

Name: ..... Index no .....

School: ..... Candidate's sign .....

Date: ..... Class.....

233/3

CHEMISTRY

KCSE MOCKS 2017

TIME: 2 ¼ HOURS

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:**

- Answer all the questions in the spaces provided in the question paper.
- You are **NOT** allowed to start working with 2 ¼ hours allowed for this paper. This time is to enable you read the question paper and make sure you have all the chemicals and apparatus that you may need.
- All working **MUST** be clearly shown.
- Mathematical tables, and calculators may be used.

**For Examiner's Use Only:**

Question	Maximum score	Candidates score
1	15	
2	10	
3	15	
<b>Total score</b>	40	

*This paper consists of 6 printed pages. Candidates should check to ascertain that all papers are printed as indicated and that no questions are Missing*

1. You are provided with:

- Solid Q, 2.0 g of impure sodium carbonate (contaminated with sodium chloride).
- Solution R, hydrochloric acid solution, containing 2.07 g of the acid in 500 cm<sup>3</sup> of solution.

You are required to determine the percentage impurity in solid Q.

### Procedure

- Place all solid Q in a beaker and add 100 cm<sup>3</sup> of distilled water. Stir well with a glass rod.
- Transfer the solution into a 250 cm<sup>3</sup>-volumetric flask and top it up to the mark with distilled water. Shake well and label as solution Q.
- Fill a burette with solution R.
- Pipette 25.0 cm<sup>3</sup> of solution Q into a conical flask. Add three drops of methyl orange indicator.
- Titrate solution Q against solution R from the burette. Record the results in the table below.
- Repeat the titration two more times and complete the table.

	I	II	III
Final burette reading(cm <sup>3</sup> )			
Final burette reading(cm <sup>3</sup> )			
Volume of solution R used (cm <sup>3</sup> )			

(4 marks)

(a) Determine the average volume of solution R used.

(1 mark)

(b) Calculate the concentration of solution R in moles per litre.  
(H=1.0, Cl=35.5)

(2 marks)

(c) Calculate the number of moles of the acid in solution R that reacted.

(1 mark)

(d) Write an equation for the reaction that occurs. (1 mark)

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(e) Calculate the number of moles of sodium carbonate in 25 cm<sup>3</sup> of solution Q that reacted. (1 mark)

(f) Calculate the mass of sodium carbonate in 250 cm<sup>3</sup> of solution Q. (2 marks)  
(C=12.0, O=16.0, Na=23.0)

(g) Find the percentage by mass of the impurity, sodium chloride, in solid Q. (2 marks)

2. You are required to investigate the effect of change in concentration on the reaction rate between sodium thiosulphate solution C and dilute hydrochloric acid solution D. When hydrochloric acid is added to sodium thiosulphate sulphur is deposited.



The time taken for sulphur to reach a certain amount can be used to indicate the rate of the reaction. Solution C contains 0.08 moles of sodium thiosulphate in one litre of solution.

