

Centre Number	Candidate Number	Name	
SESSION		LABORATORY	

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
General Certificate of Education  
Advanced Subsidiary Level and Advanced Level

**CHEMISTRY**

**9701/03**

Paper 3 Practical Test

May/June 2005

**1 hour 15 minutes**

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

Additional Materials: as listed in the Instructions to Supervisors.

**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

Write your details, including practical session and laboratory where appropriate, in the boxes provided.  
Write in dark blue or black pen in the spaces provided on the Question Paper.  
You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.  
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer **all** questions.

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

You are advised to show all working in calculations.

Use of a Data Booklet is unnecessary.

Qualitative Analysis notes are provided on pages 6 and 7.

If you have been given a label, look at the details. If any details are incorrect or missing, please fill in your correct details in the space given at the top of this page.

Stick your personal label here, if provided.

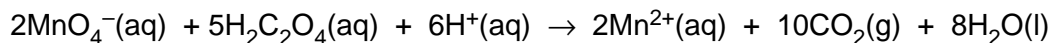
For Examiner's Use	
1	
2	
TOTAL	

This document consists of **7** printed pages and **1** blank page.



- 1 **FA 1** is a solution containing  $5.00 \text{ g dm}^{-3}$  of hydrated ethanedioic acid,  $\text{H}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .  
**FA 2** is a solution containing  $2.37 \text{ g dm}^{-3}$  of potassium manganate(VII),  $\text{KMnO}_4$ .  
 You are also provided with  $1.00 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$  sulphuric acid,  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ .

In the presence of acid, potassium manganate(VII) oxidises ethanedioic acid;



You are to determine the value of  $x$  in  $\text{H}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .

- (a) Fill the burette with **FA 2**.

Pipette  $25.0 \text{ cm}^3$  of **FA 1** into a conical flask. Use the measuring cylinder provided to add to the flask  $25 \text{ cm}^3$  of  $1.00 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$  sulphuric acid and  $40 \text{ cm}^3$  of distilled water.

Heat the solution in the flask until the temperature is just over  $65^\circ\text{C}$ . The exact temperature is not important.

**Be careful when handling hot solutions.**

Remove the thermometer and carefully place the hot flask under the burette. If the neck of the flask is too hot to hold safely, use a folded paper towel to hold the flask. Run in about  $1 \text{ cm}^3$  of **FA 2**. Swirl the flask until the colour of the manganate(VII) ions has disappeared then continue the titration as normal until a permanent pale pink colour is obtained. This is the end point. Record the burette readings in Table 1.1.

If a brown colour appears during the titration, reheat the flask to  $65^\circ\text{C}$ . The brown colour should disappear and the titration can then be completed.

If the brown colour does **not** disappear on reheating, discard the solution and restart the titration.

**Repeat the titration as many times as you think necessary to obtain accurate results.**

**Make certain that the recorded results show the precision of your practical work.**

**Table 1.1 Titration of FA 1 with FA 2**

final burette reading / $\text{cm}^3$				
initial burette reading / $\text{cm}^3$				
volume of <b>FA 2</b> used / $\text{cm}^3$				

### Summary

$25.0 \text{ cm}^3$  of **FA 1** reacted with .....  $\text{cm}^3$  of **FA 2**.

Show which results you used to obtain this volume of **FA 2** by placing a tick (✓) under the readings in Table 1.1.

[7]

**You are advised to show full working in all parts of the calculations.**

- (b)** Calculate how many moles of potassium manganate(VII),  $\text{KMnO}_4$ , were run from the burette during the titration.  
[ $A_r$ : K, 39.1; Mn, 54.9; O, 16.0.]

[2]

- (c)** Calculate how many moles of ethanedioic acid,  $\text{H}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$ , reacted with the potassium manganate(VII) run from the burette.

[1]

- (d)** Calculate the mass of  $\text{H}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$  in each  $\text{dm}^3$  of **FA 1**  
[ $A_r$ : H, 1.0; C, 12.0; O, 16.0.]

