

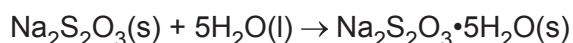
Quantitative analysis

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

Show the precision of the apparatus you used in the data you record.

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

- 1 Students are told to plan and carry out an experiment to determine the enthalpy change, ΔH_1 , when one mole of anhydrous sodium thiosulfate, $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$, is hydrated.



One student suggested adding five moles of water to one mole of anhydrous sodium thiosulfate and measuring the temperature change.

Their teacher said that method would **not** work and suggested another method using Hess's law.

You will carry out the teacher's method to determine the enthalpy change, ΔH_2 , when one mole of hydrated sodium thiosulfate, $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$, is dissolved in water.



You will do this by adding a known mass of hydrated sodium thiosulfate to a known volume of water and measuring the temperature change when the solid dissolves.

- (a) Explain why the student's suggestion to add five moles of water to one mole of anhydrous sodium thiosulfate would **not** be a suitable method to determine ΔH_1 .

.....
 [1]

(b) Teacher's method

FB 1 is hydrated sodium thiosulfate, $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

- Support the cup in the 250 cm³ beaker.
- Use the 25 cm³ measuring cylinder to transfer 25.0 cm³ of distilled water into the cup.
- Place the thermometer in the water and tilt the cup, if necessary, so that the bulb of the thermometer is fully covered. Record the temperature of the water in the space for results.
- Weigh the container with **FB 1**. Record the mass.
- Add all of the **FB 1** to the water in the cup.
- Stir the mixture. Measure and record the minimum temperature reached.
- Reweigh the container and any residual **FB 1**. Record the mass.
- Calculate and record the mass of **FB 1** added.
- Calculate and record the change in temperature.

Results

I	
II	
III	
IV	

[4]

(c) Calculations

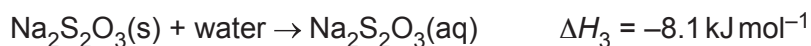
- (i) Calculate the energy change, in J, when **FB 1** is added to water.

energy change = J [1]

- (ii) Calculate the enthalpy change, ΔH_2 , in kJ mol^{-1} , when one mole of hydrated sodium thiosulfate, **FB 1**, dissolves in water.

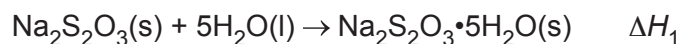
$\Delta H_2 = \begin{matrix} \text{.....} \\ \text{sign} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \text{.....} \\ \text{value} \end{matrix} \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ [2]

- (iii) The enthalpy change, ΔH_3 , when one mole of anhydrous sodium thiosulfate is dissolved in water is -8.1 kJ mol^{-1} .



Use your answer to (c)(ii) and the information given to construct a Hess's cycle to calculate ΔH_1 in kJ mol^{-1} . Show clearly how you used the data.

(If you were unable to calculate an answer in (c)(ii), assume a value of 31.6 kJ mol^{-1} . Note this may **not** be the correct value and the sign has been omitted.)



$$\Delta H_1 = \begin{matrix} \text{sign} & \text{value} \end{matrix} \text{ kJ mol}^{-1} \quad [2]$$

- (d) A sample of **FB 1** was contaminated with anhydrous sodium thiosulfate. State what effect this would have on the temperature change in (b). Explain your answer.

.....

.....

..... [1]

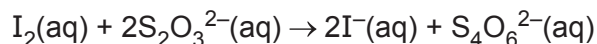
[Total: 11]



- 2 Iodate ions contain iodine and oxygen. They have the formula IO_x^- where x is an integer.

In this experiment you will determine the value of x in an iodate. You will first react IO_x^- with an excess of iodide ions, I^- , to form iodine, I_2 .

The amount of iodine produced is then determined by titration with thiosulfate ions, $\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-}$.



FB 2 is $0.100 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ sodium thiosulfate, $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$.

FB 3 is a solution containing $0.0140 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ IO_x^- ions.

FB 4 is dilute sulfuric acid, H_2SO_4 .

FB 5 is $0.500 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ potassium iodide, KI .

FB 6 is starch indicator.

(a) Method

- Fill the burette with **FB 2**.
- Pipette 25.0 cm^3 of **FB 3** into a conical flask.
- Use the 25 cm^3 measuring cylinder to add 10 cm^3 of **FB 4** to the conical flask.
- Use the same measuring cylinder to add 10 cm^3 of **FB 5** to the conical flask.
- Add **FB 2** from the burette until the solution turns yellow.
- Add 10–15 drops of **FB 6** to the solution in the conical flask.
- Continue to add more **FB 2** from the burette until the blue-black colour just disappears.
- Perform a rough titration and record your burette readings in the space below.

