

## FORM 3 END TERM 2 2020

### CHEMISTRY PAPER 2

- Q 1. The diagram below represents part of the periodic table use it to answer the questions that follow.

M					Q				
T	V			W					

- a) Write the electronic arrangement for the stable ion formed by W (1mk)

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- b) Write the equation for the reaction between V and Q (1

mk)

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- c) How do we ionization energies of the elements M and T compare. Explain

(2mks)

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- Q 2.  $60\text{ cm}^3$  of oxygen diffuses through a porous pot in 50 seconds. How long would it take  $60\text{ cm}^3$  of oxygen gas diffuses through a porous pot in 50sec. How long would it take  $60\text{ cm}^3$  of Sulphur (iv) oxide to diffuse through the same pot under the same conditions? (4mks)

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Q 3. Give 2 reasons why helium is used in weathers ballons (2mks)

i).....

ii).....

Q 4. State the types of change that take place in each of the following situations

a) Burning a piece of charcoal .....(1mk)

b) Heating copper (ii) carbonate strongly.....(1mk)

c) Heating Zinc oxide strongly .....(1mk)

Q 5. In a experiment to determine the percentage of purity of a sample of sodium carbonate, 2.15g of the sample reached completely with 40cm<sup>3</sup> of 0.5m sulphuric (iv) acid

i) Calculate the number of moles of Sodium Carbonate that reacted (2mks)

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ii) Determine the percentage of Sodium Carbonate in the sample (Na=23,C=12,O=16 (3MK)

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iii) Name two industrial uses of Sodium Carbonate (2mks)

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Q 6 A certain mass of gas occupies  $0.15\text{dm}^3$  at  $20^\circ\text{C}$  and  $98,648.5\text{pa}$ , Calculate it volume at  $101325\text{pa}$  and  $0^\circ\text{C}$  (3mks)

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Q 7 a) Explain why aluminum is a better conductor of electricity than Sodium (2mks)

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b) State one property of aluminum that makes it suitable for power transmission cables (1mk)

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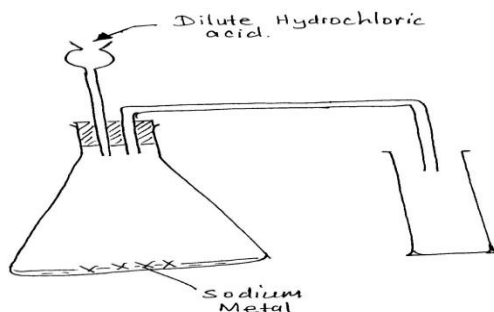
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Q 8 The diagram below shows set-up for preparing hydrogen gas by a Form 3 Student .

Q8 The diagram shows a set-up for preparing hydrogen gas by a form 3 student.



- (a) Identify three mistakes with the set up. (3 mks)
- (b) On the diagram make suitable modifications to solve the mistakes in (a) above. (3 mks)
- (c) What is the test for hydrogen gas? (1mk)

a) Identify three mistakes with the set-up (3mks)

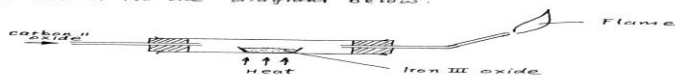
b) On the diagram make suitable modification to solve the mistakes in ( a) above (3mks)

c) What is the test for hydrogen gas (1mk)

Q 9 Carbon Oxide gas was passed over heated iron III Oxide as shown in the diagram below

C  
E-m

Q9 Carbon II oxide gas was passed over heated Iron III oxide as shown in the diagram below.



- (a) Give the observation made in the combustion tube (1mk)
- (b) Write the equation for the reaction which takes place in the combustion tube (1mk)
- (c) Which property of carbon II oxide is demonstrated by the experiment? (1mk)

Q10 State and explain the function of tartaric acid in baking powder (2mks)

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a) Give the observation made in the combustion tube (1mk)

.....  
.....

b) Write the equations for the reaction which take place in the combustion tube (1mk)

.....

.....c) Which property of carbon II Oxide as demonstrated by the experiment (1mk)

.....

Q 10. State and explain the function of tartaric acid in baking powder (2mks)

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Q 11. a) State Boyle's Law (1mk)

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b)  $300\text{cm}^3$  of a gas at 800mm Hg was compressed to 200mm Hg pressure at constant temperature. Determine the new volume (2mks)

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Q 12. Explain why is not suitable to have a

a) Jiko with burning charcoal in a closed room

(2mks)

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b) Which gas is contained in fizzy drinks?

