Cambridge International AS & A Level

CANDIDATE NAME						
CENTRE NUMBER			CANDIDA NUMBER			

CHEMISTRY

9701/33

Paper 3 Advanced Practical Skills 1

May/June 2021

2 hours

You must answer on the question paper.

You will need: The materials and apparatus listed in the confidential instructions

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer all questions.
- Use a black or dark blue pen. You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes at the top of the page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- Do not write on any bar codes.
- You may use a calculator.
- You should show all your working, use appropriate units and use an appropriate number of significant figures.
- Give details of the practical session and laboratory, where appropriate, in the boxes provided.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 40.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].
- The Periodic Table is printed in the question paper.
- Notes for use in qualitative analysis are provided in the question paper.

Session	
Laboratory	

For Examiner's Use					
1					
2					
3					
Total					

This document has 12 pages. Blank pages are indicated.

2

Quantitative analysis

Read through the whole method before starting any practical work. Where appropriate, prepare a table for your results in the space provided.

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

1 Bleach is made by reacting chlorine with a cold solution of sodium hydroxide. This reaction produces sodium chlorate(I), NaClO.

$$Cl_2(aq) + 2NaOH(aq) \rightarrow NaClO(aq) + NaCl(aq) + H_2O(l)$$

In this experiment you will determine the concentration of sodium chlorate (I) in a sample of bleach, ${\bf FA}$ 1

To do this, you will react an acidified dilute solution of the bleach with iodide ions, I^- . This reaction produces iodine, I_2 .

$$ClO^{-}(aq) + 2I^{-}(aq) + 2H^{+}(aq) \rightarrow I_{2}(aq) + Cl^{-}(aq) + H_{2}O(l)$$

The amount of iodine produced will then be determined by titration with thiosulfate ions, S₂O₃²⁻.

$$I_2(aq) + 2S_2O_3^{2-}(aq) \rightarrow 2I^{-}(aq) + S_4O_6^{2-}(aq)$$

FA 1 is a solution of bleach.

FA 3 is dilute sulfuric acid, H₂SO₄.

FA 4 is 0.500 mol dm⁻³ potassium iodide, KI.

FA 5 is $0.100 \, \text{mol dm}^{-3}$ sodium thiosulfate, $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$. starch indicator

(a) Method

Dilution

- Pipette 25.0 cm³ of **FA 1** into the 250 cm³ volumetric flask.
- Add distilled water to make 250 cm³ of solution and shake the flask thoroughly.
- Label this flask FA 2.

Titration

- Fill a burette with **FA 5**.
- Rinse the pipette thoroughly with distilled water and then with a little **FA 2**.
- Pipette 25.0 cm³ of FA 2 into a conical flask.
- Use the measuring cylinder to add 20 cm³ of FA 3 to the conical flask.
- Use the measuring cylinder to add 15 cm³ of **FA 4** to the conical flask. The solution will turn brown as iodine is produced.
- Add FA 5 from the burette until the solution has turned yellow.
- Add 10 drops of starch indicator to the conical flask. The solution will turn blue-black.
- Continue to add more **FA 5** from the burette until the blue-black colour just disappears. This is the end-point of the titration.
- Carry out a rough titration and record your burette readings in the space provided.

The rough titre = cm^3 .

- Carry out as many accurate titrations as you think necessary to obtain consistent results.
- Make sure that your recorded results show the precision of your practical work.
- Record in a suitable form in the space below all your burette readings and the volume of **FA 5** added in each accurate titration.

Keep FA 4 and FA 5 for use in Question 3.

I	
II	
III	
IV	
V	
VI	
VII	

[7]

(b) From your accurate titration results, obtain a value for the volume of **FA 5** to be used in your calculations. Show clearly how you obtained this value.

25.0 cm³ of **FA 2** required cm³ of **FA 5**. [1]

	4
(c) C	alculations
(i)	Give your answers to (c)(ii) and (c)(iii) to the appropriate number of significant figures [1
(ii)	Use your answer to (b) and the relevant equation on page 2 to calculate the number o moles of iodine that formed when 25.0 cm ³ of FA 2 reacted with FA 4 .
	moles of $I_2 = \dots moles$ moles of $I_2 = \dots moles$ [1
(iii)	Calculate the concentration of sodium chlorate(I) in FA 1 . Show your working.
	concentration of NaClO = moldm
	[2
(d) (i)	In this method an excess of potassium iodide must be added to 25.0 cm ³ of FA 2 .
	Use your answer to (c)(ii) to show by calculation that the potassium iodide is in excess.
	[1
(ii)	
	What change to the practical procedure could the student make to check that the potassium iodide is in excess?

Explain your answer.

[Total: 15]

2	In this experiment you will determine the value of x in the formula for hydrated sodium thiosulfate
	Na ₂ S ₂ O ₃ •xH ₂ O. In this formula x is an integer.

FA 6 is hydrated sodium thiosulfate, Na₂S₂O₃•xH₂O.

