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CHEMISTRY **0620/52**

Paper 5 Practical Test **May/June 2026**

1 hour 15 minutes

You must answer on the question paper.

You will need: The materials and apparatus listed in the confidential instructions

INSTRUCTIONS
- Answer **all** questions.
- Use a black or dark blue pen. You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes at the top of the page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen. Do **not** use correction fluid or tape.
- Do **not** write on any bar codes.
- You may use a calculator.
- You should show all your working and use appropriate units.

INFORMATION
- The total mark for this paper is 40.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [ ].
- Notes for use in qualitative analysis are provided in the question paper.

For Examiner's Use	
1	
2	
3	
Total	

This document has **12** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

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1 You are going to investigate the volume of gas made in 75 seconds when dilute ethanoic acid reacts with solid sodium hydrogencarbonate.

Read all of the instructions carefully before starting the experiments.

Instructions
You are going to do five experiments using the apparatus shown in Figure 1.1.

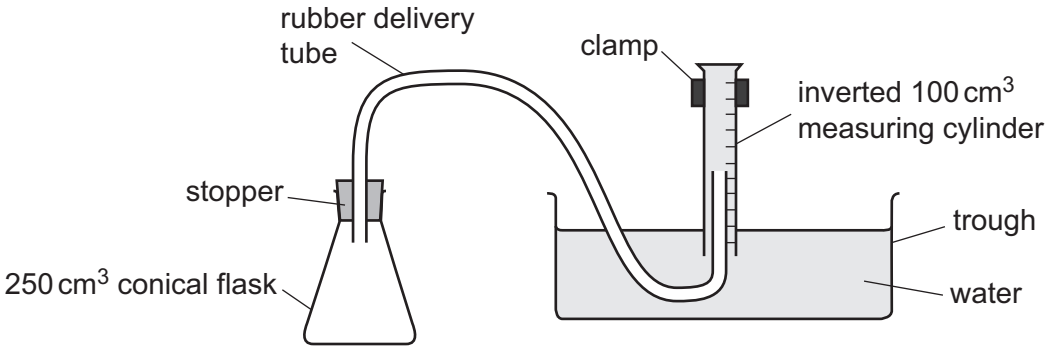

Figure 1.1

Experiment 1

- Use the 10 cm^3 measuring cylinder to pour 10.0 cm^3 of dilute ethanoic acid into the 250 cm^3 conical flask.
- Use a 100 cm^3 measuring cylinder to pour 100 cm^3 of distilled water into the conical flask. Swirl the flask to mix the contents.
- Set up the apparatus as shown in Figure 1.1. Ensure the inverted measuring cylinder is full of water.
- Remove the stopper from the conical flask.
- Add 1 g of solid sodium hydrogencarbonate to the conical flask. Do **not** mix the contents of the flask. Immediately replace the stopper and start the stop-watch.
- Measure the volume of gas collected in the inverted measuring cylinder at 75 seconds.
- Record the volume of gas collected in Table 1.1.
- Rinse the conical flask with distilled water.

Experiment 2

- Repeat Experiment 1 using 90 cm^3 of distilled water instead of 100 cm^3.

Experiment 3

- Repeat Experiment 1 using 80 cm^3 of distilled water instead of 100 cm^3.

Experiment 4

- Repeat Experiment 1 using 70 cm^3 of distilled water instead of 100 cm^3.

Experiment 5

- Repeat Experiment 1 using 60 cm^3 of distilled water instead of 100 cm^3.

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(a) Complete Table 1.1.

View solution

Table 1.1

experiment	volume of dilute ethanoic acid / cm^3	volume of distilled water / cm^3	volume of gas collected in 75 seconds / cm^3
1	10.0		
2			
3			
4			
5			

[4]

View solution

(b) Complete a suitable scale on the *y*-axis and plot your results from Experiments 1 to 5 on Figure 1.2.

Draw a line of best fit.

