# MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2011 question paper for the guidance of teachers 

## 5070 CHEMISTRY

5070/31
Paper 3 (Practical Test), maximum raw mark 40

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

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1 (a) Titration
Accuracy 8 marks
For the two best tires give:
4 marks for a value within $0.2 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ of supervisor
2 marks for a value within $0.3 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ of supervisor
1 mark for a value within $0.4 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ of supervisor
Concordance 3 marks
Give:
3 marks if all the ticked values are within $0.2 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$
2 marks if all the ticked values are within $0.3 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$
1 mark if all the ticked values are within $0.4 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$
Average 1 mark
Give 1 mark if the candidate calculates a correct average (error not greater than 0.05 ) of all his ticked values.

Assuming a $25 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ pipette and a titre of $24.8 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$.
(b) concentration of sulfuric acid in $\mathbf{P}$
$=\frac{25 \times 0.1}{2 \times 24.8}$
$=0.0504$ (1)
Answers should be correct to + or -1 in the third significant figure.
(c) concentration of sulfuric acid in battery acid
$=0.0504 \times 100(1)$
$=5.04$
answer from (b) $\times 100$
(d) mass of sulfuric acid present in $4.50 \mathrm{dm}^{3}$ of battery acid
$=5.04 \times 4.5 \times 98(1)$
$=2220$
answer from (c) $\times 4.5 \times 98$

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$2 \mathbf{R}$ is copper(II) sulfate
$\mathbf{S}$ is copper(I) oxide

| Test | Notes |
| :---: | :---: |
| General points <br> For ppt allow solid, suspension, powder <br> For gases <br> Name of gas requires test to be at least partially <br> Effervesces = bubbles $=$ gas vigorously evolved <br> Solutions <br> Colourless not equivalent to clear, clear not equiv | ect. not gas evolved <br> nt to colourless |
| Solution $\mathbf{R}$ |  |
| Test 1 <br> (a) white ppt <br> (b) insoluble in nitric acid |  |
| Test 2 <br> blue ppt soluble in excess dark blue solution |  |
| Test 3 <br> (a) solution turns green <br> (b) blue ppt insoluble in excess | allow green-blue or green-yellow |
| Test 4 <br> solid turns red or brown <br> blue colour fades |  |
| Test 5 <br> solid turns brown <br> blue solution | allow colour darkens |
| Test 6 <br> solid turns brown <br> blue solution solid disappears effervescence yellow or brown gas | allow colour darkens |


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## Test 7

(a) solid turns white or off-white
(b) solid disappears
(1) blue solution

Test 8
(a) no reaction
(1)
(b) effervescence
gas relights a glowing splint
oxygen
blue solution

## Conclusions

Anion in $\mathbf{R}$ is sulfate or $\mathrm{SO}_{4}{ }^{2-}$ (in test $\mathbf{1} \mathrm{ppt}$ in (a) must not dissolve in acid) (1) The metal in $\mathbf{R}$ and $\mathbf{S}$ is copper, copper(II), Cu or $\mathrm{Cu}^{2+}$ (1)

Note: 27 marking points, maximum 24.

