

A Level Chemistry B (Salters)

H433/03 Practical skills in chemistry

Practice paper – Set 1

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes



You must have:

- the Insert (inserted)
- the Data Sheet for Chemistry B (Salters)

You may use:

- a scientific calculator

First name

Last name

Centre
number

Candidate
number

INSTRUCTIONS

- The practical insert is needed with this paper.
- Use black ink. You may use an HB pencil for graphs and diagrams.
- Complete the boxes above with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided. If additional space is required, use the lined page(s) at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.
- Do **not** write in the barcodes.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is **60**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].
- Quality of extended responses will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).
- This document consists of **16** pages.

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Answer **all** the questions.

- 1 A student carries out an experiment to compare the smells of different esters. The student follows the procedure given below.

- Prepare some small test-tubes by adding one drop of concentrated sulfuric acid to each.
- Add 10 drops of a carboxylic acid to the sulfuric acid in one test-tube.
- Add 10 drops of an alcohol to the mixture.
- Carefully lower the tube into a beaker of hot water.
- After 1 minute remove the tube and, when cool, pour the mixture into a boiling tube half-full of sodium carbonate solution.
- Smell the product by gently wafting the odour towards your nose with your hand.
- Repeat this procedure with different combinations of carboxylic acid and alcohol.

- (a) (i) What is the purpose of adding concentrated sulfuric acid to each tube?

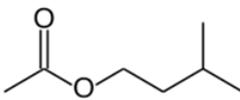
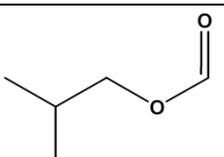
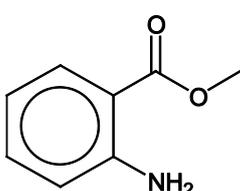
..... [1]

- (ii) Why is the mixture poured into the boiling tube of sodium carbonate solution and describe the expected observation.

.....
 [1]

- (b) The student uses various combinations of alcohol and carboxylic acid. These are shown in the table below with the smell of the ester formed.

Complete the table below by filling in the blanks.

Alcohol	Carboxylic acid	Structure of Ester	Smell
pentan-1-ol	ethanoic acid		pears
3-methylbutan-1-ol			bananas
2-methylpropan-1-ol	Methanoic acid		raspberry
	anthranilic acid		grape

[3]

- (c) The student tries to distil off some pure raspberry ester as its boiling point is lower than either reactant.

The student repeats the procedure with a larger quantities of reactants. After adding the sodium carbonate the student:

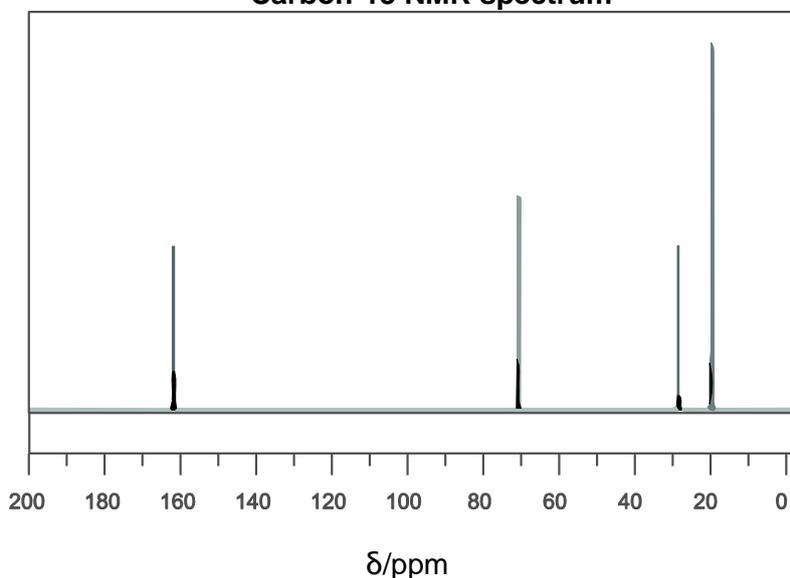
- puts the reaction mixture into a separating funnel and runs off the bottom aqueous layer
- swirls the top ester layer with anhydrous sodium sulfate for 20 minutes
- distils the mixture, collecting the ester.

- (i) State the role of the anhydrous sodium sulfate.

