow \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4\text{(aq)} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O(l)}$
C $\text{Pb(NO}_3)_2\text{(aq)} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4\text{(aq)} \rightarrow \text{PbSO}_4\text{(s)} + 2\text{HNO}_3\text{(aq)}$
D $\text{ZnCO}_3\text{(s)} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4\text{(aq)} \rightarrow \text{ZnSO}_4\text{(aq)} + \text{H}_2\text{O(l)} + \text{CO}_2\text{(g)}$

- 16 Which oxide is insoluble in aqueous sodium hydroxide?

- A Al_2O_3
B MgO
C P_4O_{10}
D SO_2

- 17 Which row of information correctly displays the reactants used to safely prepare a salt with the highest possible yield?

	reactants	salt to be prepared
A	calcium oxide and sulfuric acid	calcium sulfate
B	copper and hydrochloric acid	copper(II) chloride
C	lithium and hydrochloric acid	lithium chloride
D	zinc oxide and sulfuric acid	zinc sulfate

- 18 Tests were carried out on an aqueous solution of an unknown compound, P.

The observations were recorded in the table.

test	observation
aqueous sodium hydroxide added	white precipitate, soluble in excess giving a colourless solution
aqueous ammonia	white precipitate, soluble in excess giving a colourless solution
aqueous barium nitrate added, followed by dilute nitric acid	white precipitate formed, white precipitate soluble in dilute nitric acid to form a colourless solution

Which ions are present?

- A** Al^{3+} and SO_4^{2-}
B Zn^{2+} and SO_4^{2-}
C Al^{3+} and CO_3^{2-}
D Zn^{2+} and CO_3^{2-}
- 19 In the Haber process, a high yield of ammonia is favoured by high pressure and low temperature. In practice, a high temperature is used.

Which statement best explains the discrepancy in the preferred temperature?

- A** At low temperature, ammonia decomposes back to its original reactants.
B At low temperature, the activation energy is too low.
C At low temperature, the catalyst is inactive.
D At low temperature, the reaction is too slow.

20 Which reaction is **not** a redox reaction?

- A $\text{Mg} + 2\text{HNO}_3 \rightarrow \text{Mg}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + \text{H}_2$
 B $2\text{Mg}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \rightarrow 2\text{MgO} + 4\text{NO}_2 + \text{O}_2$
 C $\text{SO}_2 + \text{NO}_2 \rightarrow \text{SO}_3 + \text{NO}$
 D $\text{SO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$

21 Hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2) acts as an oxidising agent in some reactions, but in others, as a reducing agent.



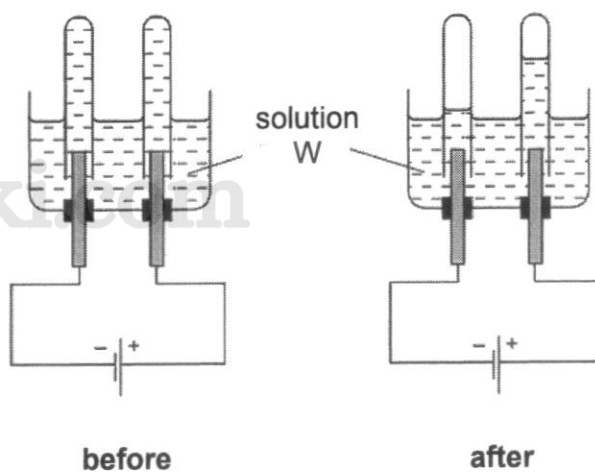
Which row identifies correctly the role of hydrogen peroxide in each reaction?

	reaction 1	reaction 2	reaction 3
A	oxidising agent	reducing agent	oxidising agent
B	oxidising agent	reducing agent	reducing agent
C	reducing agent	oxidising agent	reducing agent
D	reducing agent	oxidising agent	oxidising agent

10

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- 22 The diagram shows an electrolysis set-up using inert electrodes **before** and **after** the electrolysis.



Which could solution W be?

- 1 aqueous sodium nitrate
- 2 aqueous copper(II) sulfate
- 3 concentrated aqueous sodium chloride
- 4 dilute sulfuric acid

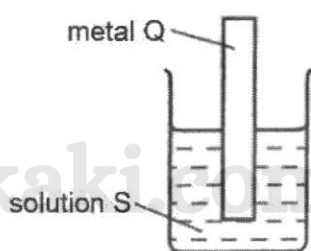
- A** 4 only
B 1 and 4 only
C 2 and 3 only
D 1, 3 and 4 only

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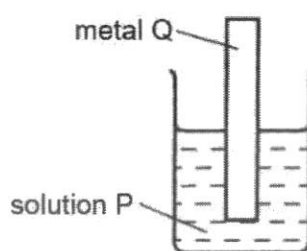
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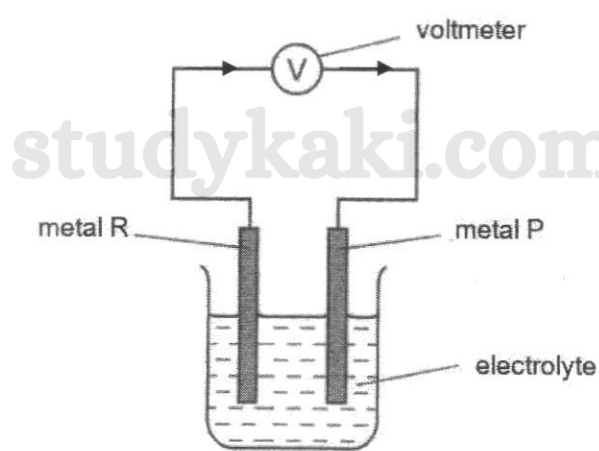
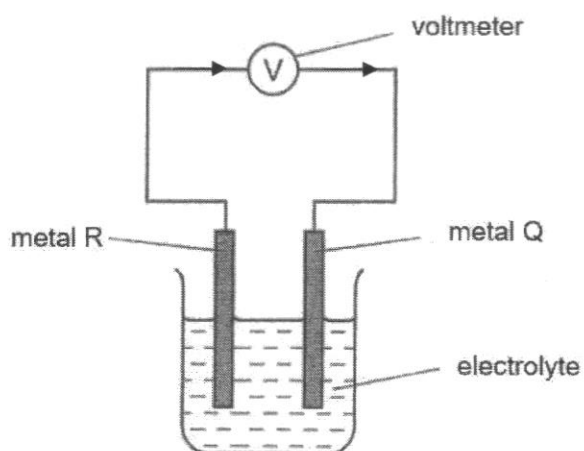
- 23 Study the set-ups as shown to determine the order of reactivity of four metals, P, Q, R and S.



grey solid on metal Q
observed in a
colourless solution



no visible change
observed



If a simple cell was set up between two of the metals, which pair of electrodes will give the largest voltmeter reading?

- A metal R and metal Q
- B metal R and metal S
- C metal R and metal P
- D metal P and metal Q

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- 24 Three elements E, F and G belong to the same period in the Periodic Table. The properties of their oxides are as given.

oxide of E:	soluble in both nitric acid and aqueous potassium hydroxide
oxide of F:	insoluble in water and aqueous sodium hydroxide but dissolves readily in nitric acid
oxide of G:	changes acidified potassium manganate(VII) from purple to colourless

What is the arrangement of E, F and G in order of decreasing atomic number in the Periodic Table?

- A E, F, G
B F, E, G
C G, F, E
D G, E, F
- 25 Which statement about catalysts is correct?
- A Catalysts are used in industry to reduce energy costs.
B Catalysts are used up during a reaction.
C Manganese dioxide is used as a catalyst in the Haber Process.
D Transition metals do not make good catalysts.
- 26 The element astatine is below iodine in Group 17 of the Periodic Table.

