

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS General Certificate of Education Advanced Subsidiary Level and Advanced Level

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CHEMISTRY 9701/31

Paper 31 Advanced Practical Skills

May/June 2008

CONFIDENTIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Great care should be taken to ensure that any confidential information given does not reach the candidates either directly or indirectly.



The Supervisor's attention is drawn to the form on page 7 which must be completed and returned with the scripts.

If you have any problems or queries regarding these instructions, please contact CIE

by e-mail: International@cie.org.uk

by phone: +44 1223 553554 by fax: +44 1223 553558

stating the Centre number, the nature of the query and the syllabus number quoted above.

This document consists of **8** printed pages.



Safety

www.PapaCambridge.com Supervisors are advised to remind candidates that all substances in the examination should be with caution. Only those tests described in the question paper should be attempted. Please also under 'Apparatus' on the use of pipette fillers, safety goggles and plastic gloves.

In accordance with COSHH (Control of Substances Hazardous to Health) Regulations, operative in the UK, a hazard appraisal of the examination has been carried out.

Attention is drawn in particular, to certain materials used in the examination. The following codes are used where relevant.

C = corrosive substance highly flammable substance

H = harmful or irritating substance **O** = oxidising substance

T = toxic substance**N** = dangerous for the environment

The attention of Supervisors is drawn to any local regulations relating to safety, first-aid and disposal of chemicals.

'Hazard Data Sheets', relating to materials used in this examination, should be available from your chemical supplier.

Before the Examination

1 Access to the question paper is NOT permitted in advance of the examination.

2 **Preparation of materials**

Where quantities are specified for each candidate, they are sufficient for the experiments described in the question paper to be completed.

In preparing materials, the bulk quantity for each substance should be increased by 25% as spare material should be available to cover accidental loss. More material may be supplied if requested by candidates, without penalty.

All solutions should be bulked and mixed thoroughly before use to ensure uniformity.

Every effort should be made to keep the concentrations accurate to within one part in two hundred of those specified.

Supervisors are asked to carry out any confirmatory tests given on pages 4 and 5 to ensure the materials supplied are appropriate.

If the concentrations differ slightly from those specified, the Examiners will make the necessary allowance. They should be informed of the exact concentrations.

Labelling of materials

Materials must be labelled as specified in these instructions. Materials with an FA code number should be so labelled without the identities being included on the label. Where appropriate the identity of an FA coded chemical is given in the question paper itself.

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4 Identity of materials

It should be noted that descriptions of solutions given in the question paper may not conexactly with the specifications in these Instructions. **The candidates must assume descriptions given in the question paper.**

5 Size of group

In view of the difficulty of the preparation of large quantities of solution of uniform concentration, it is recommended that the maximum number of candidates per group be 30 and that separate supplies of solutions be prepared for each group.

Apparatus

- 1 In addition to the fittings ordinarily contained in a chemical laboratory, the apparatus and materials specified below will be necessary.
- 2 Pipette fillers (or equivalent safety devices), safety goggles and disposable plastic gloves should be used where necessary.
- 3 For each candidate
 - $2 \times 50 \,\mathrm{cm}^3$ burettes
 - 2 x burette clamps
 - 2 × stands
 - 2 x funnels for filling burettes
 - $1 \times 250 \,\mathrm{cm}^3$ conical flask
 - $1 \times \text{measuring cylinder to measure } 10 \text{ cm}^3$
 - $1 \times 25 \,\mathrm{cm}^3$ pipette
 - 1 x pipette filler or equivalent safety device
 - 1 × white tile
 - 1 x wash bottle containing distilled water
 - 12 x test-tubes
 - $3 \times \text{boiling-tubes}$
 - 1 x test-tube rack
 - 1 x test-tube holder
 - 1 x Bunsen burner
 - 1 x heat proof mat
 - 1 x 250 cm³ beaker
 - 2 x teat/squeeze pipettes

paper towels

Chemicals Required

It is especially important that great care is taken that the confidential information given below does not reach the candidates either directly or indirectly.

Particular requirements

azard	label	per candidate	identity	notes (Hazard symbols given are for the raw materials.)
Ξ	FA 1	250 cm ³	0.04 moldm ⁻³ ammonium iron(II) sulphate	Dissolve 15.68 g of $(NH_4)_2SO_4$. FeSO $_4$.6H $_2O$ in 250 cm 3 of 1.0 moldm $^{-3}$ H $_2SO_4$ [H] , then make the solution up to 1 dm 3 with distilled water.
Z _O	FA 2	100 cm ³	0.015 mol dm ⁻³ potassium manganate (VII)	Dissolve 2.37 g of KMnO ₄ [O][H][N] in each dm ³ of solution.
Ξ	FA 3	250 cm³	0.025 moldm ^{–3} hydrogen peroxide	Dilute 30 cm ³ of "10 volume" (3% w/w) hydrogen peroxide [H] to 1 dm ³ . If the original solution is "100 volume" (30% w/w) [C] first dilute to "10 volume" and prepare FA 3 as above. This solution should be prepared as late as possible, stored in cool conditions and kept out of direct sunlight.

itrate a mixture of 25.0 cm³ of FA 3 and 10cm^3 of 1.0mol dm^{-3} sulphuric acid with FA 2. Idjust the concentration of FA 3 to give a titre of between 16 and 17cm^3 . theck and adjust the concentration of FA 3.

