

SENIOR ONE CHEMISTRY HOLIDAY WORK MAY 2012 (PRINTABLE VERSION)

1. Which one of the following substances has the greatest kinetic energy?

- a) Water
- b) Water Vapour
- c) Salt
- d) Ice

2. The luminous flame is not used

- a) it is yellow
- b) it is very hot
- c) it is unsteady
- d) it produces soot

3. The hottest part of the non-luminous flame is

- a) pale-blue or purple zone
- b) brown zone
- c) yellow zone
- d) green zone

4. When a solid is heated, it changes to gas without passing through liquid state. This change of state is called

- a) Vaporization
- b) sublimation

- c) distillation
- d) condensation

5. An apparatus used for measuring volume of during titration is

- a) burette
- b) conical flask
- c) spatula
- d) measuring cylinder

6. The process by which water vapour is changed into dew is called

- a) distillation
- b) evaporation
- c) condensation
- d) sublimation

7. When the air hole of a bunsen burner is closed, the flame produced is

- a) it is steady
- b) blue in colour
- c) yellow in colour
- d) very hot

8. Matter exists in three states. In which state(s) does it have a definite volume and shape?

- a) Solid
- b) Liquid

- c) gas
- d) liquid and solid

9. Soot is more likely to be formed in a Bunsen burner flame when

- a) the air hole is open and the gas supply fully on
- b) the gas supply is turned on as low as possible
- c) the air hole is closed
- d) the air hole is open and the gas supply off

10. Which one of the following sublimates when heated?

- a) iodine
- b) Sulphur
- c) water
- d) chalk

11. A non-luminous flame has zones

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 4
- d) 5

12. The particles in a gaseous state are:

- a) very close to each other
- b) far apart
- c) very small

d) colourless

13. Which one of the following produces a non-luminous flame?

a) Burning wood

b) electric bulb

c) gas stove

d) candle

14. The force of attraction between particles of different kind is called

a) Adhesion force

b) Repulsion force

c) Cohesion

d) Gravitational force

-----Key-----

1. (b)

2. (d)

3. (a)

4. (b)

5. (a)

6. (c)

7. (c)

8. (a)

9. (c)

10. (a)

11. (b)

12. (b)

13. (c)

14. (a)