

# Cambridge International AS & A Level

CHEMISTRY 9701/13

Paper 1 Multiple Choice

October/November 2022

1 hour 15 minutes

You must answer on the multiple choice answer sheet.

You will need: Multiple choice answer sheet

Soft clean eraser

Soft pencil (type B or HB is recommended)

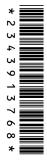
#### **INSTRUCTIONS**

There are forty questions on this paper. Answer all questions.

- For each question there are four possible answers **A**, **B**, **C** and **D**. Choose the **one** you consider correct and record your choice in soft pencil on the multiple choice answer sheet.
- Follow the instructions on the multiple choice answer sheet.
- Write in soft pencil.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number on the multiple choice answer sheet in the spaces provided unless this has been done for you.
- Do not use correction fluid.
- Do not write on any bar codes.
- You may use a calculator.

### **INFORMATION**

- The total mark for this paper is 40.
- Each correct answer will score one mark.
- Any rough working should be done on this question paper.
- The Periodic Table is printed in the question paper.
- Important values, constants and standards are printed in the question paper.



1		ich sample cont 5g of chlorine?	ains	the same numb	ber o	of the named sp	ecie	s as the number of molecules in
	Α	atoms in 16 g o	f sul	fur				
	В	atoms in 23 g o	f soc	dium				
	С	ions in 74.5g o	f pot	assium chloride				
	D	molecules in 88	3g o	f carbon dioxide				
2	Mix	ture R consists	of or	ne mole of C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	and	one mole of C₄H	l <sub>6</sub> .	
		at is the minimuture R?	ım n	umber of moles	of o	xygen molecule	s ne	eded for complete combustion of
	Α	6.5	В	7	С	10	D	20
3	Wh	ich statement at	oout	the electrons in	a gr	ound state carbo	n at	om is correct?
	Α	Electrons are p	rese	nt in four differe	nt er	nergy levels.		
	В	There are more	e ele	ctrons in p orbita	als th	nan there are in s	s orb	itals.
	С	The occupied o	orbita	al of highest ene	rgy i	s spherical.		
	D	The occupied o	orbita	al of lowest energ	gy is	spherical.		
4	For	the element sul	fur, \	which pair of ion	isati	on energies has	the I	argest difference between them?
	Α	third and fourth	ioni	sation energies				
	В	fourth and fifth	ionis	ation energies				
	С	fifth and sixth io	onisa	ation energies				
	D	sixth and sever	nth io	onisation energie	es			
5	Hov	w many $\sigma$ bonds	are	present in one H	H–C	≡C–C(CH₃)=CH(	CH <sub>3</sub>	) molecule?
	Α	5	В	11	С	13	D	16
6	Wh	/hich molecule has an equal number of bonding electrons and lone-pair electrons?						
	Α	BH <sub>3</sub>	В	CO <sub>2</sub>	С	F <sub>2</sub> O	D	SO <sub>2</sub>

7 The table shows properties of four solids held together by different types of bonding.
Which row correctly describes the properties of a solid with a giant covalent structure?

	melting point	solubility in polar solvents
Α	high	insoluble
В	high	soluble
С	low	insoluble
D	low	soluble

- 8 The carbonate of an s-block element is reacted with an excess of hydrochloric acid.
  - 0.833 g of the carbonate releases 200 cm<sup>3</sup> of gas, measured under room conditions.

What is the identity of the metal carbonate?

- A Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>
- B K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>
  - C MgCO<sub>3</sub>
- D CaCO<sub>3</sub>
- **9** The enthalpy changes of formation,  $\Delta H_{\rm f}^{\rm e}$ , of both PC $l_3$  and PC $l_5$  are exothermic. PC $l_3$  reacts with chlorine.

$$PCl_3(I) + Cl_2(g) \rightarrow PCl_5(s)$$
  $\Delta H_{reaction}^{e} = -124 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ 

Which pair of statements is correct?