[3]

- (e)** Calculate the mass of water in the 5.00 g of  $\text{H}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .

[1]

- (f)** Calculate the value of  $x$ , in  $\text{H}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .

[1]

[Total: 15]

**2 FA 3 contains two cations and two anions** from those listed on pages 6 and 7.

In all tests, the reagent should be added gradually until no further change is observed, with shaking after each addition.

Record your observations in the spaces provided.

Your answers should include

- details of colour changes and precipitates formed,
- the names of gases evolved and details of the test used to identify each one.

You should indicate clearly at what stage in a test a change occurs.

Marks are **not** given for chemical equations.

**No additional or confirmatory tests for ions present should be attempted.**

**Candidates are reminded that definite deductions may be made from tests where there appears to be no reaction.**

<i>Test</i>	<i>Observations [6]</i>
<p><b>(a)</b> To 3 cm depth of <b>FA 3</b> in a boiling-tube, add 2 cm depth of dilute sulphuric acid.</p> <p><b>Warm</b> the mixture and leave to stand for several minutes. Continue with test <b>(b)</b>.</p> <p><b>Care</b> – mixtures containing precipitates can “bump” when heated and eject the hot acid from the tube.</p>	
<p>Use a teat pipette to transfer 1 cm depth of the solution into a test-tube and add an equal depth of distilled water. Add aqueous sodium hydroxide, drop by drop, until there is no further change.</p>	
<p><b>(b)</b> To 1 cm depth of <b>FA 3</b> in a boiling-tube, add 2 cm depth of aqueous sodium hydroxide. Add a piece of aluminium foil and <b>warm</b> the tube.</p> <p><b>Care</b> – solutions containing sodium hydroxide when heated can “bump” and eject the hot alkali from the tube. Remember to complete test <b>(a)</b> if you have not yet done so.</p>	
<p><b>(c)</b> To 3 cm depth of <b>FA 3</b> in a boiling-tube, add an equal depth of aqueous ammonia.</p> <p>Filter the solution.</p>	
<p>Add aqueous potassium chromate(VI) to the filtrate.</p>	

<i>Test</i>	<i>Observations</i>
<p><b>(d)</b> To 1 cm depth of <b>FA 3</b> in a boiling-tube, add 1 cm depth of aqueous silver nitrate.</p> <p>Warm the mixture and carefully pour away the solution. Wash the precipitate that remains with distilled water and discard the water.</p> <p>Add aqueous ammonia to the washed precipitate.</p>	

Use the information in the Qualitative Analysis Tables on pages 6 and 7 to identify the ions present in **FA 3**. For each ion give one piece of evidence that supports your choice.

Cation 1 present in **FA 3** .....

Evidence for Cation 1

.....  
 ..... [1]

Cation 2 present in **FA 3** .....

Evidence for Cation 2

.....  
 ..... [1]

Anion 1 present in **FA 3** .....

Evidence for Anion 1

.....  
 ..... [1]

Anion 2 present in **FA 3** .....

Evidence for Anion 2

.....  
 ..... [1]

[Total: 10]

# **QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS NOTES**

[Key: ppt. = precipitate]

