

Cambridge
International
AS & A Level

Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

CANDIDATE
NAME

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CENTRE
NUMBER

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CANDIDATE
NUMBER

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CHEMISTRY

9701/31

Paper 3 Advanced Practical Skills 1

May/June 2016

2 hours

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

Additional Materials: As listed in the Confidential Instructions

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.
Give details of the practical session and laboratory where appropriate, in the boxes provided.
Write in dark blue or black pen.
You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.
DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer **all** questions.
Electronic calculators may be used.
You may lose marks if you do not show your working or if you do not use appropriate units.
Use of a Data Booklet is unnecessary.

Qualitative Analysis Notes are printed on pages 12 and 13.
A copy of the Periodic Table is printed on page 16.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.
The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

Session	
Laboratory	

For Examiner's Use	
1	
2	
3	
Total	

This document consists of **13** printed pages and **3** blank pages.

- 1 In this experiment you will determine the identity of the Group 2 metal, **X**, in the carbonate, XCO_3 . To do this you will react a known mass of XCO_3 with **excess** hydrochloric acid, HCl , and measure the mass of carbon dioxide that is given off.

FA 1 is XCO_3 .

FA 2 is hydrochloric acid, HCl .

(a) Method

- Weigh the stoppered tube containing **FA 1** and record its mass.
- Use the measuring cylinder to transfer 25 cm^3 of **FA 2** into the 250 cm^3 beaker.
- Weigh the beaker containing the acid and record the mass.
- Carefully add all the sample of **FA 1** to the acid in the beaker.
- Stir the mixture until there is no further reaction.
- Reweigh the beaker and its contents and record the mass.

KEEP THE CONTENTS OF THE BEAKER FOR USE IN QUESTION 2.

- Reweigh the stoppered tube containing any residual **FA 1** and record its mass.
- Calculate the mass of **FA 1** added to the acid and record this value.
- Calculate the mass of carbon dioxide given off and record this value.

I	
II	
III	
IV	
V	
VI	
VII	

[7]

(b) Calculations

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

- (i) Calculate the number of moles of carbon dioxide given off when XCO_3 reacted with the acid.
Use the data in the Periodic Table on page 16.

moles of CO_2 = mol

- (ii) Write the equation for the reaction of **FA 1**, XCO_3 , with hydrochloric acid, HCl . Include state symbols.

.....

- (iii) Use your answers to (i) and (ii) to calculate the number of moles of XCO_3 that were added to the acid.

moles of XCO_3 = mol

- (iv) Use your answer to (iii) to calculate the relative atomic mass, A_r , of **X**. Identify **X**.

I	
II	
III	
IV	
V	

A_r of **X** =

X is

[5]

- (c) One of the sources of error in this experiment is that it is very difficult to reduce acid spraying out of the beaker when the metal carbonate is added to the acid.

- (i) Explain what effect this acid spray would have on the value you calculated for the relative atomic mass, A_r , of **X**.

.....

- (ii) Why is a small amount of acid spray not likely to cause an error in the identification of **X**?

.....

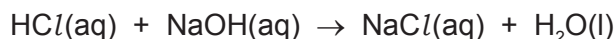
- (iii) How could you minimise acid spraying out of the beaker?

.....

 [3]

[Total: 15]

- 2 In this experiment you will determine the concentration of the hydrochloric acid, **FA 2**, used **Question 1**. You will first dilute the reaction mixture that you prepared in **Question 1** and then titrate this diluted solution against sodium hydroxide, NaOH.



FA 3 is 0.0400 mol dm⁻³ sodium hydroxide, NaOH.
methyl orange indicator

(a) Method

Dilution

- Transfer all the reaction mixture that you prepared in **1(a)** from the 250 cm³ beaker to the 250 cm³ volumetric flask.
- Rinse the beaker with a little distilled water and add these washings to the volumetric flask.
- Fill the volumetric flask to the line with distilled water. Stopper the flask and shake it to ensure thorough mixing.
- Label this solution **FA 4**.

