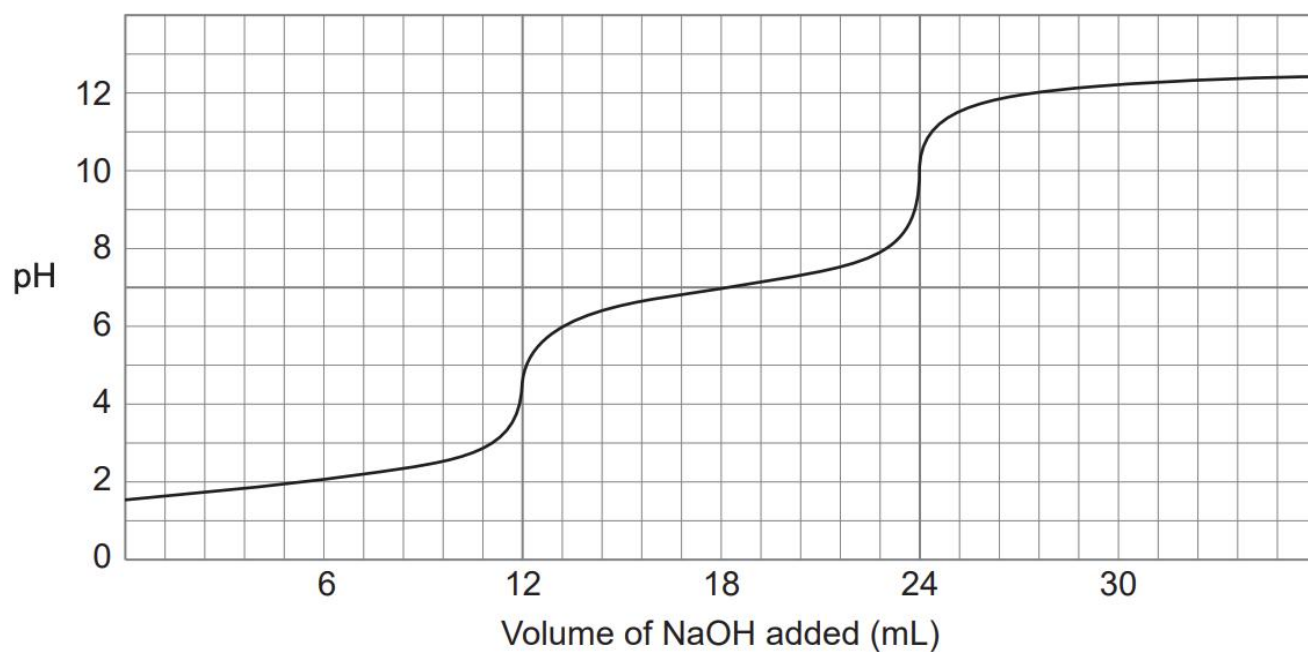


**Question 35****(8 marks)**

Consider the following acid-base titration curve that is produced by the addition of  $0.166 \text{ mol L}^{-1}$  sodium hydroxide solution to  $20.00 \text{ mL}$  of an approximately  $0.1 \text{ mol L}^{-1}$  diprotic acid.



- (a) (i) Indicate whether the diprotic acid is most likely to be sulfuric acid,  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{aq})$  or sulfurous acid,  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_3(\text{aq})$ , by **circling** your choice below. (1 mark)

Sulfuric acid

Sulfurous acid

- (ii) Making reference to the titration curve shown above, give **two** reasons for your answer. (2 marks)

One: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Two: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- (b) Predict the effect (increase, decrease or no change) on the calculated concentration of the acid for the following two systematic errors that can occur in a titration and justify your choice. (4 marks)

Systematic Error		Effect on calculated concentration of acid (circle)	Justification
I	Only rinsing the pipette with distilled water before use	increase decrease no change	
II	Using an indicator with an end point of pH = 4.5	increase decrease no change	

- (c) State **one** reason why these errors are classified as systematic errors rather than random errors. (1 mark)

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