

# GCSE Chemistry B (Twenty First Century Science) J258/02 Depth in chemistry (Foundation Tier)

**Question Set 12** 

Ali does an experiment to find out how the pH changes when he adds dilute sodium hydroxide to dilute sulfuric acid

He puts the dilute acid in a beaker and adds dilute sodium hydroxide, 1.0 cm<sup>3</sup> at a time.

He uses a pH meter to measure the pH of the mixture during the reaction, as shown in **Fig. 1.1**.



Fig. 1.1

Ali plots a graph of his results, as shown in Fig. 1.2.



(a)	(i)	Use values from the graph in <b>Fig. 1.2</b> to describe how the pH changes when dilute sodium hydroxide is added to the acid.											
	(ii)	Explain why the pH readings at the start, different.	ain why the pH readings at the start, and at the end of the reaction, are rent.										
(b)		Ali writes an equation for the reaction.											
	(i)	Balance the symbol equation by putting r	numbers on the dotted lines.										
		NaOH + H2SO4 $\rightarrow$ Na2SO4 + H2O											
	(ii)	Draw lines to connect each substance with its correct formula.											
		Substance	Formula										
		water	NaOH										
		sodium sulfate	H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>										
		sulfuric acid	Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>										
		sodium hydroxide	H <sub>2</sub> O										
				[2]									
(c)	(i)	<ul> <li>(i) The reactions of acids with hydroxides can be shown by this general equation</li> <li>Complete the word and symbols equations.</li> </ul>											
		hydrogen ions +	$\rightarrow$ water										
		+ OH-	→	[2]									
	(ii)	What is the name for this type of reaction	?										
		Put a ring around the correct answer.											
		filtration oxidation pre	ecipitation neutralisation	[1]									

## **Total Marks for Question Set 12: 10**

## **Resource Materials**

(1)	(2)											(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(0)
1	_			Key													18
1 H hydrogen 1.0	2		ato relativ	Symbol Symbol ve atomic	ber mass							13	14	15	16	17	2 He <sup>hellum</sup> 4.0
3 Li thum 6,9	4 Be beryllum 9.0											5 B boron 10.8	6 C carbon 12.0	7 N nitrogen 14.0	8 O cxygen 16.0	9 F fuorine 19.0	10 Ne 20.2
11 Na sodium 23.0	12 Mg magnesium 24.3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13 Al aluminium 27.0	14 Si silkon 28.1	15 P phosphorus 31.0	16 S sulfur 32.1	17 Cl chlorine 35.5	18 Ar argon 39.9
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
K potassium 39.1	Ca calcium 40.1	Sc scandium 45.0	Ti titanium 47.9	V vanadium 50.9	Cr chromium 52.0	Mn manganese 54.9	Fe ion 55.8	Co cobet 58.9	Ni nickel 58.7	Cu copper 63.5	Zn zinc 65.4	Ga gallum 69.7	Ge <sup>germanium</sup> 72.6	As arsenic 74.9	Se selenium 79.0	Br bromine 79.9	Kr krypton 83.8
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
Rb rubidium 85.5	Sr strontium 87.6	Y yttrium 88.9	Zr zirconium 91.2	Nb nicblum 92.9	Mo molybdenum 95.9	Tc technetium	Ru ruthenium 101.1	Rh rhodium 102.9	Pd palladium 106.4	Ag silver 107.9	Cd cadmium 112.4	In <sup>indium</sup> 114.8	5n <sup>tin</sup> 118.7	Sb antimory 121.8	Te telurium 127.6	I iodine 126.9	Xe xenan 131.3
55 Cs caesium 132.9	56 Ba barlum 137.3	57-71 Ianthanoids	72 Hf hathium 178.5	73 Ta tantalum 180.9	74 W tungsten 183.8	75 Re frenium 186.2	76 Os csmium 190.2	77 Ir idum 192.2	78 Pt pletinum 195.1	79 Au <sup>gold</sup> 197.0	80 Hg mercury 200.6	81 Tℓ thallium 204.4	82 Pb lead 207.2	83 Bi biamuth 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 dermetectium	111 Rg roentgenium	112 Cn copernicium		114 Fl flerovium		116 Lv Ivermorium		

#### The Periodic Table of the Elements



#### Copyright Information

OCR is committed to seeking permission to reproduce all third-party content that it uses in its assessment materials. OCR has attempted to identify and contact all copyright holders whose work is used in this paper. To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced in the OCR Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download from our public website (www.ocr.org.uk) after the live examination series.

If OCR has unwittingly failed to correctly acknowledge or clear any third-party content in this assessment material, OCR will be happy to correct its mistake at the earliest possible opportunity.

For queries or further information please contact The OCR Copyright Team, The Triangle Building, Shaftesbury Road, Cambridge CB2 8EA.

OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group; Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge