

THEMI HILL SECONDARY SCHOOL
CHEMISTRY REVISION QUESTIONS
FORM ONE

2020.

Choose the correct answer from the choices given.

1. Chemistry is the study of ;
 - A. The chemicals used in the laboratory
 - B. Experiments carried out in industries
 - C. The composition , structure and properties of matter
 - D. All scientific processes
2. What name is given to people who studied chemistry in ancient times?
 - A. Scientists
 - B. Chemist
 - C. Alchemist
 - D. Chemistry
3. The following products are made through the application of chemistry in food and beverage industry. Which of the following do not belong to this group?
 - A. Toothpaste
 - B. Common salt
 - C. Yeast
 - D. Soft drinks
4. Chemicals sprayed on crops to destroy pests are called
 - A. Insecticides
 - B. Pesticides
 - C. Fertilizers
 - D. Weed killers
5. Which of the following groups consists of home care products
 - A. Yeast,plastics, petrol, paper
 - B. Paints, petrol, paper
 - C. Cloth, rubber, metals
 - D. Detergents, disinfectants, air fresheners
6. A chemical substance used to improve the quality and quantity of yields of crops is called
 - A. Fertilizer
 - B. Weed killer
 - C. Pesticides
 - D. Insecticides
7. The following are applications of chemistry EXCEPT.....
 - A. Oiling of machine parts
 - B. Gold mining
 - C. Preservation of foods
 - D. Formation of infinite images in parallel mirrors
8. One of the following is a good example of a chemical reaction commonly

formed at home;

- A. Cooking of food in the kitchen
- B. Weeding the flower gardens
- C. Dusting of the floor
- D. Weighing the maize flour

9. Laboratory rules should be followed to avoid ;

- A. Copying of experimental results among students
- B. Disruptions of teacher's control during class activities
- C. Accidents in the laboratory
- D. None of the above

10. The following are found in the first Aid kit except;

- A. Assorted bandages
- B. Amoxyl tablets
- C. Pain killers
- D. Antiseptic

11. After using the test tubes in the laboratory we wash them and put them

- A. In a beaker
- B. On a test tube rack
- C. On a stand and clamp
- D. In a basin for test tubes

12. Joseph wants to grind the granules of a certain chemical to fine powder. The apparatus he will use include;

- A. Pestle and filter funnel
- B. Round -bottomed flasks and trough
- C. Mortar and pestle
- D. Bunsen burner and filter paper

13. Access to safety equipment should never be blocked by any object. Why ..?

- A. It is a simple law
- B. There must be spaces for people to move around in the laboratory
- C. The equipment is used everyday
- D. It is important to reach safety equipment quickly in case of an accident

14. Elias saw a flammable sign on a box. She made the following possible interruptions. Which is the most correct one ?

- A. The box contained firewood
- B. The box contained papers
- C. The box had radioactive materials
- D. The box contained spirit used in lamps

15. Loose or floppy clothing is not allowed in the laboratory. Why?

- A. Movement has to be fast
- B. It will get wet when water splashes
- C. It may catch fire or cause one to fall
- D. It causes poor ventilation in the body

16. Before a practical session ...

- A. Do not enter the laboratory without permission

- B. Do not taste or smell chemicals
- C. Report any accident however small it may be
- D. Do not use dirty , cracked or broken apparatus

Match the following apparatus and their uses from List B by writing the letter of the corresponding use.

17. Test tube	A. Holding, heating and estimating volume of liquids.
18. Flasks	B. Measuring the mass of chemicals in the laboratory.
19. Measuring syringe	C. Holding substances that are being weighed or observed
20. Beaker	D. Usually placement above the Bunsen burner with a wire gauze during heating or boiling.
21. Electric balance	E. Produce a non luminous flame used for strong heating.
22. Watch glass	F. Holding chemicals and heating small portion of chemicals in liquid form or solid.
23. Tripod stand	G. Used within a clamp to support apparatus like round bottomed flasks during experiments.
24. Retort stand	H. Adding reagents into flasks with small openings during experiments.
25. Thistle funnel	I. Sucking in and measuring liquids or gases
26. Bunsen burner	

Respond Briefly to the following questions.

27. Mention any four heat sources used in chemistry laboratory

28. Draw a well labelled diagram of bunsen burner.

29. Explain the functions of any six parts of the bunsen burner.

30. Briefly explain how the Bunsen burner works

Briefly explain how you can light up a Bunsen burner to produce

31. Luminous flame

32. Non luminous flame

33. With four reasons explain the statement "Bunsen burner is the beauty source of heat in the laboratory "

Write the meant term for each of the following explanations

34. Is the type of flame best produced when air holes are closed.....
35. Is the zone of burning gases which produces heat and light
36. Is the type of flame produced when air holes are opened.
37. It produces more soot
38. Is the type of flame best preferred for lighting purposes.

Define the following terms.

39. Flame
40. Luminous flame
41. Non-luminous flame

Draw a well labeled diagram for (42-43)

42. Luminous flame
43. Non-luminous flame
44. Name any two types of flame
45. With six points, differentiate the two types of flame.
46. For a flame produced when air holes are opened, which part of the flame is the hottest?

Explain the following statements.

