

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

032/2A

CHEMISTRY 2A

(ACTUAL PRACTICAL A)

(For Both School and Private Candidates)

Time: 2:30 Hours

ANSWERS

Year: 2001

Instructions

1. This paper consists of two questions.
2. Answer all questions.

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1. You are provided with the following:

(a) Solution A which contains 4.39 g of sulphuric acid per dm³

(b) Solution B of monovalent metal X hydroxide. Solution B is made by dissolving 2.00 g of X hydroxide in distilled water and making up to 1000 cm³

(c) Methyl orange indicator

Procedure:

Put the acid solution in the burette. Pipette 25 cm³ of solution B into the titration flask. Add a few drops of methyl orange indicator. Titrate this base against solution A until the end point is reached. Record your titration results.

(a) Volume of pipette used was 25.00 cm³

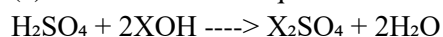
(b) Table of results

Titration	Final reading (cm ³)	Initial reading (cm ³)	Volume used (cm ³)
Pilot	24.90	0.00	24.90
1	25.00	0.00	25.00
2	24.80	0.00	24.80
3	25.00	0.00	25.00

(c) The colour change at the end point was from yellow to pink-orange

(d) The volume of acid solution A needed for complete neutralisation was 24.93 cm³

(e) Write a balanced equation for the reaction



(f) Calculate:

(i) The molarity of acid solution

Mass = 4.39 g

Molar mass of H₂SO₄ = 98

Moles = $4.39 \div 98 = 0.0448$ mol

Molarity = 0.0448 mol/dm³

(ii) The molarity of the base solution

Moles of H₂SO₄ used = $0.0448 \times (24.93 \div 1000) = 0.001117$ mol

From equation, 1 mol H₂SO₄ reacts with 2 mol XOH

Moles of XOH = $0.001117 \times 2 = 0.002234$ mol

Volume = 25.00 cm³ = 0.025 dm³

Molarity = $0.002234 \div 0.025 = 0.08936$ mol/dm³

(iii) The molar mass of monovalent metal X hydroxide

Concentration = 2.00 g in 1 dm³

Molar mass = 2.00 ÷ 0.08936 = 22.38 g/mol

(iv) The atomic mass of metal X

$\text{XOH} = \text{X} + 16 + 1 = \text{X} + 17$

$\text{X} + 17 = 22.38$

$\text{X} = 5.38$

$\text{X} \approx 6$

Atomic mass of X = 6

(v) Metal X is most likely lithium (Li)

2. Sample X is a simple salt containing ONE cation and ONE anion. Carry out the experiments described and identify the cation and anion in sample X.

Test	Experiment	Observation	Inference
(i)	Appearance	White crystalline solid	Colourless ionic salt
(ii)	Heat a spatula of sample X in a test tube	White fumes observed	Presence of ammonium salt
(iii)	Add NaOH solution and warm. Test gas with moist red litmus	Gas turns red litmus blue	
	Ammonia evolved confirms NH_4^+		
(iv)	Add dilute HCl to X, warm, pass gas into limewater	Effervescence, gas turns limewater milky	
	CO_3^{2-} present		
(v)	Add FeSO_4 , then conc. H_2SO_4 down the test tube side	Brown ring observed at interface	
	Confirms NO_3^-		
(vi)	Dissolve sample in water	Clear solution formed	Salt is soluble
(vii)	Add MgCl_2 then NH_4OH	White precipitate	Confirms PO_4^{3-} or carbonate

Conclusion

The cation is NH_4^+ and the anion is CO_3^{2-}

(a) Balanced chemical equations:

(i) $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl} + \text{NaOH} \rightarrow \text{NaCl} + \text{NH}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$

(iv) $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3 + 2\text{HCl} \rightarrow 2\text{NH}_4\text{Cl} + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CO}_2$

(b) Confirmatory test for CO_3^{2-} : Add HCl and pass evolved gas through limewater; turns milky

3. Sample Z contains ONE cation and ONE anion. Using systematic qualitative analysis procedures, identify the ions in sample Z.

Test	Experiment	Observation	Inference
(a)	Observe physical appearance of Z	White crystalline solid	Colourless ionic salt
(b)	Heat solid Z in a dry test tube	No water or gas evolved	No water of crystallization
(c)	Dissolve in water and add NaOH dropwise and in excess	White precipitate, soluble in excess	
	Zn ²⁺ confirmed		
(d)	Add NH ₄ OH dropwise and then in excess	White precipitate, dissolves in excess	Confirms Zn ²⁺
(e)	Add BaCl ₂ then HCl to solution of Z	White precipitate persists	Confirms SO ₄ ²⁻
(f)	Add AgNO ₃ to solution of Z followed by HNO ₃	No precipitate	Confirms absence of Cl ⁻ , Br ⁻
(g)	Perform flame test	No colour	Non-alkali metal

Conclusion

The cation present in Z is Zn²⁺ and the anion is SO₄²⁻