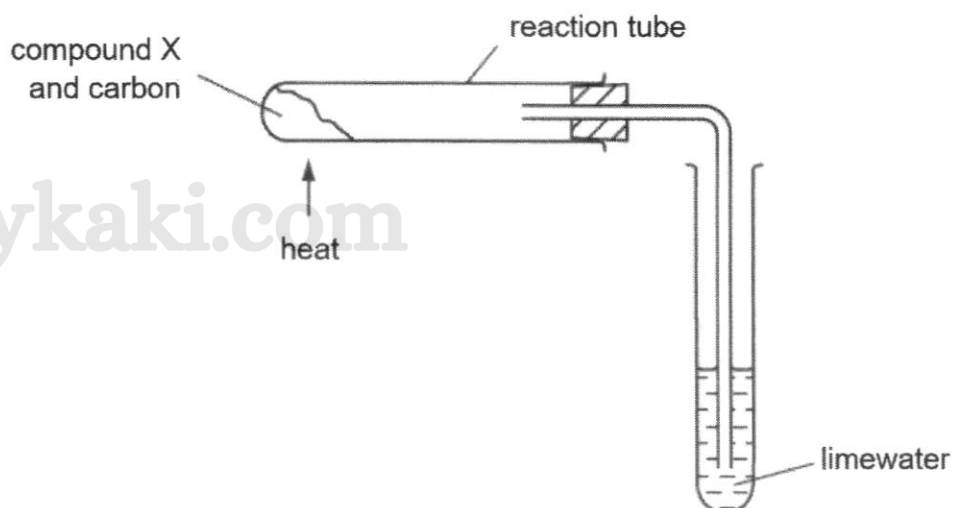
Which statement describes astatine correctly?

- A It forms a covalent compound with potassium.
B It has a high melting point due to strong covalent bonds.
C It is a dark coloured gas at room temperature and pressure.
D It is a weaker oxidising agent than iodine.

13

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- 27 Compound X is heated with carbon using the apparatus as shown.



A red-brown solid is formed in the reaction tube and white precipitate is seen in limewater.

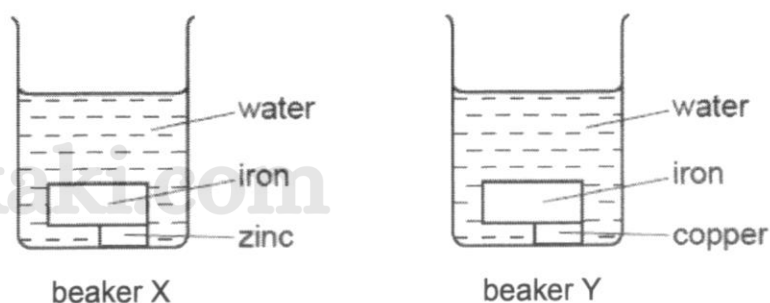
What is compound X?

- A calcium oxide
- B copper(II) oxide
- C magnesium oxide
- D sodium oxide

14

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- 28 Two pieces of iron, one with zinc attached and the other with copper attached, are placed separately in water as shown.

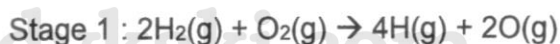


Which statements are correct?

- 1 The iron in beaker X will not rust.
- 2 The zinc in beaker X will be oxidised.
- 3 The water in beaker Y will turn blue.

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

- 29 The formation of liquid water from hydrogen and oxygen may occur in three stages.



Which stages are endothermic?

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

15

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30 Which is the overall equation for the reactions that take place in a hydrogen fuel cell?

- A $\text{H}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{H}^+ + 2\text{e}^-$
 B $2\text{H}_2 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 C $2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2 + \text{O}_2$
 D $2\text{H}^+ + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{H}_2$

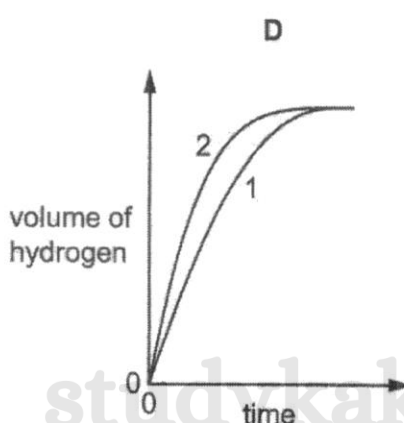
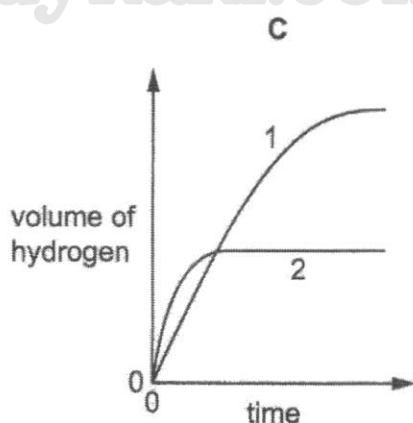
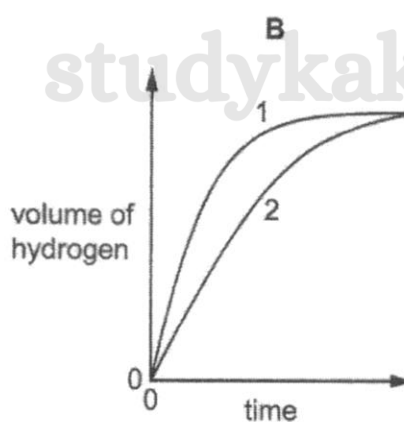
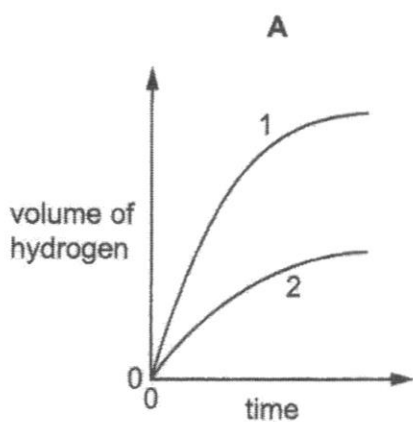
31 A student performs two reactions.

Reaction 1: 10 g of magnesium ribbon with 0.5 dm³ of 2.0 mol/dm³ dilute hydrochloric acid

Reaction 2: 5 g of magnesium powder with 0.5 dm³ of 3.0 mol/dm³ dilute hydrochloric acid

In both experiments, the volume of hydrogen produced is measured against time and the results are plotted graphically.

Which graph is correct?



16

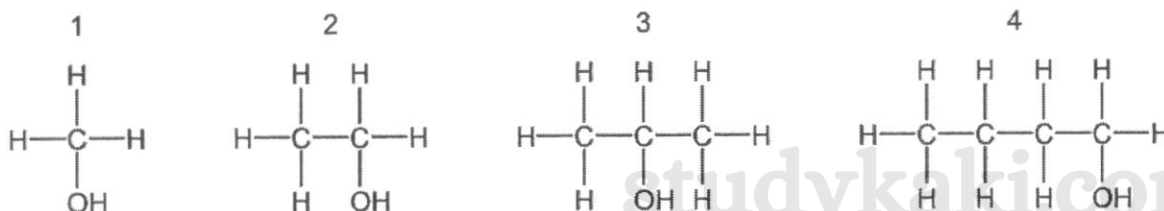
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- 32 Powdered manganese(IV) oxide acts as a catalyst in the decomposition of aqueous hydrogen peroxide.

Which statement explains why the rate of production of oxygen decreases during the reaction?

- A The concentration of aqueous hydrogen peroxide decreases.
 B The mass of manganese(IV) oxide decreases.
 C The surface of manganese(IV) oxide decreases.
 D The temperature of aqueous hydrogen peroxide decreases.

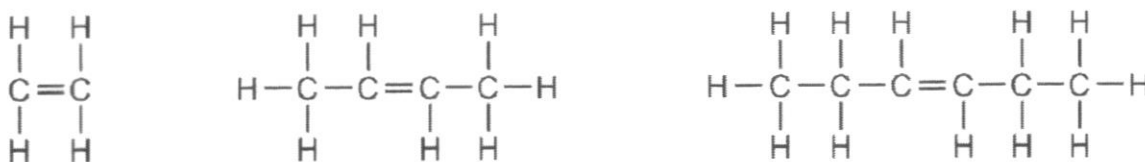
- 33 The structures of four alcohols are as shown.



Which statement is correct?

- A Alcohol 1 can be made by the addition of steam to an alkene.
 B Alcohol 2 is a product of fermentation.
 C Alcohol 3 can undergo oxidation to form $\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{CO}_2\text{H}$.
 D Alcohol 4 has only one other isomer.

