

Cambridge Assessment International Education Cambridge Ordinary Level

## CHEMISTRY

5070/32 October/November 2017

Paper 3 Practical Test

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 40

Published

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)	Titration         Measurements (1)         Both readings i.e. initial and final are present for each titration, readings are recorded to 1dp, no reading is in excess of 50.0 and no initial reading is given as 50.0         Titres (1)         All the titres are calculated correctly i.e. no subtraction errors         Accuracy (6)         For the two best titres give:         3 marks for a titre within 0.2 cm³ of the Supervisor's value         2 marks for a titre within 0.3 cm³ of the Supervisor's value         1 mark for a titre within 0.4 cm³ of the Supervisor's value         Concordance (3)         Give 3 marks if all the ticked values are within 0.2 cm³         Give 2 marks if all the ticked values are within 0.4 cm³         Average (1)         Give 1 mark if the candidate calculates a correct average of selected titres	12
1(b)	Pipette volume = $25 \text{ cm}^3$ and assuming average volume of <b>P</b> used = $20.4 \text{ cm}^3$ Concentration of sulfuric acid in <b>P</b> in mol/dm <sup>3</sup> = $(25.0 \cdot 0.586)/(20.4 \cdot 2)(1)$ = 0.359 (1)	2
1(c)	Moles of sulfuric acid in $10 \text{ cm}^3$ of concentrated acid = (b) / 2 = $0.359 / 2$ = $0.180$	1
1(d)	Concentration of concentrated sulfuric acid in mol/dm <sup>3</sup> = (c) $\cdot$ 100 = 0.180 $\cdot$ 100 = 18.0	1
1(e)	Mass of sulfuric acid in $1 \text{ dm}^3$ of concentrated sulfuric acid in g = (d) $\cdot$ 98 = 18.0 $\cdot$ 98 = 1760	1

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Question	Answer	Marks
<b>General poin</b> <b>R</b> is aluminium <b>S</b> is copper(II) For gases: to Solutions: col No credit is gi	<b>ts</b> n chloride ) chloride gain credit for the name of the gas produced, the test must be at least partially correct. ourless is not equivalent to clear and clear is not equivalent to colourless ven for conclusions based upon incorrect observations.	
2 <b>R</b> (test 1)	<ul> <li>(a) white ppt (1)</li> <li>(b) (ppt) dissolves / soluble (in excess) (1)</li> <li>colourless solution (1)</li> </ul>	21
2 <b>R</b> (test 2)	<ul> <li>(a) white ppt (1)</li> <li>(b) (ppt) remains / insoluble (in excess) (1)</li> <li>(c) no reaction (1)</li> </ul>	
2 <b>R</b> (test 3)	<ul> <li>(a) no reaction (1)</li> <li>(b) no reaction (1)</li> <li>(c) white ppt (1)</li> </ul>	
2 <b>S</b> (test 1)	<ul> <li>(a) blue ppt (1)</li> <li>(b) (ppt) remains / insoluble (in excess) (1)</li> </ul>	
2 <b>S</b> (test 2)	<ul> <li>(a) blue ppt (1)</li> <li>(b) (ppt) dissolves / soluble (in excess) (1) dark blue solution (1)</li> <li>(c) bubbles (1) gas relights a glowing splint (1) oxygen (1) (liquid) turns darker (1)</li> </ul>	
2 <b>S</b> (test 3)	<ul> <li>(a) no reaction (1)</li> <li>(b) no reaction (1)</li> <li>(c) white ppt (1)</li> </ul>	

Question	Answer	Marks
Conclusions	<b>R</b> is aluminium chloride $/ Al C l_3 / Al^{3+} C l^{-} (1)$ Evidence: Test 1 white ppt which dissolves in excess, Test 2 white ppt which does not dissolve in excess and Test 3 correct in (a),(b) and (c) <b>S</b> is copper(II) chloride $/ CuC l_2 / Cu^{2+} C l^{-} (1)$ Evidence: Test 1 blue ppt which does not dissolve in excess, Test 2 blue ppt which dissolves in excess and Test 3 correct in (a), (b) and (c)	2