The rough titre is cm^3 .

- Carry out as many accurate titrations as you think necessary to obtain consistent results.
- Make sure any 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 **FB 2** added in each accurate titration.

Keep the remaining FB 2 for use in Question 3.

I	
II	
III	
IV	
V	
VI	
VII	

[7]

- (b) From your accurate titration results, calculate a suitable mean value to use in your calculations. Show clearly how you obtain the mean value.

25.0 cm³ of **FB 3** required cm³ of **FB 2**. [1]

(c) **Calculations**

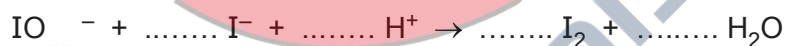
- (i) Give your answers to (c)(ii), (c)(iii) and (c)(iv) to an appropriate number of significant figures. [1]
- (ii) Use your answer to (b) and the information given to calculate the amount, in mol, of iodine formed when 25.0 cm³ of **FB 3** reacts with 10 cm³ of **FB 5**.

amount of I₂ = mol [1]

- (iii) Calculate the amount, in mol, of IO_x⁻ ions in 25.0 cm³ of **FB 3**.

amount of IO_x⁻ ions = mol [1]

- (iv) An unbalanced equation for the reaction of IO_x⁻ ions with iodide ions, I⁻, and hydrogen ions, H⁺, is shown.



Use the ratio of your answers to (c)(ii) and (c)(iii) to balance this equation and determine the value of x.
Show your working.

ratio IO_x⁻ : I₂ = 1 :

x =

[2]

- (d) A student carries out the same experiment as in (a) but uses $0.0140 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \text{ IO}_2^-$ ions in place of **FB 3**.

Tick the correct box in Table 2.1. Explain your answer.

(If you were unable to determine the value of x in (c)(iv) or you determined the value of x to be 2, assume $x = 4$. Note that this may **not** be the correct value).

Table 2.1

Volume of FB 2 will be smaller.	
Volume of FB 2 will be unchanged.	
Volume of FB 2 will be larger.	

.....

.....

.....

[2]

[Total: 15]



4Uadmission



Qualitative analysis

For each test you should record all your observations in the spaces provided.

Examples of observations include:

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

You should record clearly at what stage in a test an observation is made.

Where no change is observed, you should write 'no change'.

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

If any solution is warmed, a boiling tube must be used. If a solid is heated, a hard-glass test-tube must be used.

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

No additional tests should be attempted.

3 **FB 7** is an aqueous solution of a salt containing one cation and one anion, both of which are listed in the Qualitative analysis notes.

- (a) (i) Carry out the following tests using a 1 cm depth of **FB 7** in a test-tube for each test. Record your observations in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1

<i>test</i>	<i>observations</i>
Test 1 Add aqueous barium chloride or aqueous barium nitrate.	
Test 2 Add aqueous sodium hydroxide, then	
transfer the mixture to a boiling tube and warm gently, then	
add a small piece of aluminium foil.	
Test 3 Add aqueous ammonia.	

[4]

- (ii) The results of the tests in Table 3.1 allow you to deduce **one** cation and **two** possible anions in **FB 7**.

Deduce which ions may be present in **FB 7**. Give the formulae of the ions.

cation

anion or

[2]

- (iii) Describe a test to identify which of the possible anions is present in **FB 7**.

Carry out your test. Record your observations and conclusion.

test

.....

observations

conclusion

[2]



Question 3 continues on page 12.

- (b) (i) **FB 8** and **FB 9** are solutions of Group 1 salts. Each contains one anion, both of which are listed in the Qualitative analysis notes. One of the anions contains oxygen but **not** nitrogen. The other anion is a halide.

Carry out tests to identify the **two** anions. Record your tests and observations in a suitable form in the space below.



[4]

- (ii) Use your observations in (b)(i) to complete Table 3.2 by identifying the formulae of the anions in **FB 8** and **FB 9**.

Table 3.2

	FB 8	FB 9
anion		

[1]

- (iii) Write an ionic equation for a reaction observed in (b)(i) for **one** of the anions tested. Include state symbols.

