Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

CANDIDATE NAME	
CENTRE NUMBER	
CANDIDATE NUMBER	

0004049299

CHEMISTRY **9701/33**

Paper 3 Advanced Practical Skills 1 **May/June 2016**

2 hours

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

Additional Materials: As listed in the Confidential Instructions

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.
Give details of the practical session and laboratory where appropriate, in the boxes provided.
Write in dark blue or black pen.
You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.
DO **NOT** WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer **all** questions.
Electronic calculators may be used.
You may lose marks if you do not show your working or if you do not use appropriate units.
Use of a Data Booklet is unnecessary.

Qualitative Analysis Notes are printed on pages 10 and 11.
A copy of the Periodic Table is printed on page 12.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.
The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

Session
Laboratory

For Examiner's Use	
1	
2	
3	
Total	

This document consists of **12** printed pages.

IB16 06_9701_33/6RP

CAMBRIDGE International Examinations

[Turn over

1 You will determine the concentration of a solution of hydrochloric acid by diluting it and then titrating the diluted solution against an alkali.

$$HCl(aq) + NaOH(aq) \rightarrow NaCl(aq) + H_2O(l)$$

FA 1 was made by dissolving 1.06 g of sodium hydroxide, NaOH, in distilled water to make 250 cm^3 of solution.
FA 2 is hydrochloric acid, HC*l*.
bromophenol blue indicator

(a) Method

- Pipette 25.0 cm^3 of **FA 2** into the 250 cm^3 volumetric flask. **Keep remaining FA 2 for use in Question 2.**
- Add distilled water to make 250 cm^3 of solution and shake the flask thoroughly. Label this solution **FA 3**.
- Fill the burette with **FA 3**.
- Use the second pipette to transfer 25.0 cm^3 of **FA 1** into a conical flask.
- Add about 10 drops of bromophenol blue.
- Perform a rough titration and record your burette readings in the space below. The end point is reached when the solution becomes a permanent yellow colour.

The rough titre is .... cm^3.

- Carry out as many accurate titrations as you think necessary to obtain consistent results.
- Make certain any recorded results show the precision of your practical work.
- Record, in a suitable form below, all of your burette readings and the volume of **FA 3** added in each accurate titration.

I	
II	
III	
IV	
V	
VI	
VII	

[7]

(b) From your accurate titration results, obtain a suitable value for the volume of **FA 3** to be used in your calculations. Show clearly how you obtained this value.

25.0 cm^3 of **FA 1** required .... cm^3 of **FA 3**. [1]

(c) Calculations

Show your working and appropriate significant figures in the final answer to **each** step of your calculations.

(i) Calculate the concentration, in mol dm^{-3}, of sodium hydroxide in **FA 1**.
Use the data in the Periodic Table on page 12.

concentration of NaOH in **FA 1** = ... mol dm^{-3}

(ii) Calculate the number of moles of sodium hydroxide present in 25.0 cm^3 of **FA 1**.

moles of NaOH = ... mol

(iii) Deduce the number of moles of hydrochloric acid present in the volume of **FA 3** you have calculated in **(b)**.

moles of HC*l* = ... mol

(iv) Calculate the concentration, in mol dm^{-3}, of hydrochloric acid in **FA 2**.

concentration of HC*l* in **FA 2** = ... mol dm^{-3}
[5]

[Total: 13]

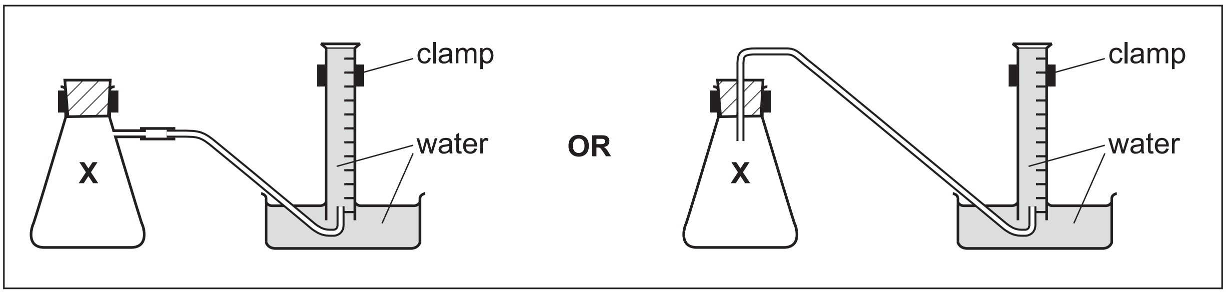
2 Metal carbonates react with dilute acids to produce carbon dioxide. You will identify the metal, **M**, in a metal carbonate, $\mathbf{M}_2CO_3$, by measuring the volume of carbon dioxide produced during the reaction of $\mathbf{M}_2CO_3$ with excess hydrochloric acid.