	statement 1	statement 2
A	$\Delta H_{\rm reaction}^{\rm e}$ is less negative than $\Delta H_{\rm f}^{\rm e}$ (PC $l_{\rm 5}$ ).	The ${\rm C}l_2$ bond energy is needed in calculating $\Delta H^{\rm e}_{\rm reaction}$ from enthalpies of formation.
В	$\Delta H_{\rm reaction}^{\rm e}$ is more negative than $\Delta H_{\rm f}^{\rm e}$ (PC $l_{\rm 5}$ ).	The $\mathrm{C}l_2$ bond energy is needed in calculating $\Delta H_{\mathrm{reaction}}^{\mathrm{e}}$ from enthalpies of formation.
С	$\Delta H_{\rm reaction}^{ m e}$ is less negative than $\Delta H_{\rm f}^{ m e}$ (PC $l_{\rm 5}$ ).	The $\mathrm{C}l_2$ bond energy is not needed in calculating $\Delta H_{\mathrm{reaction}}^{\mathrm{e}}$ from enthalpies of formation.
D	$\Delta H_{\rm reaction}^{ m e}$ is more negative than $\Delta H_{\rm f}^{ m e}$ (PC $l_{\rm 5}$ ).	The $\mathrm{C}l_2$ bond energy is not needed in calculating $\Delta H_{\mathrm{reaction}}^{\mathrm{e}}$ from enthalpies of formation.

 $\textbf{10} \quad \text{A} \quad \text{student} \quad \text{mixes} \quad 25.0 \, \text{cm}^3 \quad \text{of} \quad 0.350 \, \text{mol} \, \text{dm}^{-3} \quad \text{sodium} \quad \text{hydroxide} \quad \text{solution} \quad \text{with} \quad 25.0 \, \text{cm}^3 \quad \text{of} \quad \text{$ 0.350 mol dm<sup>-3</sup> hydrochloric acid. The temperature increases by 2.5 °C. No heat is lost to the surroundings.

The final mixture has a specific heat capacity of 4.2 J cm<sup>-3</sup> K<sup>-1</sup>.

What is the molar enthalpy change for the reaction?

- **A** −150 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>
- **B**  $-60 \, \text{kJ} \, \text{mol}^{-1}$
- $\mathbf{C} = -30 \,\text{kJ} \,\text{mol}^{-1}$
- **D**  $-0.15 \,\mathrm{kJ} \,\mathrm{mol}^{-1}$
- **11** Ammonium ions are converted into nitrate ions by bacteria.

What is the change in the oxidation number of nitrogen?

- **A** -6
- **B** +6
- **C** +8
- **D** +9
- 12 Sodium dichromate(VI),  $Na_2Cr_2O_7$ , reacts with hydrogen peroxide,  $H_2O_2$ , producing  $Cr^{3+}$  ions, water and oxygen.

What is the correctly balanced ionic equation for this reaction?

- **A**  $Cr_2O_7^{2-} + 2H^+ + H_2O_2 \rightarrow 2Cr^{3+} + 2H_2O + 4O_2$
- **B**  $Cr_2O_7^{2-} + 8H^+ + 3H_2O_2 \rightarrow 2Cr^{3+} + 7H_2O + 3O_2$
- $\mathbf{C} \quad \text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-} + 8\text{H}^+ + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{Cr}^{3+} + 10\text{H}_2\text{O} + 6\text{O}_2$
- **D**  $Cr_2O_7^{2-} + 14H^+ + 3H_2O_2 \rightarrow 2Cr^{3+} + 7H_2O + 3O_2$
- 13 In which equilibrium reaction is the position of equilibrium moved to the right-hand side by increasing the temperature and also by decreasing the pressure?
  - **A**  $H_2(g) + CO_2(g) \rightleftharpoons H_2O(g) + CO(g)$   $\Delta H = 40 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$

$$\Delta H = 40 \, \text{kJ} \, \text{mol}^{-1}$$

**B**  $N_2O_4(g) \rightleftharpoons 2NO_2(g)$ 

$$\Delta H = 58 \, \text{kJ} \, \text{mol}^{-1}$$

**C**  $2SO_2(g) + O_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2SO_3(g)$ 

$$\Delta H = -197 \, \text{kJ mol}^{-1}$$

**D**  $2HI(g) \rightleftharpoons H_2(g) + I_2(g)$ 

$$\Delta H = -10 \,\mathrm{kJ} \,\mathrm{mol}^{-1}$$

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**14** Ethanol is produced industrially by reacting ethene and steam.

$$C_2H_4(g) + H_2O(g) \rightleftharpoons C_2H_5OH(g)$$

 $K_p$  has a value of  $1.8 \times 10^{-5}$  and the partial pressures of the reactants at equilibrium are shown.

