



Rewarding Learning

ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY (AS)
General Certificate of Education
2012

Centre Number

71

Candidate Number

Chemistry

Assessment Unit AS 3

assessing

Module 3: Practical Examination 1

[AC131]

MONDAY 21 MAY, MORNING



TIME

2 hours 30 minutes, plus your additional time allowance.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided at the top of this page.

Answer **all five** questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The total mark for this paper is 90.

Section A

Question 1 is a practical exercise worth 25 marks.

Question 2 is a practical exercise worth 29 marks.

Section B

Question 3 is a planning exercise worth 20 marks.

Questions 4 and 5 are written questions worth a total of 16 marks, testing aspects of experimental chemistry.

Figures in brackets printed at the end of each question indicate the marks awarded to each question or part question.

A Periodic Table of Elements (including some data) is provided.

You may not have access to notes, textbooks and other material to assist you.

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(Questions start overleaf)

Section A

1 Titration exercise

The aim of this experiment is to determine the formula of the weak organic acid, RCOOH, by titrating a solution of the acid with sodium hydroxide solution. R is an alkyl group, e.g. C₃H₇.

You are provided with:

A solution of the acid, RCOOH, of concentration 7.4 g dm⁻³

A solution of sodium hydroxide of concentration 0.10 mol dm⁻³

Phenolphthalein indicator

- (a) Describe how you would prepare 250 cm³ of a 7.4 g dm⁻³ solution of the organic acid. Calculate the volume of the acid needed if its density is 0.80 g cm⁻³.
[6]

(b) Carry out the titration as follows:

- Rinse out a burette with 0.10 mol dm^{-3} sodium hydroxide solution.
- Fill the burette with 0.10 mol dm^{-3} sodium hydroxide solution.
- Rinse out the pipette with the organic acid solution.
- Using the pipette and pipette filler, place 25.0 cm^3 of the organic acid solution into the conical flask.
- Add three drops of phenolphthalein indicator to the conical flask and titrate with 0.10 mol dm^{-3} sodium hydroxide solution until the end point is reached.

Present your results in a suitable table on page 6 overleaf and calculate the average titre. [12]

(c) State the colour change at the end point of your titration. [1]

to

(d) Write the equation for the reaction of the organic acid, RCOOH, with the sodium hydroxide. [1]

(e) Calculate the molarity of the organic acid solution used in the titration. [2]

(f) (i) Calculate the relative molecular mass of the acid. [1]

(ii) Deduce the relative formula mass of the alkyl group, R. [1]

(iii) Write the formula of the acid, RCOOH. [1]

2 Observation/deduction

Safety goggles must be worn at all times and care should be taken during this practical examination.

(a) You are provided with a mixture of two salts labelled **A** containing different cations and different anions. One of the salts is soluble in water and the other is insoluble.

Carry out the tests in the table on pages 10 and 11 overleaf. Record your observations and deductions in the spaces in the table and identify the two salts.

Test	Observations	Deductions
<p>1 Describe the appearance of each salt in the mixture.</p>	[2]	[2]
<p>2 (a) Add two spatula measures of A to 30 cm³ of distilled water and stir. Filter.</p>	[2]	
<p>(b) Add five drops of dilute nitric acid to 2 cm³ of the filtrate.</p> <p>(i) Add 1 cm³ of silver nitrate solution to the acidified filtrate.</p> <p>(ii) Then add 10 cm³ of dilute ammonia.</p>	[1]	[1]
<p>(c) Dip a clean nichrome wire into concentrated hydrochloric acid and use it to place some of the filtrate into a blue Bunsen flame.</p>	[1]	[1]

<p>3 (a) Add three spatula measures of mixture A to a boiling tube. Slowly add 4 cm³ of dilute nitric acid.</p>	<p>[2]</p>	
<p>(b) Test any gas given off with limewater.</p>	<p>[1]</p>	<p>[2]</p>
<p>(c) To the acidified solution of A slowly add dilute ammonia solution dropwise. Continue to add dilute ammonia solution until no further change occurs.</p>	<p>[3]</p>	<p>[1]</p>

Name the soluble salt in **A**. [1]

Name the insoluble salt in **A**. [1]

(b) You are provided with a sample of an organic liquid, labelled **B**. Carry out the following tests. Record your observations and deductions in the spaces provided.

Test	Observations	Deductions
1 Add 5 cm ³ of B to 5 cm ³ of water in a test tube. Stopper the test tube and gently shake the contents. Allow the mixture to settle.	[1]	[1]
2 Add equal amounts of B and potassium dichromate solution to a test tube. Acidify with dilute sulfuric acid and warm the mixture in a water bath.	[2]	[1]
3 Place ten drops of B on a watch-glass placed on a heatproof mat and ignite using a burning splint.	[1]	[1]

What is the functional group present in liquid **B**? [1]

max [29]

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(Questions continue overleaf)

Section B

3 Planning

The nitrates of the Group II metals are prepared by neutralising dilute nitric acid, HNO_3 , with an excess of the corresponding solid hydroxide or carbonate, except for magnesium nitrate which is made from the oxide or the metal.

