

2014 AP[®] CHEMISTRY FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

**CHEMISTRY
Section II
7 Questions
Time—90 minutes**

YOU MAY USE YOUR CALCULATOR FOR THIS SECTION.

Directions: Questions 1–3 are long free-response questions that require about 20 minutes each to answer and are worth 10 points each. Questions 4–7 are short free-response questions that require about 7 minutes each to answer and are worth 4 points each.

Write your response in the space provided following each question. Examples and equations may be included in your responses where appropriate. For calculations, clearly show the method used and the steps involved in arriving at your answers. You must show your work to receive credit for your answer. Pay attention to significant figures.

Mass of KI tablet	0.425 g
Mass of thoroughly dried filter paper	1.462 g
Mass of filter paper + precipitate after first drying	1.775 g
Mass of filter paper + precipitate after second drying	1.699 g
Mass of filter paper + precipitate after third drying	1.698 g

1. A student is given the task of determining the I^- content of tablets that contain KI and an inert, water-soluble sugar as a filler. A tablet is dissolved in 50.0 mL of distilled water, and an excess of 0.20 M $Pb(NO_3)_2(aq)$ is added to the solution. A yellow precipitate forms, which is then filtered, washed, and dried. The data from the experiment are shown in the table above.
 - (a) For the chemical reaction that occurs when the precipitate forms,
 - (i) write a balanced, net-ionic equation for the reaction, and
 - (ii) explain why the reaction is best represented by a net-ionic equation.
 - (b) Explain the purpose of drying and weighing the filter paper with the precipitate three times.
 - (c) In the filtrate solution, is $[K^+]$ greater than, less than, or equal to $[NO_3^-]$? Justify your answer.
 - (d) Calculate the number of moles of precipitate that is produced in the experiment.
 - (e) Calculate the mass percent of I^- in the tablet.
 - (f) In another trial, the student dissolves a tablet in 55.0 mL of water instead of 50.0 mL of water. Predict whether the experimentally determined mass percent of I^- will be greater than, less than, or equal to the amount calculated in part (e). Justify your answer.

2014 AP[®] CHEMISTRY FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

- (g) A student in another lab also wants to determine the I^- content of a KI tablet but does not have access to $Pb(NO_3)_2$. However, the student does have access to 0.20 M $AgNO_3$, which reacts with $I^-(aq)$ to produce $AgI(s)$. The value of K_{sp} for AgI is 8.5×10^{-17} .
- (i) Will the substitution of $AgNO_3$ for $Pb(NO_3)_2$ result in the precipitation of the I^- ion from solution? Justify your answer.
- (ii) The student only has access to one KI tablet and a balance that can measure to the nearest 0.01 g. Will the student be able to determine the mass of AgI produced to three significant figures? Justify your answer.

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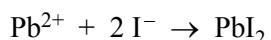
**Question 1
(10 points)**

Mass of KI tablet	0.425 g
Mass of thoroughly dried filter paper	1.462 g
Mass of filter paper + precipitate after first drying	1.775 g
Mass of filter paper + precipitate after second drying	1.699 g
Mass of filter paper + precipitate after third drying	1.698 g

A student is given the task of determining the I⁻ content of tablets that contain KI and an inert, water-soluble sugar as a filler. A tablet is dissolved in 50.0 mL of distilled water, and an excess of 0.20 M Pb(NO₃)₂(aq) is added to the solution. A yellow precipitate forms, which is then filtered, washed, and dried. The data from the experiment are shown in the table above.

(a) For the chemical reaction that occurs when the precipitate forms,

(i) write a balanced, net-ionic equation for the reaction, and



(ii) explain why the reaction is best represented by a net-ionic equation.

The net-ionic equation shows the formation of the PbI ₂ (s) from Pb ²⁺ (aq) and I ⁻ (aq) ions, omitting the non-reacting species (spectator ions), K ⁺ (aq) and NO ₃ ⁻ (aq).	1 point is earned for a valid explanation.
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(b) Explain the purpose of drying and weighing the filter paper with the precipitate three times.

The filter paper and precipitate must be dried several times (to a constant mass) to ensure that all the water has been driven off.	1 point is earned for a valid explanation.
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(c) In the filtrate solution, is [K⁺] greater than, less than, or equal to [NO₃⁻] ? Justify your answer.

[K ⁺] is less than [NO ₃ ⁻] because the source of the NO ₃ ⁻ , the 0.20 M Pb(NO ₃) ₂ (aq), was added in excess.	1 point is earned for a correct comparison with a valid explanation.
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Question 1 (continued)

- (d) Calculate the number of moles of precipitate that is produced in the experiment.

$1.698 \text{ g} - 1.462 \text{ g} = 0.236 \text{ g PbI}_2(s)$ $0.236 \text{ g PbI}_2 \times \frac{1 \text{ mol PbI}_2}{461.0 \text{ g PbI}_2} = 5.12 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol PbI}_2$	1 point is earned for the correct number of moles of $\text{PbI}_2(s)$ precipitate.
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- (e) Calculate the mass percent of I^- in the tablet.

$5.12 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol PbI}_2 \times \frac{2 \text{ mol I}^-}{1 \text{ mol PbI}_2} = 1.02 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol I}^-$ $1.02 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol I}^- \times \frac{126.91 \text{ g I}^-}{1 \text{ mol I}^-} = 0.130 \text{ g I}^- \text{ in one tablet}$ $\frac{0.130 \text{ g I}^-}{0.425 \text{ g KI tablet}} = 0.306 = 30.6\% \text{ I}^- \text{ per KI tablet}$	1 point is earned for determining the number of moles of I^- in one tablet. 1 point is earned for calculating the mass percent of I^- in the KI tablet.
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- (f) In another trial, the student dissolves a tablet in 55.0 mL of water instead of 50.0 mL of water. Predict whether the experimentally determined mass percent of I^- will be greater than, less than, or equal to the amount calculated in part (e). Justify your answer.

The mass percent of I^- will be the same. $\text{Pb}^{2+}(aq)$ was added in excess, ensuring that essentially no I^- remained in solution. The additional water is removed by filtration and drying, leaving the same mass of dried precipitate.	1 point is earned for correct comparison with a valid justification.
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- (g) A student in another lab also wants to determine the I^- content of a KI tablet but does not have access to $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$. However, the student does have access to 0.20 M AgNO_3 , which reacts with $\text{I}^-(aq)$ to produce $\text{AgI}(s)$. The value of K_{sp} for AgI is 8.5×10^{-17} .

- (i) Will the substitution of AgNO_3 for $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ result in the precipitation of the I^- ion from solution? Justify your answer.

Yes. Addition of an excess of 0.20 M $\text{AgNO}_3(aq)$ will precipitate all of the I^- ion present in the solution because AgI is insoluble, as evidenced by its low value of K_{sp} .	1 point is earned for the correct answer with a valid justification.
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- (ii) The student only has access to one KI tablet and a balance that can measure to the nearest 0.01 g. Will the student be able to determine the mass of AgI produced to three significant figures? Justify your answer.

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2014 SCORING GUIDELINES**

Question 1 (continued)

No. If masses can be measured to ± 0.01 g, then the mass of the dry $\text{AgI}(s)$ precipitate (which is less than 1 g) will be known to only two significant figures.	1 point is earned for a correct answer with a valid justification.
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