ENGLAND GCSE CHEMISTRY OCR TWENTY FIRST CENTURY FOUNDATION · UNIT 5 · 25 QUESTIONS

Chemical Analysis — Practice Test

This practice test was made by AI and there may be mistakes. If a question or answer looks wrong, use the Flag a mistake button so it can be fixed.

1 **Lemons taste sour. What does sour taste show?**

- A a salt is present
- B a metal is present
- C an alkali is present
- D an acid is present

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **A chocolate cake is made from flour, sugar and eggs. Which ingredient provides protein?**

- A eggs
- B sugar
- C water
- D flour

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3 **A river flows to the sea. What is this part of?**

- A the rock cycle
- B the nitrogen cycle
- C the water cycle
- D the carbon cycle

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4 **Paintbrushes are cleaned in water. Why does the paint wash off?**

- A the paint dissolves
- B the paint melts in the water
- C the paint freezes in the water
- D the paint burns in the water

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

5 **Silver coins are made of a metal. Which property do metals have?**

A they conduct electricity

B they do not conduct electricity at all

C they are brittle

D they dissolve in water

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

6 **A castle is built of limestone. What is limestone made of?**

A sodium chloride, common salt

B calcium carbonate

C magnesium oxide, a white powder

D calcium sulfate, found in plaster

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

7 **A sample containing lithium is put in a flame. What colour is the flame?**

- A bright yellow
- B crimson
- C pale lilac
- D orange-red flame

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8 **What colour flame does potassium give in a flame test?**

- A lilac
- B green
- C brick red
- D yellow

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

9 **How do you make a solution more concentrated?**

- A add more solute
- B add more water to it
- C heat it up
- D cool it down

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

10 **Why are instrumental methods used to test athletes?**

- A they are cheap to run anywhere in the world
- B they give results in seconds
- C they work without a sample
- D they can find tiny amounts of drugs

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

11 **What is the filtrate in filtration?**

A the filter paper

B the funnel

C the liquid collected

D the solid left behind

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **What is seen when sodium hydroxide is added to copper sulfate solution?**

A a green precipitate forms at once

B a blue precipitate

C a brown precipitate forms at once

D a white precipitate forms at once

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **How do you test for carbon dioxide gas?**

A it relights a glowing splint

B it burns with a pop

C it turns limewater cloudy

D it turns litmus blue

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **What is the test for chlorine?**

A a lighted splint pops with a squeak

B a glowing splint relights brightly

C limewater turns cloudy in the gas

D damp litmus paper is bleached

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **What colour flame does potassium give?**

- A yellow
- B green
- C lilac
- D red

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **A sample containing sodium is put in a flame. What colour is the flame?**

- A orange-red flame
- B yellow
- C pale lilac
- D crimson red

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **What is a titration used for?**

A finding a concentration

B finding a temperature change

C finding a colour

D finding a mass

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **Why are instrumental methods better than chemical tests?**

A they need no sample at all

B they work on solids only

C they are fast, sensitive and accurate

D they are cheap and need no training at all

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **What is the residue in filtration?**

A the liquid that passes through

B the solid left behind

C the filter paper

D the funnel

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **What is the test for carbon dioxide?**

A a glowing splint relights

B limewater turns cloudy

C a lighted splint pops

D bromine water turns colourless

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **How can you test for oxygen gas?**

A a lighted splint pops

B limewater turns cloudy

C a damp litmus paper

D a glowing splint

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **A sample containing calcium is put in a flame. What colour is the flame?**

A orange-red

B pale lilac

C crimson red

D bright yellow

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **What is the end point of a titration?**

- A the flask breaks
- B the solution freezes
- C the colour changes
- D the acid boils

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **What does mass spectrometry measure?**

- A the volume of a gas
- B the colours of a flame
- C the temperature of a sample
- D the masses of particles

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25 **How can pure water be made from sea water?**

A evaporation in sunlight

B decanting

C distillation

D filtration

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

ANSWER KEY

1. D
2. A
3. C
4. A
5. A
6. B
7. B
8. A
9. A
10. D
11. C
12. B
13. C
14. D
15. C
16. B
17. A
18. C
19. B
20. B
21. D
22. A
23. C
24. D
25. C

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