- 34 The structures of three compounds are as shown.



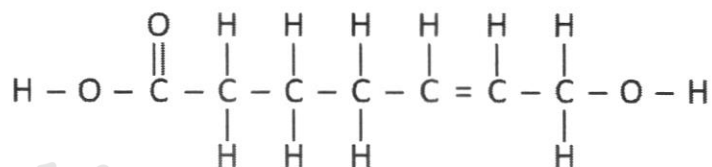
Why do these compounds all belong to the same homologous series?

- A They are all saturated.
 B They are all hydrocarbons.
 C They all contain the same functional group.
 D They all contain an even number of carbon atoms.

17

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- 35 The diagram shows the structure of a compound Z.



Which prediction about its properties is **not** likely to be correct?

- A It can react with zinc to liberate hydrogen gas.
 B It can turn acidified potassium iodide solution from colourless to brown.
 C It can undergo addition polymerisation.
 D It can undergo condensation polymerisation by itself.
- 36 The ester, $\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$, has an odour of bananas.

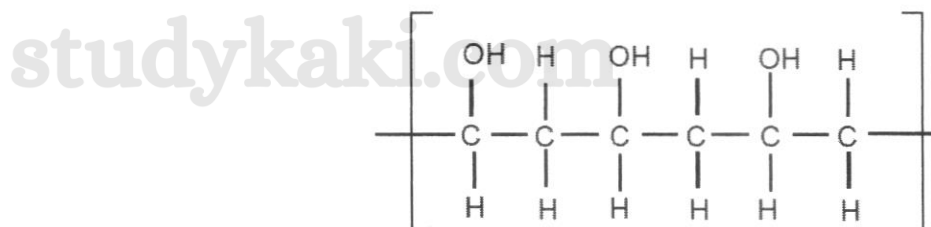
Which set of reagents could be used to prepare this ester in the laboratory?

	reagent 1	reagent 2
A	$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$	CH_3OH
B	$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$	$\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}$
C	$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$	CH_3OH
D	$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$	$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$

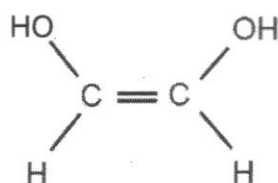
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- 38 Polyethenol is a new plastic which is water soluble. This plastic is useful in hospitals for keeping soiled laundry and thereby preventing infection. The dirty laundry is then placed in the wash and the bag dissolves letting the washing out.

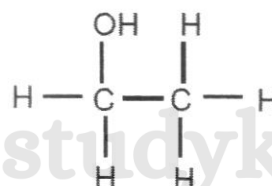
The structure of polyethenol is as shown.



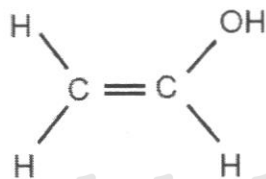
What is the monomer unit for this polymer?



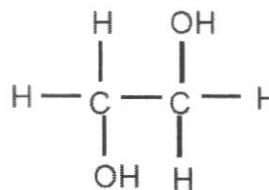
A



B



C



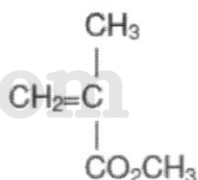
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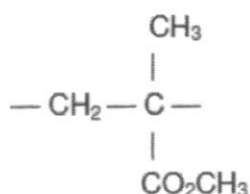
- 39 In an artificial hip joint, bone cement is used to attach the poly(ethene) cup for the joint to the pelvic girdle. Bone cement is formed by the polymerisation of methyl 2-methylpropenoate. The process is highly exothermic.

The structure of methyl 2-methylpropenoate is as shown.



Which statements are correct about this polymerisation?

- 1 The repeat unit of the polymer is



- 2 The formation of the cement occurs by addition polymerisation.
- 3 Less energy is released in making the C – C bonds than absorbed in breaking a C = C bond.

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

- 40 To reduce atmospheric pollution, the waste gases from a coal-burning power station are passed through powdered calcium carbonate.

Which waste gas will **not** be removed by the powdered calcium carbonate?

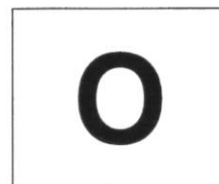
- A carbon dioxide
 B nitrogen monoxide
 C phosphorus oxide
 D sulfur dioxide

SWISS COTTAGE SECONDARY SCHOOL
SECONDARY FOUR O LEVEL
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION
PURE CHEMISTRY
Paper 1 MCQ

- | | | | |
|----|---|----|---|
| 1 | B | 21 | B |
| 2 | B | 22 | B |
| 3 | C | 23 | B |
| 4 | B | 24 | D |
| 5 | D | 25 | A |
| 6 | D | 26 | D |
| 7 | A | 27 | B |
| 8 | A | 28 | A |
| 9 | C | 29 | A |
| 10 | B | 30 | B |
| 11 | C | 31 | C |
| 12 | B | 32 | A |
| 13 | B | 33 | B |
| 14 | C | 34 | C |
| 15 | C | 35 | B |
| 16 | B | 36 | B |
| 17 | D | 37 | D |
| 18 | D | 38 | C |
| 19 | D | 39 | A |
| 20 | D | 40 | B |



SWISS COTTAGE SECONDARY SCHOOL
SECONDARY FOUR
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION



Name

Academic
Class

4	A	
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Form Class
Index Number

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Class

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CHEMISTRY**6092/02**

Paper 2

Wednesday 28 August 2024**1 hour 45 minutes**

No Additional Materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your class, index number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.

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

Section AAnswer **all** questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided on the Question Paper.

Section BAnswer **one** question.

Write your answers in the spaces provided on the Question Paper.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

A copy of the Periodic Table is printed on page 24.

The use of an approved scientific calculator is expected, where appropriate.

For Examiner's Use	
Section A	/ 70
Section B	/ 10
Total	/ 80

This document consists of **23** printed pages and **1** blank page.**[Turn over*****Home of Thoughtful Leaders: Serve with Honour, Lead with Humility***

Section AAnswer **all** questions.**A1** Use the list of elements to answer the questions.**zinc****argon****fluorine****copper****hydrogen****sodium****silicon****carbon**

Each element may be used once, more than once or not at all.

(a) Name the element that forms an amphoteric oxide.

.....[1]

(b) Name the element that can form ions with more than one oxidation state.

.....[1]

(c) Name the element that can form a neutral oxide.

.....[1]

(d) Name the element that is unreactive.

.....[1]

(e) Name the element that is a good oxidising agent.

.....[1]

(f) Name the element that forms an oxide with a giant covalent structure.

.....[1]

[Total: 6]

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- A2 (a)** Fig. 2.1 and Fig. 2.2 show some properties of Group 17 elements, the halogens.

Fig. 2.1 shows the atomic radii and Fig. 2.2 shows the electronegativity of the Group 17 elements.

Electronegativity is a measure of the tendency of an atom to attract a bonding pair of electrons. It is usually measured on the Pauling scale, on which the most electronegative element (fluorine) is given an electronegativity of 4.0.

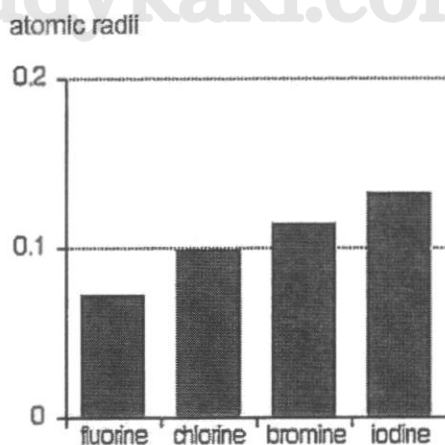


Fig. 2.1

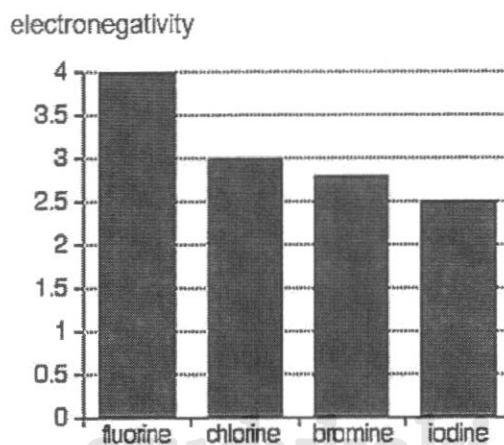


Fig. 2.2

- (i) Use Fig. 2.1 to describe and explain the trend in atomic radii for halogens down the group.

