## TEACHER.CO.KE SERIES 16

233/3
CHEMISTRY

## PAPER 3

CONFIDENTIAL INSTRUCTIONS TO SCHOOLS

In addition to the fittings and apparatus in a chemistry laboratory, each candidate will require the following

- A burette
- A $25 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ pipette
- A pipette filler
- 2 conical flasks
- Distilled water in a wash bottle
- A stand and a clamp
- $150 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ of solution A
- $100 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ of solution B
- $80 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ of solution C
- Boiling tube
- 6 dry test tubes in a rack
- Test tube holder
- Metallic spatula
- 0.5 g solid E
- About 2g solid F
- 5 mls liquid K

ACCESS TO

- Methyl orange indicator
- 2 M sodium hydroxide solution
- Aqueous ammonia ( $2 \mathrm{M} \mathrm{NH}_{3(\mathrm{aq})}$ )
- 0.5 M lead nitrate solution
- Acidified $\mathrm{KMnO}_{4}$
- Acidified $\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}$
- Sodium chloride solution


## NOTES

1. Solution A is prepared by adding $12.9 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ of concentrated hydrochloric acid (specific gravity 1.18 ) to $600 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ of distilled water then top up to one litre
2. Solution B is prepared by dissolving 4 g of sodium hydroxide in $600 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ of distilled water then top up to one litre.
3. Solution C is prepared by dissolving a mixture of 8.4 g of sodium hydrogen carbonate and 1.6 g of sodium chloride is about $600 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ of distilled water and then top up to one litre.
