



Cambridge International Examinations

Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

CANDIDATE NAME			
CENTRE NUMBER		CANDIDATE NUMBER	
CHEMISTRY			9701/35
Paper 3 Advan	ced Practical Skills 1	Oct	ober/November 2016
			2 hours
Candidates ans	wer on the Question Paper.		
Additional Mate	rials: 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		
Laborate	ory	

For Examiner's Use		
1		
2		
3		
Total		

This document consists of 12 printed pages.



1 In **Questions 1** and **2** you will determine the percentage purity of industrial grade calcium carbonate, CaCO₃, by two different methods.

In the first method you will collect and measure the volume of gas given off in the reaction between a known mass of industrial grade calcium carbonate, in the form of small marble chips, and a known amount of dilute hydrochloric acid. The acid will be in excess. The impurities in the calcium carbonate will not react with the acid.

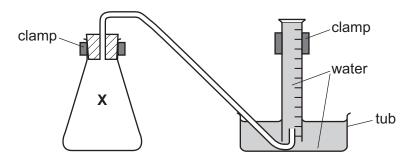
$$CaCO_3(s) + 2HCl(aq) \rightarrow CaCl_2(aq) + H_2O(I) + CO_2(g)$$

FA 1 is industrial grade calcium carbonate, CaCO₃, in the form of small marble chips. **FA 2** is 2.00 mol dm⁻³ hydrochloric acid, HC*l*.

(a) Method

Read through the whole method before starting any practical work.

The diagram below may help you in setting up your apparatus.



- Fill the tub with water to a depth of about 5 cm.
- Fill the 250 cm³ 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.
- Pipette 25.0 cm³ 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 cm³ measuring cylinder.
- Weigh the container with **FA 1** and record the mass in the space on page 3.
- Remove the bung from the neck of the flask. Tip FA 1 into the acid 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 any residue of FA 1 and record the mass in the space on page 3.
- Calculate and record in the space on page 3 the mass of FA 1 used.
- When no more gas is given off, measure and record the final volume of gas in the measuring cylinder in the space on page 3.

Keep the contents of flask X for use in Question 2.

2	1

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

(i) Calculate the number of moles of carbon dioxide gas collected in the measuring cylinder. (Assume that 1 mole of gas occupies 24.0 dm³ under these conditions.)

moles of CO_2 = mol

(ii) Use your answer to (i) and the Periodic Table on page 12 to calculate the mass of pure calcium carbonate in the sample of industrial grade calcium carbonate, **FA 1**.

mass of $CaCO_3$ =g

(iii) Use your answer to (ii) and the mass of marble chips used in (a) to calculate a value for the percentage purity of the sample of industrial grade calcium carbonate, FA 1.

percentage purity of **FA 1** = % [4]

(c) Not all the carbon dioxide given off in the reaction is collected in the measuring cylinder.

Suggest a change to the method which would lead to an increase in the volume of carbon dioxide collected.

.....[1]

[Total: 7]

2 You will determine the amount of hydrochloric acid remaining in flask **X** after the reaction with the marble chips in **Question 1**. You will do this by titration with sodium hydroxide of known concentration.

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

The impurities in the calcium carbonate will not react with the alkali.

FA 3 is 0.140 mol dm⁻³ sodium hydroxide, NaOH. bromophenol blue indicator

(a) Method

- Transfer all the contents of flask **X** into the 250 cm³ volumetric flask.
- Rinse flask X with distilled water and add the washings to the volumetric flask. Add distilled water up to the mark.
- Stopper the volumetric flask and mix the contents thoroughly. Label this solution FA 4.
- Rinse the pipette then use it to transfer 25.0 cm³ of **FA 4** into a conical flask.
- Add about 10 drops of bromophenol blue indicator.
- Fill the burette with FA 3.
- Perform a rough titration and record your burette readings in the space below.

The rough titre is	cm	1 ³ .