47. Luminous flame gives more light
48. Non-luminous flame does not produce more light.
49. Luminous flame is used for lighting purposes.
50. Non-luminous flame does not produce soot.
51. Non-luminous flame is used for heating purposes.

Write true or false for each of the following statements (52-61)

52. Heat is the same as a flame.
53. A luminous flame is blue in color.
54. A flame is the visible glowing part of the fire.
55. Non-luminous flames do not produce soot.
56. We commonly use Bunsen burner as a source of heat in the laboratory.
57. Spirit lamp uses gas to give its lights.
58. The sun is the natural source of heat.
59. Flame is the result of burning a fuel.
60. The hottest part of the non-luminous flame is the tip of the blue-green middle zone.
61. When air holes of a Bunsen burner are opened, the flame is cone shaped and burns with a roaring sound.

Choose the correct answer from the choices given in the following questions (62-70)

62. The most common source of heat used in laboratories is the.....
- A. Kerosene Stove
 - B. Spirit lamp
 - C. Liquefied
 - D. Bunsen burner
63. A Bunsen burner produces the hottest flame when.....
- A. The air holes are fully opened
 - B. Air holes are closed
 - C. The gas tap is opened at 45 degrees clockwise
 - D. The air holes are half opened
64. If you don't have Bunsen burner, which of the heat sources would you use in the laboratory?
- A. The sun
 - B. A torch
 - C. Firewood
 - D. A gas stove
65. Which of the following is the hottest part of a non luminous flame?
- A. The outer zone
 - B. The tip of the outer zone
 - C. The tip of the inner zone
 - D. The tip of the middle zone
66. A non luminous flame has
- A. Four zones
 - B. Three zones
 - C. Two zones
 - D. Only one zone
67. The choice of source of heat depends on;
- A. The degree of heat produced
 - B. The substance to be burnt, boiled or heated
 - C. The type of flame and shape
 - D. The absence of soot produced
68. The importance of the barrel of the Bunsen burner is that it is
- A. Where gas and air mixture burn
 - B. Where air enters the burner
 - C. Where air holes can be adjusted
 - D. Where the Bunsen burner bases
69. The unburnt region of the non-luminous flame is
- A. Colorless
 - B. Black
 - C. Yellow
 - D. Pale blue
70. Soot is produced by
- A. Kerosene Stove
 - B. Non- luminous flame

- C. Luminous flame
- D. Gas cooker

Define the following terms (71-78)

- 71. Scientific Procedure
- 72. Hypothesis
- 73. Theory
- 74. Experimentation
- 75. Variable
- 76. Dependent variable
- 77. Independent variable
- 78. Controlled variable
- 79. With five points, explain why scientific procedure is important.
- 80. Outline the main steps in scientific procedure.

Choose the correct answer from the choices given.

- A. Data analysis
 - B. Problem identification
 - C. Data analysis
 - D. Data interpretation
82. The sixth step in the scientific procedure is.....
- A. Conclusion
 - B. Report writing
 - C. Data analysis
 - D. Data collection
83. Factors in an experiment that can be manipulated to get desired results are called.....
- A. Controlled variables
 - B. Manipulated variables
 - C. Dependent variable
 - D. Independent variable
84. If the results you obtain from an experiment do not support your hypothesis;
- A. Change your experiment
 - B. Leave out the results
 - C. Give ideas for further testing to find a solution
 - D. Identify a new problem
85. Experiments in the laboratory are done to test
- A. An idea
 - B. Law
 - C. Hypothesis
 - D. Scientific rule
86. is the process of explaining the meaning of data in relation to

the purpose of the experiment;

- A. Observation
- B. Experimentation
- C. Interpretation
- D. Conclusion

87. A scientist observed that when nails are left in the open area over night, the nails get rust . He later suggested that this was due to the presence of moisture in the atmosphere at night , this can be termed as

- A. A hypothesis
- B. An assumption
- C. A conclusion
- D. An idea

88. Which of the following best describes what will happen in the conclusion stage in scientific procedure?

- A. Accepting, modification or rejection of a hypothesis
- B. Carry out investigation
- C. Observe and recognize an existing problem
- D. None of the above

89. In scientific study the treatment explanation for the observed chemical phenomenon can be proved by

- A. Data analysis
- B. Hypothesis
- C. Experimentation
- D. Observation

90. The second step in the scientific procedure is ;

- A. Data collection and analysis
- B. Data interpretation
- C. Experimentation and observation
- D. Hypothesis formulation

Indicate True for the correct statement , and False for the incorrect statement.

91. It is not wise to take medicine before medical test.

92. Experiments are there to find answers to scientific problems.

93. Hypothesis are true statements after long term experimentations.

94. A suitable experiment must consider the factors that may affect the problem under investigation.

95. Scientific procedure is only used in project work.

Match the descriptions in List A , with the corresponding scientific procedure in List B by writing the letter of the correct response beside the item number .

96. A statement of how results relate to hypothesis.	A. Conclusion
97. A series of investigations	B. Data Analysis
98. A statement that identifies an event fact or situation	C. Data collection
99. A tentative explanation	D. Experimentation
100. A step in which the researcher explains the results	E. Hypothesis
	F. Observation
	G. Problem identification

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