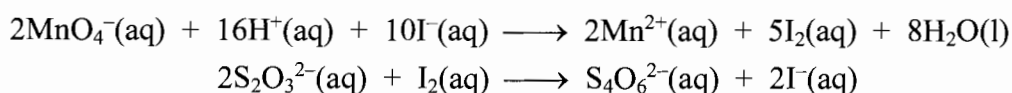


Answer ALL the questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

1. You are provided with:

- Solution F, aqueous sodium thiosulphate, $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$, of concentration $0.110 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$.
- Solution G, aqueous potassium manganate(VII), KMnO_4 .
- Dilute sulphuric acid, H_2SO_4 .
- Aqueous potassium iodide, KI.
- Aqueous starch.

You are required to add excess aqueous potassium iodide to an acidified portion of aqueous potassium manganate(VII) and then titrate the iodine produced with aqueous sodium thiosulphate using starch indicator to detect the end-point.



(a) **Procedure**

1. Rinse out the burette with a small amount of solution F, and then fill the burette with solution F.
2. Rinse out the pipette with a small amount of solution G. Transfer 25.0 cm^3 of solution G to a conical flask.
3. Use a measuring cylinder to add 15 cm^3 of dilute sulphuric acid to the conical flask.
4. Use a different measuring cylinder to add 15 cm^3 of aqueous potassium iodide to the conical flask. Swirl the flask and then stand it on a white tile under the burette.
5. Titrate the mixture in the conical flask with solution F until the brown iodine colour has faded to pale yellow. Now add about 15 drops of aqueous starch to the mixture in the conical flask. Continue to titrate until the blue-black colour disappears to leave a colourless solution.
6. Record your burette readings and titre in **Table 1**.
7. Repeat the procedure until you obtain **two** titres that differ by no more than 0.20 cm^3 . Record all your burette readings and titres in **Table 1**.

Table 1

Titration numbers	1	2	3	4	5
Burette reading (final) / cm^3					
Burette reading (initial) / cm^3					
Titre / cm^3					



List the numbers of the titrations that you will use to calculate the mean (or average) titre.

Calculate the mean titre.

Write the value of your mean titre in the space below:

..... cm³ of aqueous sodium thiosulphate, solution F, react with the iodine produced by 25.0 cm³ of solution G.

(10)

(b) Calculation

Calculate the concentration of potassium manganate(VII) in solution G, in mol dm⁻³. Give your answer to **three** significant figures.

(3)

(c) A student carrying out the titration forgets to add starch indicator. What colour change would the student observe at the end-point?

.....

(1)

(Total 14 marks)

Q1



2. You are provided with aqueous solutions of two compounds, **H** and **I**. Each compound contains one cation and one anion. The anion is the same in both **H** and **I**.

Carry out the following tests, recording your observations and inferences in the spaces provided.

- (a) To 1 cm³ of the solution of **H** in a test tube, add dilute sodium hydroxide drop by drop until no further change occurs.

In the inference column, suggest what information your observations give you about the metal cation in **H**.

Observations	Inference

(3)

- (b) To 2 cm³ of the solution of **H** in a test tube, add about 6 drops of Universal Indicator solution.

In the inferences column suggest, with a reason, the identity of the cation in **H**.

Observation	Inferences

(3)

- (c) To 2 cm³ of the solution of **H** in a test tube, add dilute aqueous ammonia drop by drop until no further change occurs. You may assume that when the test tube is about half full the ammonia is in excess.

In the inference column, identify the compound observed.

Observations	Inference

(3)



- (d) To 2 cm³ of the solution of **H** in a test tube, add 6 drops of dilute nitric acid followed by 6 drops of aqueous silver nitrate.

In the inference column, suggest the identity of the anion in **H**.

Observation	Inference

(2)

- (e) Suggest the formula of compound **H**.

(1)

- (f) To 2 cm³ of the solution of **I** in a boiling tube, add dilute aqueous ammonia drop by drop, while shaking the test tube gently, until there is no further change.