Titration

- Fill the burette with **FA 4**.
- Use a pipette to transfer 25.0 cm³ of **FA 3** into a conical flask.
- Add a few drops of methyl orange.
- Perform a rough titration and record your burette readings in the space below.

The rough titre is cm³.

- Carry out as many accurate titrations as you think necessary to obtain consistent results.
- Make certain any recorded results show the precision of your practical work.
- Record in a suitable form below all of your burette readings and the volume of **FA 4** added in each accurate titration.

I	
II	
III	
IV	

[4]

- (b) From your accurate titration results, obtain a suitable value for the volume of **FA 4** to be used in your calculations. Show clearly how you obtained this value.

25.0 cm³ of **FA 3** required cm³ of **FA 4**. [1]

(c) Calculations

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

- (i) Calculate the number of moles of sodium hydroxide, NaOH, present in 25.0 cm³ of **FA 3**.

moles of NaOH = mol

- (ii) Calculate the number of moles of hydrochloric acid, HCl, present in 250 cm³ of **FA 4**.

moles of HCl in 250 cm³ of **FA 4** = mol

- (iii) Use your answers to **1(b)(i)** and **1(b)(ii)** to calculate the number of moles of HCl that reacted with **FA 1** in the experiment you carried out in **Question 1**.

moles of HCl that reacted with **FA 1** = mol

- (iv) Use your answers to **2(c)(ii)** and **2(c)(iii)** to calculate the concentration of **FA 2**.

concentration of **FA 2** = mol dm⁻³
[5]

- (d) (i) One of the sources of error in determining the concentration of **FA 2** involves measuring volumes of solutions in both **Questions 1** and **2**.

State which volume of solution that you have measured has the greatest percentage error. How could you have reduced this error?

.....
.....
.....

- (ii) A student suggested that a greater mass of XCO_3 should be used so that the average titre calculated in **2(b)** would be a greater volume.

Explain whether you agree with the student that this would lead to a greater volume for the average titre.

.....
.....
.....

[2]

[Total: 12]

3 Qualitative Analysis

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

- colour changes seen
- the formation of any precipitate
- the solubility of such precipitates in an excess of the reagent added

Where gases are released they should be identified by a test, **described in the appropriate place in your observations.**

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

Marks are **not** given for chemical equations.

No additional tests for ions present should be attempted.

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

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

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

FA 5 is a mixture of two different salts. Each of these salts contains one cation and one anion from those listed on pages 12 and 13. You will identify the cations and anions present.

(a) (i) Carry out the following test and record your observations.

<i>test</i>	<i>observations</i>
Place a small spatula measure of FA 5 in a hard-glass test-tube and heat strongly. Test any gases that are given off.	

(ii) Identify one of the cations in **FA 5**.

One of the cations in **FA 5** is

[2]

- (b) Place the remaining sample of **FA 5** in the 100 cm³ beaker. Half fill the beaker with distilled water and stir until **FA 5** has fully dissolved. This may take some time. You will use this solution in the remaining tests.
- (i) Select reagents to identify the other cation present in **FA 5**. Carry out tests using these reagents and record your results in the space below. Identify the cation.

The other cation in **FA 5** is

- (ii) Carry out the following tests and record your observations. Identify one of the anions in **FA 5**.

<i>test</i>	<i>observations</i>
To a 1 cm depth of the solution of FA 5 in a test-tube add aqueous barium chloride or aqueous barium nitrate, then	
add dilute hydrochloric acid.	

One of the anions in **FA 5** is

(iii) The remaining ion is a halide.

Select a pair of reagents which can be used to identify the halide present. Carry out a test using these reagents and record your observations below. Suggest the identity of the halide anion present in **FA 5**. Explain why this test is not conclusive in this particular case.

The other anion in **FA 5** is

.....
.....
.....
.....