(a) Method

- Support the cup in the 250 cm³ beaker.
- Rinse the measuring cylinder thoroughly with distilled water.
- Use the measuring cylinder to transfer 20.0 cm³ of distilled water into the cup.
- Measure and record the initial temperature of the water in the cup. Tilt the cup if necessary so that the bulb of the thermometer is fully covered.
- Weigh the stoppered container of FA 6 and record the mass.
- Carefully add all the sample of FA 6 to the water in the cup.
- Stir the mixture and record the minimum temperature.
- Reweigh the stoppered container and any residual **FA 6**. Record the mass.
- Calculate and record the mass of **FA 6** added to the water and the change in temperature.

I	
II	
III	
IV	

[4]

(b) Calculations

(i)	Calculate the heat energy change in the reaction.
	(Assume that 4.2 J are required to change the temperature of 1.0 cm ³ of solution by 1.0 °C.

heat energy change =	J
	[1]

	(ii)	Use your answer to (b)(i) to calculate the relative formula mass, $M_{\rm r}$, of hydrated sodium thiosulfate.
		You should assume that the enthalpy change of hydration, ΔH_{hyd} , for Na ₂ S ₂ O ₃ •xH ₂ O is +47.4 kJ mol ⁻¹ under the conditions of your experiment. Show your working.
		$M_{\rm r} \text{ of Na}_2 S_2 O_3 \bullet x H_2 O = \dots$ [2]
	(iii)	Use your answer to (b)(ii) to calculate the value of x in the formula $Na_2S_2O_3\bullet xH_2O$.
		x =[1]
(c)		tudent repeats the experiment but adds 25.0 cm ³ of distilled water into the cup instead of 0 cm ³ . The student carries out the calculations based on adding 20.0 cm ³ .
		at effect would this have on the student's answer to (b)(ii) ? lain your answer.
		[2]
		[Total: 10]

Qualitative analysis

Where reagents are selected for use in a test, the **name** or **correct formula** of the element or compound must be given.

At each stage of any test you are to record details of the following:

- colour changes seen
- the formation of any precipitate and its solubility in an excess of the reagent added
- the formation of any gas and its identification by a suitable test.

You should indicate clearly at what stage in a test a change occurs.

If any solution is warmed, a **boiling tube** must be used.

Rinse and reuse test-tubes and boiling tubes where possible.

No additional tests for ions present should be attempted.

3	(a)		7 is a sa alysis No	It containing tes.	one cation	n and	one	anion,	both (of which	are I	listed ii	n the	Qualit	atıve
		(i)	Transfe	r a small spa	atula mea:	sure of	FA 7	' to a h	ard-gla	ass test	-tube	and he	eat, ge	ently a	t first

	and then more strongly. Record all your observations.
	[2]
i)	Place the remaining FA 7 in the 100 cm ³ beaker and dissolve in approximately 50 cm ³ of

(ii) Place the remaining **FA 7** in the 100 cm³ beaker and dissolve in approximately 50 cm³ of distilled water.

Use a sample of this solution to test for the cation present in **FA 7**. Record your tests and observations in the space below.

Keep the solution for use in (a)(iii).

To a 1 cm depth of solution FA 7 in a test-tube, add a few drops of aqueous silver nitra Record your observations.	ιe.
	[1]
Suggest the ions present in FA 7.	
cation anion	[1]
	Record your observations. Suggest the ions present in FA 7 .

(b) FA 8 is acidified aqueous iron(III) chloride, ${\rm FeC}\,l_3$.

Carry out the following tests and record your observations.

test	observations
Test 1 To a 1 cm depth of FA 8 in a test-tube, add a 1 cm depth of FA 4, then	
add starch indicator.	
Test 2 To a 1 cm depth of FA 8 in a test-tube, add a 1 cm depth of FA 5. Allow to stand until there is no further change, then	
add a 1 cm depth of FA 4 , then	
add starch indicator.	

[3]

(c)	Half fill the 250 cm ³ beaker with water. Place the beaker on a gauze supported on the tripod
	and heat the water to approximately 70 °C. Switch off the Bunsen burner. This will be used as
	a water-bath.

FA 9, FA 10 and FA 11 are each one of the following.

- 1.0 mol dm $^{-3}$ hydrochloric acid, HC l 1.0 mol dm $^{-3}$ methanoic acid, HCOOH
- 1.0 mol dm⁻³ sodium sulfite, Na₂SO₃
- (i) Carry out the following tests and record your observations. For each test use a 1 cm depth in a test-tube.

toot	observations									
test	FA 9	FA 10	FA 11							
Test 1 Add a 1 cm strip of magnesium.										
Test 2 Add a few drops of aqueous acidified potassium manganate(VII).										
Place the test-tube in the hot water-bath.										

