

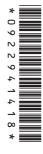
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS General Certificate of Education Advanced Subsidiary Level and Advanced Level

#### CHEMISTRY

9701/34 October/November 2012

Advanced Practical Skills 2

CONFIDENTIAL INSTRUCTIONS



Great care should be taken to ensure that any confidential information given does not reach the candidates either directly or indirectly.

# The Supervisor's attention is drawn to the form on page 7 which must be completed and returned with the scripts.

If you have any problems or queries regarding these Instructions, please contact CIEby e-mail:international@cie.org.uk,by phone:+44 1223 553554,by fax+44 1223 553558,stating the Centre number, the nature of the query and the syllabus number quoted above.

This document consists of 8 printed pages.



UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE International Examinations

# Safety

Supervisors are advised to remind candidates that **all** substances in the examination should be treated with caution.

Only those tests described in the question paper should be attempted. Please also see under 'Apparatus' on the use of pipette fillers, safety goggles and plastic gloves.

In accordance with COSHH (Control of Substances Hazardous to Health) Regulations, operative in the UK, a hazard appraisal of the examination has been carried out.

Attention is drawn in particular, to certain materials used in the examination. The following codes are used where relevant.

**C** corrosive substance

- **F** highly flammable substance
- H harmful or irritating substance
- O oxidising substance

T toxic substance

N dangerous for the environment

The attention of Supervisors is drawn to any local regulations relating to safety and first-aid.

'Hazard Data Sheets', relating to materials used in this examination, should be available from your chemical supplier.

# Before the Examination

## 1 Access to the question paper is NOT permitted in advance of the examination.

## 2 Preparation of materials

Where quantities are specified for each candidate, they are sufficient for the experiments described in the question paper to be completed.

In preparing materials, the bulk quantity for each substance should be increased by 25% as spare material should be available to cover accidental loss. More material may be supplied if requested by candidates, without penalty.

All solutions should be bulked and mixed thoroughly before use to ensure uniformity.

Every effort should be made to keep the concentrations accurate to within one part in two hundred of those specified.

# Supervisors are asked to carry out any confirmatory tests given on page 4 to ensure the materials supplied are appropriate.

If the concentrations differ slightly from those specified, the Examiners will make the necessary allowance. They should be informed of the exact concentrations.

## 3 Labelling of materials

Materials must be labelled as specified in these instructions. Materials with an **FB** code number should be so labelled **without** the identities being included on the label. Where appropriate the identity of an **FB** coded chemical is given in the question paper itself.

## 4 Identity of materials

It should be noted that descriptions of solutions given in the question paper may not correspond exactly with the specifications in these Instructions. The candidates must assume the descriptions given in the question paper.

# 5 Size of group

In view of the difficulty of the preparation of large quantities of solution of uniform concentration, it is recommended that the maximum number of candidates per group be 30 and that separate supplies of solutions be prepared for each group.

# **Apparatus**

- 1 In addition to the fittings ordinarily contained in a chemical laboratory, the apparatus and materials specified below will be necessary.
- 2 Pipette fillers (or equivalent safety devices), safety goggles and disposable gloves should be used where necessary.
- **3** For each candidate
  - $1\times 250\,cm^3\,beaker$
  - $2\times 100\,cm^3\,beaker$
  - $1 \times 50 \, cm^3$  measuring cylinder, labelled A
  - $1 \times 50 \text{ cm}^3$  measuring cylinder, labelled **B**
  - 1 × stopwatch/clock or sight of clock with second hand
  - $1 \times 50 \, cm^3$  burette
  - $1 \times$  burette stand and clamp
  - $1 \times$  funnel for filling burette
  - $1 \times \text{white tile}$
  - $1 \times 250 \, cm^3$  conical flask
  - $1 \times \text{test-tube rack}$
  - $1 \times \text{test-tube holder}$
  - $8 \times \text{test-tubes} *$
  - $5\times$  boiling tubes \*
  - $3 \times teat/dropping pipettes$
  - $1\times Bunsen \ burner$
  - $1 \times heat proof mat$
  - $1 \times tripod$  and gauze
  - $1 \times \text{wash bottle containing distilled water}$

paper towels

\* Candidates are expected to rinse and re-use test-tubes and boiling tubes where possible. Additional tubes should be available.