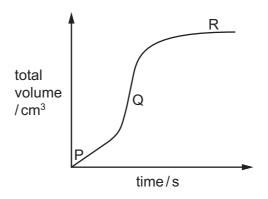
reactant	partial pressure /kPa	
ethene	$4.8 \times 10^{3}$	
steam	$2.8\times10^3$	

Which row is correct?

	partial pressure of ethanol at equilibrium/kPa	units of $K_p$
Α	$2.42\times10^2$	kPa <sup>-1</sup>
В	$2.42\times10^2$	kPa
С	$7.47 \times 10^{11}$	kPa <sup>−1</sup>
D	$7.47 \times 10^{11}$	kPa

**15** A large excess of magnesium ribbon is added to dilute hydrochloric acid and the volume of hydrogen gas produced is measured as the reaction proceeds. The reaction is exothermic.

The results are shown.

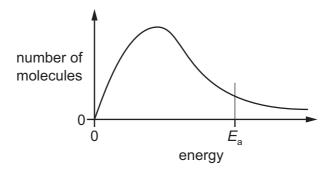


Which row explains the changes in the rate of reaction between points P and Q and between points Q and R?

	between points P and Q	between points Q and R
Α	the reaction temperature is increasing	the acid concentration is falling
В	the reaction temperature is increasing	the magnesium has been used up
С	magnesium's surface area is decreasing	the acid concentration is falling
D	magnesium's surface area is decreasing	the magnesium has been used up

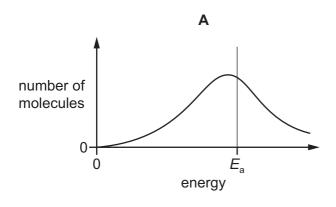
16 Measurements are made to determine the activation energy,  $E_{\rm a}$ , of a reaction.

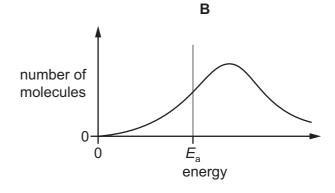
The diagram shows  $E_a$  on the Boltzmann distribution at temperature  $T_1$ .

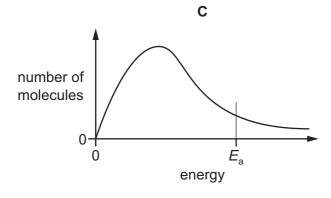


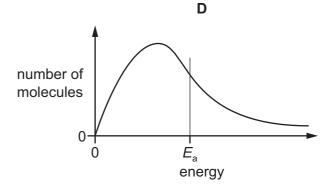
Measurements are then made at a higher temperature,  $T_2$ .

Which diagram correctly shows the Boltzmann distribution and  $E_a$  at  $T_2$ ?









17 The electrical conductivities of two compounds, Y and Z, are shown.

	for Y	for Z
conductivity of the compound in the liquid state	good	does not conduct
conductivity of the mixture obtained by adding the compound to water	good	good

What are compounds Y and Z?

	Y	Z
Α	$Al_2O_3$	SiCl <sub>4</sub>
В	NaC <i>l</i>	$Al_2O_3$
С	NaC <i>l</i>	$SiC\mathit{l}_{4}$
D	SiCl <sub>4</sub>	$Al_2O_3$

18 Which row describes the relative sizes of the ionic radii of Na<sup>+</sup>, Mg<sup>2+</sup> and S<sup>2-</sup>?

	smallest		largest
Α	Na⁺	Mg <sup>2+</sup>	S <sup>2-</sup>
В	Mg <sup>2+</sup>	Na⁺	S <sup>2-</sup>
С	S <sup>2-</sup>	Na⁺	Mg <sup>2+</sup>
D	S <sup>2-</sup>	Mg <sup>2+</sup>	Na⁺

19 The oxides BaO, CaO, MgO and SrO all produce alkaline solutions when added to water.

Which oxide produces the saturated solution with the highest pH?

