# MUMIAS WEST JOINT EVALUATION - 2022 CHEMISTRY PP3 MARKING SCHEME

Table I – 6 MARKS

Volume of water in	Temperature at which crystals	Solubility of solid P
the boiling tube (cm <sup>3</sup> )	of solid P first appear ( <sup>0</sup> C)	(g/100g) of water
4	68.0	112.5
6	64.0	75.0
8	62.0	56.25
10	50.0	45.0
12	48.0	37.5

#### **DISTRIBUTED AS FOLLOWS:**

### COLUMN 2 – 4MARKS

*I A) COMPLETE TABLE – 2 MARKS (Applicable to column 2 on temperature readings only)* 

- Award ½ mark for each temperature reading to a maximum to 2marks

#### Penalties

- Penalize ½ mark for the unrealistic values (above 100°c or below 20°c)

### **B) DECIMAL** – ½ Mark (Applicable only to column 2)

- Award ½ mark for temperatures consistently recorded to whole numbers or 1dp (.0 or .5) otherwise award 0 mark.

### C) ACCURACY – ½ Mark (Tied to the reading on column 2 row 1)

- Award ½ mark for the candidate's within the range of ±2 units of the school value otherwise award 0mark.

### D) TREND – 1mark (Tied to temperature readings only)

- Award 1 mark for continuous decrease in temperature otherwise, award 0mark.

#### COLUMN 3 – 2MARKS

- Award ½ mark for each correct calculation of solubility to maximum of 2marks Conditions and Penalties
- Penalize ½ mark ONCE for any value rounded off to whole number.
- Penalize ½ mark for any missing or wrong value of solubility

#### GRAPH – 3MARKS

### A) $Axes - \frac{1}{2} mark$

#### **Conditions**

- Award ½ mark if all axes are correctly labeled
- Units may be included or not. If units are included must be correct, otherwise award Omark for axes

## B) SCALE - 1/2 mark

- Correctly plotted points MUST cover ¾ of the grid provided for ½ mark
- The scale MUST be linear in both axes otherwise award 0 mark for the wrong scale.

### C) PLOTTING - 1 MARK

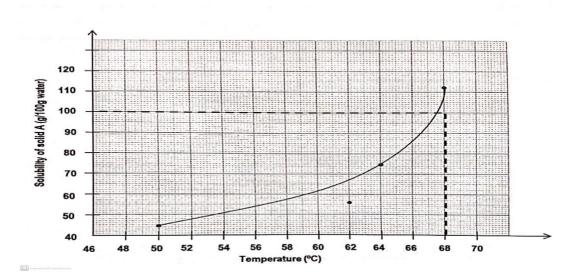
- All 5 points plotted correctly ......1mark
- 3-4 points plotted correctly ............. ½ mark
- 1-2 points plotted ...... 0mark

#### **NOTE**

Award 0 mark for points plotted on a wrong scale.

## D) CURVE - 1MARK

- Award 1 mark for a curve showing continuous increase in solubility with increasing temperature.
- Award 0 mark for use of a straight line.



#### ii) – Award 1mark for the correct reading from a correct graph

- The student to give the temperature when solubility is 100g/100g of water.

#### **Conditions**

- Award ½ mark for correct showing and ½ mark for correct reading
- If the candidate has not shown on the graph, but correct reading is given, award **1mark**
- If the candidate shows but does not give the correct reading, award ½ mark.
- iii) The candidate to give the solubility when the temperature is  $55^{\circ}c$  for 1mark.
  - Award ½ mark for correct showing and ½ mark for correct reading
  - If the candidate has not shown on the graph, but correct reading is given, award **1mark**
  - If the candidate shows but does not give the correct reading, award ½ mark.

### TABLE II - 5MARKS

Titre number	I	II	III
Final burette reading (cm <sup>3</sup> )	17.5	17.5	17.5
Initial burette reading (cm <sup>3</sup> )	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vol. of soln. P used cm <sup>3</sup>	17.5	17.5	17.5

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# A) Complete table (CT) ......1mark

*The table should be completed.* 

Penalize ½ mark for the following errors if any occurs.

- Arithmetic error in subtraction.
- - Values recorded beyond 50cm3
- Inversion of table
- Penalize ½ mk only on any one of these errors.

## B) Decimal point (d.p)......1mk

- o All values to be recorded to 1d.p or
- All values to be recorded to 2dp second decimal value being 0 or 5 only
- Award 0-mark if whole numbers used or more than 3dp are used or inconsistency in the number of d.p

# C) Accuracy mark (AC)...... 1mark

- Consider any one candidates' titre if within  $\pm 0.10$ cm<sup>3</sup> of school value award 1mk.
- If it is  $\pm 0.11$  to 0.20 award ½ mark. If beyond 0.20cm<sup>3</sup> award 0mk

- D) Principle of Averaging (P.A).....1Mark
  - Three titres to be averaged if within  $\pm 0.2$ cm<sup>3</sup> to one another.
  - Two titres can only be arranged if they are consistent.
  - N/B- If a student averages two titres when three are consistent award 0mk.

Type equation here.

- If a student averages three inconsistent values, award 0 mark
- E) Final answer (F. A)......1Mark
  - If averaged titre is within 0.0 to 0.10cm<sup>3</sup> of S.V award 1mk
  - If within 0.11 to 0.2cm<sup>3</sup> of s.v award ½ mk
  - If beyond 0.20cm<sup>3</sup> award 0mk.

<u>Summary</u>

Complete table (CT) = 1mkCorrect use of decimals (dp) = 1mkAccuracy (AC) = 1mkAveraging (PA) = 1mkFinal answer (FA) = 1mk

5mks

N/B – For school value (SV), teacher to perform practical to obtain school value.