# **Chemicals Required**

- 1 It is *especially important* that great care is taken that the confidential information given below does **not** reach the candidates either directly or indirectly.
- 2 Particular requirements

| hazard  | label            | per<br>candidate    | identity  | notes<br>(hazards given in this column are for the raw materials)   |  |
|---|------------------|---------------------|---|---|--|
| [H]   | FB 1             | 200 cm <sup>3</sup> | 0.23 mol dm-3 hydrogen peroxide   | Dilute 28 cm <sup>3</sup> of <b>freshly purchased</b> "100 volume"/30.0 % w/w (or 143 cm <sup>3</sup> "20 volume"/6 % w/w) hydrogen peroxide <b>[C]</b> to 1 dm <sup>3</sup> . <b>It is essential</b> that this solution is prepared as close as possible to the start of the examination, kept bulked under cold conditions (e.g. in a refrigerator) and issued to candidates at the latest time possible. |  |
| Check and adjust, if necessary, the concentration of <b>FB 1</b> . Dilute $25 \text{ cm}^3$ of <b>FB 1</b> to $250 \text{ cm}^3$ and titrate $25 \text{ cm}^3$ portions, acidified with sulfuric acid against 0.02 mol dm <sup>-3</sup> potassium manganate(VII). Adjust the concentration of <b>FB 1</b> to give a titre in the range $11.0-12.0 \text{ cm}^3$ . |                  |                     |   |   |  |
|   | FB 2             | 150 cm <sup>3</sup> | 0.10 mol dm <sup>-3</sup> potassium iodide  | Dissolve 16.6g of KI in each dm <sup>3</sup> of solution.   |  |
|   | FB 3             | 80 cm <sup>3</sup>  | 0.05 mol dm <sup>-3</sup> sodium thiosulfate  | Dissolve 12.4 g of $Na_2S_2O_3.5H_2O$ in each dm <sup>3</sup> of solution.<br>Use distilled water that has been boiled and cooled in a sealed or<br>covered container to make this solution. This eliminates dissolved<br>carbon dioxide which can precipitate sulfur from the solution.  |  |
| [H]   | FB 4             | 150 cm <sup>3</sup> | 1.0 mol dm <sup>-3</sup> sulfuric acid  | See preparation instructions on page 67 of the 2012 syllabus  |  |
|   | distilled water  | 250 cm <sup>3</sup> | distilled water   |   |  |
|   | starch indicator | 20 cm <sup>3</sup>  | 2% starch indicator solution  | See preparation instructions on page 68 of the 2012 syllabus  |  |
| [H]   | FB 5             | 20 cm <sup>3</sup>  | 0.1 mol dm <sup>-3</sup> iron(II) sulfate   | Dissolve 27.8 g of <b>freshly purchased</b> $FeSO_4.7H_2O$ <b>[H]</b> in 500 cm <sup>3</sup> of 1.0 mol dm <sup>-3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> <b>[H]</b> and make up to 1 dm <sup>3</sup> with distilled water.   |  |
|   | FB 6             | 20 cm <sup>3</sup>  | 0.2 mol dm <sup>-3</sup> ammonium chloride<br><b>and</b><br>0.1 mol dm <sup>-3</sup> sodium sulfite | Dissolve 10.7 g of $NH_4Cl$ [H]<br>and<br>12.6 g of $Na_2SO_3$ [H] in each dm <sup>3</sup> of solution.   |  |
|   | FB 7             | 20 cm <sup>3</sup>  | 0.1 mol dm <sup>-3</sup> magnesium sulfate  | Dissolve 24.6 g of MgSO <sub>4</sub> .7H <sub>2</sub> O in each dm <sup>3</sup> of solution.  |  |
|   | FB 8             | 1 g                 | solid sodium ethanoate  | $CH_3COONa.3H_2O$ . This is also sometimes called sodium acetate.<br>The anhydrous salt $CH_3COONa$ would be a suitable alternative.  |  |
| [H]   | FB 9             | 10 cm <sup>3</sup>  | "10 volume" hydrogen peroxide.  | Dilute "100 volume" or "20 volume" freshly purchased hydrogen peroxide solution <b>[C]</b> . Provide in a stoppered container.  |  |

4

3 The reagents below should also be provided. Unless otherwise stated, each candidate should require no more than 10 cm<sup>3</sup> of any of these reagents. If necessary, they may be made available from a communal supply: however, the attention of the Invigilators should be drawn to the fact that such an arrangement may lead to contamination of reagents and enhance the opportunity for malpractice between candidates.