-	1.0 mol dm ⁻³ H ₂ SO ₄		$100\mathrm{cm}^3$ $1.0\mathrm{moldm}^{-3}\mathrm{H}_2\mathrm{SO}_4$	Cautiously pour 55 cm ³ of concentrated (98%) sulphuric acid [C] into 500 cm ³ of distilled water with continuous stirring. Make the solution up to 1 dm ³ with distilled water. Care – concentrated H_2SO_4 [C] is very corrosive.
Ξ	FA 4	30 cm ³	0.1 mol dm ⁻³ aluminium sulphate	Dissolve $63.0g$ of $Al_2(SO_4)_3.16H_2O$ [H] in each dm^3 of solution.
<u>5</u>	FA 5	30 cm ³	0.1 moldm ⁻³ zinc nitrate	Dissolve 29.8g of $Zn(NO_3)_2$.6H ₂ O [C] in each dm ³ of solution.
Ξ	FA 6	30 cm ³	0.1 moldm ⁻³ sodium iodide (or 0.1 moldm ⁻³ potassium iodide)	Dissolve 15.0g of NaI [H] (or 16.6g of KI [H]) in each dm ³ of solution.

The standard bench reagents specifically required are set out below. If necessary, they may be made available from a communal supply: however, the attention of the Invigilators should be drawn to the fact that such an arrangement may enhance the opportunity for malpractice between candidates.

ıazard	label	identity	notes (Hazard symbols given are for the raw materials.)
<u></u>	dilute nitric acid	2.0 moldm ⁻³ HNO ₃	Dilute 128 cm ³ of concentrated (70% w/v) acid [C][0] to 1 dm ³ .
<u>5</u>	aqueous sodium hydroxide	2.0 moldm ⁻³ NaOH	Dissolve 80.0g of NaOH [C] in each dm ³ of solution. Care – the process of solution is exothermic and any concentrated solution is very corrosive.
Ξ	aqueous ammonia	2.0 moldm ⁻³ NH ₃	Dilute 112 cm ³ of concentrated (35%) ammonia [C][N] to 1 dm ³ .
Ξ	dilute hydrochloric acid	2.0 moldm ⁻³ HC <i>l</i>	Dilute 172 cm 3 of concentrated (35%–37%) acid [C] to 1 dm 3 .
Ε	0.1 mol dm ⁻³ barium chloride	0.1 moldm ⁻³ barium chloride	Dissolve 24.4g of $BaCl_2$.2 H_2O [T] in each dm ³ of solution.
	[or 0.1 moldm ⁻³ barium nitrate]	[or 0.1 moldm ⁻³ barium nitrate]	[or 0.1 moldm⁻³ barium nitrate] [or 0.1 moldm ⁻³ barium nitrate] $ $ [Or dissolve 26.1 g of Ba $(NO_3)_2$ [H]O in each dm 3 of solution.]
[N]	0.05 mol dm ⁻³ silver nitrate	0.05 mol dm ⁻³ silver nitrate	Dissolve 8.5g of $AgNO_3$ [C][N] in each dm^3 of solution.
[N] [L	0.1 $\operatorname{moldm}^{-3}\operatorname{lead}(II)$ $\operatorname{nitrate}$	$0.1\mathrm{moldm^{-3}}$ lead($\mathrm{II})$ nitrate	Dissolve 33.1 g of $Pb(NO_3)_2$ [T][N] in each dm ³ of solution.

The reagents, materials and apparatus to test the gases listed in the syllabus must be available to candidates. If necessary, they may be made available from a communal supply: however, the attention of the Invigilators should be drawn to the fact that such an arrangement may enhance the opportunity for malpractice between candidates.