.....

[1]

- (ii) Use Fig. 2.1 and Fig. 2.2 to state and explain the relationship between atomic radii and electronegativity of the halogens.

.....

[1]

- (iii) Predict and explain the electronegativity value of astatine, the next member of Group 17 element.

.....

[1]

- (b) Table 2.1 shows the melting points and boiling points of Group 1 elements, together with the atomic radii.

Table 2.1

	element	melting point / °C	boiling point / °C	atomic radii / pm
Group 1	lithium	180	1330	145
	sodium	98	890	180
	potassium	64	774	220
	rubidium	39	688	235

- (i) State the trend observed in the melting and boiling points of Group 1 elements.

.....
[1]

- (ii) Explain, in terms of bonding, the trend observed in (b)(i).

.....

[2]

[Total: 6]

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A3 Table 3.1 shows some properties of oxyacids of chlorine.

Table 3.1

name of acid	chemical formula	reaction with magnesium (all acids have the same concentration)	oxidation state of chlorine
hypochlorous acid	HClO	only a few bubbles seen	
chlorous acid	HClO_2	reacts readily	
chloric acid	HClO_3	vigorous	
perchloric acid	HClO_4	very vigorous	

(a) Suggest why these acids are known as oxyacids.

.....

 [1]

(b) Complete Table 3.1 by filling in the oxidation states of chlorine. [2]

(c) State the relationship between the oxidation state of chlorine and the strength of the acids.

Explain your reasoning using the information in Table 3.1.

.....

 [2]

(d) Identify the acid with the lowest electrical conductivity.

Explain your answer.

.....
 [1]

[Total: 6]

A4 (a) Ammonia is produced by nitrogen gas and hydrogen gas during the Haber process.

- (i) Since nitrogen is the most abundant gas in air, explain why air is **not** used as a raw material during the Haber process.

.....
.....
.....[1]

- (ii) Concentrated aqueous ammonia is used to make fertilisers such as ammonium sulfate, $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$. Aqueous ammonia reacts with dilute sulfuric acid to form ammonium sulfate, $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$.



A student titrates 20.0 cm^3 of aqueous ammonia with 0.150 mol/dm^3 sulfuric acid. 10.50 cm^3 of sulfuric acid is required to neutralise the aqueous ammonia. Calculate the concentration, in mol/dm^3 , of the aqueous ammonia.

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[2]

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A5 A mixture of grey powder and white crystals undergoes a series of reactions as shown in Fig. 5.1.

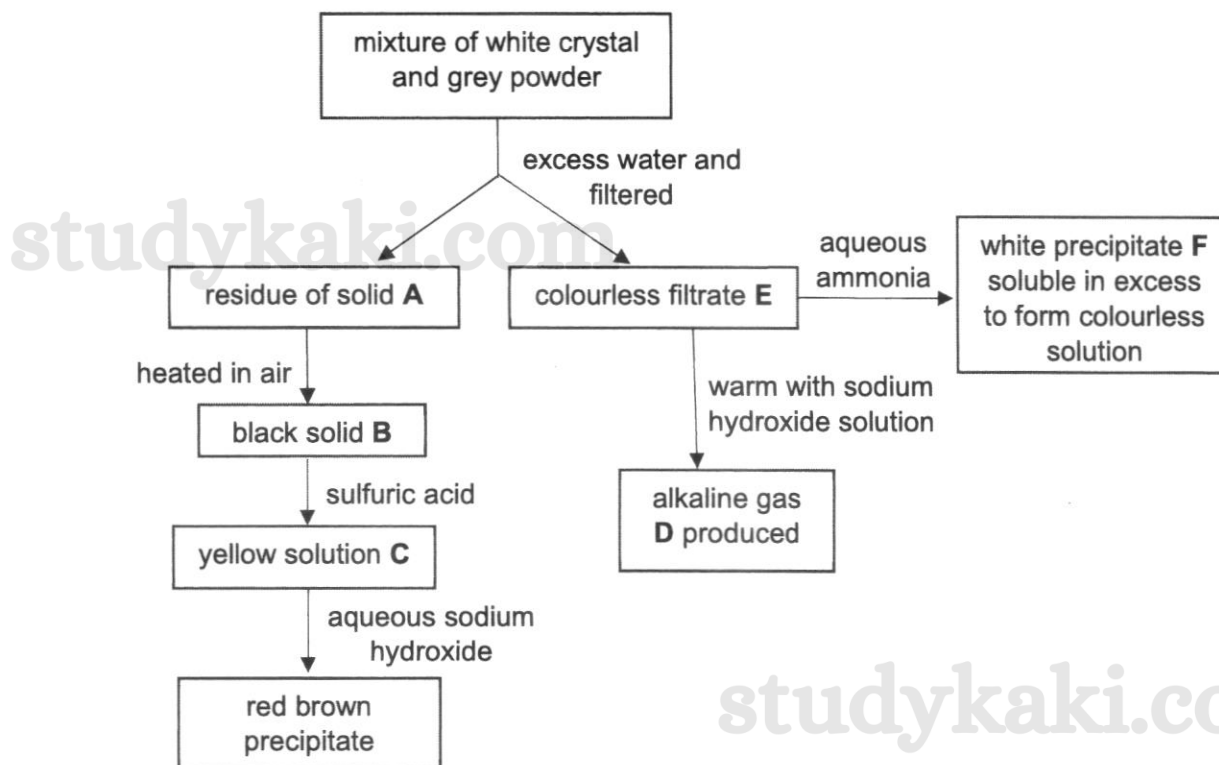


Fig. 5.1

(a) Identify substances **A**, **B**, **C** and **D**.

A

B

C

D

[4]

(b) There are two cations present in filtrate **E**. Give the formulae of the two cations present in filtrate **E**.

.....[1]

(c) Write the ionic equation for the formation of precipitate **F**.

.....[1]

(d) To test for the anion present in filtrate **E**, a student added acidified silver nitrate solution to a sample of **E**. No visible change was observed. What can be concluded from this statement?

.....[1]

[Total: 7]

- A6** Many metal carbonates thermally decompose to form carbon dioxide and metal oxide. Four 2.00 g samples of carbonates are heated strongly until there is no further change in their masses.

Table 6.1 shows the mass of solid remaining at the end of the heating.

Table 6.1

metal carbonate	mass before heating / g	mass after heating / g
calcium carbonate	2.00	1.12
copper(II) carbonate	2.00	1.29
magnesium carbonate	2.00	0.95
zinc carbonate	2.00	1.35

- (a) Calculate the percentage yield of carbon dioxide formed when 2.00 g of zinc carbonate is heated.

[3]

- (b) Explain why the mass of carbon dioxide formed is different for each metal carbonate.

.....
[1]

- (c) In two separate experiments, hydrogen was passed over heated aluminium oxide and heated copper(II) oxide. Describe the observation, if any, you would expect to see in each experiment. Explain your reasoning.

.....