| hazard  | label   | per<br>candidate   | notes<br>(hazards given in this column are for raw materials)   |  |
|---------|---|--------------------|---|--|
| [C]     | <b>concentrated sulfuric acid</b><br><b>Care:</b> concentrated H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> is<br>very corrosive. | 1 cm <sup>3</sup>  | Concentrated (98%) sulfuric acid supplied, preferably, in dropping bottles.<br><b>Care:</b> concentrated $H_2SO_4$ is very corrosive. |  |
| [F]     | ethanol   | 5 cm <sup>3</sup>  | IMS (Industrial Methylated Spirit / Ethanol Methylated Industrial) is a suitable and cheaper alternative to pure ethanol.             |  |
| (H)     | dilute hydrochloric acid  |                    |   |  |
| [C]     | dilute nitric acid  |                    |   |  |
| [H]     | dilute sulfuric acid  |                    |   |  |
| [H]     | aqueous ammonia   | 25 cm <sup>3</sup> |   |  |
| [C]     | aqueous sodium hydroxide  | 40 cm <sup>3</sup> | See identity details and preparation instructions on pages 67–68 of the 2012 syllabus   |  |
| [H]     | limewater   |                    |   |  |
| [H]     | 0.1 mol dm <sup>-3</sup> barium chloride  |                    |   |  |
| [H]     | [or 0.1 mol dm <sup>-3</sup> barium nitrate]  |                    |   |  |
| [H] [N] | 0.05 mol dm⁻³ silver nitrate  |                    |   |  |

(J)

4 The following materials and apparatus should be available.

red and blue litmus papers, plain filter paper strips for use with dichromate(VI), aluminium foil for testing nitrate/nitrite, wooden splints and the apparatus normally used in the Centre for use with limewater in testing for carbon dioxide.

## Responsibilities of the Supervisor during the Examination

1 The Supervisor, or other competent chemist, **must**, **out of sight of the candidates**, **carry out the experiments in Question 1** and complete tables of readings on a spare copy of the question paper which should be labelled 'Supervisor's Results'.

# This should be done for:

each session held and each laboratory used in that session, and each set of solutions supplied.

N.B. The question paper cover requests the candidate to fill in details of the examination session and the laboratory used for the examination.

It is essential that each packet of scripts contains a copy of the applicable Supervisor's Results as the candidates' work cannot be assessed accurately without such information.

2 The Supervisor must complete the Report Form on page 7 to show which candidates attended each session. If all candidates took the examination in one session, please indicate this on the Report Form. A copy of the Report Form must accompany each copy of the Supervisor's Results in order for the candidates' work to be assessed accurately.

The Supervisor must give details on page 8 of any particular difficulties experienced by a candidate, especially if the Examiner would be unable to discover this from the written answers.

## After the Examination

## Each envelope returned to Cambridge must contain the following items.

- 1 The scripts of those candidates specified on the bar code label provided.
- 2 A copy of the Supervisor's Report relevant to the candidates in 1.
- **3** A copy of the Report Form, including details of any difficulties experienced by candidates (see pages 7 and 8).
- **4** The Attendance Register.

## 5 A Seating Plan for each session/laboratory.

Failure to provide appropriate documentation in each envelope may cause candidates to be penalised.

## COLOUR-BLINDNESS

With regard to colour-blindness – a minor handicap, relatively common in males – it is permissible to advise candidates who request assistance on colours of, for example precipitates and solutions (especially titration end-points). Please include with the scripts a note of the candidate numbers of such candidates.

Experience suggests that candidates who are red/green colour-blind – the most common form – do not generally have significant difficulty. Reporting such cases with the scripts removes the need for a 'Special Consideration' application for this handicap.

# **REPORT FORM**

7

# This form must be completed and sent to the Examiner in the envelope with the scripts.

Centre Number ...... Name of Centre .....

## 1 Supervisor's Results

Please submit details of the readings obtained in **Question 1** on a spare copy of the question paper clearly marked 'Supervisor's Results' **and showing the Centre number and appropriate session/laboratory number.** 

2 The candidate numbers of candidates attending each session were:

First Session

Second Session

- **3** The Supervisor is required to give details overleaf of any difficulties experienced by particular candidates, giving names and candidate numbers. These should include reference to:
  - (a) any general difficulties encountered in making preparation;
  - (b) difficulties due to faulty apparatus or materials;
  - (c) accidents to apparatus or materials;
  - (d) assistance with respect to colour-blindness.

Other cases of hardship, e.g. illness, temporary disability, should be reported direct to CIE on the normal 'Application for Special Consideration' form.

4 A plan of work benches, giving details by candidate numbers of the places occupied by the candidates for each experiment for each session, must be enclosed with the scripts.

Report on any difficulties experienced by candidates.

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