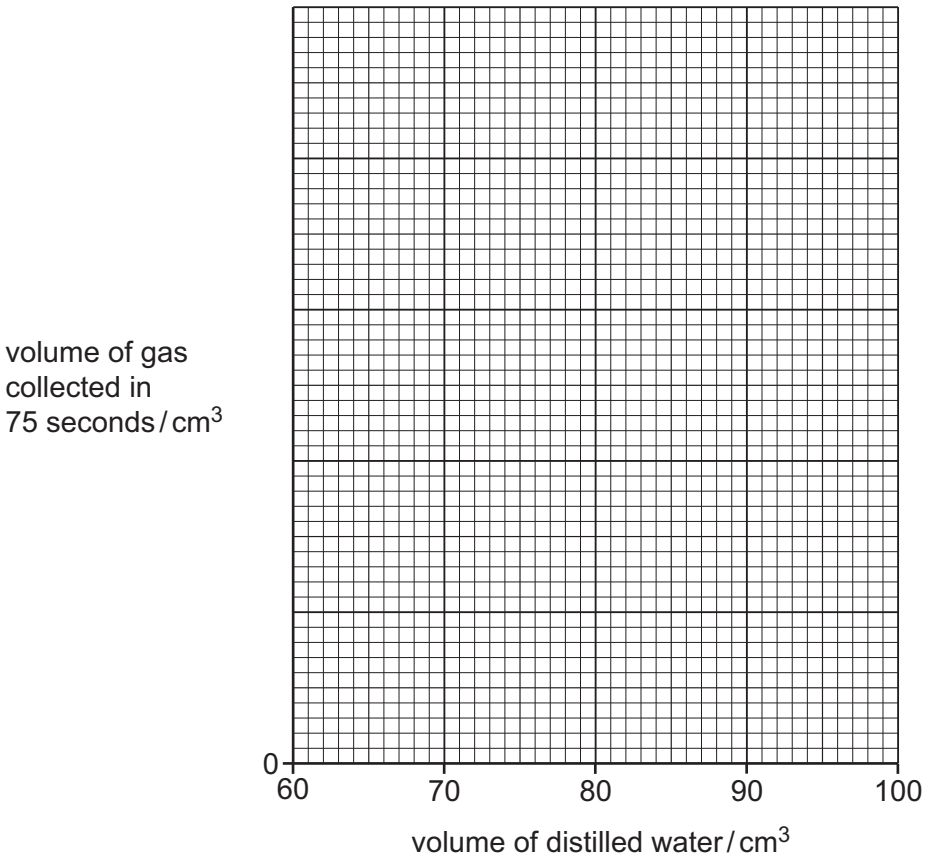

Figure 1.2

[4]

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(c) The mean rate of reaction is calculated using the equation shown.

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$$\text{mean rate of reaction} = \frac{\text{volume of gas collected}}{\text{time taken to collect the gas}}$$

(i) Calculate the mean rate of reaction in Experiment 3.

Give units for the mean rate you have calculated.

mean rate of reaction = ...

units .....

[2]

(ii) State which Experiment, 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5, has the highest mean rate of reaction. View solution

..... [1]

(d) Use your graph in Figure 1.2 to predict the volume of gas collected in 75 seconds if the volume of distilled water is 77 cm^3.

View solution

Show your working on Figure 1.2.

volume = ... [3]

(e) The volume of the dilute ethanoic acid is measured using a 10 cm^3 measuring cylinder.

View solution

(i) State why a 10 cm^3 measuring cylinder is used rather than a 50 cm^3 measuring cylinder to measure the volume of the dilute ethanoic acid.

..... [1]

(ii) The volume of the dilute ethanoic acid can be measured using a 10 cm^3 volumetric pipette.

View solution

State **one** advantage of using a 10 cm^3 volumetric pipette rather than a 10 cm^3 measuring cylinder to measure the volume of the dilute ethanoic acid.

.....

..... [1]

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(f) Some of the gas made in the reaction escapes from the conical flask before the stopper is replaced in the flask.

View solution

(i) State the effect, if any, the gas escaping has on the volume of gas collected in 75 seconds.

..... [1]

(ii) Deduce in which experiment the most gas would escape. Explain your answer.

View solution

experiment .....

explanation .....

[2]

(g) Sketch a line on Figure 1.2 to show the results that would be obtained if the investigation is repeated using 20.0 cm^3 of dilute ethanoic acid instead of 10.0 cm^3. [1]

[Total: 20]

View solution

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2 You are provided with two substances: solid **C** and solution **D**.

Do the following tests on solid **C** and solution **D**. Record all your observations at each stage.

Tests on solid C

(a) Carry out a flame test on solid **C**.

View solution

Record your observations.

..... [1]

(b) Transfer about half of solid **C** to a boiling tube. Gently heat solid **C** in the boiling tube.

View solution

Record your observations.

.....

..... [2]

(c) Transfer the remaining solid **C** to a boiling tube. Add about a 3 cm depth of water to the boiling tube containing solid **C**. Place a stopper in the boiling tube. Shake the boiling tube to dissolve solid **C** and form solution **C**. Divide solution **C** into two approximately equal portions in one boiling tube and one test-tube.

