

WJEC GCSE Flashcards

Component 2: Specific Practical 7B Titration

This work by [PMT Education](https://www.pmt.education) is licensed under [CC BY-NC-ND 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/)



Name two uses of a titration method.



Name two uses of a titration method.

To produce a pure soluble salt.

To find the concentration of an unknown acid or base.



What does an indicator help to identify?



What does an indicator help to identify?

The neutralisation point between the strong acid and strong base.



Name two common indicators.



Name two common types of indicator.

Methyl Orange

Phenolphthalein



What observation indicates that the neutralisation point has been reached?



What observation indicates that the neutralisation point has been reached?

There will be a clear and permanent colour change of the solution in the conical flask.



How can the neutralisation
point be identified
more clearly?



How can the neutralisation point be identified more clearly?

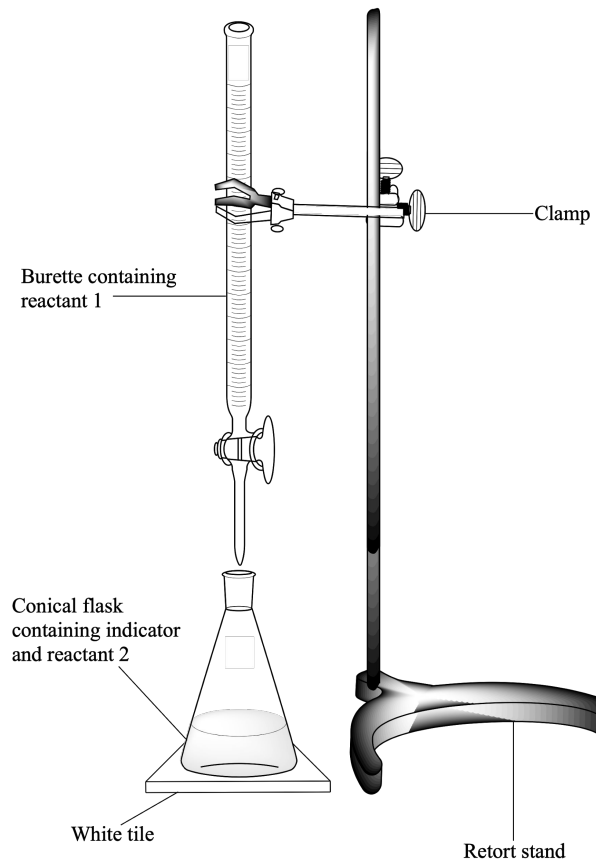
A white tile can be placed under the conical flask to help make the colour change easier to observe.



Draw a labelled diagram of the equipment used in the titration of a strong acid and base.



Draw a labelled diagram of the equipment used in the titration of a strong acid and base.



How can the neutralisation
point be identified
more clearly?



Where must the volume readings of the solution in the burette be read from?

It is important to read all volumes from the bottom of the meniscus.



What are concordant results?



What are concordant results?

Titre volumes are concordant when they appear within 0.1cm^3 of each other.

At least three concordant results typically need to be achieved in a titration.