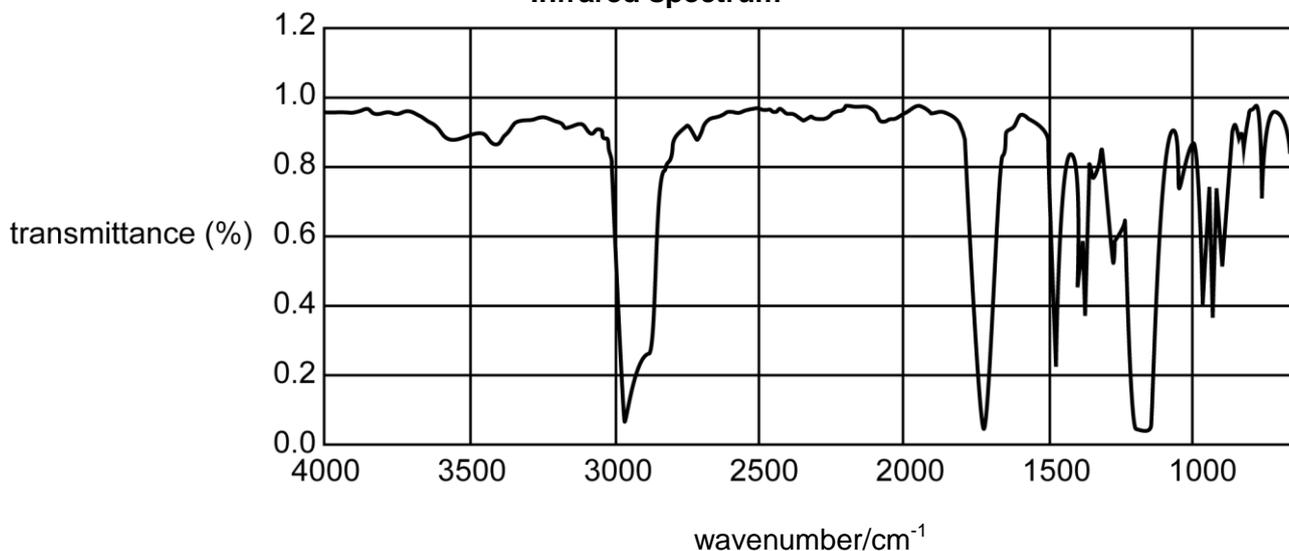
..... [1]

- (ii)* The student gets a local laboratory to run a carbon-13 NMR and an infrared spectrum on the product to confirm whether the preparation had produced the pure raspberry ester.

Carbon-13 NMR spectrum



Infrared spectrum



You may do rough working on this page but it will not be marked.

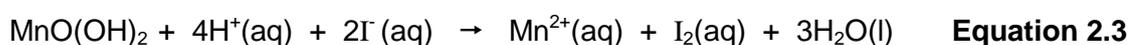
- 2 Water purity is an important environmental concern.
In general, high concentrations of dissolved oxygen indicate a low level of water pollution.

The 'Winkler' method, based on redox reactions, can be used to calculate the amount of dissolved oxygen in water.

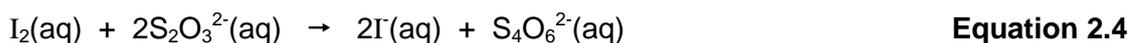
- (a) An environmental laboratory uses the 'Winkler' method to measure the amount of dissolved oxygen in a sample of treated water.

Manganese(II) sulfate, potassium iodide and acid can be added to the water sample and the liberated iodine is titrated with thiosulfate.

The key reactions (labelled **Equations 2.1 to 2.4**) in the Winkler method are shown below:



.....



- (i) **Equation 2.1** does **not** represent a redox reaction.
Name the **type** of reaction represented by **Equation 2.1**.

..... [1]

- (ii) Write the oxidation states of Mn and I on the dotted answer lines below
Equation 2.3. [2]

- (b) A 50 cm³ sample of water at 293 K was tested.
It was found that 10.50 cm³ of a 2.5 × 10⁻³ mol dm⁻³ solution of thiosulfate was required to react with the iodine produced in **Equation 2.3**.

- (i) State the indicator you would use, and the colour change you would see in this titration.

.....
..... [2]

- (ii) Determine the concentration of dissolved oxygen in the water sample. Give your answer to an **appropriate** number of significant figures.

concentration =mol dm⁻³ [4]

- (iii) The concentration of dissolved oxygen in water is more commonly expressed in parts per million, ppm, by mass.

The maximum solubility of oxygen in water at 293 K is 2.8×10^{-4} mol dm⁻³.

Calculate this concentration in ppm.

You may assume the density of water is 1.0 g cm⁻³.

concentration =ppm [2]

- 3 A group of students set out to investigate the rate of hydrolysis of 1-bromobutane. The reaction is relatively slow with water but much quicker with hydroxide ions (OH^-).

1-bromobutane reacts with sodium hydroxide solution as follows:



- (a) (i) Name the mechanism of this reaction.

