

SERIES 12 EXAMS

233/3 – CHEMISTRY PAPER 3 - MARKING SCHEME

1.

Experiment No.	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
Final burette reading (cm ³)	19.50	38.90	19.40
Initial burette reading (cm ³)	0.00	19.50	0.00
Volume of R used	19.50	19.40	19.40

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Average} &= \frac{19.50 + 19.40 + 19.40}{3} \\ &= 19.43\text{cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Table

- Complete – 1mk
- Use decimal point – 1mk

Accuracy

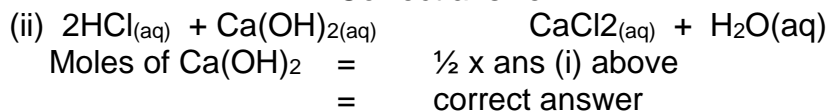
- ± 0.1 (1mk)
- ± 0.2 ($\frac{1}{2}$)
- Beyond ± 0.2 (0mk)

Principles of average (1mk)
(average consistent value only)
Final accuracy (1mk)

- ± 0.1 of average litre (1mk)
- ± 0.2 of average litre ($\frac{1}{2}$ mk)
- Beyond ± 0.1 of average litre (0mk)

Calculations

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b) (i) Moles of R} &= \frac{0.07 \times \text{average litre}}{1000} \\ &= \text{Correct answer} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{(iii) } 25\text{cm}^3 & \dots \dots \dots \text{ans(ii) above.} \\ \text{Therefore } 90\text{cm}^3 &= \frac{90 \times \text{ans above (ii)}}{25\text{cm}} \\ &= \text{correct ans} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(iv) Mass of Ca(OH)}_2 &= \text{ans (iii) } \times 74 \\ & \text{Correct ans.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(c) Ans (iv) } & \dots \dots \dots 90\text{cm}^3 \\ \text{Therefore } 100 & \dots \dots \dots \frac{100 \times \text{ans (iv)}}{90\text{cm}} \\ &= \text{correct answer} \end{aligned}$$

2. (a)

Temperature before mixing	70	60	50	45
Temperature at which colour disappeared	54	50	47	43

Time at which colour disappeared	66	72	108	120
$\frac{1}{t}$ (s^{-1})	0.01515	0.01388	0.009259	0.00833
10^{-2}	1.515	1.388	0.9259	0.8333



- Complete table – 4mks
- Decimal place – $\frac{1}{2}$ mk
- Accuracy – $\frac{1}{2}$ mk
- Trends – 1mk

(6mks)

(i)

Observation	Inference
No white precipitate	Zn ²⁺ , Pb ²⁺ , Al ³⁺ Ca ²⁺ present. Accept Na ⁺ , K ⁺ present for ½ mk

(ii)

Observation	Inference
White precipitate	SO ₄ ²⁻ , CO ₃ ²⁻ or SO ₄ ²⁻ Present NB: 3 mentioned – 1mk 2 mentioned – ½ mk 1 mentioned 0mk

(iii)

Observation	Inference
White precipitate dissolves	SO ₃ ²⁻ or CO ₃ ²⁻ SO ₄ ²⁻ absent

(iv)

Observation	Inference
Acidified K ₂ CrO ₇ change from orange to green	SO ₃ ²⁻ present

(b)

(i)

Observation	Inference
Bromine water is decolourised. Accept Brown solution turns colourless	- C ≡ C - - C=C-, C≡C present penalize fully for any contradiction e.g. ROH, RCOOH. Accept Unsaturated organic cpds

(ii)

Observation	Inference
Purple acidified KMnO ₄ is decolourised Reject: Colourless solution formed	 - C = C - - C ≡ C - ROH present

(iii)

Observation	Inference
Moist blue litmus paper turns red. Red litmus paper remained red.	H ⁺ /H ₃ O present Present or acidic substance Ignore: RCOOH / Carboxylic acid