**A** BaO

**B** CaO

**C** MgO

**D** SrO

#### 20 Which row is correct?

	the temperature needed to decompose Group 2 metal nitrates	the solubility of Group 2 sulfates
Α	decreases down the group	decreases down the group
В	decreases down the group	increases down the group
С	increases down the group	increases down the group
D	increases down the group	decreases down the group

- 21 Which statement about Group 17 elements and compounds is correct?
  - A Sodium chloride produces chlorine when reacted with concentrated sulfuric acid.
  - **B** Sodium chloride produces chlorine when reacted with bromine.
  - **C** Sodium bromide produces bromine when reacted with concentrated sulfuric acid.
  - **D** Sodium bromide produces bromine when reacted with iodine in aqueous potassium iodide.
- 22 Chlorine is bubbled through 100 cm<sup>3</sup> of hot 4.0 mol dm<sup>-3</sup> sodium hydroxide until the reaction is complete.

$$6NaOH(aq) + xCl_2(aq) \rightarrow yNaCl(aq) + zNaClO_3(aq) + 3H_2O(l)$$

Which row is correct?

	х	[Na <sup>+</sup> ](aq) after reaction / mol dm <sup>-3</sup>
Α	3	4.0
В	3	less than 4.0
С	6	4.0
D	6	less than 4.0

- 23 Which statement about ammonia or the ammonium ion is correct?
  - **A** Ammonia gas is produced when an aqueous solution containing the ammonium ion is reacted with a strong acid.
  - **B** Silver iodide is soluble in a concentrated aqueous solution of ammonia.
  - **C** The ammonium ion has the same number of electrons as a methane molecule.
  - **D** The square planar ammonium ion contains a dative covalent bond.
- 24 Sulfur dioxide can be catalytically oxidised by an oxide of nitrogen in the atmosphere.

Which reaction shows how the catalyst is reformed?

**A** 
$$N_2 + 2O_2 \rightleftharpoons 2NO_2$$

**B** 
$$4NH_3 + 5O_2 \rightarrow 4NO + 6H_2O$$

$${\color{red} {\textbf{C}}} \quad N_2 \, + \, O_2 \, \rightarrow \, 2NO$$

**D** NO + 
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
O<sub>2</sub>  $\rightarrow$  NO<sub>2</sub>

**25** Separate 1.0 g samples of Na<sub>2</sub>O, MgO, A $l_2$ O<sub>3</sub>, SiO<sub>2</sub>, NaCl, MgC $l_2$ , A $l_2$ C $l_6$  and SiC $l_4$  are added to separate beakers containing water and stirred.

The number of beakers containing a white solid is Q.

An excess of NaOH(aq) is then added to each beaker and stirred.

The number of beakers now containing a white solid is R.

Which row is correct?

	Q	R
Α	3	2
В	3	3
С	4	3
D	4	4

- 26 Which pair of alcohols are isomers of each other?
  - **A** butan-1-ol and 2,2-dimethylpropan-1-ol
  - **B** butan-2-ol and 2-methylpropan-2-ol
  - **C** pentan-1-ol and 2-methylpropan-2-ol
  - **D** propan-2-ol and 2-methylpropan-2-ol
- 27 How many chiral carbon atoms are there in one molecule of 2,2,4,5-tetramethylhexan-3-ol?
  - **A** 1
- **B** 2
- **C** 3
- **D** 4
- **28** Which pair of reagents react together in a redox reaction?
  - A  $CH_3CHCH_2 + Br_2$
  - **B** CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OH + concentrated H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>
  - C CH<sub>3</sub>COCH<sub>3</sub> + HCN
  - **D**  $HCO_2C_2H_5$  + dilute  $H_2SO_4$

29 The structure of santonin is shown.

santonin

Santonin is first treated with warm dilute  $H_2SO_4$ . The product of this reaction is treated with cold dilute acidified  $KMnO_4$ . A final product, Q, is obtained.

How many atoms of hydrogen in each molecule of product Q will react with sodium metal?

- **A** 2
- **B** 4
- **C** 5
- **D** 6

**30** Compound R can be formed from 1-bromopropane using a nucleophilic substitution reaction followed by an oxidation reaction.

What is the identity of R?

- A propanoic acid
- **B** propanone
- C propylamine
- **D** propyl ethanoate

31 Three colourless liquids with the following formulae are contained in separate unlabelled bottles.

CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H

CH<sub>3</sub>CH(OH)CO<sub>2</sub>H

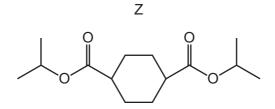
CH<sub>3</sub>COCO<sub>2</sub>H

Which two tests, carried out on separate samples of each liquid, will successfully identify each liquid?

	test 1	test 2						
Α	NaHCO <sub>3</sub>	2,4-DNPH reagent						
В	NaHCO₃	Tollens' reagent						
С	warm acidified dichromate	2,4-DNPH reagent						
D	warm acidified dichromate	Tollens' reagent						

32 An alcohol, X, reacts with a dicarboxylic acid, Y, to form a double ester, Z.

The diagram shows the structure of the ester.