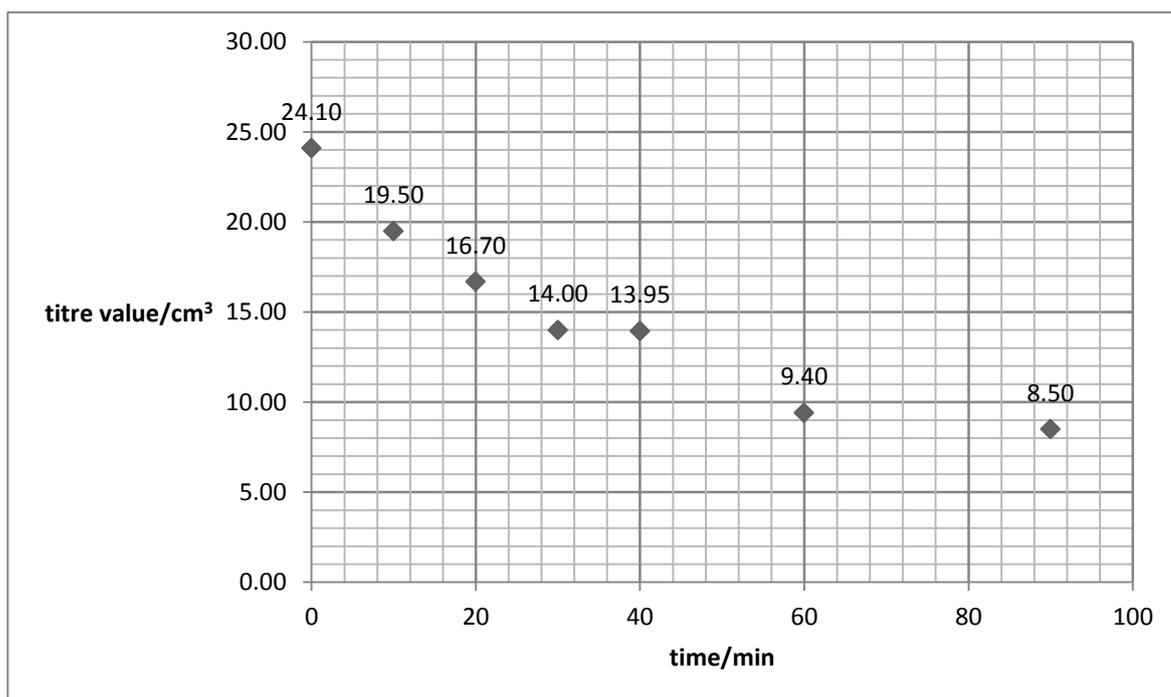
..... [2]

- (ii) Name the **type** of bond fission occurring in this reaction.

..... [1]

- (b) Equimolar quantities of 1-bromobutane and sodium hydroxide are mixed at 40°C .

The concentration of hydroxide ions is determined at various times by removing 10.0 cm^3 of the mixture, adding it to 20 cm^3 of iced water in a conical flask, and titrating with a 0.125 mol dm^{-3} solution of hydrochloric acid. The group's results are plotted below.



- (i) Suggest why the reactant mixture was added to a larger volume of iced water.

..... [1]

- (ii) Use the information given and the data on the graph to calculate the initial concentration of the sodium hydroxide solution.

initial concentration =mol dm⁻³ [2]

- (iii) Further investigations by the group suggested that the reaction was second order **overall**.

Write **two** rate equations which would be consistent with this suggestion.

rate =

rate = [1]

- (iv) Use the graph to calculate the initial rate of reaction, in mol dm⁻³ min⁻¹.

Show on the graph how you calculated the initial rate.

rate = mol dm⁻³ min⁻¹ [3]

- (v) Use the initial rate, along with your answer to (ii) above, to calculate the value of the rate constant, k , including the units, for this reaction at 40°C.

rate constant, k = units..... [2]

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4 This question refers to the **Practical Insert** that is provided as an insert to this paper.

- (a) (i) Explain why different numbers of drops of water are added to the wells in the preliminary experiment.

.....
 [1]

- (ii) The pale blue precipitate formed in wells A3 and A4 is copper hydroxide.

Write an ionic equation for the reaction that forms the precipitate.
 Include state symbols.

[2]

- (iii) The pale blue precipitate dissolves when more ammonia solution is added because the reaction produces a soluble, deep blue complex ion.

This ion can be represented as $[\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_x]^{2+}(\text{aq})$, where x is a whole number and the ammonia molecules are acting as ligands.

Name the bonds between the ammonia molecules and the central copper ion.

..... [1]

(b) In the main experiment:

- (i) What would be a suitable piece of apparatus to measure the volumes of the solutions shown in the table in the main experiment on page 3 of the Insert?

..... [1]

- (ii) A filter with the complementary colour to the solution being tested would be suitable for the experiment. However, the student was unsure which of the filters represented this complementary colour.

Explain how the filters could be tested to see which was the appropriate complementary colour.

.....

 [2]

