

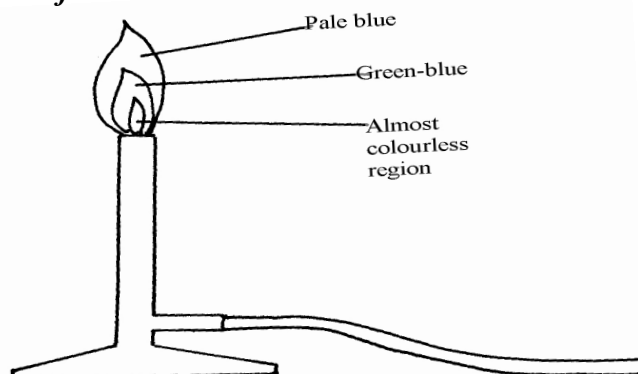
Introduction to chemistry

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

2. . A,D,C,B, and C all correct
A,D,C,D correct answers are exclusive
A,D,C ½ mk otherwise penalize

3. a) 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) a substance which when taken alters the body chemistry

b) - alcohol
- Tobacco

5. (a) A- Downward delivery /upward displacement of air

B – Over water ✓ ½

(b) A – Denser than air

6. (i) P – Hexane

(ii) W – Water

7. Name – Mortar. ✓½

Use – Holding solid substances being crushed. ✓½

Name – Crucible ✓½

Use – Holding solid elements being heated strongly. ✓½

8. T – has a very small hole which releases the gas in small quantities /in form of a jet.

U – It is heavy for stability

9. (a) It is very hot. (1 mk) ✓1

(b) The upper ✓1 part. Because all the gases undergo complete ✓1 combustion. ✓1 (2 mk) 3

10. The crystal dissolved ✓ ½ . Blue colour spreads in water ✓ ½ . The crystal broke up into smaller particles of copper (ii) sulphate and diffused in all direction

11. (a) W has more energy levels than S. ✓1

(b) C has got (12) protons pulling the 10 electrons while A has 11 protons

2 pulling 10 electrons. ✓1