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

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 cm³ of **FA 4** required cm³ of **FA 3**. [1]

(C)	Ca	lc	ul	af	ic	n	s
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Show y	our working	and appropria	te significant	figures in	the final	answer to	each st	ep of y	our
calcula	tions								

(i) Calculate the number of moles of sodium hydroxide, NaOH, present in the volume of FA 3 you calculated in (b).
moles of NaOH = mo ii) Use your answer to (i) and the equation on page 4 to determine the number of moles of hydrochloric acid, HC <i>l</i> , present in the 25.0 cm ³ of FA 4 pipetted in (a).
moles of $HCl = \dots moles$ moles of $HCl = \dots moles$ ii) Use your answer to (ii) to calculate the number of moles of hydrochloric acid, HCl remaining in flask X after the reaction in 1(a) .
moles of HCl remaining =
moles of HCl pipetted into flask X =
moles of HC <i>l</i> which reacted in flask X = mo

(vi)	Use your answer to (v) , the equation in Question 1 and the Periodic Table on page 12 to calculate the mass of pure calcium carbonate, $CaCO_3$, in the sample of industrial grade calcium carbonate, FA 1 .
		mass of CaCO ₃ = g
(\	/ii)	Use your answer to (vi) and the mass of marble chips recorded in 1(a) to calculate the percentage purity of FA 1.
		percentage purity of FA 1 = % [5]
(d)		u have carried out two different methods to find the percentage purity of industrial grade cium carbonate.
		ource of error in Question 1 is that some carbon dioxide escapes before the bung can be erted.
		w would this affect the percentage purity of FA 1 calculated in the two questions? Explain ir answers.
	Qu	estion 1
	Qu	estion 2
		[3]
		[Total: 16]

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. 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 and FA 6 are solids each containing one cation and one anion.

Carry out the following tests and record your observations in the table below.

toot	observ	vations .
test	FA 5	FA 6
(i) Place a spatula measure of solid in a hard-glass test-tube and heat gently at first, then		
heat strongly until no further change takes place.		
Leave the tube to cool completely then add a 2 cm depth of dilute sulfuric acid to the solid residue. Shake the contents of the tube then leave it to stand.		

	test	observations							
	lest	FA 5	FA 6						
(ii)	Place a spatula measure of solid in a boiling tube and add a 2 cm depth of dilute sulfuric acid.								
	Keep the s	olutions formed in (ii) for tests	(iii) and (iv).						
(iii)	To a 1 cm depth of solution from (ii) in a test-tube, add aqueous sodium hydroxide.								
(iv)	To a 1 cm depth of solution from (ii) in a test-tube, add aqueous ammonia.								
(v)	Identify as many ions as	you can from your observations.	Write 'unknown' where you have						

(v)	Identify as many ions as you ca not been able to identify an ion	-	Write 'unknown' where	you have
	FA 5: cation	anion		
	FA 6: cation	anion		
(vi)	Write an equation, including s sulfuric acid.	state symbols, for the rea	action between FA 6 a	nd dilute
				[12]

		9
(b)		7 is a solution containing one anion from those listed on page 11. The anion is either a de or contains nitrogen.
	(i)	You are to select suitable reagents to determine the identity of this anion. Record these in a suitable form below.
	(ii)	Use these reagents to carry out tests to identify the anion in FA 7 .
		Record your observations and conclusions in the space below.

Qualitative Analysis Notes

Key: [ppt. = precipitate]

1 Reactions of aqueous cations

; a. r.	reaction with								
ion	NaOH(aq)	NH ₃ (aq)							
aluminium, A <i>l</i> 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)	no ppt. (if reagents are pure)	no ppt.							
calcium, Ca ²⁺ (aq)	white ppt. with high [Ca ²⁺ (aq)]	no ppt.							
chromium(III), Cr³+(aq)	grey-green ppt. soluble in excess	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), Fe²+(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), Fe³+(aq)	red-brown ppt. insoluble in excess	red-brown ppt. insoluble in excess							
magnesium, Mg²+(aq)	white ppt. insoluble in excess	white ppt. insoluble in excess							
manganese(II), Mn²+(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, Zn²+(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, C <i>l</i> ⁻ (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 NH₃(aq))
nitrate, NO ₃ -(aq)	NH ₃ liberated on heating with OH ⁻ (aq) and A <i>l</i> 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

