| Name | |
|------|--|
| | |

| Candidate's Signature | |
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Date _____





233/3

CHEMISTRY

PAPER 3

PRACTICAAL

2 ¼ HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- (a) Write your name and index number in the spaces provided above.
- (b) Answer all the questions in the spaces provided.
- (c) Mathematical tables and silent electronic calculators many be used.
- (d) All working must be clearly shown where necessary.
- (e) Candidates should answer the questions in English.

FOR EXAMINER'SUSE ONLY

| QUESTION | MAXIMUM SCORE | CANDIDATE'S SCORE |
|-------------|---------------|----------------------|
| 1 | 19 | |
| 2 | 11 | |
| 3 | 10 | |
| TOTAL SCORE | 40 | |



- 1. You are provided with:-
 - Solution A containing 4.0g sodium hydroxide per litre solution.
 - Aqueous hydrochloric acid solution.
 - Calcium hydroxide Solid C.

You are required to standardize hydrochloric acid solution B using solution A and hence determine the solubility of solid C in 100g of water at room temperature.

Procedure I

- Place all the solid C into a clean conical flask.
- Measure accurately 100cm³ of distilled water using a measuring cylinder and add it to solid C.
- Shake thoroughly and leave it to stand for 12 minutes.
- Fill the burette with solution B.
- Pipette 25cm³ of solution A into a clean conical flask.
- Add 3 drops of phenolpthalein indicator and titrate with solution B.
- Record the results in the table I below.
- Repeat the experiment to obtain three consistent readings

| Experiment | Ι | II | III |
|--|---|----|-----|
| | | | |
| Final burette reading (cm ³) | | | |
| | | | |
| Initial burette reading (cm ³) | | | |
| | | | |
| Volume of solution B used (cm ³) | | | |
| | | | |

(4 marks)

| (a) | Determine the average volume of solution B used. | (1 mark) |
|-----|--|-----------|
| | | |
| | | |
| (b) | Determine the molarity of solution A. | (1 mark) |
| | | |
| | | |

(c) Determine the molarity of solution B.

(2 marks)

PROCEDURE II

Filter the saturated solution of the mixture C and water into a clean conical flask and label this solution C.

Using pipette and filler, transfer 25cm³ of the filtrate into a conical flask and titrate with hydrochloric acid solution B using methyl orange indicator.

Record the results in the table 2 below.

Repeat the titration to obtain consistent readings

Table 2

| Experiment number | 1 | П | |
|--|---|---|--|
| Final burette reading (cm ³) | | | |



| Initial burette reading (cm ³) | | |
|--|--|--|
| Volume of solution B used (cm ³) | | |

(4 marks)

(a) Determine the average volume of solution B used. (1 mark)

(b) Determine the number of moles of solution B used. (1mark)

(c) Calculate the number of moles of C in 25cm³ of the filtrate. (2 marks)

(d) Calculate the number of moles of solid C in 100cm³ of solution . (1 mark)

(e) Calculate the solubility of solid C per 100g of water

(Ca = 40.0, O = 16.0, H = 1.0) Density of water = 1 g/cm³ (2 marks)

- 2. You are provided with solid Q. Carry out the test below. Write your observations and inferences in the spaces provided.
- (a) Using a spatula place about one third of solid Q in a clean dry test-tube and heat it strongly.



| (1 mark) | (1 mark) |
|-----------|-----------|

(b) Place the remaining solid Q in a boiling tube. Add about 10cm3 of distilled water. Shake the mixture thoroughly for about one minute. Filter and divide the filtrate into four portions.

| Observation | Inferences |
|-------------|------------|
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| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| (1 mark) | (1 mark) |

(c) To the first portion, add 2 drops of phenolphthalein indicator.

| Observation | Inferences |
|-------------|------------|
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| | |
| (½ mark) | (1 mark) |

(d) To the second portion, add 2cm³ of dilute hydrochloric acid.

| Observation | Inferences |
|-------------|------------|
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| | |



| (½ mark) | (1 mark) |
|-----------|-----------|

(e) To the third portion, add 5cm³ of aqueous sodium sulphate.

| Observation | Inferences |
|-------------|------------|
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| | |
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| | |
| | |
| | |
| (1 mark) | (1 mark) |

(f) To the fourth portion, add dilute sodium hydroxide dropwise until in excess.

| Observation | Inferences |
|-------------|------------|
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| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| (1 mark) | (1 mark) |
| | (I mark) |

- You are provided with solid P. Carry out the tests below. Identify any gas (es) produced.
 Record your observations and inferences in the spaces provided.
 - (a) Place about half of the solid P in a dry test tube. Heat the solid gently.

| Observation | Inferences |
|-------------|------------|
| | |

| (1 mark) | (1 mark) |
|-----------|-----------|

(b) Dissolve the remaining portion of solid P in 10cm³ of distilled water in a boiling tube.

Divide the solution into four portions

To the first portion, add sodium hydroxide dropwise till in excess.

| Observation | Inferences |
|-------------|------------|
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| | |

| (1 mark) | (1 mark) |
|-----------|-----------|
| | |

(c) To the second portion, add 3 drops of ammonia solution followed by 1cm^3 of hydrogen peroxide.

| Observation | Inferences |
|-------------|------------|
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| | |
| (1 mark) | (1 mark) |

(d) To the third portion, add about 1cm³ of nitric acid solution.

| Observation | Inferences |
|-------------|------------|
| | |



| (1 mark) | (1 mark) |
|-----------|-----------|

(e) To the fourth portion, add 3 drops of barium nitrate solution.

| Observation | Inferences |
|-------------|------------|
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| | |
| | (1 mark) |
| (1 mark) | |

