

Cambridge International Examinations Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

CHEMISTRY

9701/33 October/November 2016

Paper 3 Advanced Practical Skills 1 MARK SCHEME Maximum Mark: 40

Published

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| Question | Answer | Marks |
|--------------|---|-------|
| 1(a) | Initial and final readings and titre value for rough and | 1 |
| | initial and final reading for two (or more) accurate titrations | |
| | Appropriate headings and units and the volume of FA 2 added is recorded for each accurate titration. Headings must match readings | 1 |
| | Initial/start (burette) and reading/volume Final/end (burette) and reading/volume Titre or volume/vol/FA 2 and used/added | |
| | (<i>not "difference", "total", "V"</i>) Units: /cm ³ or (cm ³) or in cm ³ or cm ³ for each volume. | |
| | All accurate burette readings (initial and final) recorded to nearest 0.05 cm ³ Do not award this mark if: 50(.00) is used as an initial burette reading; | 1 |
| | more than one final burette reading is 50.(00); any burette reading is greater than 50.(00) | |
| | Final uncorrected titre is within 0.10 cm ³ of any previous uncorrected accurate titre. | 1 |
| | unds any accurate burette readings to the nearest 0.05 cm ³ , checks subtractions and then sele te titres using the hierarchy: identical titres; titres within 0.05 cm ³ ; titres within 0.1 cm ³ ; etc., to o to 0.01 cm ³ . | |
| Examiner cor | mpares candidate's titre value with that of the Supervisor. | |
| | V, VI and VII Award V, VI and VII for $\delta \le 0.30 \text{ cm}^3$ Award V and VI for $0.30 < \delta \le 0.50 \text{ cm}^3$ | 1 |

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| Question | Answer | Marks |
|---------------------------|---|-------|
| 1(b) | Calculation of the mean Check mean titre is correctly calculated from clearly selected values (ticks or working) Candidate must average two (or more) titres where the total spread is ≤ 0.20 cm³. Working must be shown or ticks must be put next to the two (or more) accurate readings selected. The mean should normally be quoted to 2 dp rounded to the nearest 0.01. [e.g. 26.667 must be rounded to 26.67.] Two special cases where the mean may not be to 2 dp: allow mean to 3 dp only for 0.025 or 0.075 e.g. 26.325; allow mean to 1 dp if all accurate burette readings were given to 1 dp (ignoring initial given as 0) and the mean is exactly correct. [e.g. 26.0 and 26.2 = 26.1 is correct but 26.0 and 26.1 = 26.1 is incorrect.] Do not award this mark if: the rough titre was used to calculate the mean; the candidate carried out only 1 accurate titration; burette readings were incorrectly subtracted to obtain any of the accurate titre values; all burette readings (resulting in titre values used in the calculation of the mean) are integers. | 1 |
| 1(c)(i) | I Correctly calculates: $\frac{(b)}{1000} \times 0.0200$ | 1 |
| 1(c)(ii) and 1(c)(iii) | II Correctly uses: (i) × 5/2 and (ii)/0.025 or (ii) × 1000/25 | 1 |
| 1(c)(iv) | Correctly calculates: (iii) × 10 or (ii) × 1000/25 ×10 | 1 |

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| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|---|---------------|
| | 3 or 4 significant figures in final answers to all parts (<i>minimum 3 parts attempted</i>) | 1 4 |
| | Total: | 12 |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|---|-------|
| 2(a) | Examiner to calculate 10% and 20% of Supervisor's time and round this to nearest second. Candidate's time compared with supervisor's time. Award 2 marks if time within 10% of supervisor | |
| | Award 1 mark if time within 20% of supervisor | 2 |
| 2(b)(i) | Correctly calculates: $2.61 \times 10^{-5} \times$ reaction time from (a) | 1 |