$$\mathbf{M}_2CO_3(s) + 2HCl(aq) \rightarrow 2\mathbf{M}Cl(aq) + CO_2(g) + H_2O(l)$$

FA 2 is hydrochloric acid, HCl, as used in **Question 1**.
FA 4 is $\mathbf{M}_2CO_3$.

(a) Method

Read **all** instructions before starting your practical work.
The diagrams below may help you in setting up your apparatus.



- Fill the tub with water to a depth of about 5 cm.
- Fill the 250 cm^3 measuring cylinder **completely** with water. Hold a piece of paper towel firmly over the top, invert the measuring cylinder and place it in the water in the tub.
- Remove the paper towel and clamp the inverted measuring cylinder so the open end is in the water just above the base of the tub.
- Use the 50 cm^3 measuring cylinder to place 50 cm^3 of **FA 2** into the reaction flask, labelled **X**.
- Check that the bung fits tightly in the neck of flask **X**, clamp flask **X**, and place the end of the delivery tube into the inverted 250 cm^3 measuring cylinder.
- Weigh the container with **FA 4** and record the mass in the space below.
- Remove the bung from the neck of the flask. Tip all the **FA 4** into the acid in the flask and replace the bung **immediately**. Remove the flask from the clamp and swirl it to mix the contents.
- Swirl the flask occasionally until no more gas is evolved. Replace the flask in the clamp.
- Reweigh the container and record the mass, and the mass of **FA 4** used, in the space below.
- When no more gas is collected, measure and record the final volume of gas in the measuring cylinder in the space below.

[2]

(b) Calculations

Show your working and appropriate significant figures in the final answer to **each** step of your calculations.

(i) Use the volume of gas you collected to calculate the number of moles of gas produced. [Assume that 1 mole of gas occupies 24.0 dm^3 under these conditions.]

moles of gas = ... mol

(ii) Use your answer to **(i)** to deduce the number of moles of $\mathbf{M}_2CO_3$ used in the reaction.

moles of $\mathbf{M}_2CO_3$ = ... mol

(iii) Use your answer to **(ii)** and the mass of **FA 4** used to calculate the relative formula mass, M_r, of $\mathbf{M}_2CO_3$.

M_r of $\mathbf{M}_2CO_3$ = ...

(iv) Use your answer to **(iii)** and the Periodic Table on page 12 to identify metal **M**. Explain your answer.

M is ....

....

....

[4]

(c) (i) A 250 cm^3 measuring cylinder can be read to $\pm 1\ cm^3$.

Calculate the maximum percentage error in your reading of the volume of gas.

maximum percentage error = ... %

(ii) It is likely that the volume of carbon dioxide that you collected was less than the theoretical volume.

Give **two** reasons why this volume is likely to be less than the theoretical volume.

In each case, suggest and explain a modification to the practical procedure that could help to reduce the difference in volume.

reason ....

....

modification ....

....

....

reason ....

....

modification ....

....

....
[5]

[Total: 11]

3 Qualitative Analysis

At each stage of any test you are to record details of the following.

- colour changes seen
- the formation of any precipitate
- the solubility of such precipitates in an excess of the reagent added

Where gases are released they should be identified by a test, **described in the appropriate place in your observations**.

You should indicate clearly at what stage in a test a change occurs.
Marks are **not** given for chemical equations.
No additional tests for ions present should be attempted.

If any solution is warmed, a boiling tube MUST be used.

Rinse and reuse test-tubes and boiling tubes where possible.

Where reagents are selected for use in a test, the name or correct formula of the element or compound must be given.

(a) **FA 5**, **FA 6**, **FA 7** and **FA 8** are aqueous solutions of organic compounds. All of **FA 5**, **FA 6**, **FA 7** and **FA 8** contain carbon, hydrogen and oxygen only.

Half fill the 250 cm^3 beaker with water and heat it to about 80 °C. Turn off the Bunsen burner. This will be used as a water bath.

To a 2 cm depth of aqueous silver nitrate in a boiling tube add 2 drops of aqueous sodium hydroxide and then add ammonia dropwise until the brown solid just disappears. This solution is Tollens' reagent and is needed in a test in **(i)**.