### Procedure II

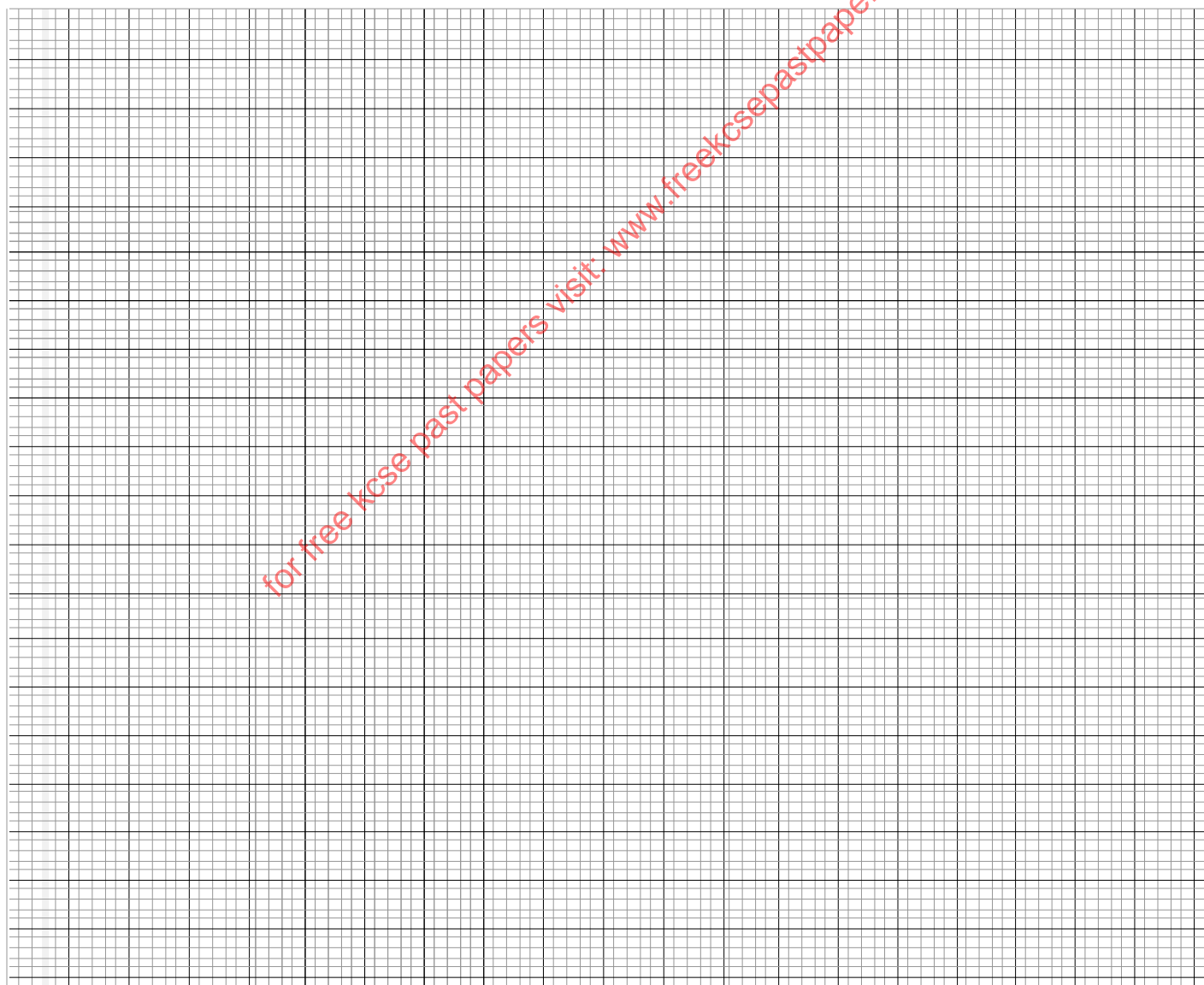
- Measure 40cm<sup>3</sup> of solution C and pour it into a 100cm<sup>3</sup> glass beaker.
- Mark a cross (X) on a white paper. Place the beaker containing solution C over the cross on the paper.
- Measure 10cm<sup>3</sup> of solution D and add it to the solution C in the beaker. Start the stopwatch immediately. Observe the cross on the white paper from the top of the beaker and record the time taken for it to be obscured (to disappear from view).

- iv. Repeat the experiment using different volumes of solution C as indicated in the following table and in each case water is added to make a total of volume of  $40\text{cm}^3$ . The same volume of hydrochloric acid is added in each case.

Complete the table below. (5 Marks)

Volume of HCl used ( $\text{cm}^3$ )	Volume of $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ used $\text{cm}^3$ solution.	Volume of water added	Time taken (s)	$\frac{1}{\text{time}(\text{s}^{-1})}$
10	40	0		
10	30	10		
10	25	15		
10	20	20		
10	10	30		

- I. On the grid provided plot a graph of the reciprocal of time  $\frac{1}{\text{time}} (\text{s}^{-1})$  y-axis against volume of solution C used. (3Marks)



- II. From the graph determine the time taken for the cross to disappear if 35cm<sup>3</sup> of solution C was used. (1mks)

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- III. Explain the shape of the graph in terms of rates of reaction. (1mk)

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3. I) You are provided with solid **K**. Carry out the tests below. Write your observations and inferences in the spaces provided.

Place all of solid K in a boiling tube, add about 10 cm<sup>3</sup> of distilled water and shake until all the solid dissolves. Divide the solution into 4 portions.

- a) To the first portion in a test -tube, add a few drops of sodium hydroxide until in excess. **Retain** the mixture for procedure (b)

OBSERVATIONS	INFERENCES
(1 mark)	(1 mark)

- b) Warm the mixture in (a) above and test any gases produced using red and blue litmus papers.

OBSERVATIONS	INFERENCE
(1 mark)	(1mark)

- c) To the third portion, add about equal volume of freshly prepared lead (II) nitrate solution followed by a few drops of dilute nitric (V) acid.

OBSERVATIONS	INFERENCES
(1 mark)	(1 mark)

d) To the fourth portion add Barium nitrate solution

<b>OBSERVATIONS</b>	<b>INFERENCES</b>
<b>(1 mark)</b>	<b>(1 mark)</b>

**II)** You are provided with substance Z. Carry out the tests below. Write your observations and inferences in the spaces provided.

a) Scoop a little of solid Z using a clean spatula and burn it in a Bunsen burner flame.

<b>OBSERVATIONS</b>	<b>INFERENCES</b>
<b>(1 mark)</b>	<b>(1 mark)</b>

Divide the remaining amount into two portions.

b) To the first portion, add water and shake.

<b>OBSERVATIONS</b>	<b>INFERENCES</b>
<b>(1 mark)</b>	<b>(1 mark)</b>

c) To the second portion, add potassium Manganate (VII) and warm.

<b>OBSERVATIONS</b>	<b>INFERENCES</b>
<b>(1 mark)</b>	<b>(1 mark)</b>

d) To a little amount of Z, add sodium carbonate.

<b>OBSERVATIONS</b>	<b>INFERENCES</b>
<b>(1 mark)</b>	<b>(1 mark)</b>