# **CALCULAIONS**

I) Marked on the Table

II) Moles of sodium hydroxide in 
$$25cm3 = \frac{0.2X25}{1000}$$
 1 mark  
=  $0.005$  1 mark

III) Moles in 250cm3 = 
$$\frac{4.5}{126}$$
 ½ marks

$$= 0.0357 \frac{1}{2} mark$$

Moles of P in 25cm3 = 
$$\frac{Average\ volume \times 0.0357}{250} \frac{1}{2} mark$$

 $= correct \ answer \ (III) \frac{1}{2} \ mark$ 

$$IV) \ \frac{0.005}{Ans\ (III)}\ 1\ mark$$

= Ans (IV) ½ Mark

Value of 'n' = Ans (IV) (Given as a whole number) 1/2 Mark

- The value of n MUST be written as a whole number to earn a mark.
- The number of moles MUST be given to at least 4dp unless it divides completely. OTHERWISE penalize ½ mark for correct answer.

## **QUESTION 2 – 9 MARKS**

a) Place all of solid A in a boiling tube. Add about 8cm<sup>3</sup> of distilled water and shake. Divide the solution formed into 4 portions.

Observations	Inferences
<ul> <li>Solid dissolves to form a colourless solution ½ mark</li> <li>Accept for FULL credit a colourless solution formed.</li> <li>REJECT: Colourles liquid.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Soluble compound</li> <li>Cu <sup>2+,</sup> Fe <sup>2+</sup>, Fe<sup>3+</sup> absent</li> <li>N/B: Accept any of the inferences for FULL credit.</li> <li>Penalize FULLY for any contradictory inference.</li> </ul>
( <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> mark)	$(^{1}/_{2} \text{ mark})$

b) To the first portion, add sodium hydroxide drop wise until in excess

Observations		Inferences
- (1mark)	White ppt ½ soluble ½ in excess	Zn <sup>2+</sup> , Al <sup>3+,</sup> Pb <sup>2+</sup> Imark  - Award Imark for 3 ions mentioned - Award ½ mark for 2 ions mentioned - Award 0 mark for 1 ion mentioned - PENALIZE ½ mark for any contradictory ion to a maximum of 1mark.  (1 mark)

# c) To the second portion, add ammonia solution drop wise until in excess.

Observations		Inferences
-	White ppt ½ insoluble ½ in excess	<ul> <li>Al <sup>3+</sup>, Pb <sup>2+</sup> present</li> <li>Award ½ mark for each ion</li> <li>PENALIZE ½ mark for any contradictory ion to a maximum of 1 mark.</li> <li>Accept the two ions only if they are mentioned in (b) above.</li> </ul>
	(1 mark)	(1mark)

# d) To the third portion, add 3 drops of sodium chloride solution

Observations	Inferences
<ul> <li>No white ppt.</li> <li>REJECT</li> <li>No ppt</li> <li>No change</li> <li>Colourless solution forme</li> </ul>	- Al <sup>3+</sup> present - <b>ACCEPT</b> for ½ mark <b>Pb</b> <sup>2+</sup> <b>absent</b> - Penalize FULLY for any contradictory ion.
(1 1	mark) (1mark)

# e) To the fourth portion add about 3 drops of barium nitrate followed by 4 drops of dilute nitric (V) acid

Observations		Inferences
-	White precipitate ½ that does not dissolves ½ in addition of nitric (V) acid.  OR white ppt persists on addition of HNO <sub>3</sub>	<ul> <li>SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup> present</li> <li>PENALIZE FULLY for any contradictory ion.</li> </ul>
		(1mark)
	(1 mark)	

# **QUESTION 3 – 9MARKS**

# a) Scoop about a third of the solid B using a metallic spatula and ignite it on the non-luminous flame of the Bunsen burner

Observations	Inferences
- Burns with a yellow sooty/smoky flame1mark  (1mark)	<ul> <li>- =C= C = OR - C≡≡ C – present</li> <li>- Accept unsaturated organic compound for FULL credit.</li> <li>- PENALIZE FULLY for any contradictory functional group.</li> <li>(1/2mark)</li> </ul>

b) (i) Place the remaining solid B in a clean boiling tube, add about  $10 \mathrm{cm}^3$  of distilled water and shake. Divide the resulting solution into six (3) portions

Observations	Inferences
- Solid dissolves to form a colourless solution.	- Polar compound
( 1mark)	(1 mark)

# ii) To the first portion of the solution, add 2 drops acidified potassium manganite (vii) and warm

and warm	
Observations	Inferences
- Purple KMnO4 changes to colourles/ is decolourises	=C= C = $/$ - C== C - $\frac{1}{2}$ mark, R-OH $\frac{1}{2}$ mark present
(1 mark)	- PENALIZE ½ mark for any contradictory ion to a maximum of 1 mark.
	(1mark)

# iii) To the third portion of the solution, add 2 drops of acidified potassium dichromate $\left(VI\right)$

Observations	In	nferences	
- Orange colour of ac K <sub>2</sub> Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub> persists/ d change to green1	oes not		R-OH absent1mark Note: PENALIZE FULLY for any contradictory ion
	(1 mark)	(1 mark)	

# iv) To the fourth portion, add in the whole of solid sodium hydrogen carbonate provided

Observations	Inferences
- Effervescence/ bubbles of a colourless odourless gas1mark	<ul> <li>R – COOH present ½ mark Note</li> <li>Penalize FULLY for any contradictory ion.</li> <li>REJECT: H+, H<sub>3</sub>O+</li> </ul>
(1mark)	$(^{1}/_{2}mark)$

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