## **1 Reactions of aqueous cations**

<i>ion</i>	<i>reaction with</i>	
	NaOH(aq)	NH <sub>3</sub> (aq)
aluminium, Al <sup>3+</sup> (aq)	white ppt. soluble in excess	white ppt. insoluble in excess
ammonium, NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup> (aq)	ammonia produced on heating	
barium, Ba <sup>2+</sup> (aq)	no ppt. (if reagents are pure)	no ppt.
calcium, Ca <sup>2+</sup> (aq)	white ppt. with high [Ca <sup>2+</sup> (aq)]	no ppt.
chromium(III), Cr <sup>3+</sup> (aq)	grey-green ppt. soluble in excess giving dark green solution	grey-green ppt. insoluble in excess
copper(II), Cu <sup>2+</sup> (aq)	pale blue ppt. insoluble in excess	blue ppt. soluble in excess giving dark blue solution
iron(II), Fe <sup>2+</sup> (aq)	green ppt. insoluble in excess	green ppt. insoluble in excess
iron(III), Fe <sup>3+</sup> (aq)	red-brown ppt. insoluble in excess	red-brown ppt. insoluble in excess
lead(II), Pb <sup>2+</sup> (aq)	white ppt. soluble in excess	white ppt. insoluble in excess
magnesium, Mg <sup>2+</sup> (aq)	white ppt. insoluble in excess	white ppt. insoluble in excess
manganese(II), Mn <sup>2+</sup> (aq)	off-white ppt. insoluble in excess	off-white ppt. insoluble in excess
zinc, Zn <sup>2+</sup> (aq)	white ppt. soluble in excess	white ppt. soluble in excess

[Lead(II) ions can be distinguished from aluminium ions by the insolubility of lead(II) chloride.]

## 2 Reactions of anions

<i>ion</i>	<i>reaction</i>
carbonate, $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$	$\text{CO}_2$ liberated by dilute acids
chromate(VI), $\text{CrO}_4^{2-}(\text{aq})$	yellow solution turns orange with $\text{H}^+(\text{aq})$ ; gives yellow ppt. with $\text{Ba}^{2+}(\text{aq})$ ; gives bright yellow ppt. with $\text{Pb}^{2+}(\text{aq})$
chloride, $\text{Cl}^-(\text{aq})$	gives white ppt. with $\text{Ag}^+(\text{aq})$ (soluble in $\text{NH}_3(\text{aq})$ ); gives white ppt. with $\text{Pb}^{2+}(\text{aq})$
bromide, $\text{Br}^-(\text{aq})$	gives cream ppt. with $\text{Ag}^+(\text{aq})$ (partially soluble in $\text{NH}_3(\text{aq})$ ); gives white ppt. with $\text{Pb}^{2+}(\text{aq})$
iodide, $\text{I}^-(\text{aq})$	gives yellow ppt. with $\text{Ag}^+(\text{aq})$ (insoluble in $\text{NH}_3(\text{aq})$ ); gives yellow ppt. with $\text{Pb}^{2+}(\text{aq})$
nitrate, $\text{NO}_3^-(\text{aq})$	$\text{NH}_3$ liberated on heating with $\text{OH}^-(\text{aq})$ and Al foil
nitrite, $\text{NO}_2^-(\text{aq})$	$\text{NH}_3$ liberated on heating with $\text{OH}^-(\text{aq})$ and Al foil, $\text{NO}$ liberated by dilute acids (colourless $\text{NO} \rightarrow$ (pale) brown $\text{NO}_2$ in air)
sulphate, $\text{SO}_4^{2-}(\text{aq})$	gives white ppt. with $\text{Ba}^{2+}(\text{aq})$ or with $\text{Pb}^{2+}(\text{aq})$ (insoluble in excess dilute strong acid)
sulphite, $\text{SO}_3^{2-}(\text{aq})$	$\text{SO}_2$ liberated with dilute acids; gives white ppt. with $\text{Ba}^{2+}(\text{aq})$ (soluble in excess dilute strong acid)

## 3 Tests for gases

<i>gas</i>	<i>test and test result</i>
ammonia, $\text{NH}_3$	turns damp red litmus paper blue
carbon dioxide, $\text{CO}_2$	gives a white ppt. with limewater (ppt. dissolves with excess $\text{CO}_2$ )
chlorine, $\text{Cl}_2$	bleaches damp litmus paper
hydrogen, $\text{H}_2$	'pops' with a lighted splint
oxygen, $\text{O}_2$	relights a glowing splint
sulphur dioxide, $\text{SO}_2$	turns potassium dichromate(VI) (aq) from orange to green

**BLANK PAGE**

---

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

University of Cambridge International Examinations is part of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.