1mk)

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c) Write an equation for the reactions on the gas contained in fizzy drink and water (1mk)

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Q 13. Air was passed through several reagents as shown in the flow chart below

Q 13 Air was passed through several reagents as shown in the flow chart below

a). Identify substances removed from chambers A and B (1mk)

A ..... (1mk)

B ..... (1mk)

b). Write an equation for the reaction which takes place in the chamber with magnesium powder. (1mk)

.....

c). Name one gas which escapes from the chamber containing heated magnesium powder. (2mks)

Give a reason for your answer

Gas ..... Reason .....

a) Identify substances removed from chambers A and B then

A ..... (1mk)

B.....(1mk)

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b) Write an equation for the reaction which take place in the chamber with magnesium powder (1mk)

.....  
.....

c)Name one gas which escapes from the chamber containing heated magnesium powder.

Give a reason for your answer (2mks)

Gas .....

Reason .....

.....  
.....

Q 14. When potassium Nitrate is heated, it produces potassium Nitrate and gas X

a) Identify gas X (1mk)

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b) Name the type of reaction undergone by the potassium Nitrate (1mk)

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Q 15. Write a balanced equation for the reaction between Magnesium and Steam (1mk)

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Q 16. When Chlorine gas was bubbled through water the resulting solution act as a bleaching agent

a) Explain how the resulting solution act as a bleaching agent (2mks)

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b) Using a neat diagram show how chlorine gas is collected in the laboratory (2mks)

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Q 17. Study the information in the table below and answer the questions that follow: The letters do not represent the actual symbol of the element).

Q 17 Study the information in the table below and answer the questions that follow. (The letters do not represent the actual symbol of the element)

Element	Electronic configuration	Ionisation energy (kJ mol <sup>-1</sup> )
P	2, 1	2372
Q	2, 8, 1	419
R	2, 8, 5, 1	418

(a) What is the general name given to the group in which elements P, Q, and R belong? (1mk)

(b) What is meant by ionisation energy? (1mk)

(c) Explain why element P has the highest ionisation energy. (2mks)

(d) When a piece of element Q is placed on water it melts and a hissing sound is produced as it moves on the surface of the water. Explain this observation. (3mks)

a) What is the general name given to the group in which element P, Q and R belong? (1mk)

b) What is meant by ionisation energy (1mk)

c) Explain why Element P has the highest ionisation energy (2mk)

d) When a piece of element Q is placed on water it melts and a hissing sound is produced as it moves on the surface of the water .Explain this observation (3mks)

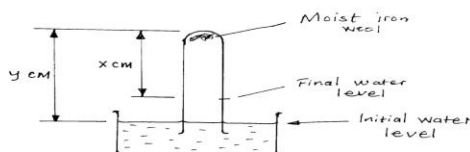
e) Write an equation for the reaction between elements Q and water (1mk)



- Q 18 Some moist iron wool was placed in a test tube and the tube inverted and placed in a beaker containing water. The apparatus was left for one week. It was observed that the iron wool had rusted and the water level had risen. No further change took place when the set-up was left for more days even though not all the iron rusted.

(c) Write an equation for the reaction between element Q and water (1mk).

Q18 Some moist iron wool was placed in a test tube and the tube inverted and placed in a beaker containing water. The apparatus was left for one week. It was observed that the iron wool had rusted and the water level had risen. No further change took place when the set-up was left for more days, even though not all the iron rusted.



(a) Explain whether rusting is a chemical or a physical change (2marks)

a) Explain whether rusting is a chemical or a physical change (2mks)

c) Write an expression for an approximate percentage of air used up (1mk)

d) What would be the effect on the level of the water if a larger piece of iron wool was used (2mk)

e) State the similarities between rusting and combustion (2mks)

- Q 19 The table below gives the number of protons and neutrons in element G, H, I and J

Q 19 The table below gives the number of protons and neutrons in elements G, H, I and J

Element	G	H	I	J
Number of protons	3	17	19	19
Number of neutrons	4	20	18	22

- (a) Which atoms are isotopes of the same element? (2 marks)  
 (b) Which atoms have the same mass number? (2 marks)  
 (c) Write the formula of the compound formed between G and H (2 marks)

Q20 Give the valency of each of the elements (1mk).  
 (i)  $\text{Co}(\text{PO}_4)_2$   
 (ii)  $\text{Mg}_3\text{N}_2$   
 (iii)  $\text{NaOH}$

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a) Which atoms isotopes of the same element? (2mks)

.....

c) Which atoms have the same mass number (2mks)

.....

f) Write formula of the compound formed between G and H (1mk)

.....  
.....

Q 20 Give the valency of each of the elements (1mk)

or radical in the following chemical compounds. (3mks)

i)  $\text{Ca}(\text{PO}_4)_2$

ii)  $\text{Mg}_3\text{N}_2$

iii)  $\text{NaOH}$