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	18	2	Ĭ	heliu 4.0	10	ž	20.5	18	₹	argon 39.9	36	Ž	krypt 83.5	22	×	xenc 131	86	ά	rado					
	17				6	Щ	fluorine 19.0	17	Cl	chlorine 35.5	35	Ā	bromine 79.9	53	П	iodine 126.9	85	¥	astatine -					
	16				8	0	oxygen 16.0	16	S	sulfur 32.1	34	Se	selenium 79.0	52	<u>e</u>	tellurium 127.6	84	Ро	polonium –	116	_	livermorium	ı	
	15				7	z	nitrogen 14.0	15	۵	phosphorus 31.0	33	As	arsenic 74.9	51	Sb	antimony 121.8	83	<u>.</u>	bismuth 209.0					
	14				9	O	carbon 12.0	14	S	silicon 28.1	32	Ge	germanium 72.6	20	S	tin 118.7	82	Ъ	lead 207.2	114	Εl	flerovium	1	
	13				2	В	boron 10.8	13	Ρl	aluminium 27.0	31	Ga	gallium 69.7	49	In	indium 114.8	81	lT	thallium 204.4					
										12	30	Zu	zinc 65.4	48	පි	cadmium 112.4	80	БĤ	mercury 200.6	112	ပ်	copernicium	-	
										7	29	Cu	copper 63.5	47	Ag	silver 107.9	62	Αn	gold 197.0	111	Rg	roentgenium	-	
dn										10	28	Ē	nickel 58.7	46	Pd	palladium 106.4	78	చ	platinum 195.1	110	Ds	darmstadtium	-	
Group										6	27	ပိ	cobalt 58.9	45	뫈	rhodium 102.9	77	ļ	iridium 192.2	109	¥	meitnerium	-	
		-	I	hydrogen 1.0						80	26	Fe	iron 55.8	44	R	ruthenium 101.1	92	SO	osmium 190.2	108	Hs	hassium		
				J					7	25	Mn	manganese 54.9	43	ပ	technetium -	75	Re	rhenium 186.2	107	В	bohrium	-		
							00	SS			9	24	ပ်	chromium 52.0	42	Мо	molybdenum 95.9	74	>	tungsten 183.8	106	Sg	seaborgium	1
					Key	atomic number	atomic symbo	name relative atomic mass			2	23	>	vanadium 50.9	14	g	niobium 92.9	73	ā	tantalum 180.9	105	9	dubnium	-
					ъ	ator	relat			4	22	F	titanium 47.9	40	Zr	zirconium 91.2	72	Ξ	hafnium 178.5	104	꿒	rutherfordium		
								1		က	21	Sc	scandium 45.0	39	>	yttrium 88.9	57-71	lanthanoids		89-103	actinoids			
	2				4	Be	beryllium 9.0	12	Mg	magnesium 24.3	20	Ca	calcium 40.1	88	ഗ്	strontium 87.6	26	Ba	barium 137.3	88	Ra	radium		
	_				е	=	lithium 6.9	1	Na	sodium 23.0	19	×	potassium 39.1	37	Rb	rubidium 85.5	55	S	caesium 132.9	87	ъ	francium		

71 Lu	lutetium 175.0	103	ב	lawrencium	ı
oz Yb	ytterbium 173.1	102	Š	nobelium	ı
e9 Tm	thulium 168.9	101	Md	mendelevium	ı
88 Ē	erbium 167.3	100	Fm	fermium	ı
67 Ho	holmium 164.9	66	Es	einsteinium	1
66 Dy	dysprosium 162.5	86	ర్	californium	ı
e5 Tb	terbium 158.9	26	Ř	berkelium	ı
² Gd	gadolinium 157.3	96	Cm	curium	ı
63 Eu	europium 152.0	98	Am	americium	ı
62 Sm	samarium 150.4	94	Pn	plutonium	ı
Pm	promethium -	93	ď	neptunium	ı
 9 V	neodymium 144.4	92	\supset	uranium	238.0
₅₉	praseodymium 140.9	91	Ра	protactinium	231.0
Se Ce	cerium 140.1	06	T	thorium	232.0
57 La	lanthanum 138.9	89	Ac	actinium	ı

lanthanoids

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