[2]

[Total: 6]

- A7** A student electrolysed aqueous copper(II) sulfate using the set-ups shown in Fig. 7.1. The electrodes used in each apparatus are made of the same material. However, the electrodes used in experiment 1 and 2 are made of different materials

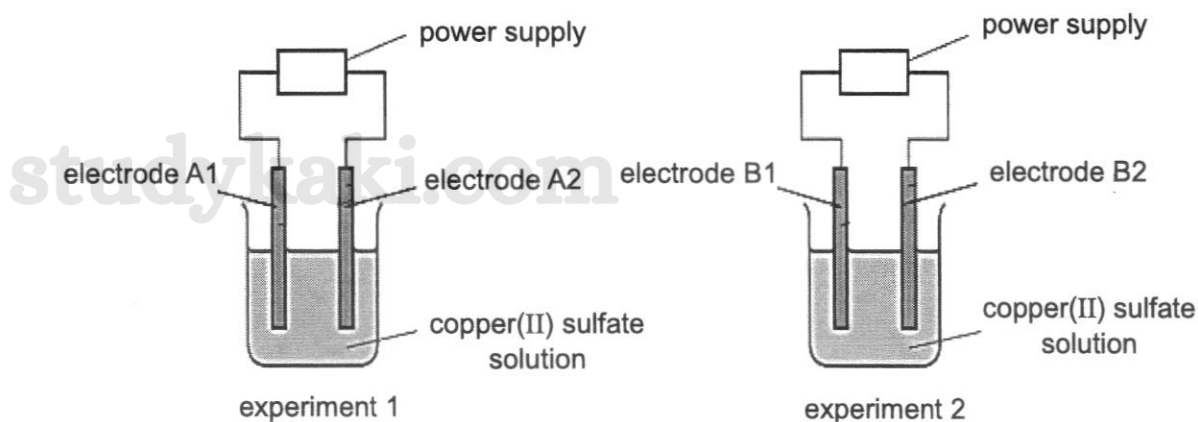


Fig. 7.1

He recorded the observations in Table 7.1.

Table 7.1

experiment 1	experiment 2
mass of electrode A1 has increased	mass of electrode B1 has increased
mass of electrode A2 remains the same	mass of electrode B2 has decreased
effervescence observed at electrode A2	no effervescence observed at electrode B2

- (a) State which electrode is the cathode in each experiment.

experiment 1 : experiment 2 : [1]

- (b) Explain, with an appropriate equation, the increase in mass at electrodes A1 and B1.

.....

 [2]

- (c) Write the half-equations of the reactions taking place at electrode A2.

..... [1]

(d) Universal Indicator is added to the solution after the electrolysis in experiment 1.

Predict the pH and colour of the Universal Indicator in experiment 1.

colour of Universal Indicator in experiment 1

pH of electrolyte in experiment 1

Explain your reasoning.

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.....
.....
.....
.....[3]

[Total: 7]

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- A8** Fig. 8.1 shows the apparatus used to investigate the relative reactivity of metals, **A**, **B**, **C** and **D**. The metal strips and copper were first cleaned with sandpaper. The metal strips were connected in turn with the copper strip and the voltage was recorded.

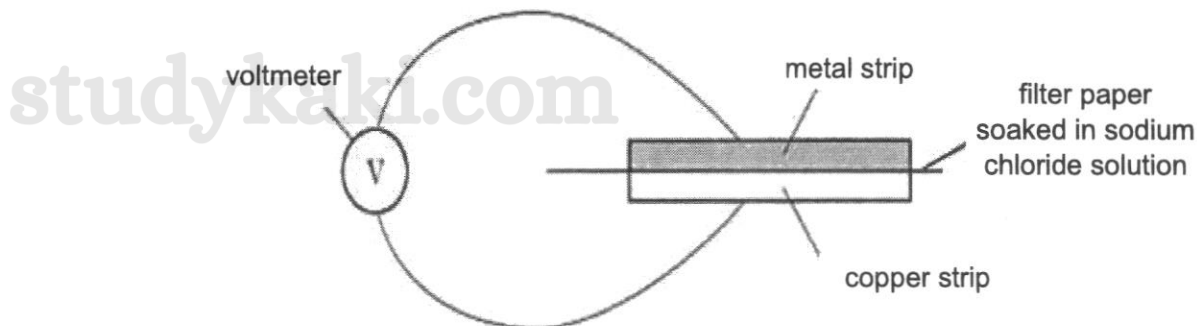


Fig. 8.1

Table 8.1 shows the results.

Table 8.1

metal strip	direction of electron flow	voltage / V
A	from copper to metal A	0.78
B	from metal B to copper	2.22
C	from metal C to copper	1.39
D	from metal D to copper	0.28

- (a) Use the results in Table 8.1 to deduce the order of reactivity of these four metals and copper.

..... most reactive

.....

.....

..... least reactive

[2]

- (b) Given that metal **C** is an element in Group 2 of the Periodic Table and does not react readily with water, describe two observations you would expect to see if metal **C** were added to copper(II) sulfate solution.

observation 1:

.....

observation 2:

.....[2]

- (c) Predict and explain the voltage reading if the experiment with metal **A** and copper were repeated using a piece of filter paper soaked in ethanol instead of sodium chloride solution.

voltage reading =

.....

.....[1]

[Total: 5]

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Name: _____ () Class: **4S** / **4A**

Preliminary Examination 2024

6092 CHEMISTRY

Secondary Four

A9 In Singapore's residential homes, there are two types of supplied gas: piped gas or liquidified petroleum gas.

Piped gas comprises hydrogen gas and is delivered straight to your kitchen through built-in pipes whenever you turn on the gas stove, whereas liquidified petroleum gas comprises mainly propane and butane gas, and comes in gas cylinders.

(a) One mole of hydrogen gas gives out 247.5 kJ of energy when combusted. Write a chemical equation for the combustion of hydrogen gas and its enthalpy change of reaction in kJ/mol.

.....[2]

(b) The enthalpy change for the combustion of one mole of propane is -2025 kJ/mol.



(i) Explain, in terms of bond forming and bond breaking, why the combustion of propane is exothermic.

.....

.....[2]

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(ii) Draw the energy profile diagram for the combustion of propane.



(c) Suggest one advantage for using each type of gas. [2]

piped gas:
.....[1]

liquidified petroleum gas:
.....[1]

[Total: 8]

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A10 Co-ordinate Bonds

In 1913, the Bohr model was introduced to explain the structure of an atom. Based on the Bohr model, an atom consists of a small, dense nucleus surrounded by electrons in fixed orbits.

The Bohr model also shows the formation of a simple covalent bond as the sharing of a pair of valence electrons from two atoms. A co-ordinate bond is a covalent bond in which both electrons come from the same atom.

An example of a co-ordinate bond can be found in the ammonium cation. Ammonium ion is formed when ammonia gas reacts with hydrogen chloride. During the reaction the H^+ ion will attach to ammonia forming ammonium ion while the electron from hydrogen remains on the chlorine atom to form a chloride ion.



The co-ordinate bond is represented by an arrow in the structural formula, pointing from the atom that contributes the pair of electrons to the other atom. The structural formula of ammonium cation is as shown in Fig. 10.1.

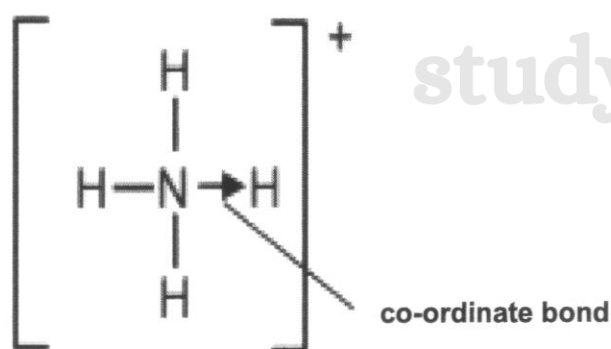


Fig. 10.1

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Ligand Exchange Reactions

Ligands are ions or molecules that bind to a central metal atom to form a complex metal ion. The ligand shares one of its electron pair with the central metal atom, forming a co-ordinate bond.

In general, the cations involved in qualitative analysis are considered as complex metal ions. For example, in a beaker containing CuSO_4 solution, water acts as a ligand, sharing one electron pair with Cu^{2+} ion, forming a complex ion of copper(II) with molecular formula $[\text{Cu}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+}$. The structural formula of $[\text{Cu}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+}$ is as shown in Fig. 10.2 .

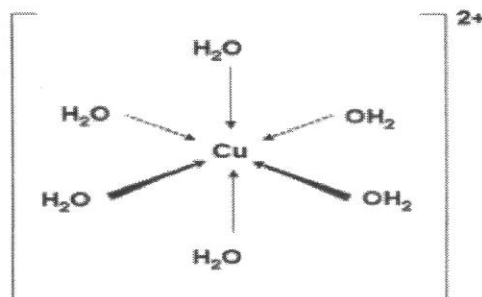


Fig. 10.2

When a small volume of aqueous sodium hydroxide is added to a solution of copper(II) ions, a complex, light blue precipitate of $\text{Cu}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4(\text{OH})_2$ is formed. The molecular formula of the precipitate remains the same when excess aqueous sodium hydroxide is added.

