

## SERIES 21 EXAMS

### 233/3 CHEMISTRY MARKING SCHEME

#### QUESTION 1

##### PROCEDURE 1

TABLE 1

	i.	ii.	iii.
Final burette reading (cm <sup>3</sup> )	20.0	20.0	20.0
Initial burette reading (cm <sup>3</sup> )	0.0	0.0	0.0
Volume of solution c used (cm <sup>3</sup> )	20.0	20.0	20.0

C.T -1  
A.P -1  
AC-1  
AV-1  
F.A-1  
5

a)

- Average volume =  $\frac{20.0 + 20.0 + 20.0}{3} = 20.0 \text{ cm}^3$
- Moles of solution C =  $\frac{0.125 \times \text{titre}}{1000} = \text{Ans} \sqrt{1/2}$
- Moles of solution D =  $1 \times \text{ans a(ii)} = \text{Ans} \sqrt{1/2}$
- Molarity of solution D =  $\frac{\text{Ans a(iii)} \times 1000}{25} = \text{Ans} \sqrt{1/2}$

v). Molarity of solution B

$$\text{M}_{\text{conc.}} \times V_{\text{conc.}} = M_{\text{di}} \times M_{\text{di}} \sqrt{1/2}$$

$$\text{Molarity} = \frac{\text{Ans a(iv)} \times 150}{50} = \text{Ans} \sqrt{1/2}$$

b) Table 2

	i.	ii.	iii.
Final burette reading (cm <sup>3</sup> )	15.8	15.8	15.8
Initial burette reading (cm <sup>3</sup> )	0.0	0.0	0.0
Volume of solution c used (cm <sup>3</sup> )	15.8	15.8	15.8

C.T-1

D.P- 1

AC-1

AV-1

F.A-1

b)

- Average volume of sol A =  $\frac{15.8 + 15.8 + 15.8}{3} = 15.8 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$

- Moles of solution D used =  $\frac{\text{Ans a(iv)} \times 25}{1000} = \text{Ans} (\text{cm}^3) \sqrt{1/2}$

- Moles of sol A =  $\frac{\text{Ans b(ii)}}{2} = \text{Ans} \sqrt{1/2}$

iv). Solubility of solid A

$$\text{Titre volume} = \text{Ans b (iii)}$$

$$100 \text{ cm}^3 = \frac{100 \times \text{Ans b (iii)}}{\text{Titre}} = \text{moles} \sqrt{1/2}$$

$$\text{Solubility} = \frac{100 \times \text{Ans b (iii)}}{\text{Titre}} \sqrt{1} \times 126$$

$$= \text{Ans} \sqrt{1/2}$$

2.

No.	Observation	Inference
a)	Colour less filtrate $\sqrt{1/2}$ white residue $\sqrt{1/2}$	$\text{Cu}^{2+}, \text{Fe}^{2+}, \text{Fe}^{3+}, \sqrt{1/2}$ absent in both filtrate and residue $\sqrt{1/2}$
I.	White ppt $\sqrt{1/2}$ soluble in excess $\sqrt{1/2}$	$\text{Zn}^{2+}, \text{Pb}^{2+}, \text{Al}^{3+}, \sqrt{1}$
II.	White ppt $\sqrt{1/2}$ soluble in excess $\sqrt{1/2}$	$\text{Zn}^{2+} \sqrt{1}$
III.	White ppt $\sqrt{1/2}$	$\text{SO}_3^{2-} \sqrt{1/2} \quad \text{CO}_3^{2-} \quad \text{Cl}^-$
	Effervescence / bubbles of colours less odour less gas	$\text{CO}_3^{2-} \sqrt{1/2}$

	$\sqrt{1/2}$	
	White ppt $\sqrt{1/2}$ soluble in excess $\sqrt{1/2}$	$\text{Pb}^{2+}, \text{Zn}^{2+}, \text{Al}^{3+} \sqrt{1}$
	White ppt $\sqrt{1/2}$ insoluble in excess $\sqrt{1/2}$	$\text{Pb}^{2+}, \text{Al}^{3+} \sqrt{1}$
	White ppt formed	$\text{Pb}^{2+} \sqrt{1/2}$

3.

No.	Observation	Inference
a)	Solid melts and burns with yellow sooty flame $\sqrt{1}$	$\begin{array}{c} \diagup \\ \text{C} = \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \diagdown \\ \text{C} \end{array} \sqrt{1} \quad \text{C} = \text{C} -$
b)	Purple potassium manganate Solution turns colourles $\sqrt{1}$	$\begin{array}{c} \diagup \quad \diagdown \quad / \\ \text{C} = \text{C} - \text{C} \equiv \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \diagdown \\ \text{C} = \text{C} - \end{array} \sqrt{1} \quad \text{R-OH}$ $\diagup \quad \diagdown \quad /$
	Effervescence / bubble of colourles gas $\sqrt{1}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\    \\ \text{H}^+ / -\text{C} - \text{OH} \sqrt{1} \end{array}$