In the inferences column, suggest the formula of each new species observed.

Observations	Inferences

(5)

- (g) Suggest the formula of compound **I**.

(1)

Q2

(Total 18 marks)



3. You are provided with an organic compound, **J**. Carry out the following tests on **J**, recording your observations and inferences in the spaces provided.

- (a) To 2 cm³ of aqueous 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine in a test tube, add 6 drops of **J** and shake the tube gently. Allow the test tube to stand for a few minutes.

In the inference column, state what information this gives you about **J**.

Observation	Inference

(2)

- (b) To 8 drops of **J** in a test tube, add 2 cm³ of dilute sulphuric acid, followed by about 8 drops of aqueous potassium dichromate(VI). Stand the test tube in a beaker of warm water for about three minutes.

In the inferences column, suggest the homologous series to which **J** belongs. Explain your answer.

Observation	Inferences

(3)

- (c) To 4 cm³ of the aqueous 0.50 mol dm⁻³ sodium hydroxide in a test tube, add 4 drops of **J**. Then add aqueous iodine drop by drop until a faint brown colour remains. Allow the test tube to stand for a few minutes.

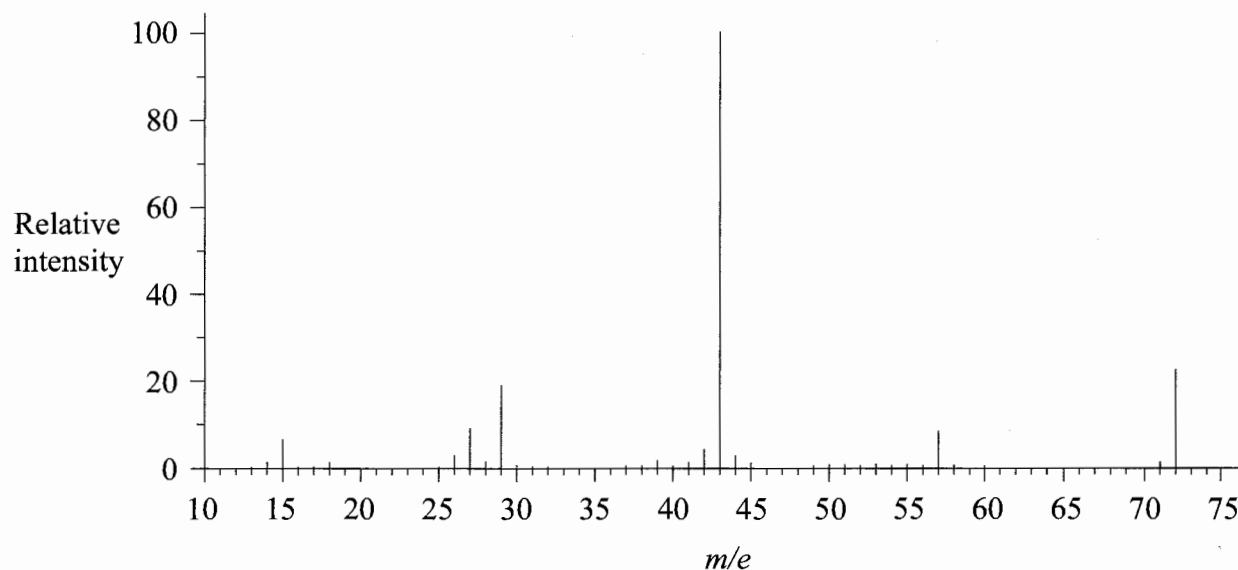
In the inferences column, suggest the identity of the compound observed and state what further information this gives you about **J**.

Observation	Inferences

(3)



(d) The mass spectrum of compound **J** is shown below.



(i) Suggest a structural formula of compound **J** based on the m/e value of the molecular ion and the results of the tests in (a) to (c).

m/e value of the molecular ion	Structural formula

(2)

(ii) Give the formula of the species responsible for the peak with m/e value of 57.

Formula of species

(1)

(Total 11 marks)

Q3



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