

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ FORM \_\_\_\_\_

# ST. MARY'S SECONDARY SCHOOL

## 2019-2020 MOCK EXAMINATIONS

# CHEMISTRY

Subject Number: M036/II

Time allowed: 2 hour sessions

2:00 pm onwards

Date: 22<sup>nd</sup> September, 2020.

### PAPER II

(40 marks)

### PRACTICAL

#### Instructions:

1. This paper contains 6 printed pages.  
Please check.
2. Before beginning, write your **Full Name** at the top of each page of the question paper.
3. Write your answers on the question paper.
4. This paper contains **two** sections, **A** and **B**.
5. Section **A** consists of two descriptive questions on practical work to be answered in 1 hour. Marks will be given for accurate and orderly presentation of facts supported by relevant diagrams.
6. In section **B** there are **two** practical questions to be answered in **1 hour**.
7. Marks for section **B** will be given for observation, accuracy and interpretation of results.
8. You should spend **30 minutes** on each question. The 30 minute period allowed for each question includes **3 minutes** to tidy up the apparatus and have it checked by the supervisor.
9. In the table provided on this page, **tick** against the question number you have answered.

Question number	Tick if answered	Do not write in these columns	
1			
2			
3			
4			

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### Section A (20 marks)

Answer **all** questions from this section

### Question 1

Describe the method you can follow in an experiment can be carried out to determine the percentage of water in a hydrated ionic compound such as sodium carbonate decahydrate ( $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ).

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

## FORM

A form 4 student at St. Mary's Secondary School found a piece of impure copper metal. With the aid of a well labelled diagram, describe an experiment she can conduct to obtain pure copper metal. Your description should also include the half equations at the anode and cathode.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

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**Question 3 (10 marks)**

1. You are provided with 3 test tubes, measuring cylinder, distilled water, a test tube rack, copper sulphate solution, aluminium sulphate solution, iron sulphate solution, copper foil, aluminium foil and iron nails.
  - a. Pour 50 cm<sup>3</sup> of copper sulphate solution in each of the 3 test tubes.
  - b. Place a piece of copper foil, aluminium foil and an iron nail in each test tube.
  - c. Observe and record the results by indicating “reaction” in the appropriate spaces in the table below
  - d. Rinse the test tubes using distilled water.
  - e. Repeat steps (a) to (d) using aluminium sulphate and iron sulphate solutions.

**Table of results**

metal	Copper sulphate solution	Aluminum sulphate solution	Iron sulphate solution
Copper			
Aluminium			
Iron			

- f. Arrange the metals in order of their reactivity, with the most reactive metal at the top.

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- g. Which of the metals is the strongest reducing agent?

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**Question 4 (10 marks)**

You are provided with five 100cm<sup>3</sup> conical flasks or 100cm<sup>3</sup> glass beakers, filter paper or white tile, stop watch or stop clock, 0.5M sodium thiosulphate (Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) solution, 2M hydrochloric acid (HCl) solution, penton marker or black ink, distilled water, and measuring cylinder.

- Place the five conical flasks/beakers on a bench
- Put 10cm<sup>3</sup> of HCl solution into each of the 100cm<sup>3</sup> conical flasks/ beakers labelled A, B, C D and E.
- Add 5cm<sup>3</sup> of Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and distilled water to 10cm<sup>3</sup> of HCl solution placed in flask A. Immediately start the stop watch or stop clock and swirl (shake gently) the contents of the flask. Note and record the time it takes for the cross (X) to be obscured (when you cannot see it anymore).
- Repeat the steps (c) to (e) using the solutions of Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and distilled water in conical flasks/ beakers B, C, D and E respectively as indicated in the table below.