[8]

(c) Suggest the formulae of the two salts that could have been mixed to make **FA 5**.

..... and

[1]

(d) **FA 6** and **FA 7** are different organic liquids. Their possible identities are listed below.

- 2-methylpropan-2-ol
- propanal
- propanone

Half fill the 250 cm³ beaker with water and heat to about 50 °C. You will use this as a hot water bath.

Turn off the Bunsen burner.

Carry out the following tests and record your observations.

<i>test</i>	<i>observations</i>
To a 1 cm depth of FA 6 in a test-tube, add a few drops of acidified potassium manganate(VII). If no reaction is seen, warm the solution in the hot water bath.	
To a 1 cm depth of FA 7 in a test-tube, add a few drops of acidified potassium manganate(VII). If no reaction is seen, warm the solution in the hot water bath.	

Suggest the identity of **FA 6** and **FA 7** with an explanation.

FA 6

FA 7

[2]

[Total: 13]

Qualitative Analysis Notes

Key: [ppt. = precipitate]

1 Reactions of aqueous cations

ion	reaction with	
	NaOH(aq)	NH ₃ (aq)
aluminium, Al ³⁺ (aq)	white ppt. soluble in excess	white ppt. insoluble in excess
ammonium, NH ₄ ⁺ (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), Cr ³⁺ (aq)	grey-green ppt. soluble in excess giving dark green solution	grey-green ppt. insoluble in excess
copper(II), Cu ²⁺ (aq)	pale blue ppt. insoluble in excess	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), Fe ³⁺ (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), Mn ²⁺ (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, Zn ²⁺ (aq)	white ppt. soluble in excess	white ppt. soluble in excess

2 Reactions of anions

<i>ion</i>	<i>reaction</i>
carbonate, CO_3^{2-}	CO_2 liberated by dilute acids
chloride, $\text{Cl}^-(\text{aq})$	gives white ppt. with $\text{Ag}^+(\text{aq})$ (soluble in $\text{NH}_3(\text{aq})$)
bromide, $\text{Br}^-(\text{aq})$	gives cream ppt. with $\text{Ag}^+(\text{aq})$ (partially soluble in $\text{NH}_3(\text{aq})$)
iodide, $\text{I}^-(\text{aq})$	gives yellow ppt. with $\text{Ag}^+(\text{aq})$ (insoluble in $\text{NH}_3(\text{aq})$)
nitrate, $\text{NO}_3^-(\text{aq})$	NH_3 liberated on heating with $\text{OH}^-(\text{aq})$ and <i>Al</i> foil
nitrite, $\text{NO}_2^-(\text{aq})$	NH_3 liberated on heating with $\text{OH}^-(\text{aq})$ and <i>Al</i> foil; NO liberated by dilute acids (colourless $\text{NO} \rightarrow$ (pale) brown NO_2 in air)
sulfate, $\text{SO}_4^{2-}(\text{aq})$	gives white ppt. with $\text{Ba}^{2+}(\text{aq})$ (insoluble in excess dilute strong acids)
sulfite, $\text{SO}_3^{2-}(\text{aq})$	gives white ppt. with $\text{Ba}^{2+}(\text{aq})$ (soluble in excess dilute strong acids)

3 Tests for gases

<i>gas</i>	<i>test and test result</i>
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

