#### **SMZ**

# ZANZIBAR EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL FORM THREE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

043 CHEMISTRY

TIME: 2:30 HOURS MONDAY 3<sup>RD</sup> DECEMBER 2018 a.m

#### **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- 1. This paper consists of THREE (3) sections A, B and C.
- 2. Answer ALL questions in section A and B, and any TWO (2) questions in section C. Question NINE (9) is compulsory.
- 3. Write your Examination Number on each page.
- 4. Write your answers in the space provided.
- 5. Use blue or black pen in writing. The diagrams must be drawn in pencil.
- 6. Cellular phones are not allowed in the examination room.
- 7. The following constants may be helpful N = 14, H = 1, O = 16, Cu = 64, S = 32, Mg = 24, Cl = 35.5, C = 12

FOR EXAMINER'S USE ONLY								
<b>QUESTION NUMBER</b>	MARKS	SIGNATURE						
1.								
2.								
3.								
4.								
5.								
6.								
7.								
8.								
9								
10								
11.								
TOTAL								

This paper consists of 15 printed pages

# SECTION A: (30 Marks)

# **Answer ALL questions**

1	Choo	se the	letter of the I	best ar	iswer ar	nd write	e it in	the table	below.		
	i.	Converts mechanical energy into electrical energy									
		A: El	ectric iron				B:	Speake	r		
		C: H	ydroelectric po	ower p	lant		D:	Machin	e		
	ii.	The	force of attrac	ction th	nat holds	s atoms	s toge	ether to fo	rm mol	ecule	
		A:	Chemical be	ond	B:	Energ	ју	C: Power	D: \	/alen	су
	iii.	Cher	mical process	that oc	curs in	iron					
		A:	Plating	B: B	urning	C:	Ren	noval	D:I	Rustir	ng
	iv.	The	use of oxyger	1							
		A:	Used in refi	rigerati	on		В:	Killing l	iving o	rganis	sm
		C:	Sustenance	of livi	ng orgai	nism	D:	Used as	s a fuel		
	٧.	The	lightest and n	nost ab	st abundant element in the universe						
		A:	Hydrogen	B:	Calciu	ım	C:	Oxyger	n l	D:	Iron
	vi.	The	process of rer	noving	of cont	aminar	nts fro	m treated	water	to pr	oduce
		pure	water								
		A:	Water treat	ment			B:	Uses of	water		
		C:	Boiling				D:	Water <sub>I</sub>	ourifica	tion	
	vii.	Arra	ngement of el	ectron	s in diffe	erent e	nergy	level			
		A:	Shell				B:	Electro	nic con	figura	ation
		C:	Electronic c	hangin	ıg		D:	Nuclide	notati	on	
	viii.	The	oxidation num	nber of	Cr in C	r <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub> <sup>2-</sup>					
		A:	-6	B:	+6		C:	0	D: -	-4	

The chemical formula of aluminum sulphate ix.

> AISO<sub>4</sub> B: A:

 $Al_2SO_4$  C:  $Al_2(SO_4)_3$  D:  $Al_2(SO)_4$ 

Which of the following sets of symbols represents isotopes? Х.

 $X_8^{16}$ ,  $X_8^{17}$ ,  $X_8^{18}$ A:

B:  $Y_7^{16}$ ,  $Y_8^{17}$ ,  $Y_9^{18}$ 

C:  $X_7^{16}$ ,  $X_8^{16}$ ,  $X_9^{16}$  D:  $X_7^{16}$ ,  $Y_8^{17}$ ,  $Z_9^{18}$ 

#### **ANSWERS**

i	ii	iii	iv	٧	vi	vii	viii	ix	Х

2. Match the items in **LIST A** with the response in **LIST B.** Write the letter of the correct answer in the table below.

LIST A	LIST B
i. Are used to improve the quality and quantity of	A: Bruises
crops grown.	B: Luminous flame
ii Caasial waasa ay byiildiga that is dasisyaad ayd waad	C: Radicals
<ul><li>ii. Special room or building that is designed and used for scientific experiment.</li></ul>	D: Periodicity
Tor scientific experiment.	E: Burette
Usually used to accurately measure and dispense liquid.	F: Energy
iv. It is among the causes of accident in the laboratory.	G: Nucleons
v. The injury that causes a change in the colour of the skin.	H: Laboratory
Vi The injury that causes a change in the colour of the skill	I: Fertilizers
vi. It produces a black substance known as soot.	J: Beaker
vii. Protons and neutrons.	K: Power
	L: Wrong use of equipment
viii. A group of atoms with unpaired electrons.	M: Choking
ix. The ability or capacity of doing work.	N: Non luminous flame
x. The regular periodic changes of elements due to their atomic number	