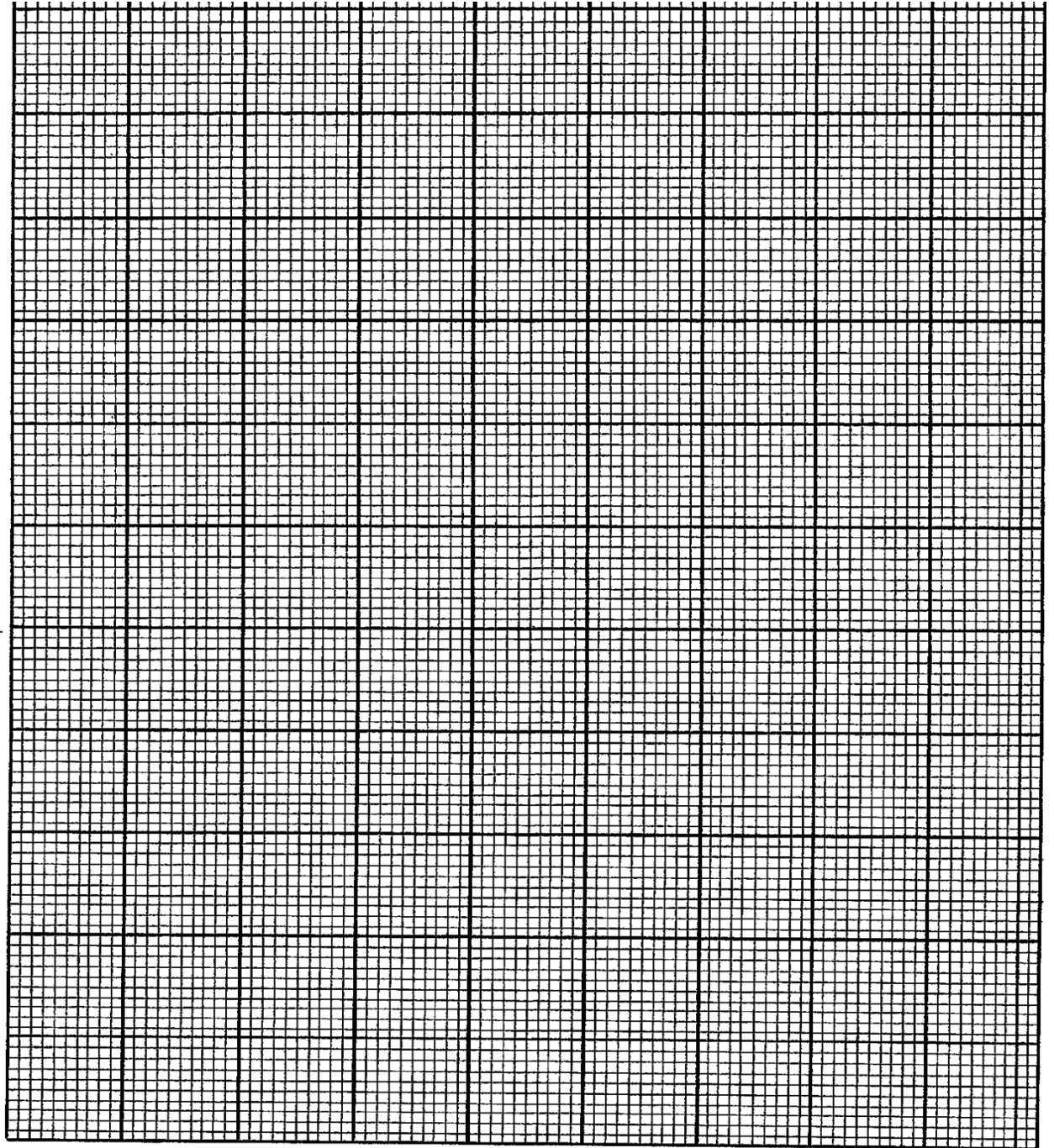
Conical flask/beaker	Volume of Na <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> added to distilled water (cm <sup>3</sup> )	Volume of distilled water used (cm <sup>3</sup> )	Volume of HCl used (cm <sup>3</sup> )	Time taken for the cross to disappear (s)	1/time (s <sup>-1</sup> )
A	5	20	10		
B	10	15	10		
C	15	10	10		
D	20	5	10		
E	25	0	10		

- Calculate the reaction rate in each beaker. This can be done using the following equation:  

$$\text{Reaction rate} = \frac{1}{\text{Time}}$$
Fill in the last column.
- Write a balanced chemical equation for the reaction between sodium thiosulphate (Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) solution and hydrochloric acid (HCl) solution.
- Plot a graph of reaction rate (on the y-axis) against volume of Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> solution (On the x-axis).
- Describe the relationship between concentration and reaction rate.

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**END OF QUESTION PAPER**