..... [1]

[Total: 14]



Qualitative analysis notes

1 Reactions of cations

cation	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 warming	–
barium, Ba ²⁺ (aq)	faint white ppt. is observed unless [Ba ²⁺ (aq)] is very low	no ppt.
calcium, Ca ²⁺ (aq)	white ppt. unless [Ca ²⁺ (aq)] is very low	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	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), 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

anion	reaction
carbonate, CO ₃ ²⁻	CO ₂ liberated by dilute acids
chloride, Cl ⁻ (aq)	gives white ppt. with Ag ⁺ (aq) (soluble in NH ₃ (aq))
bromide, Br ⁻ (aq)	gives cream/off-white ppt. with Ag ⁺ (aq) (partially soluble in NH ₃ (aq))
iodide, I ⁻ (aq)	gives pale yellow ppt. with Ag ⁺ (aq) (insoluble in NH ₃ (aq))
nitrate, NO ₃ ⁻ (aq)	NH ₃ liberated on heating with OH ⁻ (aq) and Al foil
nitrite, NO ₂ ⁻ (aq)	NH ₃ liberated on heating with OH ⁻ (aq) and Al foil; decolourises acidified aqueous KMnO ₄
sulfate, SO ₄ ²⁻ (aq)	gives white ppt. with Ba ²⁺ (aq) (insoluble in excess dilute strong acids); gives white ppt. with high [Ca ²⁺ (aq)]
sulfite, SO ₃ ²⁻ (aq)	gives white ppt. with Ba ²⁺ (aq) (soluble in excess dilute strong acids); decolourises acidified aqueous KMnO ₄
thiosulfate, S ₂ O ₃ ²⁻ (aq)	gives off-white/pale yellow ppt. slowly with H ⁺

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
hydrogen, H_2	'pops' with a lighted splint
oxygen, O_2	relights a glowing splint

4 Tests for elements

element	test and test result
iodine, I_2	gives blue-black colour on addition of starch solution

Important values, constants and standards

molar gas constant	$R = 8.31 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$
Faraday constant	$F = 9.65 \times 10^4 \text{ C mol}^{-1}$
Avogadro constant	$L = 6.022 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$
electronic charge	$e = -1.60 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$
molar volume of gas	$V_m = 22.4 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1}$ at s.t.p. (101 kPa and 273 K) $V_m = 24.0 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1}$ at room conditions
ionic product of water	$K_w = 1.00 \times 10^{-14} \text{ mol}^2 \text{ dm}^{-6}$ (at 298 K (25 °C))
specific heat capacity of water	$c = 4.18 \text{ kJ kg}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ ($4.18 \text{ J g}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$)

The Periodic Table of Elements

Group																															
1	2	Key												13	14	15	16	17	18												
		1 H hydrogen 1.0																													
3	4	atomic number atomic symbol name relative atomic mass												5	6	7	8	9													
Li lithium 6.9	Be beryllium 9.0													B boron 10.8	C carbon 12.0	N nitrogen 14.0	O oxygen 16.0	F fluorine 19.0													
11	12													13	14	15	16	17	18												
Na sodium 23.0	Mg magnesium 24.3													Al aluminium 27.0	Si silicon 28.1	P phosphorus 31.0	S sulfur 32.1	Cl chlorine 35.5	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 iron 55.8	Co cobalt 58.9	Ni nickel 58.7	Cu copper 63.5	Zn zinc 65.4	Ga gallium 69.7	Ge germanium 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 niobium 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 indium 114.8	Sn tin 118.7	Sb antimony 121.8	Te tellurium 127.6	I iodine 126.9	Xe xenon 131.3														
55	56	57–71 lanthanoids	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86														
Cs caesium 132.9	Ba barium 137.3	Hf hafnium 178.5		Ta tantalum 180.9	W tungsten 183.8	Re rhenium 186.2	Os osmium 190.2	Ir iridium 192.2	Pt platinum 195.1	Au gold 197.0	Hg mercury 200.6	Tl thallium 204.4	Pb lead 207.2	Bi bismuth 209.0	Po polonium —	At astatine —	Rn radon —														
87	88	89–103 actinoids	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118														
Fr francium —	Ra radium —	Rf rutherfordium —		Db dubnium —	Sg seaborgium —	Bh bohrium —	Hs hassium —	Mt meitnerium —	Ds darmstadtium —	Rg roentgenium —	Cn copernicium —	Nh nihonium —	Fl flerovium —	Mc moscovium —	Lv livermorium —	Ts tennessine —	Og oganesson —														
lanthanoids		57	La lanthanum 138.9	58	Ce cerium 140.1	59	Pr praseodymium 140.9	60	Nd neodymium 144.2	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
actinoids		89	Ac actinium —	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 mendelevium —	102	No nobelium —	103	Lr lawrencium —