When a small volume of aqueous ammonia is added to a solution of copper(II) ions, $\text{Cu}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4(\text{OH})_2$ is formed, containing four H_2O ligands and two OH^- ligands. When aqueous ammonia is added in excess, four ammonia ligands replaces two OH^- ligands and two H_2O ligands.

- (a) (i) Draw the dot-and-cross diagram of ammonium chloride, showing only the outer shell electrons.

[2]

- (ii) Given that there is only one co-ordinate bond formed from the reaction between ammonia and boron trifluoride, draw the structural formula of the product, NH_3BF_3 .

[1]

- (b) (i) Describe the observations when aqueous ammonia is added to a solution of copper(II) ions until there are no further changes.

.....

.....

.....

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[2]

- (ii) Suggest the molecular formula of the complex ion of copper(II) after adding excess aqueous ammonia.

.....[1]

- (iii) Draw the structural formula of the complex ion of copper(II) after adding excess aqueous ammonia.

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[2]

- (c) (i) Suggest the molecular formula of the complex ion of iron(II) after adding excess aqueous ammonia.

.....[1]

- (ii) With reference to the complex ions of both metals, explain the difference in observations when excess aqueous ammonia is added to copper(II) and iron(II) solutions in separate test tubes.

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.....

.....

.....[1]

- (iii) Green precipitate formed after adding aqueous sodium hydroxide to iron(II) solution. After a while, it was observed that the surface of the green precipitate in the test tube turns red-brown. Explain the observation.

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.....

.....

.....[2]

[Total: 12]

Section B

Answer **one** question from this section.

- B11** Alkenes and alkynes are two homologous series of hydrocarbons. These hydrocarbons are sometimes obtained from the fractional distillation of crude oil. Table 11.1 shows the structural formulae of the first four members of alkynes.

Table 11.1

alkyne	structural formula
ethyne	$\text{H}-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-\text{H}$
propyne	$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \\ \text{H}-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{H} \\ \\ \text{H} \end{array}$
but-1-yne	$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \quad \text{H} \\ \quad \\ \text{H}-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{H} \\ \quad \\ \text{H} \quad \text{H} \end{array}$
pent-1-yne	$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \\ \quad \quad \\ \text{H}-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{H} \\ \quad \quad \\ \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \end{array}$

- (a) Ethyne and propyne are unsaturated hydrocarbons. Both have the same general formula.

- (i) Explain what is meant by 'ethyne and propyne are unsaturated hydrocarbon'.

.....
[2]

- (ii) Deduce the general formula of alkynes.

.....[1]

- (iii) Draw the full structural formula of the fifth member of the alkyne homologous series.

- (b) The chemical reactivity of alkynes is similar to alkenes.
- (i) When propyne reacts with chlorine gas, the reaction is similar to reaction with aqueous bromine, a mixture of organic compounds are formed. One compound is able to decolourise aqueous bromine while the other does not. Draw two possible full structural formulae of these organic compounds.

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[2]

- (ii) X is an isomer of pent-1-yne that can form a polymer. Part of this polymer structure is shown in Fig. 11.1.

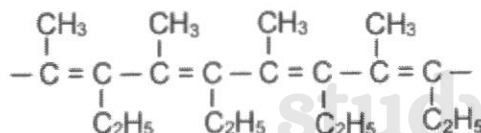


Fig. 11.1

State the type of polymerisation that X can undergo and draw the full structural formula of this isomer.

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[2]

- (iii) One of the organic compounds formed in (b)(i) continues to react with chlorine gas and formed a mixture of organic molecules when exposed to ultra-violet light. Draw the full structural formulae of a product formed. Name the product you have drawn.

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name of organic compound:[2]

[Total: 10]

- B12 (a)** Fig. 12.1 shows various reactions involving organic compounds, with ethene as the starting material.

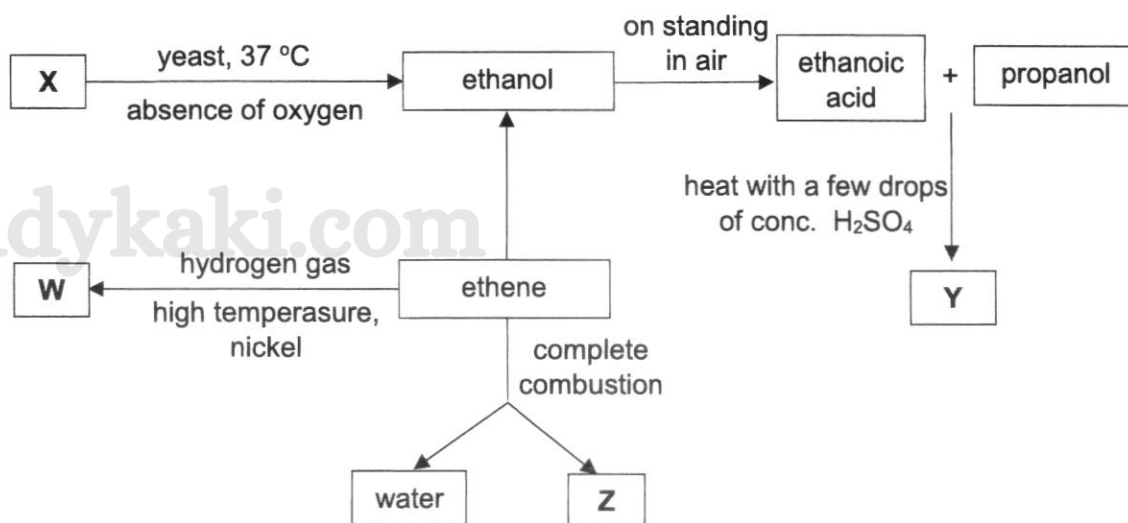


Fig. 12.1

Identify W, X, Y and Z.

W

X

Y

Z [4]

- (b)** Fumaric acid is a white crystalline chemical compound which can be extracted from plants. When solid fumaric acid is dissolved in water, a colourless solution is formed. Fig. 12.2 shows the structural formula of fumaric acid.

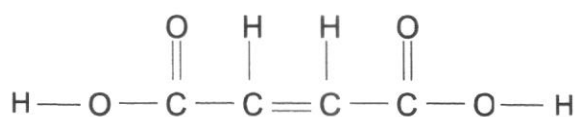


Fig. 12.2

- (i)** Describe what you would observe when aqueous fumaric acid is added to bromine solution and draw the **full structural formula** of the product formed.

.....

.....[2]

- (ii) Fumaric acid can undergo condensation polymerisation with ethane-1,2-diol to form polymer **M**. Fig. 12.3 shows the structural formula of ethane-1,2-diol.

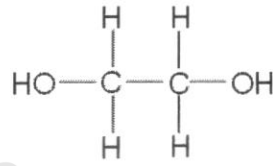


Fig. 12.3

Name the linkage present in **M**.

.....[1]

- (c) Fumaric acid can also undergo addition polymerisation to form polymer **N**. Polymer **N** is non-biodegradable and can possibly pose problem to our environment during disposal.

- (i) Draw the structure of polymer **N**, showing two repeating units.

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[1]

- (ii) Define *non-biodegradable*.

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.....[1]

- (iii) Suggest a possible problem that polymer **N** can pose to our environment during disposal.

.....

