## CONFIDENTIAL INSTRUCTIONS

In addition to the apparatus and the fittings found in a chemistry laboratory, each candidate will require the following

- 1. About 120cm<sup>3</sup> of solution A
- 2. About 120cm<sup>3</sup> of solution B
- 3. About 100cm<sup>3</sup> of solution C
- 4. One pipette 25ml
- 5. One volumetric flask 250ml
- 6. One burette 0 50ml
- 7. 8 clean dry test tubes
- 8. Two conical flasks
- 9. One test tube rack
- 10.One thermometer -10°C to 110°C
- 11.Two boiling tubes
- 12.Six labels
- 13.One glass rod
- 14.10cm<sup>3</sup> of liquid F (absolute ethanol)
- 15.0.5g of solid E (hydrated aluminium ammonium sulphate) in a stopper container.
- 16.One watch glass
- 17.One clean metallic/wooden spatula
- 18.Two clean droppers
- 19.One 10ml measuring cylinder
- 20.500ml distilled water
- 21.Wall clock

## Access to

- 1. methyl orange indicator supplied with a dropper
- 2. Bunsen burner
- 3. 2M aqueous ammonia + dropper
- 4. 2M hydrochloric acid
- 5. 0.2M lead (II) nitrate
- 6. 0.2M acidified potassium manganite (VII)
- 7. 0.2M acidified potassium dichromate (VI)

## CONFIDENTIAL INSTRUCTIONS NOTES

- 1. Solution A is prepared by dissolving 50cm<sup>3</sup> of 1.84g/cm<sup>3</sup> (98%) concentrated sulphur (vi) acid in about 600cm<sup>3</sup> of distilled water and diluting to one litre of solution.
- 2. Solution B is prepared by dissolving 8g of solid B (hydrated sodium carbonate) in about 500cm<sup>3</sup> of distilled water and diluting to one litre.
- 3. Solution C is prepared by dissolving 60g of sodium hydroxide pellets (not pearls) in about 700cm<sup>3</sup> of distilled water and diluting to one litre of solution.