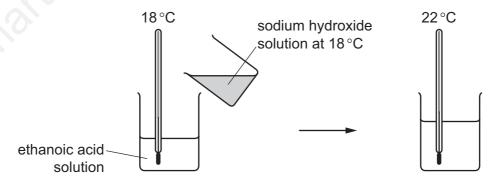
### **Smart Exam Resources**

# CAMBRIDGE LOWER SECONDARY CHECKPOINT PRACTISE QUESTIONS -MARKSCHEMS

Subject: Chemistry- Stage - 9

## **Topic: Preparing Common Salts Set-1**

A student adds an aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide to an aqueous solution of ethanoic acid. She measures the temperature before and after the addition of sodium hydroxide.



The product of the reaction is a salt called sodium ethanoate.

Describe how you would prepare pure, dry crystals of sodium ethanoate from a solut sodium ethanoate in water.	tion of
	[31

### Any three of:

- evaporation/ heat solution/leave the solution;
- to crystallisation point/to form crystals;
- filter off crystals / pick out crystals;
- dry crystals between filter papers / heat gently / heat to just above 100°C; 3

- The following statements are about the procedure for making crystals of hydrated magnesium chloride from magnesium and dilute hydrochloric acid.

  A Leave the mixture until no more bubbles are seen.

  B Leave the mixture at room temperature to form more crystals.
  - **D** Warm the filtrate to the point of crystallisation.
  - **E** Filter off the crystals and dry between filter papers.

**C** Add an excess of magnesium to dilute hydrochloric acid.

**F** Filter off the excess magnesium.

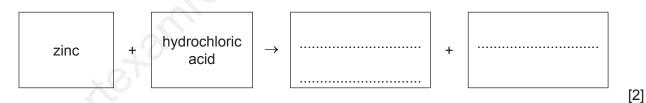
Put the statements **A**, **B**, **C**, **D**, **E** and **F** in the correct order. The first one has been done for you.

С			

(C), A, F, D, B, E (2) if 2 marks not scored 1 mark for 1 consecutive pair reversed

3 (a) Dilute hydrochloric acid reacts with zinc.

Complete the word equation for this reaction.



- (b) The following statements are about the procedure for making crystals of hydrated zinc sulfate from zinc and dilute sulfuric acid.
  - A Warm the mixture until no more bubbles are seen.
  - **B** Add excess zinc to dilute sulfuric acid.
  - **C** Warm the filtrate to the point of crystallisation.
  - **D** Leave the mixture at room temperature to form more crystals.
  - **E** Filter off the excess zinc.
  - **F** Filter off the crystals and dry between filter papers.

Put the statements A, B, C, D, E and F in the correct order.

The first one has been done for you.

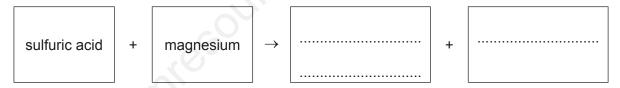
В					

[2]

(a) (hydrochloric acid + zinc)  $\rightarrow$  zinc chloride (1) + hydrogen (1) 2 (b)(B), A, E, C, D, F (2)

If 2 marks not scored: 1 mark for 1 consecutive pair reversed

Complete the word equation for the reaction of dilute sulfuric acid with magnesium.



[2]

magnesium sulfate (1) hydrogen (1)

Magnesium sulfate and lead(II) sulfate are examples of salts. (a) A student prepared magnesium sulfate crystals starting from magnesium carbonate. The student carried out the experiment in four steps. step 1 The student added excess magnesium carbonate to a small volume of dilute sulfuric acid until no more magnesium carbonate would react. **step 2** The student filtered the mixture. **step 3** The student heated the filtrate obtained from **step 2** until it was saturated. **step 4** The student allowed the hot filtrate to cool to room temperature and then removed the crystals which formed. How did the student know when the reaction had finished in **step 1**? (ii) Name the residue in **step 2**. .....[1] (iii) A saturated solution forms in step 3. What is a saturated solution? (iv) Explain why magnesium sulfate crystals form during step 4.

(a)(i)	no (more) effervescence	1
(a)(ii)	magnesium carbonate	1
(a)(iii)	(a solution in which) no more solute will dissolve	1
	at that temperature	1
(a)(iv)	the solubility deceases as the temperature decreases	1

5	laboratory using dilute nitric acid and solid copper(II) carbonate. Include a series of key steps in your answer. You should include a chemical equation for the reaction.
	[6]

	1
add copper(II) carbonate (to acid) until it stops dissolving or no more effervescence/bubbling/fizzing	1
filter (to remove copper(II) carbonate)	1
evaporate/heat/warm/boil/leave in sun AND until most of the water has gone/some water is left/evaporate some of the water/until it is concentrated/saturation (point)/crystallisation point/crystals form on glass rod or microscope slide/crystals start to form	1
(for any solution) leave/allow to cool/allow to crystallise OR (for any crystals) filter/wash/dry with filter paper/dry in warm place/dry in a (low) oven/leave to dry	1
formula of Cu(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	1
equation: $CuCO_3 + 2HNO_3 \rightarrow Cu(NO_3)_2 + CO_2 + H_2O$	1
	filter (to remove copper(II) carbonate)  evaporate/heat/warm/boil/leave in sun AND  until most of the water has gone/some water is left/evaporate some of the water/until it is concentrated/saturation (point)/crystallisation point/crystals form on glass rod or microscope slide/crystals start to form  (for any solution) leave/allow to cool/allow to crystallise OR (for any crystals) filter/wash/dry with filter paper/dry in warm place/dry in a (low) oven/leave to dry  formula of Cu(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>

• At the checkpoint stage, you may include a word equation