

**SERIES 12 EXAMS**

**233/3 – CHEMISTRY PAPER 3 - MARKING SCHEME**

1.

Experiment No.	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
Final burette reading (cm <sup>3</sup> )	19.50	38.90	19.40
Initial burette reading (cm <sup>3</sup> )	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

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

Principles of average (1mk)

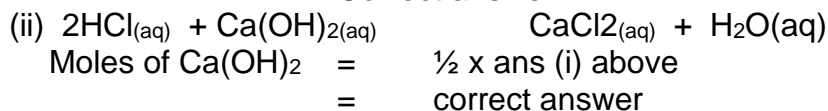
(average consistent value only)

Final accuracy (1mk)

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

Calculations

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



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

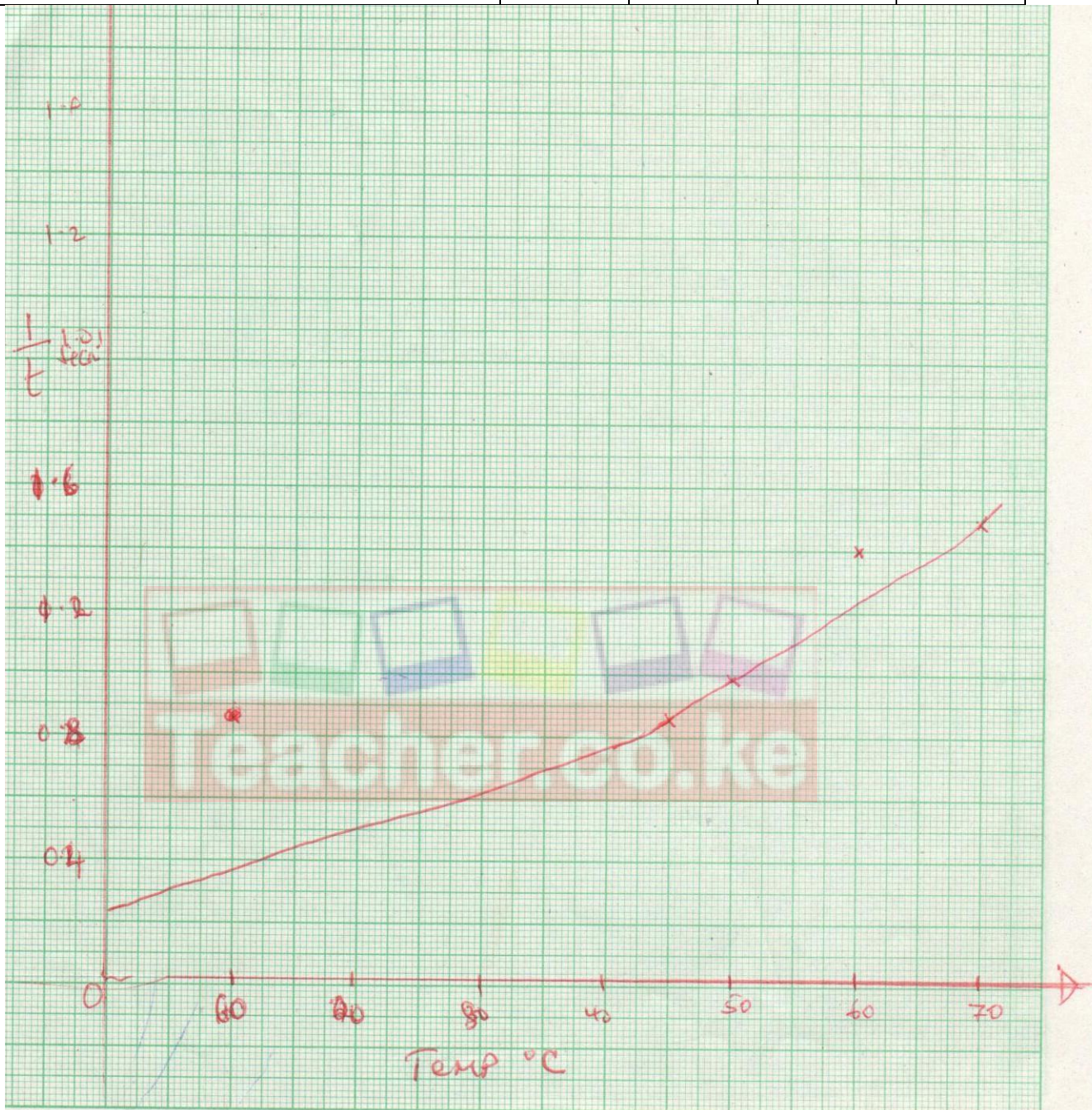
(iv) Mass of  $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2 = \text{ans (iii)} \times 74$   
 Correct ans.

(c) Ans (iv) .....  $90\text{cm}^3$   
 Therefore 100 .....  $\frac{100 \times \text{ans (iv)}}{90\text{cm}}$   
 = correct answer

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 <sup>2+</sup> , Pb <sup>2+</sup> , Al <sup>3+</sup> Ca <sup>2+</sup> present. Accept Na <sup>+</sup> , K <sup>+</sup> present for ½ mk

(ii)

Observation	Inference
White precipitate	SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup> , CO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup> or SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup> Present NB: 3 mentioned – 1mk 2 mentioned – ½ mk 1 mentioned 0mk

(iii)

Observation	Inference
White precipitate dissolves	SO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup> or CO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup> SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup> absent

(iv)

Observation	Inference
Acidified K <sub>2</sub> CrO <sub>7</sub> change from orange to green	SO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup> 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 <sub>4</sub> 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 <sup>+</sup> /H <sub>3</sub> O present Present or acidic substance Ignore: RCOOH / Carboxylic acid