#### **ANSWERS**

LIST A	i	ii	iii	iv	٧	vi	vii	viii	ix	Х
LIST B										

3.			
	i.	Heat is the of being	
	ii.	Weed killers are chemical	that are used to destroy
		unwanted	which are harmful to crops.
	iii.	Chemical signs are	symbols found on
		chemical containers especially those used in	the laboratory.
	iv.	In immiscible liquids the dense liquid settles	at the while the
		least dense remain at the	of the separating funnel.
	٧.	Fire is the state or process of	in which ignited material
		combine with and g	give off light, heat and flame.
4.	a)	Answer ALL questions in thi What is a chemical formula?	s section.
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	b)	Differentiate between molecular formula and	d empirical formula.

certa 6.19	ain compound contains 1.59% hydrogen, 22.22% nitrogen and % oxygen. Calculate its
i)	Empirical formula
ii)	Molecular formula, if its relative molecular mass is 63.

5.	a)	i)	What is biogas?
		ii)	List down any two (2) materials that can produce biogas in our local environment.
		iii)	Why is the biogas is mostly encouraged to use as fuel compare to other types of fuel.
b	))	i)	What is renewable energy?
		ii)	Mention any two (2) examples of renewable energy.
		iii)	Write two (2) areas where renewable energy can be used.
6	a)	i)	What is scientific procedure?

		ii)	List down all steps of scientific procedure.
		iii)	Mention any two (2) areas of application of scientific procedures
7	a)	Define	e the following terms
		i)	Unsaturated solution
		ii)	Solute
		iii)	Emulsion

		Candidate's Examination Number
b)	Give	any two (2) differences between mixture and compound.
Mixt	ure	Compound
i)		i)
ii)		ii)
c)	i)	Outline any two (2) significance of chemical symbol.
	ii)	Write the symbols of Sodium, Potassium and Beryllium.
)	i)	How an ion is formed?

8.

ii.	By using • and x, Show how potassium chloride is formed
	σ, σου σ σου σου μοσωσιών συνούσου συνούσου
.ist (	down three (3) properties of electrovalent compound.
ist (	down three (3) properties of electrovalent compound.
List (	down three (3) properties of electrovalent compound.
List (	down three (3) properties of electrovalent compound.
List	down three (3) properties of electrovalent compound.
List	down three (3) properties of electrovalent compound.
	down three (3) properties of electrovalent compound.  ulate the oxidation number (state) of underlined elements
Calc	
Calc	ulate the oxidation number (state) of underlined elements
	ulate the oxidation number (state) of underlined elements
Calc	ulate the oxidation number (state) of underlined elements
Calcu	ulate the oxidation number (state) of underlined elements

Candidate's	<b>Examination</b>	Number	

# SECTION C: (20 Marks) Answer any two (2) questions from this section. Question 9 is compulsory; answer either (9a) or (9b)

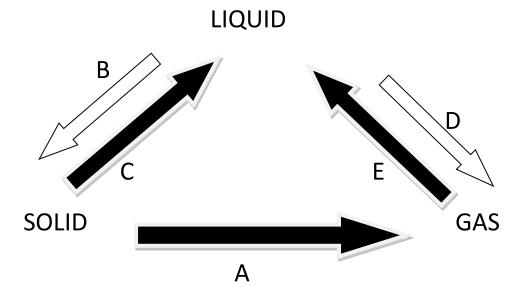
9. a	i) Study the table which shows reaction of some metals with oxygen, the	er
	fill the blanks	

Metal	How it burns	Colour of flame	Name of product formed
Potassium		White powder	
Calcium		White solid	
Zinc	Slowly with a dull red flame		

		red flame		
ii) (	Outline tw	o (2) physical prope	rties of oxygen.	
iii)	List dowr	n any two (2) industi	rials uses of oxygen	
III <i>)</i>		rany two (2) maasa	iais uses of oxygen	
i) E	Explain b	riefly the three (3) st	rates of matter.	

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

ii) Study the summary diagram of the change of matter from one state to another and then answer the questions that follows:



Identify the name of change indicated by letters

Α	
В	
С	
D	
Ε	

			Candidate's Examination Number
	iii)	Defi	ne the change represented by letter A
	iv)	Ment	ion one example of substance that can undergo the change
		repre	esented by letter A
10 a.		i.	Define periodic table.
		ii.	State modern Periodic law.
		iii.	Below are groups of elements, arrange them in their respective position in the periodic table as shown below

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	0

(Li, B, C, N, O, F, Ne, Mg, Al, Si, P, Cl)

11.	a)	Draw the warning sign which represent  i) Harmful substance
		ii) Irritant substance
		iii) Oxidant
	b) i)	Why it is important to put in a place safety measures in a laboratory?
	ii)	Why all persons working in a laboratory required to wear appropriate protective clothing?
	c)	What is the aim of using fume chamber in the laboratory?

Candidate's	Examination	Number	

#### **FOR ROUGH WORK**