

## Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (K.C.S.E)

## INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name and index number in the spaces provided above
- Sign and write the date of examination in the spaces provided.
- Answer all questions in the spaces provided in the question paper.
- You are not allowed to start working with the apparatus for the first 15 minutes of the $2 \frac{1}{4}$ hours allowed for this paper. This time is to enable you to read the questions paper and make sure you have all the chemicals and apparatus that you may need.
- All working must be clearly shown where necessary.
- Mathematical tables and electronic calculators may be used.


## FOR EXAMINER'S USE ONLY:

| Question | Maximum Score | Candidate's Score |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 1. | 20 |  |
| 2. | 8 |  |
| 3. | 12 |  |
| TOTAL | $\mathbf{4 0}$ |  |

You are provided with:
Metal carbonate, $\mathrm{MCO}_{3}$, solid $\mathbf{Q}$
2M hydrochloric acid, solution $\mathbf{P}$
Sodium hydroxide, solution $\mathbf{R}$ containing 40 g per litre of solution.
You are required to determine the relative atomic mass of metal $\mathbf{M}$

## PROCEDURE

Measure accurately $100 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ of solution $\mathbf{P}$ into a clean $250 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ conical flask and add all the 4.69 g of solid $\mathrm{Q},\left(\mathrm{MCO}_{3}\right)$. Shake well and wait for effervescence to stop. Label the resulting solution as S 1 . Pipette $25 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ of solution $\mathbf{R}$ into a conical flask and add 2-3 dropped of phenolphthalein indicator. Fill a burette with solution S 1 and titrate against the solution $\mathbf{R}$ until the end point. Record your results in the table below. Repeat the procedure to fill the table Table 1

|  | I | II | III |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Final burette reading $\left(\mathrm{cm}^{3}\right)$ |  |  |  |
| Initial burette reading $\left(\mathrm{cm}^{3}\right)$ |  |  |  |
| Volume of solution S1 used $\left(\mathrm{cm}^{3}\right)$ |  |  |  |

Calculate
(i) Average volume of S1 used
(ii) Moles of sodium hydroxide, solution $\mathbf{R}$ used
( $\mathrm{Na}=23, \mathrm{O}=16, \mathrm{H}=1$ )
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
(iii) Moles of Hydrochloric acid, solution S1 in average volume used.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
(iv) Moles of Hydrochloric acid, solution S1 in $100 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ of solution
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
(v) Moles of hydrochloric acid in $100 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ of the original solution $\mathbf{P}$
(vii) Moles of $\mathrm{MCO}_{3}$ that reacted
(viii) The relative formula mass of $\mathrm{MCO}_{3}$
$\qquad$
(ix) The atomic mass of $\mathbf{M} \quad$ ( 1 mk )
2. You are provided with solid $\mathbf{X}$. Carry out the tests below and record your observations and inferences in the table below.
(a) Place one spatula endful of solid $\mathbf{X}$ in a test-tube and add about $10 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ distilled water. Shake well and use for test (i) below.
(i) Test $2 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ of the solution in the test tube with red litmus paper and blue litmus paper.
$\left.\begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline \text { Observations } & \text { inferences } \\ \hline & \\ & 1 \mathrm{mk}\end{array}\right] 1 \mathrm{mk}$
(ii) $\mathrm{To} 2 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ of the solution in the test tube, add spatula endful of sodium hydrogen carbonate
$\left.\begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline \text { Observations } & \text { inferences } \\ \hline & \\ & 1 \mathrm{mk}\end{array}\right] 1 \mathrm{mk}$
(iii) To $2 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ of the solution, add three drops of acidified potassium Manganate VII solution.

| Observations | inferences |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 mk |  |

(iv) Place about $4 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ of ethanol in a test tube and add 2 drops of concentrated sulphuric acid then add a spatula endful of solid $\mathbf{X}$. warm the mixture carefully. Shake well and pour the mixture into $20 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ of water in beaker.

| Observations | inferences |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 mk |
|  |  |

3. You are provided with solid $\mathbf{N}$. Carry out the tests and record the observations and inferences in the spaces provided
(a) Dissolve one spatula endful of solid $\mathbf{N}$ in about $10 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ of distilled water. Divide the solution into five portions

| Observations | inferences |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 mk |
|  |  |

(b) To the $1^{\text {st }}$ portion add aqueous NaOH solution dropwise until in excess

| Observations | inferences |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | 1 mk |  | 1 mk |

(c) To the $2^{\text {nd }}$ portion add dilute ammonia solution dropwise until in excess

| Observations | inferences |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| 1 mk |  |  |

(d) To the $3^{\text {rd }}$ portion add three drops of dilute Sulphuric (VI) acid

| Observations | inferences |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
|  | 1 mk |  |

(e)To $4^{\text {th }}$ portion add 3 drops of Lead (II) nitrate solution.

| Observations | inferences |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| 1 mk |  |  |

(f) To $5^{\text {th }}$ portion add 3 drops of Lead (II) nitrate solution and warm the mixture gently

| Observations | inferences |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 mk |
|  |  |