[Turn over

(i) Carry out the following tests on **FA 5**, **FA 6**, **FA 7** and **FA 8** and record your observations in the table.

test	*observations*			
	FA 5	**FA 6**	**FA 7**	**FA 8**
To a 1 cm depth in a test-tube, add a small spatula measure of sodium carbonate.				
To a few drops in a test-tube, add a 1 cm depth of Tollens' reagent. Place the tube in the water bath and leave to stand. **When you have completed this test rinse all tubes used.**				
To a 1 cm depth in a test-tube, add a few drops of acidified potassium manganate(VII). Place the tube in the water bath and leave to stand.				

(ii) Using your observations from the table, what functional group is present in both **FA 5** and **FA 6**?

....

(iii) Using your observations from the table, what functional group is present in both **FA 5** and **FA 8**?

....

(iv) What **type** of reaction is occurring in the potassium manganate(VII) test?

....

(v) Using your observations from the table, what functional group is present in **FA 7**?

....

(vi) Suggest a test that would confirm the presence of the functional group in a pure sample of **FA 7**. Include the result you would expect the test to give.

Do not carry out this test.

....

....

.... [9]

(b) **FA 9** and **FA 10** are solids that each contain one anion from those listed in the Qualitative Analysis Notes on page 11.

(i) Carry out the following tests on **FA 9** and **FA 10** and record your observations in the table.

test	*observations*	
	FA 9	**FA 10**
To a spatula measure of solid in a boiling tube, add a 1 cm depth of aqueous sodium hydroxide. Warm, then,		
add a small piece of aluminium foil.		
Place a spatula measure of solid in a hard-glass test-tube. Heat gently at first and then more strongly.		

(ii) Using your observations from the table, which **two** anions could be present in **FA 9** and **FA 10**?

anion .... or ....

(iii) Suggest a test that would allow you to decide which of the anions is present. State what observations you would expect.

....

....

(iv) Carry out this test on **FA 9** and **FA 10** to decide which anion is present in each.

observation for **FA 9** .... anion in **FA 9** is ....

observation for **FA 10** .... anion in **FA 10** is ....
[7]

[Total: 16]

Qualitative Analysis Notes

Key: [ppt. = precipitate]

1 Reactions of aqueous cations

ion	*reaction with*	
	NaOH(aq)	NH_3(aq)
aluminium, Al^{3+}(aq)	white ppt. soluble in excess	white ppt. insoluble in excess
ammonium, NH_4^+(aq)	no ppt. ammonia produced on heating	–
barium, Ba^{2+}(aq)	faint white ppt. is nearly always observed unless reagents are pure	no ppt.
calcium, Ca^{2+}(aq)	white ppt. with high [Ca^{2+}(aq)]	no ppt.
chromium(III), Cr^{3+}(aq)	grey-green ppt. soluble in excess giving dark green solution	grey-green ppt. insoluble in excess
copper(II), Cu^{2+}(aq)	pale blue ppt. insoluble in excess	blue ppt. soluble in excess giving dark blue solution
iron(II), Fe^{2+}(aq)	green ppt. turning brown on contact with air insoluble in excess	green ppt. turning brown on contact with air insoluble in excess
iron(III), Fe^{3+}(aq)	red-brown ppt. insoluble in excess	red-brown ppt. insoluble in excess
magnesium, Mg^{2+}(aq)	white ppt. insoluble in excess	white ppt. insoluble in excess
manganese(II), Mn^{2+}(aq)	off-white ppt. rapidly turning brown on contact with air insoluble in excess	off-white ppt. rapidly turning brown on contact with air insoluble in excess
zinc, Zn^{2+}(aq)	white ppt. soluble in excess	white ppt. soluble in excess

2 Reactions of anions

ion	*reaction*
carbonate, CO_3^{2-}	CO_2 liberated by dilute acids
chloride, $Cl^-(aq)$	gives white ppt. with $Ag^+(aq)$ (soluble in $NH_3(aq)$)
bromide, $Br^-(aq)$	gives cream ppt. with $Ag^+(aq)$ (partially soluble in $NH_3(aq)$)
iodide, $I^-(aq)$	gives yellow ppt. with $Ag^+(aq)$ (insoluble in $NH_3(aq)$)
nitrate, $NO_3^-(aq)$	NH_3 liberated on heating with $OH^-(aq)$ and Al foil
nitrite, $NO_2^-(aq)$	NH_3 liberated on heating with $OH^-(aq)$ and Al foil; NO liberated by dilute acids (colourless NO $\rightarrow$ (pale) brown NO_2 in air)
sulfate, $SO_4^{2-}(aq)$	gives white ppt. with $Ba^{2+}(aq)$ (insoluble in excess dilute strong acids)
sulfite, $SO_3^{2-}(aq)$	gives white ppt. with $Ba^{2+}(aq)$ (soluble in excess dilute strong acids)

