# THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION

032/2A

#### **CHEMISTRY 2A**

(For Both School and Private Candidates)

Time: 2 Hours 30 Minutes

Wednesday, October 19, 2005 a.m.

#### Instructions

- 1. This paper consists of three (3) questions.
- 2. Answer two (2) questions including question number 1.
- 3. All questions carry equal marks.
- 4. Qualitative Analysis Guidance Pamphlets may be used after a thorough check by the supervisor.
- 5. Electronic calculators are not allowed in the examination room.
- 6. Cellular phones are **not** allowed in the examination room.
- 7. Write your Examination Number on every page of your answer booklet(s).
- 8. The following constants may be used.

Na = 23, C = 12, O = 16, K = 39, H = 1, Ca = 40.

1 litre =  $1 \text{ dm}^3 = 1000 \text{ cm}^3$ .

## 1. You are provided with the following:

Solution Q containing 2.0 g of sodium hydroxide in 0.5 dm<sup>3</sup> of the solution.

Solution R containing 3.15 g of hydrated oxalic acid,  $(COOH)_2$ .  $XH_2O$  in 0.25 dm<sup>3</sup> of the solution Phenolphthalein indicator.

You are required to determine the value of X in (COOH)2. XH2O.

#### Procedure

Pipette 25 cm<sup>3</sup> or 20 cm<sup>3</sup> of solution Q into the conical flask. Add two or three drops of phenolphthalein indicator and titrate it against solution R from the burette to the end point. Note the burette reading. Repeat the procedure to obtain three more readings and record your results in a table as shown below.

### (a) Table of results

# (i) Burette readings

Titration	Pilot	1	2	3
Final reading (cm <sup>3</sup> )	. 2 TO GREATE (	EXIDED STUDIES.		
Initial reading (cm <sup>3</sup> )			com state per si arrivali.	
Volume used (cm <sup>3</sup> )				

(ii)	The volume of the pipette used was	cm <sup>3</sup>

(iv) The volume of solution 
$$\mathbf{R}$$
 needed for complete neutralization of \_\_\_\_\_ cm<sup>3</sup> of solution  $\mathbf{Q}$  was \_\_\_\_ cm<sup>3</sup>.

## (b) Given the equation for the reaction

$$(COOH)_{2(aq)} + 2NaOH_{(aq)} \rightarrow (COONa)_{2(aq)} + 2H_2O_{(\ell)}$$

- (i) Calculate the concentration of the base, in grams per dm<sup>3</sup>.
- (ii) Calculate the concentration of the acid solution  $\mathbf{R}$  in moles per dm<sup>3</sup> and in grams per dm<sup>3</sup>.
- (iii) Find the value of X, the number of molecules of water of crystallization of oxalic acid in the formula,  $(COOH)_2$ .  $XH_2O$ .

2.	Sample B is a simple salt containing one cation and one anion. Carry out care	efully the experiments
	described below and record all your observations and appropriate inferences.	Identify the cation and
	anion present in sample B.	

S/N	Experiment	Observation	Inference
(a)	Observe the solid for its appearance.		
(b)	Dissolve half a spatula of the sample B in distilled water. Shake well.	ete Candidates)	
(c)	Put a spatulaful of sample B in a test tube and heat gently, then very strongly.	Bracestar, O.	etas 19, 240.
(d)	Add dilute hydrochloric acid to a half spatulaful of sample B in a test tube.		
(e)	Add concentrated sulphuric acid to a half spatulaful of sample B in a test tube.		
(f)	Dissolve a spatulaful of sample B in dilute hydrochloric acid in a test tube. Shake until no solid remains. Divide the solution into three portions.	ther 1	
	(i) To the first portion add dilute sodium hydroxide solution dropwise until excess.		esches die <sub>100</sub> s
	(ii) To the second portion add dilute ammonia solution dropwise until excess.		
	(iii) To the third portion add potassium ferrocyanide solution.	A Soft market sold.	

Conclusion		
The cation in B is	and the anion is	
The salt <b>B</b> is		

3. Sample TR is a simple salt containing one anion and one cation. Using the systematic qualitative analysis procedures, carry out tests on sample TR and make appropriate observations and inferences to identify the cation and anion present in sample TR.

Experiment	Observation	Inference

Canalisation		·
Conclusion		
The cation in sample TR is	and the anion is	