Which row about the reactants forming ester Z is correct?

	the class of alcohol X	the shape of the ring in Y
Α	secondary	non-planar
В	secondary	planar
С	tertiary	non-planar
D	tertiary	planar

**33** W reacts with alkaline  $I_2(aq)$  to form a yellow precipitate and  $CH_3CH_2CO_2^-$  ions.

Which row identifies W and the yellow precipitate?

	identity of W	identity of yellow precipitate
Α	butanone	CHI <sub>3</sub>
В	butanone	CH <sub>3</sub> I
С	propanone	CHI <sub>3</sub>
D	propanone	CH <sub>3</sub> I

**34** Ethanal reacts with hydrogen cyanide in the presence of KCN to produce a hydroxynitrile.

What is the first step in the mechanism of this reaction?

**35** Structural isomerism and stereoisomerism should be considered when answering this question.

How many isomeric compounds with molecular formula  $C_5H_6O_4$  contain two  $-CO_2H$  groups and one C=C double bond?

- **A** 5
- **B** 6
- **C** 7
- **D** 8

**36** Compound X reacts with ethanoic acid in the presence of an H<sup>+</sup> catalyst to produce the compound shown.

What is the molecular formula of compound X?

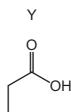
- A  $C_2H_4O$
- $\mathbf{B} \quad C_2H_6O_2$
- $\mathbf{C}$   $C_4H_8O$
- $\mathbf{D}$   $C_4H_8O_2$

**37** 2-bromopropane reacts with hot ethanolic sodium hydroxide.

Which substance is the major product of this reaction?

- A propan-1-ol
- B propan-2-ol
- C 2-hydroxypropene
- **D** propene

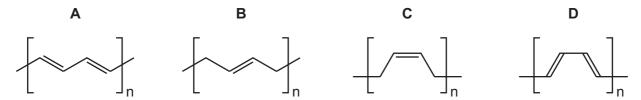
**38** Which compounds can be used to make Y in a single-step reaction?



- 1 propanenitrile
- 2 ethanenitrile
- 3 propyl ethanoate
- 4 ethyl propanoate
- **A** 1 and 3
- **B** 1 and 4
- **C** 2 and 3
- **D** 2 and 4

**39** The monomer buta-1,3-diene can undergo addition polymerisation in various ways. Two of the polymers that can be made are called *cis*-poly(buta-1,3-diene) and *trans*-poly(buta-1,3-diene). In these names *cis* and *trans* have their usual meanings.

What is the structure of the repeat unit of *cis*-poly(buta-1,3-diene)?



**40** In the mass spectrum of a compound, Z, the relative abundances of the M and M+1 peaks are in the ratio 13:1.

What is compound Z?

- A butyl butanoate
- B hexan-3-one
- C 2,2,3-trimethylhexane
- **D** 3,3-dimethylpentan-1-ol

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## Important values, constants and standards

molar gas constant	$R = 8.31 \mathrm{J} \mathrm{K}^{-1} \mathrm{mol}^{-1}$				
Faraday constant	$F = 9.65 \times 10^4 \mathrm{C} \mathrm{mol}^{-1}$				
Avogadro constant	$L = 6.022 \times 10^{23} \mathrm{mol}^{-1}$				
electronic charge	$e = -1.60 \times 10^{-19} \mathrm{C}$				
molar volume of gas	$V_{\rm m} = 22.4 {\rm dm^3  mol^{-1}}$ at s.t.p. (101 kPa and 273 K) $V_{\rm m} = 24.0 {\rm dm^3  mol^{-1}}$ at room conditions				
ionic product of water	$K_{\rm w}$ = 1.00 × 10 <sup>-14</sup> mol <sup>2</sup> dm <sup>-6</sup> (at 298 K (25 °C))				
specific heat capacity of water	$c = 4.18 \mathrm{kJ  kg^{-1}  K^{-1}}  (4.18 \mathrm{J  g^{-1}  K^{-1}})$				