3 Tests for gases

gas	*test and test result*
ammonia, NH_3	turns damp red litmus paper blue
carbon dioxide, CO_2	gives a white ppt. with limewater (ppt. dissolves with excess CO_2)
chlorine, Cl_2	bleaches damp litmus paper
hydrogen, H_2	"pops" with a lighted splint
oxygen, O_2	relights a glowing splint

The Periodic Table of Elements

Key

atomic number
atomic symbol
name
relative atomic mass

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
							1 H hydrogen 1.0										2 He helium 4.0
3 Li lithium 6.9	4 Be beryllium 9.0											5 B boron 10.8	6 C carbon 12.0	7 N nitrogen 14.0	8 O oxygen 16.0	9 F fluorine 19.0	10 Ne neon 20.2
11 Na sodium 23.0	12 Mg magnesium 24.3											13 Al aluminium 27.0	14 Si silicon 28.1	15 P phosphorus 31.0	16 S sulfur 32.1	17 Cl chlorine 35.5	18 Ar argon 39.9
19 K potassium 39.1	20 Ca calcium 40.1	21 Sc scandium 45.0	22 Ti titanium 47.9	23 V vanadium 50.9	24 Cr chromium 52.0	25 Mn manganese 54.9	26 Fe iron 55.8	27 Co cobalt 58.9	28 Ni nickel 58.7	29 Cu copper 63.5	30 Zn zinc 65.4	31 Ga gallium 69.7	32 Ge germanium 72.6	33 As arsenic 74.9	34 Se selenium 79.0	35 Br bromine 79.9	36 Kr krypton 83.8
37 Rb rubidium 85.5	38 Sr strontium 87.6	39 Y yttrium 88.9	40 Zr zirconium 91.2	41 Nb niobium 92.9	42 Mo molybdenum 95.9	43 Tc technetium –	44 Ru ruthenium 101.1	45 Rh rhodium 102.9	46 Pd palladium 106.4	47 Ag silver 107.9	48 Cd cadmium 112.4	49 In indium 114.8	50 Sn tin 118.7	51 Sb antimony 121.8	52 Te tellurium 127.6	53 I iodine 126.9	54 Xe xenon 131.3
55 Cs caesium 132.9	56 Ba barium 137.3	57–71 lanthanoids	72 Hf hafnium 178.5	73 Ta tantalum 180.9	74 W tungsten 183.8	75 Re rhenium 186.2	76 Os osmium 190.2	77 Ir iridium 192.2	78 Pt platinum 195.1	79 Au gold 197.0	80 Hg mercury 200.6	81 Tl thallium 204.4	82 Pb lead 207.2	83 Bi bismuth 209.0	84 Po polonium –	85 At astatine –	86 Rn radon –
87 Fr francium –	88 Ra radium –	89–103 actinoids	104 Rf rutherfordium –	105 Db dubnium –	106 Sg seaborgium –	107 Bh bohrium –	108 Hs hassium –	109 Mt meitnerium –	110 Ds darmstadtium –	111 Rg roentgenium –	112 Cn copernicium –		114 Fl flerovium –		116 Lv livermorium –		

lanthanoids	57 La lanthanum 138.9	58 Ce cerium 140.1	59 Pr praseodymium 140.9	60 Nd neodymium 144.4	61 Pm promethium –	62 Sm samarium 150.4	63 Eu europium 152.0	64 Gd gadolinium 157.3	65 Tb terbium 158.9	66 Dy dysprosium 162.5	67 Ho holmium 164.9	68 Er erbium 167.3	69 Tm thulium 168.9	70 Yb ytterbium 173.1	71 Lu lutetium 175.0
actinoids	89 Ac actinium –	90 Th thorium 232.0	91 Pa protactinium 231.0	92 U uranium 238.0	93 Np neptunium –	94 Pu plutonium –	95 Am americium –	96 Cm curium –	97 Bk berkelium –	98 Cf californium –	99 Es einsteinium –	100 Fm fermium –	101 Md mendelevium –	102 No nobelium –	103 Lr lawrencium –