.....[1]

[Total: 10]

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Swiss Cottage Secondary School
Preliminary Examination 2024
Secondary Four (O Level)
Chemistry 6092 (Mark Scheme) – Paper 1 & 2

Paper 1 (40 marks, [1] per qn)

1 B

2 B

3 C

4 B

5 D

6 D

7 A

8 A

9 C

10 B

11 C

12 B

13 B

14 C

15 C

16 B

17 D

18 D

19 D

20 D

21 B

22 B

23 B

24 D

25 A

26 D

27 B

28 A

29 A

30 B

31 C

32 A

33 B

34 C

35 B

36 B

37 D

38 C

39 A

40 B

Paper 2 Section A: 70 marks

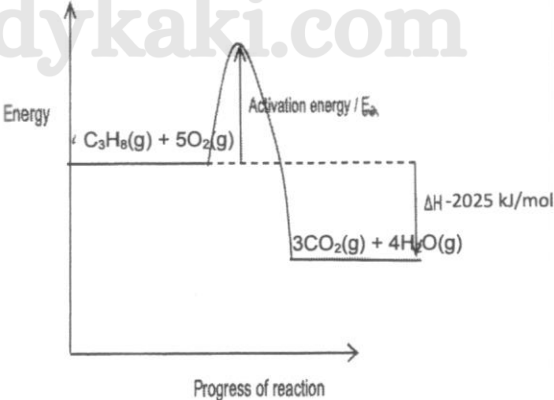
Qn No.	Answer	marks	markers' comment										
A1	(a) zinc	[1]											
	(b) copper / hydrogen	[1]											
	(c) hydrogen / carbon	[1]											
	(d) argon	[1]											
	(e) fluorine	[1]											
	(f) silicon	[1]											
Total		[6]											
A2	(a) The atomic radii increase down the group due to the increase in the number of electron shells [1] to hold the electrons, thus resulting in a bigger atom.	[1]											
	(aii) The atomic radii increase while electronegativity decreases as it is harder for the nucleus to attract electrons to itself. [1]	[1]											
	(aiii) 2.25 (accept value between 2.0 to 2.3). It has a larger atomic radii compared to the elements above it in the group . Since the nucleus is further away from the valence shell , it is harder for the nucleus to attract electrons. [1]	[1]											
	(bi) Melting point and boiling point decreases down the group	[1]											
	(bii) As the atomic radii increases down the group, the negatively-charged valence electrons are further away from the positively-charged nucleus. The electrostatic forces of attraction between valence electrons and the nucleus becomes weaker. [1] Less energy is required to overcome the metallic bonding/forces of attraction [1] between the valence electrons and the nucleus.	[2]											
Total		[6]											
A3	(a) It is because the acid contains oxygen and can dissociate/ionise in aqueous solution to form H⁺ ions .	[1]											
	(b) <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">name of acid</th> <th style="width: 50%;">oxidation state of chlorine</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>hypochlorous acid</td> <td>+1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>chlorous acid</td> <td>+3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>chloric acid</td> <td>+5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>perchloric acid</td> <td>+7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	name of acid	oxidation state of chlorine	hypochlorous acid	+1	chlorous acid	+3	chloric acid	+5	perchloric acid	+7	[2]	
name of acid	oxidation state of chlorine												
hypochlorous acid	+1												
chlorous acid	+3												
chloric acid	+5												
perchloric acid	+7												
	Every 2 correct answer [1m]												

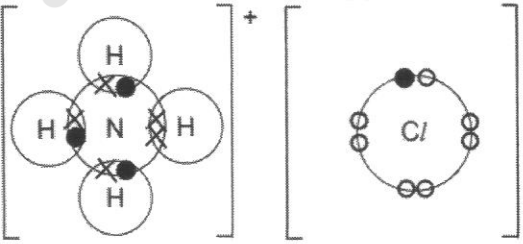
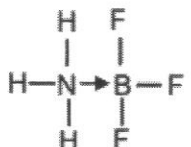
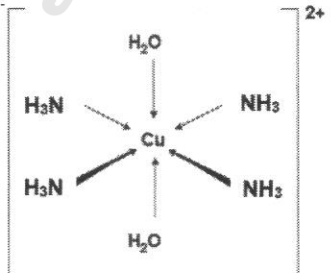
	(c)	As the oxidation state of chlorine increases, the strength of acid increases. [1] When oxidation state of chlorine increases from +1 to +7, the reaction between the acid and Mg become more vigorous. [1]	[2]	
	(d)	Hypochlorous acid / HClO has the lowest electrical conductivity. It has the least vigorous reaction with magnesium and is therefore the weakest acid. This means that it must have the lowest concentration of mobile ions [1] to act as charge carriers.	[1]	
Total			[6]	
A4	(ai)	Air is made up of a mixture of many gases, like oxygen and nitrogen. Hence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> oxygen can react with hydrogen to form water if air is used during Haber process. nitrogen reacts with oxygen to form oxides of nitrogen air contains oxygen which oxidises iron catalyst to iron(II) oxide/iron(III) oxide iron react with oxygen and water and rusting occurs. <p>[choose any one point]</p>	[1]	
	(aii)	$\begin{aligned} \text{No. of mole of H}_2\text{SO}_4 &= \frac{10.5}{1000} \times 0.150 \\ &= 0.001575 \text{ mol} \end{aligned}$ $\frac{\text{No. of mole of NH}_3}{\text{No. of mole of H}_2\text{SO}_4} = \frac{2}{1}$ $\begin{aligned} \text{No. of mole of NH}_3 &= \frac{2}{1} \times 0.001575 \\ &= 0.00315 \text{ mol} \end{aligned}$ $\begin{aligned} \text{Concentration of NH}_3 &= \frac{0.00315}{0.002} \\ &= 0.1575 \\ &= 0.158 \text{ mol/dm}^3 \\ &\text{(to 3.s.f) [1]} \end{aligned}$	[2]	

	(b)	<p>Mr of $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3 = 80$</p> <p>% N in NH_4NO_3 $= 2(14) / 80 \times 100\%$ $= 35.0\%$ (to 3 s.f)</p> <p>Mr of $\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2 = 60$</p> <p>%N in $\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$ $= 2(14) / 60$ $= 46.667$ $= 46.7\%$ (3 s f)</p> <p>[1] for both correct %N</p> <p>Hence, urea would give more nitrogen per kg. [1]</p>	[2]	
	(c)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Add excess calcium carbonate to nitric acid and stir. Filter the mixture to obtain a solution of calcium nitrate as the filtrate. 2. Add the calcium nitrate solution to aqueous sodium sulfate/ sulfuric acid/ any solution with sulfates. 3. Filter the mixture to obtain calcium sulfate as the residue. Wash the residue with distilled water and leave the residue to dry on filter paper. <p>[1]: steps 1-2 [1]: step 3</p>	[2]	
Total			[7]	
A5	(a)	<p>A: Iron / Fe [1]</p> <p>B: Iron(III) oxide / Fe_2O_3 [1]</p> <p>C: Iron(III) sulfate / $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ [1]</p> <p>D: Ammonia / NH_3 [1]</p>	[4]	
	(b)	Zn^{2+} and NH_4^+	[1]	
	(c)	$\text{Zn}^{2+} + 2\text{OH}^- \rightarrow \text{Zn}(\text{OH})_2$ <p><i>{Note: Please follow instructions! State symbols are not required. Please do not include. If correct state symbols are given, no extra credit will be given. However, for incomplete or wrong state symbols, marks will be deducted.}</i></p>	[1]	
	(d)	Cl^- / chloride and I^- / iodide are not present in the filtrate.	[1]	
Total			[7]	

A6	<p>(a) $\text{ZnCO}_3 \rightarrow \text{ZnO} + \text{CO}_2$</p> <p>No. of mole of zinc carbonate $= \frac{2.00}{125}$ $= 0.016 \text{ mol}$</p> <p>$\frac{\text{No. of mole of CO}_2}{\text{No. of mole of ZnCO}_3} = \frac{1}{1}$</p> <p>No. of mole of $\text{CO}_2 = \frac{1}{1} \times 0.016$ $= 0.016 \text{ mol}$</p> <p>Mass of $\text{CO}_2 = 0.016 \times 44$ $= 0.704\text{g (to s.f.)}$</p> <p>Actual mass of CO_2 produced $= 2.00 - 1.35$ $= 0.65\text{g}$</p> <p>% yield of CO_2 $= \frac{0.65\text{g}}{0.704\text{g}} \times 100\%$ $= 92.330$ $= 92.3 \% (3 \text{ s.f.})$ [1]</p>	[3]	
	<p>(b) It is because</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> different carbonates have different Mr values, hence the number of moles of carbonate present in the fixed mass of carbonate is also different. <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> different metals in the various carbonates have different Ar values, hence the number of moles of carbonate present in the fixed mass of carbonate is also different. <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of carbon in each compound is different, hence the number of moles of carbonate present in the fixed mass of carbonate is also different. 	[1]	
	<p>(c) Observations: No visible change occurs when hydrogen was passed over heated aluminium oxide. Black solid turned pink / red-brown when hydrogen was passed over heated copper(II) oxide. [1]</p> <p><i>{Note: water droplets/ colourless liquid is not acceptable in this case. See remarks on the right.}</i></p>	[2]	