[3]

FA 9 is	 	

FA 11 is

[2]

[Total: 15]

Qualitative analysis notes

1 Reactions of aqueous cations

inn	reaction with								
ion	NaOH(aq)	NH ₃ (aq)							
aluminium, Al³+(aq)	white ppt. soluble in excess	white ppt. insoluble in excess							
ammonium, NH₄⁺(aq)	no ppt. ammonia produced on heating	_							
barium, Ba ²⁺ (aq)	faint white ppt. is nearly always observed unless 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	pale blue ppt. soluble in excess giving dark blue solution							
iron(II), Fe ²⁺ (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, Mg ²⁺ (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 NH ₃ (aq))
nitrate, NO ₃ -(aq)	NH ₃ liberated on heating with OH ⁻ (aq) and A <i>l</i> foil
nitrite, NO ₂ ⁻ (aq)	NH₃ liberated on heating with OH⁻(aq) and A <i>l</i> foil
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

	18	2	He	nelium 4.0	10	Ne	neon	18	Ā	argon 39.9	36	궃	rrypton 83.8	54	Xe	xenon 131.3	98	Rn	radon -				7
	17			_						chlorine 35.5									statine -				-
																						Ę	
	16				80	0	oxygen 16.0	16	S	sulfur 32.1	34	Se	seleniur 79.0	52	<u>H</u>	telluriun 127.6	84	Po	poloniur	116	۲	livermoriu	
	15				7	z	nitrogen	7.5	۵	phosphorus 31.0	33	As	arsenic 74.9	51	Sb	antimony 121.8	83	Ξ	bismuth 209.0				
	14				9	O	carbon	14	S	silicon 28.1	32	Ge	germanium 72.6	20	Sn	tin 118.7	82	Pb	lead 207.2	114	Εl	flerovium	
	13				2	В	boron 40 e	13	Al	aluminium 27.0	31	Ga	gallium 69.7	49	In	indium 114.8	81	11	thallium 204.4				
										12	30	Zu	zinc 65.4	48	В	cadmium 112.4	80	ΡĜ	mercury 200.6	112	ပ်	copernicium	
										7	29	n O	copper 63.5	47	Ag	silver 107.9	79	Au	gold 197.0	111	Rg	roentgenium	
dn										10	28	Z	nickel 58.7	46	Pd	palladium 106.4	8/	₫	platinum 195.1	110	Ds	darmstadtium –	
Group										6	27	ပိ	cobalt 58.9	45	R	rhodium 102.9	11	ľ	iridium 192.2	109	¥	meitnerium	
		-	I	hydrogen 1.0						8	26	Ьe	iron 55.8	44	Ru	ruthenium 101.1	92	SO	osmium 190.2	108	H _s	hassium	
					J					7	25	M	manganese 54.9	43	ည	technetium -	75	Re	rhenium 186.2	107	뮵	bohrium	
						О		0		9	24	ပ်	chromium 52.0	42	Mo	molybdenum 95.9	74	>	tungsten 183.8	106	Sg	seaborgium -	
				Key	atomic number	atomic symbo	name polotiko otomio moss	ve atomic mas		2	23	>	vanadium 50.9	14	qN	niobium 92.9	73	<u>a</u>	tantalum 180.9	105	Ор	dubnium	
					atc	aton	:**	Idian		4	22	F	titanium 47.9	40	Zr	zirconium 91.2	72	士	hafnium 178.5	104	¥	rutherfordium	-
										ဗ	21	လွ	scandium 45.0	39	>	yttrium 88.9	57-71	lanthanoids		89–103	actinoids		
	2				4	Be	beryllium	12	Mg	nagnesium 24.3	20	Ca	calcium 40.1	38	Š	strontium 87.6	56	Ba	barium 137.3	88	Ra	radium	-
	_				8	<u></u>	lithium	6.9	Na	sodium 23.0	19	×	potassium 39.1	37	Rb	rubidium 85.5	55	Cs	caesium 132.9	87	ь Г	francium	

71	7	lutetium 175.0	103	۲	lawrencium	ı	
70	Υb	ytterbium 173.1	102	8	nobelium	ı	
69	Tm	thulium 168.9	101	Md	mendelevium	ı	
89	щ	erbium 167.3	100	Fm	ferminm	ı	
29	유	holmium 164.9	66	Es	einsteinium	ı	
99	ò	dysprosium 162.5	86	Ç	californium	ı	
65	Тр	terbium 158.9	26	益	berkelium	ı	
64	В	gadolinium 157.3	96	CB	curium	ı	
63	En	europium 152.0	92	Am	americium	ı	
62	Sm	samarium 150.4	94	Pu	plutonium	ı	
61	Pm	promethium —	93	dN	neptunium	ı	
09	PN	neodymium 144.4	92	\supset	uranium	238.0	
59	Ą	praseodymium 140.9	91	Ра	protactinium	231.0	
28	Ce	cerium 140.1	06	드	thorium	232.0	
22	La	lanthanum 138.9	68	Ac	actinium	ı	

lanthanoids actinoids

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