(a) (i) Write the equation for the reaction of calcium hydroxide with nitric acid. [2]

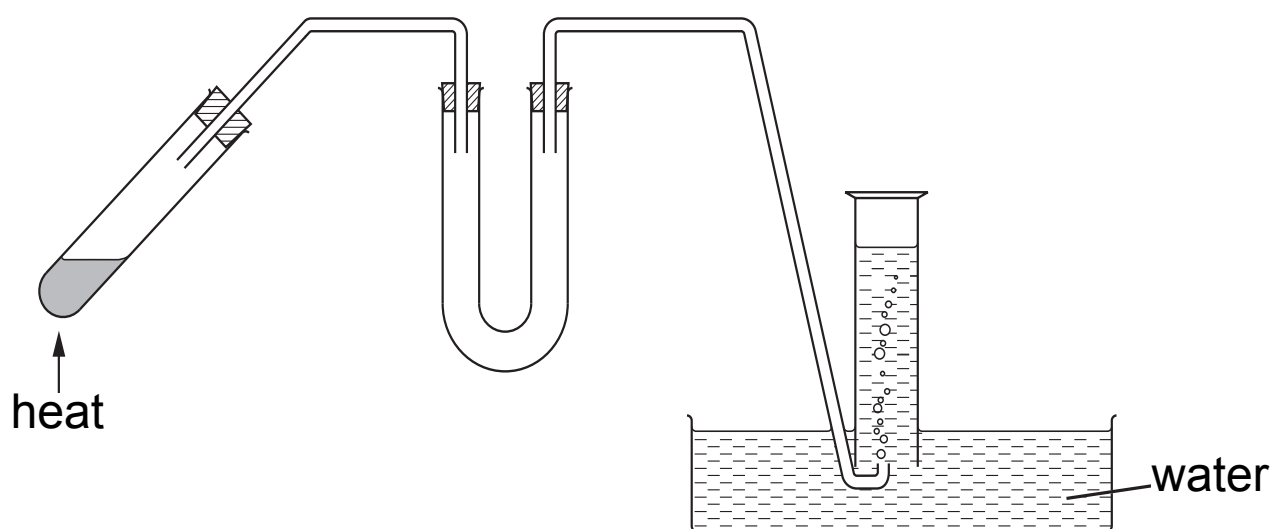
(ii) State how you would know that the reaction was complete. [1]

(iii) How would you remove the excess calcium hydroxide used? [1]

(b) Group II nitrates decompose when strongly heated according to the following equation:



The action of heat on calcium nitrate may be investigated using the following apparatus. The nitrogen(IV) oxide is collected in the U-tube. The oxygen is collected in the gas jar.



(i) Write the equation for the thermal decomposition of calcium nitrate. [1]

(ii) The boiling point of nitrogen(IV) oxide is 21 °C. How could you ensure that it is collected in the U-tube? [1]

(iii) How would you confirm the presence of oxygen in the gas jar? [2]

(iv) What is the colour of calcium oxide? [1]

(v) How would you know when the reaction has finished? [1]

(c) Apart from barium nitrate, the Group II nitrates are crystalline solids containing water of crystallisation. Magnesium nitrate crystallises with six molecules of water and both calcium and strontium nitrates with four molecules of water.

(i) What is meant by the term **water of crystallisation**?
[1]

(ii) What is the formula for calcium nitrate crystals? [1]

(iii) How could you remove all the water of crystallisation from calcium nitrate crystals? [2]

(d) The percentage yield of the reaction in (b) can be based on the volume of oxygen produced at 20°C and 1 atmosphere pressure. Calculate the percentage yield if 150 cm³ of oxygen are produced from 3.0 g of calcium nitrate crystals.

moles of oxygen produced [1]

moles of calcium nitrate crystals used [2]

theoretical moles of oxygen [1]

% yield [2]

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(Questions continue overleaf)

- 4 Halogenoalkanes may be prepared by the reaction of alcohols with solutions of hydrogen halides.

The following is a method used to prepare iodoethane.

Place 60 g of a concentrated solution of hydriodic acid (containing 57% by mass of hydrogen iodide) in a distillation flask fitted with a tap funnel and a side-arm condenser. Heat the hydriodic acid and add 10 g of ethanol slowly (about one drop per second). Collect the iodoethane in a flask surrounded by water.

When the reaction is complete wash the iodoethane with water and then separate it from the water. Add anhydrous calcium chloride to the impure iodoethane in a beaker. Filter off the solid and distil the impure iodoethane, collecting the liquid which boils at 72 °C. The yield in this preparation is 90% calculated from the amount of alcohol used, as there is a slight excess of hydriodic acid.

- (a) Write an equation for the reaction of ethanol with hydriodic acid. [1]

- (b) Calculate the number of moles of hydrogen iodide in 60 g of hydriodic acid solution. [2]

(c) Explain how you would wash the iodoethane with water and then separate it from water. [4]

(d) What was the purpose of using anhydrous calcium chloride? [1]

(e) If the yield is 90% what is the mass of iodoethane obtained? [2]

- 5 The densities and the boiling points of haloethanes are listed in the table below.

haloethane	density/g cm ⁻³	boiling point/°C
chloroethane	0.898	12
bromoethane	1.461	38
iodoethane	1.936	72

- (a) Suggest why there is an increase in density from bromoethane to iodoethane. [1]

- (b) Suggest why there is an increase in boiling point from chloroethane to iodoethane. [2]

(c) All three haloethanes are present in a container at room temperature. Suggest how you would separate and obtain each haloethane. [3]

THIS IS THE END OF THE QUESTION PAPER

Question Number	Marks	
	Teacher Mark	Examiner Check
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

Total Marks		
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