		<p>Explanations (method 1- displacement) Hydrogen is less reactive than aluminium, so hydrogen is not able to displace aluminium from aluminium oxide. Hydrogen is more reactive than copper, so hydrogen is able to displace copper from copper(II) oxide. [1]</p> <p><i>{“to displace copper from copper(II) oxide” here means “to form the copper metal from copper(II) oxide”}</i></p> <p>Explanations (method 2- reduction) Hydrogen is less reactive than aluminium, so hydrogen is not able to reduce aluminium oxide to aluminium. Hydrogen is more reactive than copper, so hydrogen is able to reduce copper(II) oxide to copper [1]</p> <p><i>{“to reduce copper(II) oxide to copper” means “to convert copper(II) oxide [before] to copper [after]”}</i></p>		
		Total		[6]
A7	(a)	Experiment 1: A1 Experiment 2: B1		[1]
	(b)	<p>Copper(II) ions (Cu^{2+}) gain electrons more readily than hydrogen ions (H^+), hence copper(II) ions are reduced to form copper solid.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Copper(II) ions (Cu^{2+}) are preferentially discharged over hydrogen ions to form copper solid [1]</p> <p>$\text{Cu}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Cu}$ [1]</p>		[2]
	(c)	<p>$4\text{OH}^- \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{O}_2 + 4\text{e}^-$</p> <p><i>{Note: Please follow instructions! State symbols are not required. Please do not include. If correct state symbols are given, no extra credit will be given. However, for incomplete or wrong state symbols, marks will be deducted.}</i></p>		[1]
	(d)	<p>Colour of Universal Indicator in expt 1: <u>red</u> [1]</p> <p>pH of electrolyte in expt 1: pH <u>1</u> OR <u>2</u> [1]</p> <p>OH^- ions and Cu^{2+} ions are selectively discharged (while H^+ and SO_4^{2-} are not). This results in a higher concentration of H^+ ions than OH^- ions thus resulting in an acidic solution [1]</p>		[3]
		Total		[7]

A8	(a)	B most reactive C D copper A least reactive [1]: first 2 [1]: next 3	[2]	
	(b)	Observation 1: Colour of solution will change from blue to colourless./fades to light blue [1] Observation 2: Red-brown solid/pink solid will be deposited. [1]	[2]	
	(c)	Voltage reading = 0.00 V / 0 V Ethanol exists as molecules and <u>does not have any mobile ions and mobile electrons</u> to act as charged carriers hence it cannot conduct electricity. [1]	[1]	
A9	(a)	$2\text{H}_2 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \Delta\text{H} = -495 \text{ kJ/mol}$ or $\text{H}_2 + \frac{1}{2}\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O} \Delta\text{H} = -247.5 \text{ kJ/mol}$ correction equation [1] and ΔH [1] ecf is given to ΔH based on the number of moles of hydrogen stated in the equation.	[2]	
	(bi)	More energy is given off/released in bond forming of 3 mol of CO_2 and 4 mol of H_2O [1] than energy is taken in/absorbed to break the bonds in 1 mol of C_3H_8 and 5 mol of O_2. [1]	[2]	
	(bii)		[2]	
		correct labels of reactants and products [1] correct exothermic graph, activation(upward arrow label) and energy change (downward arrow) labelled [1]		

	(c)	<p>Piped gas: cleaner fuel as it only produces water as the only product / more convenient as the gas is on demand and you don't need to buy canisters / won't need to worry about the gas supply running out / takes up less space as don't have to install a bulky canister beneath the stove [1]</p> <p>Liquified petrol gas: generates more energy per mole of fuel as compared to piped gas/ more energy efficient [1]</p>	[2]	
		Total	[8]	
A10	(ai)	 <p>1m for each ions for each ion the number of valence shell must be completely filled.</p>	[2]	
	(aii)	 <p>Accept if brackets given with no charge.</p>	[1]	
	(bi)	<p>Light blue / blue precipitate formed. [1] Light blue precipitate dissolves in excess to form a dark blue solution. [1] Reject: Light blue/blue solution</p>	[2]	
	(bii)	$[\text{Cu}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2(\text{NH}_3)_4]^{2+}$	[1]	
	(biii)	 <p>1m correct ligands with correct direction of arrows, 1m correct charge</p>	[2]	
	(ci)	$\text{Fe}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4(\text{OH})_2$	[1]	
	(cii)	$\text{Cu}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4(\text{OH})_2$ forms $[\text{Cu}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2(\text{NH}_3)_4]^{2+}$ which is soluble in excess aqueous ammonia while $\text{Fe}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4(\text{OH})_2$ is insoluble.	[1]	

	(ciii)	When exposed to air/oxygen[1], green iron(II) hydroxide oxidises to form iron(III) hydroxide which is the red-brown precipitate. [1] Accept: iron(II) ions/iron/green precipitate oxidised	[2]	
Total			[12]	
Section B				
B11	(ai)	Ethyne and propyne contain only hydrogen and carbon atoms [1] with carbon-carbon triple bonds . [1]	[2]	
	(aii)	C_nH_{2n-2} , where n = number of carbon atoms	[1]	
	(aiii)	$ \begin{array}{cccccccc} & & H & H & H & H & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ H & - & C & \equiv & C & - & C & - & C & - & C & - & H \\ & & & & & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & H & & H & & H & & H & & \end{array} $	[1]	
	(bi)	$ \begin{array}{ccccccc} Cl & Cl & H & & Cl & Cl & H \\ & & & & & & \\ H & - & C & = & C & - & C & - & H & & H & - & C & - & C & - & C & - & H \\ & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & H & & Cl & & Cl & & H & & & & & & & & \end{array} $ [1] for each correct structure	[2]	
	(bii)	$ \begin{array}{ccccccc} H & & & H & H & & \\ & & & & & & \\ H & - & C & - & C & \equiv & C & - & C & - & C & - & H \\ & & & & & & & & & & & & \\ H & & & H & H & & H & & H & & & & \end{array} $ Pent-2-yne correct structure, bonding between C – C and C – H must be accurate [1] addition Polymerisation [1]	[2]	
	(biii)	$ \begin{array}{ccccccc} Cl & Cl & H & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ H & - & C & - & C & - & C & - & H \\ & & & & & & \\ Cl & Cl & Cl & & & & \end{array} $ correct structure [1] pentachloropropane [1]	[2]	
Total			[10]	
B12	(a)	W: ethane / C_2H_6 [1] X: glucose / $C_6H_{12}O_6$ [1] Y: propyl ethanoate / $CH_3COOC_3H_7$ [1] Z: carbon dioxide / CO_2 [1]	[4]	

(bi)	$ \begin{array}{ccccccc} & & \text{O} & \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{O} & \\ & & & & & & \\ \text{H} & - & \text{O} & - & \text{C} & - & \text{C} & - & \text{C} & - & \text{C} & - & \text{O} & - & \text{H} \\ & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & \text{Br} & & \text{Br} & & & & & & & & \end{array} $ <p>The bromine solution will turn from reddish-brown to colourless. correct observation [1] and structural formula [1]</p>	[2]	
(bii)	Ester linkage	[1]	
(ci)	$ \begin{array}{cccc} \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} \\ & & & \\ -\text{C} & - & \text{C} & - & \text{C} & - & \text{C} & - \\ & & & \\ \text{COOH} & \text{COOH} & \text{COOH} & \text{COOH} \end{array} $ <p>reject if bonds are not correctly drawn</p>	[1]	
(cii)	Substances that cannot be decomposed or broken down by bacteria or natural biological processes into simpler substances .	[1]	
(ciii)	<p>It will cause land pollution as plastic do not decompose hence burying plastic waste in land fills leads to an increase amount of built-up waste, or</p> <p>Water pollution, plastic thrown into the sea endanger marine animals. or</p> <p>Air pollution, plastics are mostly flammable, when plastics are incinerated, the produces air pollutants.</p> <p>Incineration of polymer produces carbon dioxide which is green house gases leads to global warming.</p> <p>Reject if students just state land pollution/water pollution/air pollution.</p> <p>(any one)</p>	[1]	
Total		[10]	