The Periodic Table of Elements

										_						- ~			_			nos
	18	2	He	helium 4.0	10	Ne	neon 20.2	18	Ā	argon 39.9	36	궃	kryptor 83.8	54	Xe	xenon 131.3	98	R	radon	118	Ö	oganess
	17				6	ш	fluorine 19.0	17	Cl	chlorine 35.5	35	B	bromine 79.9	53	н	iodine 126.9	82	¥	astatine -	117	<u>s</u>	tennessine -
	16				80	0	oxygen 16.0	16	S	sulfur 32.1	34	Se	selenium 79.0	52	<u>e</u>	tellurium 127.6	84	Ъ	polonium –	116	_	livermorium –
	15				7	z	nitrogen 14.0	15	۵	phosphorus 31.0	33	As	arsenic 74.9	51	Sb	antimony 121.8	83	<u>.</u>	bismuth 209.0	115	Mc	moscovium
	4				9	ပ	carbon 12.0	14	S	silicon 28.1	32	Ge	germanium 72.6	20	Sn	tin 118.7	82	Ър	lead 207.2	114	Εl	flerovium —
	13				5	В	boron 10.8	13	Αl	aluminium 27.0	31	Ga	gallium 69.7	49	In	indium 114.8	81	lΤ	thallium 204.4	113	R	nihonium –
										12	30	Zu	zinc 65.4	48	ၓ	cadmium 112.4	80	ΡĠ	mercury 200.6	112	ပ်	copernicium
										7	29	Cn	copper 63.5	47	Ag	silver 107.9	62	Au	gold 197.0	111	Rg	roentgenium -
dn										10	28	ï	nickel 58.7	46	Pd	palladium 106.4	78	చ	platinum 195.1	110	Ds	darmstadtium -
Group										6	27	ပိ	cobalt 58.9	45	돈	rhodium 102.9	11	'n	iridium 192.2	109	¥	meitnerium -
		-	I	hydrogen 1.0						80	26	Ъе	iron 55.8	44	Ru	ruthenium 101.1	9/	Os	osmium 190.2	108	Hs	hassium
					•					7	25	Mn	manganese 54.9	43	ည	technetium -	75	Re	rhenium 186.2	107	В	bohrium —
						loc	SS			9	24	ပ်	chromium 52.0	42	Mo	molybdenum 95.9	74	≥	tungsten 183.8	106	Sg	seaborgium -
				Key	atomic number	atomic symbo	name relative atomic mass			2	23	>	vanadium 50.9	41	qN	niobium 92.9	73	ā	tantalum 180.9	105	Вb	dubnium -
					100	ato	rela			4	22	j=	titanium 47.9	40	Zr	zirconium 91.2	72	Ξ	hafnium 178.5	104	꿆	rutherfordium -
								-		က	21	Sc	scandium 45.0	39	>	yttrium 88.9	57-71	lanthanoids		89-103	actinoids	
	2				4	Be	beryllium 9.0	12	Mg	magnesium 24.3	20	Ca	calcium 40.1	38	ပ်	strontium 87.6	56	Ba	barium 137.3	88	Ra	radium -
	_				8	:=	lithium 6.9	1	Na	sodium 23.0	19	¥	potassium 39.1	37	&	rubidium 85.5	55	Cs	caesium 132.9	87	ቷ	francium

rı Lu	lutetium 175.0	103	ځ	lawrencium	ı
70 Yb	ytterbium 173.1	102	Š	nobelium	ı
mL Tm	thulium 168.9	101	Md	mendelevium	ı
88 Fr	erbium 167.3	100	Fm	ferminm	I
67 Ho	holmium 164.9	66	Es	einsteinium	I
。 Dy	dysprosium 162.5	86	ర్	californium	I
cs Tb	terbium 158.9	26	益	berkelium	I
<sup>2</sup> D	gadolinium 157.3	96	CB	curium	I
es Eu	europium 152.0	96	Am	americium	I
ss Sm	samarium 150.4	94	Pu	plutonium	ı
e1 Pm	promethium —	93	ď	neptunium	I
<sup>®</sup> PN	neodymium 144.4	92	⊃	uranium	238.0
P.	praseodymium 140.9	91	Ра	protactinium	231.0
Se o	cerium 140.1	06	ഥ	thorium	232.0
57 <b>La</b>	lanthanum 138.9	89	Ac	actinium	ı

lanthanoids

actinoids

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