		Group															
1	2											13	14	15	16	17	18
		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1 H hydrogen 1.0</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2 He helium 4.0</div> </div>															
		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">3 Li lithium 6.9</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">4 Be beryllium 9.0</div> </div>															
		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">5 B boron 10.8</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">6 C carbon 12.0</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">7 N nitrogen 14.0</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">8 O oxygen 16.0</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">9 F fluorine 19.0</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">10 Ne neon 20.2</div> </div>															
		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">11 Na sodium 23.0</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">12 Mg magnesium 24.3</div> </div>															
		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">13 Al aluminium 27.0</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">14 Si silicon 28.1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">15 P phosphorus 31.0</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">16 S sulfur 32.1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">17 Cl chlorine 35.5</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">18 Ar argon 39.9</div> </div>															
		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">19 K potassium 39.1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">20 Ca calcium 40.1</div> </div>															
		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">21 Sc scandium 45.0</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">22 Ti titanium 47.9</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">23 V vanadium 50.9</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">24 Cr chromium 52.0</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">25 Mn manganese 54.9</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">26 Fe iron 55.8</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">27 Co cobalt 58.9</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">28 Ni nickel 58.7</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">29 Cu copper 63.5</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">30 Zn zinc 65.4</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">31 Ga gallium 69.7</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">32 Ge germanium 72.6</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">33 As arsenic 74.9</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">34 Se selenium 79.0</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">35 Br bromine 79.9</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">36 Kr krypton 83.8</div> </div>															
		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">37 Rb rubidium 85.5</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">38 Sr strontium 87.6</div> </div>															
		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">39 Y yttrium 88.9</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">40 Zr zirconium 91.2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">41 Nb niobium 92.9</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">42 Mo molybdenum 95.9</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">43 Tc technetium —</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">44 Ru ruthenium 101.1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">45 Rh rhodium 102.9</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">46 Pd palladium 106.4</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">47 Ag silver 107.9</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">48 Cd cadmium 112.4</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">49 In indium 114.8</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">50 Sn tin 118.7</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">51 Sb antimony 121.8</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">52 Te tellurium 127.6</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">53 I iodine 126.9</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">54 Xe xenon 131.3</div> </div>															
		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">55 Cs caesium 132.9</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">56 Ba barium 137.3</div> </div>															
		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">57 La lanthanum 138.9</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">58 Ce cerium 140.1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">59 Pr praseodymium 140.9</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">60 Nd neodymium 144.4</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">61 Pm promethium —</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">62 Sm samarium 150.4</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">63 Eu europium 152.0</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">64 Gd gadolinium 157.3</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">65 Tb terbium 158.9</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">66 Dy dysprosium 162.5</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">67 Ho holmium 164.9</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">68 Er erbium 167.3</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">69 Tm thulium 168.9</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">70 Yb ytterbium 173.1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">71 Lu lutetium 175.0</div> </div>															
		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">87 Fr francium —</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">88 Ra radium —</div> </div>															
		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">89–103 actinoids</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">104 Rf rutherfordium —</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">105 Db dubnium —</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">106 Sg seaborgium —</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">107 Bh bohrium —</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">108 Hs hassium —</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">109 Mt meitnerium —</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">110 Ds darmstadtium —</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">111 Rg roentgenium —</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">112 Cn copernicium —</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">113 Nh nihonium —</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">114 Fl flerovium —</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">115 Mc moscovium —</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">116 Lv livermorium —</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">117 Ts tennessine —</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">118 Og oganeson —</div> </div>															

lanthanoids

actinoids

57	La	lanthanum	138.9	58	Ce	cerium	140.1	59	Pr	praseodymium	140.9	60	Nd	neodymium	144.4	61	Pm	promethium	—	62	Sm	samarium	150.4	63	Eu	europium	152.0	64	Gd	gadolinium	157.3	65	Tb	terbium	158.9	66	Dy	dysprosium	162.5	67	Ho	holmium	164.9	68	Er	erbium	167.3	69	Tm	thulium	168.9	70	Yb	ytterbium	173.1	71	Lu	lutetium	175.0
89	Ac	actinium	227.0	90	Th	thorium	232.0	91	Pa	protactinium	231.0	92	U	uranium	238.0	93	Np	neptunium	—	94	Pu	plutonium	—	95	Am	americium	—	96	Cm	curium	—	97	Bk	berkelium	—	98	Cf	californium	—	99	Es	einsteinium	—	100	Fm	fermium	—	101	Md	meitnerium	—	102	No	nobelium	—	103	Lr	lawrencium	—