View solution

(i) To the first portion of solution **C** in the boiling tube, add aqueous sodium hydroxide dropwise until it is in excess.

Record your observations.

.....

.....

..... [2]

(ii) To the second portion of solution **C** in the test-tube, add about a 1 cm depth of dilute nitric acid followed by a few drops of aqueous barium nitrate.

View solution

Record your observations.

.....

..... [1]

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(d) Identify the **three** ions in solid **C**.

.....

.....

..... [3]

View solution

Tests on solution D

Divide solution **D** into two approximately equal portions in one boiling tube and one test-tube.

View solution

(e) To the first portion of solution **D** in the boiling tube, add about a 1 cm depth of aqueous sodium hydroxide.

Keep the product for use in 2(f).

Record your observations.

.....

..... [1]

View solution

(f) Gently warm the product from **2(e)**. Test any gas produced.

Record your observations.

.....

..... [1]

(g) To the second portion of solution **D** in a test-tube, add about a 1 cm depth of dilute nitric acid followed by a few drops of aqueous silver nitrate.

View solution

Record your observations.

.....

..... [1]

View solution

(h) Identify the **two** ions in solution **D**.

.....

..... [2]

[Total: 14]

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3 Tin is a metal that is between copper and iron in the reactivity series. The ore cassiterite contains the compound tin(IV) oxide, SnO_2.

View solution

Tin(IV) oxide is insoluble in water and reacts with dilute acids to form an aqueous solution of a salt. The ore cassiterite contains no other compounds that are insoluble in water and no other compounds that react with acids to form aqueous solutions.

Describe how you could obtain a sample of tin metal starting with a large lump of the ore cassiterite.

You are provided with common laboratory apparatus and chemicals.

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Notes for use in qualitative analysis

Tests for anions

anion	test	test result
carbonate, CO_3^{2-}	add dilute acid, then test for carbon dioxide gas	effervescence, carbon dioxide produced
chloride, Cl^- [in solution]	acidify with dilute nitric acid, then add aqueous silver nitrate	white ppt.
bromide, Br^- [in solution]	acidify with dilute nitric acid, then add aqueous silver nitrate	cream ppt.
iodide, I^- [in solution]	acidify with dilute nitric acid, then add aqueous silver nitrate	yellow ppt.
nitrate, NO_3^- [in solution]	add aqueous sodium hydroxide, then aluminium foil; warm carefully	ammonia produced
sulfate, SO_4^{2-} [in solution]	acidify with dilute nitric acid, then add aqueous barium nitrate	white ppt.
sulfite, SO_3^{2-}	add a small volume of acidified aqueous potassium manganate(VII)	the acidified aqueous potassium manganate(VII) changes colour from purple to colourless

Tests for aqueous cations

cation	effect of aqueous sodium hydroxide	effect of aqueous ammonia
aluminium, Al^{3+}	white ppt., soluble in excess, giving a colourless solution	white ppt., insoluble in excess
ammonium, NH_4^+	ammonia produced on warming	–
calcium, Ca^{2+}	white ppt., insoluble in excess	no ppt. or very slight white ppt.
chromium(III), Cr^{3+}	green ppt., soluble in excess	green ppt., insoluble in excess
copper(II), Cu^{2+}	light blue ppt., insoluble in excess	light blue ppt., soluble in excess, giving a dark blue solution
iron(II), Fe^{2+}	green ppt., insoluble in excess, ppt. turns brown near surface on standing	green ppt., insoluble in excess, ppt. turns brown near surface on standing
iron(III), Fe^{3+}	red-brown ppt., insoluble in excess	red-brown ppt., insoluble in excess
zinc, Zn^{2+}	white ppt., soluble in excess, giving a colourless solution	white ppt., soluble in excess, giving a colourless solution

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Tests for gases

gas	test and test result
ammonia, NH_3	turns damp red litmus paper blue
carbon dioxide, CO_2	turns limewater milky
chlorine, Cl_2	bleaches damp litmus paper
hydrogen, H_2	'pops' with a lighted splint
oxygen, O_2	relights a glowing splint
sulfur dioxide, SO_2	turns acidified aqueous potassium manganate(VII) from purple to colourless

Flame tests for metal ions

metal ion	flame colour
lithium, Li^+	red
sodium, Na^+	yellow
potassium, K^+	lilac
calcium, Ca^{2+}	orange-red
barium, Ba^{2+}	light green
copper(II), Cu^{2+}	blue-green

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