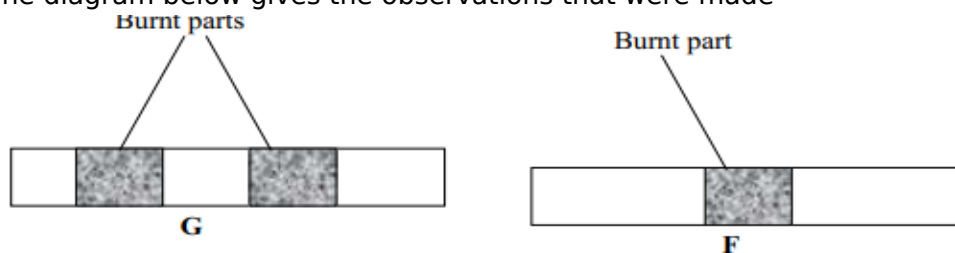


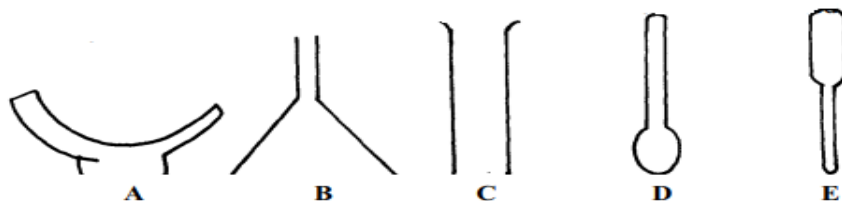
Introduction to Chemistry Questions and Answers - Chemistry Form 1 Topical Revision

Questions

1. Wooden splints F and G were placed in different zones of a Bunsen burner flame. The diagram below gives the observations that were made

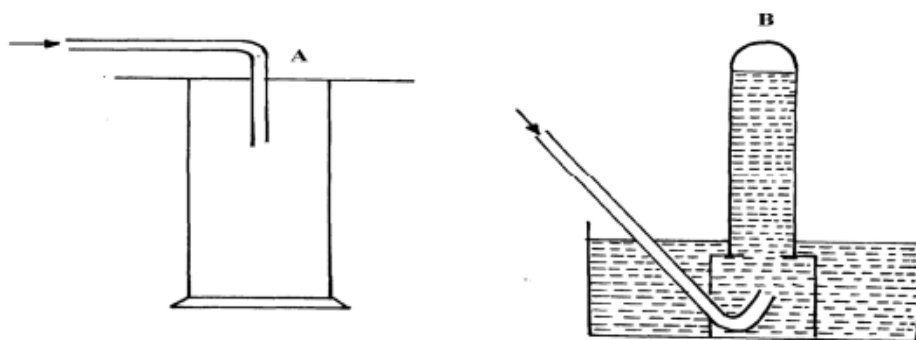


- Explain the difference between F and G
 - Name the type of flame that was used in the above experiment
2. The diagrams below represent a list of apparatus which are commonly used in a chemistry laboratory:-



- Give the correct order of the apparatus, using the letters only, to show the correct arrangement that can be used to prepare and investigate the nature of PH of a sample of onion solution
 - Name one chemical substance and apparatus that is needed in this experiment
- 3.
- When the air-hole is fully opened, the bunsen burner produces a non-luminous flame. Explain
 - Draw a labelled diagram of a non-luminous flame

- What is a drug?
 - Give two drugs that are commonly abused by the youth.
5. The diagram below shows three methods for collecting gases in the laboratory



- Name the methods A and B
- From the methods above, identify one that is suitable for collecting sulphur (IV) oxide. Explain

for two days without shaking. State and explain the observations that were made.

11. Study the information in the table below and answer questions that follow. (Letters given are not real symbols)

Ions	Electron arrangement	Ionic radius (nm)
A ⁺	2.8	0.95
B ⁺	2.8.8	0.133
C ²⁺	2.8	0.065

Explain why the ionic radius of :-

- B⁺ is greater than that of A⁺
- C²⁺ is smaller than the of A⁺

Answers

- F is place in the middle of the flame while G is placed at the upper region of the flame
 - Non - luminous flame

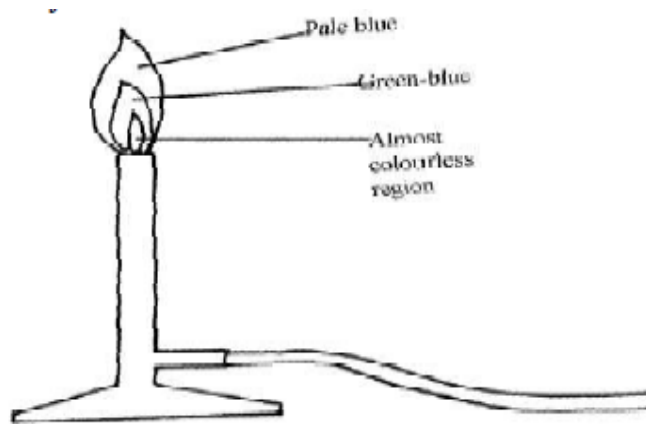
2.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} . A, D, C, B, \\ A, D, C, D \\ A, D, C \end{array} \right\}$ and C all correct
correct answers are exclusive
 $\frac{1}{2}$ mk otherwise penalize

3.

- The laboratory gas burns in excess oxygen
 OR burns completely or produces CO₂ and H₂O only
 - No unburnt carbon remains
 OR No soot is formed/Produced.

b.



4.

- a substance which when taken alters the body chemistry
- alcohol
- Tobacco

5.

- A - Downward delivery /upward displacement of air
B - Over water
- A - Denser than air

6.

- P - Hexane
- W - Water

7. Name - Mortar. $\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$

Use - Holding solid substances being crushed. $\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$