Imewater label identity Imewater saturated aqueous calcium Prepare fresh limewater by leaving distilled water to stand over solid calcium hydroxide, Ca(OH) ₂ Or filter the solution. Or filter the solution. Dissolve 14.8 g of K ₂ Cr ₂ O ₇ T][N] acidified aqueous potassium Or filter the solution Or filter the solution				
limewatersaturated aqueous calcium hydroxide, Ca(OH)2Prepare fresh limewater by leaving distilled water calcium hydroxide [H] for several days, shaking o or filter the solution.acidified aqueous potassium dichromate(VI)0.05 moldm ⁻³ K ₂ Cr ₂ O ₇ Dissolve 14.8g of K ₂ Cr ₂ O ₇ [T][N] in 50 cm³ of 1 m acid [H]. Make the solution up to 1 dm³ with distille The use of plastic gloves may be considered to pskin.blue litmus paper, plain filter paper strips for use with dichromate, wooden splints, the apparatus normally used in the er in testing for carbon dioxide	nazard	label	identity	notes
acidified aqueous potassium dichromate(VI)0.05 moldm-3 H2SO4 0.05 moldm-3 H2SO4Dissolve 14.8g of K2Cr2O7 acid [H]. Make the solution up to 1 dm³ with distilled acid [H].	Ξ	limewater	saturated aqueous calcium hydroxide, $Ca(OH)_2$	Prepare fresh limewater by leaving distilled water to stand over solid calcium hydroxide [H] for several days, shaking occasionally. Decant or filter the solution.
ed and blue litmus paper, plain filter paper strips for use with dichromate, wooden splints, the apparatus normally used in the Centre for use mewater in testing for carbon dioxide	[N]	acidified aqueous potassium dichromate(VI)	0.05 moldm ⁻³ K ₂ Cr ₂ O ₇ 0.05 moldm ⁻³ H ₂ SO ₄	Dissolve 14.8g of K ₂ Cr ₂ O ₇ [T][N] in 50 cm ³ of 1 moldm ⁻³ sulphuric acid [H] . Make the solution up to 1 dm ³ with distilled water. The use of plastic gloves may be considered to prevent contact with skin.
	sd and t mewate	blue litmus paper, plain filter paper in testing for carbon dioxide	strips for use with dichromate,	wooden splints, the apparatus normally used in the Centre for use
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Responsibilities of the Supervisor during the Examination

www.papaCambridge.com The Supervisor, or other competent chemist must carry out the experiments in que 1 and complete tables of readings on a spare copy of the question paper which should be lab 'Supervisor's Results'.

This should be done for:

each session held and each laboratory used in that session, and each set of solutions supplied.

N.B. The question paper cover requests the candidate to fill in details of the examination session and the laboratory used for the examination.

It is essential that each packet of scripts contains a copy of the applicable Supervisor's Results as the candidates' work cannot be assessed accurately without such information.

2 The Supervisor must complete the Report Form on page 7 to show which candidates attended each session. If all candidates took the examination in one session, please indicate this on the Report Form. A copy of the Report Form must accompany each copy of the Supervisor's Results in order for the candidates' work to be assessed accurately.

The Supervisor must give details on page 8 of any particular difficulties experienced by a candidate, especially if the Examiner would be unable to discover this from the written answers.

After the Examination

Each envelope returned to Cambridge must contain the following items.

- 1 The scripts of those candidates specified on the bar code label provided.
- A copy of each Supervisor's Report relevant to the candidates in 1. 2
- 3 A copy of the Report Form, including details of any difficulties experienced by candidates (see pages 7 and 8).
- 4 The Attendance Register.
- 5 A Seating Plan for each session/laboratory.

Failure to provide appropriate documentation in each envelope may cause candidates to be penalised.

COLOUR BLINDNESS

With regard to colour-blindness – a minor handicap, relatively common in males – it is permissible to advise candidates who request assistance on colours of, for example precipitates and solutions (especially titration end-points). Please include with the scripts a note of the index numbers of such candidates.

Experience suggests that candidates who are red/green colour-blind – the most common form – do not generally have significant difficulty. Reporting such cases with the scripts removes the need for a 'Special Consideration' application for this handicap.

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REPORT FORM

This form must be completed and sent to the Examiner in the envelope with the scripts.

Cer	itre N	lumber	. Name of Centre		
1	Sup	ervisor's Results			
	Please submit details of the readings obtained in Question 1 on a spare copy of the question paper clearly marked 'Supervisor's Results' and showing the Centre number and approxession/laboratory number.				
2	The index numbers of candidates attending each session were:				
		First Session	Second Session		
3		The Supervisor is required to give details overleaf of any difficulties experienced by particular candidates, giving names and index numbers. These should include reference to:			
	(a) any general difficulties encountered in making preparation;				
	(b)	(b) difficulties due to faulty apparatus or materials;			
	(c)	accidents to apparatus or materials;			
	(d)	assistance with respect to colour blindness	SS.		

4 A plan of work benches, giving details by candidate number of the places occupied by the candidates for each experiment for each session, must be enclosed with the scripts.

normal 'Application for Special Consideration' form.

Other cases of hardship, e.g. illness, temporary disability, should be reported direct to CIE on the

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Report on any difficulties experienced by candidates.

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