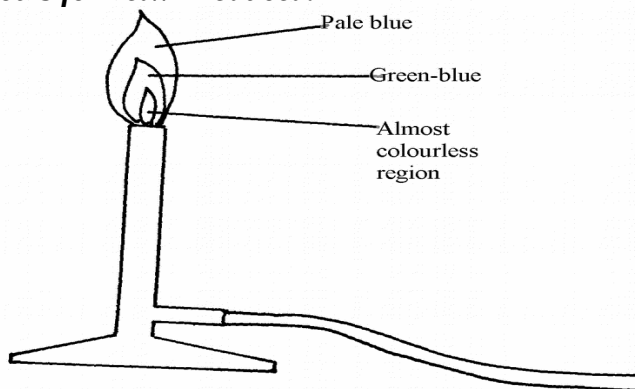


## Introduction to chemistry

1. a) F is place in the middle of the flame while G is placed at the upper region of the flame  
b) Non- luminous flame

- 2 a) The laboratory gas burns in excess oxygen  
OR burns completely or produces  $\text{CO}_2$  and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  only  
- No unburnt carbon remains  
OR No soot is formed// Produced.

b)



3. a) a substance which when taken alters the body chemistry  
b) - alcohol  
- Tobacco
4. (a) A- Downward delivery /upward displacement of air  
B – Over water ✓  $\frac{1}{2}$   
(b) A – Denser than air
5. (i) P – Hexane  
(ii) W – Water
6. Name – Mortar. ✓  $\frac{1}{2}$   
Use – Holding solid substances being crushed. ✓  $\frac{1}{2}$   
Name – Crucible ✓  $\frac{1}{2}$   
Use – Holding solid elements being heated strongly. ✓  $\frac{1}{2}$
7. T – has a very small hole which releases the gas in small quantities /in form of a jet.  
U – It is heavy for stability
8. (a) It is very hot. (1 mk) ✓1  
(b) The upper ✓1 part. Because all the gases undergo complete ✓1 combustion. ✓1 (2 mk)
9. The crystal dissolved ✓  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Blue colour spreads in water ✓  $\frac{1}{2}$ . The crystal broke up into smaller particles of copper (ii) sulphate and diffused in all direction