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| Question | Answer | Marks |
|---------------------------|---|--------------------|
| 2(b)(ii) | Correctly uses: (i) \times 0.080 or (i) \times 80/1000 and no additional working | 1 |
| 2(b)(iii) and 2(b)(iv) | Correctly uses: $2 \times ans$ (ii) and (iii)/0.020 or (iii) $\times 1000/20$ Time recorded to nearest second in (a) and (c) and 2 - 4 sf in all answers in (b) (minimum 3 parts attempted) | 1 1 4 |
| 2(c) | Examiner calculates ratio of reaction time (a)/reaction time (b) Award if $1.80 \leq ratio \leq 2.80$ | 1 1 |
| 2(d)(i) | Time is less/shorter because the amount/volume/concentration of thiosulfate/FA 6 is less (ora) Time is approximately half because (the amount/no. of moles/concentration of) the thiosulfate/FA 6 is half . | 1 |

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| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|--|-------|
| 2(d)(ii) | (No because) the error is greater in (c) with some explanation e.g. because more readings taken/water added | 1 |
| | The measuring cylinder is used more times in (c) or smaller volumes/10 cm ³ instead of 20 cm ³ are measured in (c) or 6 rather than 5 readings taken/more reagents used/water also added/added in addition or | 1 |
| | smaller volumes therefore greater percentage error | 4 |
| | Total: | 11 |

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| Question | | | | Answer | | | Marks |
|----------|---|---|-----------------------------------|---|--|--|-------------|
| FÆ | A 7 is ZnSO ₄ ; F | A 8 is (NH4) ₂ Fe | e(SO4) ₂ ; FA 9 | is CrK(SO ₄) ₂ ; | FA 10 is MnSC | ₄ ; FA 11 is NaNO ₂ | |
| 3(a) | Selects NaOl | H and NH_3 | | | | | 1 |
| | Single table to show results with both NaOH and NH ₃ . No repeat headings. At least two of the FA s tested | | | | | | 1 |
| | | FA 7 | FA 8 | FA 9 | FA 10 | | |
| | NaOH | white ppt | green ppt | grey-green ppt | off-white/ pale brown/ buff ppt | | 1 |
| | excess | soluble | insoluble | soluble | insoluble | | 1 |
| | NH ₃ | white ppt | green ppt | grey-green ppt | off-white/ pale brown/ buff ppt | | 1 |
| | excess | soluble | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | | 1 |
| | FA 9 ppt diss | ing brown in aiı olves to form (o ıs/goes brown v | dark) green so | lution with exce | ess NaOH | | 1 1 1 |

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| Question | Answer | | | | | Ма | arks |
|----------|--|--------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|---|--------|------|
| | FA 7 | FA 8 | FA 9 | FA 10 | | | |
| | Zn ²⁺ | Fe ²⁺ | Cr ³⁺ | Mn ²⁺ | - | | |
| | Award 1 mark for Award 2 marks fo | | | | 1 | 1 1 | 11 |
| 3(b) | (dark) brown ppt/ and effervescence/bu | | deposit | | | 1 | |
| | positive test for o | kygen – (gas/ O ₂) | relights glowing s | plint | | 1 | 2 |
| 3(c)(i) | blue solution and or brown fumes/gas | effervescence/bu | bbling/fizzing | | | 1 | |
| 3(c)(ii) | NO_2^- or nitrite from either blue s | olution or brown g | as | | | 1 | |

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| Question | Answer | Marks |
|-----------|--|--------------------|
| 3(c)(iii) | selects NaOH and A <i>l</i> (for nitrite or nitrate) or selects (acidified) potassium manganate(VII)/ potassium permangate/ KMnO ₄ If carbonate in (ii) (from bubbling without brown gas in (i)) then allow use of limewater to test gas If halide from no reaction then allow use of AgNO ₃ and NH ₃ If sulfate/sulfite from no reaction then allow use of BaC <i>l</i> ₂ /Ba(NO ₃) ₂ and HC <i>l</i> /HNO ₃ Warming (with NaOH and A <i>l</i>) and gas/ammonia turns (damp red) litmus (paper) blue or Decolourises MnO ₄ ⁻ | 1 1 4 |
| | Total: | 17 |