



Cambridge International AS & A Level

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CHEMISTRY**9701/52**

Paper 5 Planning, Analysis and Evaluation

February/March 2025**1 hour 15 minutes**

You must answer on the question paper.

No additional materials are needed.

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 or correction fluid.
- 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 30.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].
- The Periodic Table is printed in the question paper.
- Important values, constants and standards are printed in the question paper.

This document has **16** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.



- 1 Brass is an alloy of copper and zinc.
An experiment is completed to find the percentage by mass of copper in a sample of brass.

In the experiment, the sample of brass is reacted with an excess of concentrated nitric acid, HNO_3 . This forms a solution containing $\text{Cu}^{2+}(\text{aq})$ ions. The amount of $\text{Cu}^{2+}(\text{aq})$ ions formed is determined by titration.

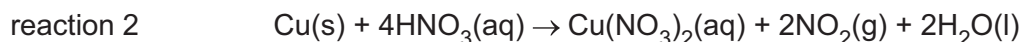
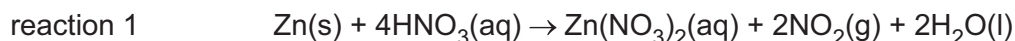
A student uses the following method.

- step 1** Weigh a glass beaker and record the mass.
- step 2** Add approximately 1.00 g of powdered brass to the beaker and record the mass of the beaker and the brass.
- step 3** Transfer the brass into conical flask **A** which contains excess concentrated HNO_3 .
- step 4** Reweigh the glass beaker and record the mass.
- step 5** Add aqueous sodium carbonate, $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3(\text{aq})$, dropwise to flask **A** until a precipitate of copper(II) carbonate, $\text{CuCO}_3(\text{s})$, appears. Then add dilute ethanoic acid dropwise until the precipitate is fully dissolved.
- step 6** Transfer all the contents of flask **A** to a 100.0 cm^3 volumetric flask and make up to the mark with distilled water. This is solution **B**.
- step 7** Transfer 10.0 cm^3 of solution **B** into conical flask **C**.
- step 8** Add 10 cm^3 , an excess, of aqueous potassium iodide, $\text{KI}(\text{aq})$, to flask **C**.
- step 9** Titrate the contents of flask **C** against $0.0600\text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ sodium thiosulfate, $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3(\text{aq})$, using starch solution as an indicator.
- step 10** Repeat steps 7 to 9 until concordant results are obtained.





- (a) Both copper and zinc in brass react with concentrated HNO_3 in **step 3**.



Suggest why **step 3** in the experiment should be completed in a fume cupboard.

..... [1]

- (b) Explain why the glass beaker is reweighed in **step 4**.

..... [1]

- (c) Name a suitable piece of apparatus to transfer the 10.0 cm^3 of solution **B** in **step 7**.

..... [1]

- (d) Identify the substance used to rinse the burette before **step 9** is done for the first time.

..... [1]

- (e) In **step 9**, $0.0600\text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3(\text{aq})$ is used.

This solution is prepared from 0.200 mol dm^{-3} $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3(\text{aq})$ before the experiment.

Describe how to make a 100.0 cm^3 standard solution of $0.0600\text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3(\text{aq})$ from the 0.200 mol dm^{-3} $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3(\text{aq})$ solution.

Give the name and capacity of any apparatus you would use.

Write your answer in a series of numbered steps.

..... [3]





- (f) The measurements collected during **steps 1 to 4** are shown in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1

mass of glass beaker/g	25.55
mass of glass beaker containing powdered brass/g	26.65
mass of glass beaker after transferring brass to conical flask A /g	25.65

Determine the mass of powdered brass added to conical flask **A**.

mass of powdered brass = g [1]

- (g) The volumes measured in each of the titrations are shown in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2

	rough titration	titration 1	titration 2	titration 3
final burette reading/cm ³	24.05	24.80	45.35	22.50
initial burette reading/cm ³	3.25	4.50	24.80	2.10
titre/cm ³				

- (i) Complete Table 1.2. [1]
- (ii) Calculate a suitable mean titre to use in the calculations.

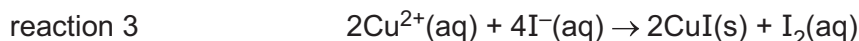
mean titre = cm³ [1]

- (iii) Calculate the percentage error in the titre in titration 3.
Show your working.

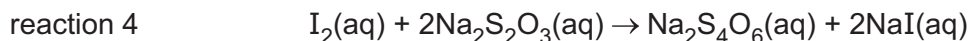
percentage error = % [1]



(h) In **step 8**, $\text{Cu}^{2+}(\text{aq})$ ions react with $\text{I}^{-}(\text{aq})$ ions. The ionic equation for the reaction is shown.



In **step 9**, $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3(\text{aq})$ reacts with $\text{I}_2(\text{aq})$ formed in reaction 3. The equation for the reaction is shown.



- (i) Using a second sample of brass, another student determined the mean titre to be 17.35 cm^3 of $0.0600\text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3(\text{aq})$.
Calculate the amount, in mol, of $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ in this student's mean titre.

amount of $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 = \dots\dots\dots \text{ mol}$ [1]

- (ii) Use the equation for reaction 4 and your answer to (h)(i) to determine the amount, in mol, of I_2 that reacted with the $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$.

amount of $\text{I}_2 = \dots\dots\dots \text{ mol}$ [1]

- (iii) Use the equation for reaction 3 and your answer to (h)(ii) to determine the amount, in mol, of Cu^{2+} in 10.0 cm^3 of their solution **B**.

amount of $\text{Cu}^{2+} = \dots\dots\dots \text{ mol}$ [1]

- (iv) Calculate the mass of copper present in the second sample of powdered brass.

mass of copper = $\dots\dots\dots \text{ g}$ [1]

- (v) The mass of the second sample of powdered brass was 1.05 g .
Calculate the percentage by mass of copper in the second sample of powdered brass.
Give your answer to **three** significant figures.

percentage by mass of copper = $\dots\dots\dots \%$ [1]

[Total: 16]







- 2 Ester **X** has the formula CH_3COOR .
 R is an alkyl group with the general formula $\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+1}$.
 Ester **X** undergoes alkaline hydrolysis with aqueous potassium hydroxide, KOH(aq) .
 The resulting mixture is acidified with dilute hydrochloric acid, HCl(aq) .
 The organic products of the hydrolysis after acidification are ethanoic acid, CH_3COOH , and an alcohol, ROH . Once the identity of ROH is found, the structure of ester **X** can then be determined.

A student uses the following steps.

- step 1** Equal molar quantities of ester **X** and KOH(aq) are placed in a round-bottomed flask.
- step 2** A few drops of a suitable indicator are added to show whether a reaction has occurred.
- step 3** A substance is added to promote smooth boiling.
- step 4** The reaction mixture is set up for reflux and heated for 30 minutes.
- step 5** After 30 minutes, the reaction mixture in the round-bottomed flask is acidified by adding HCl(aq) dropwise.
- step 6** Thin-layer chromatography is carried out on the reaction mixture.
- (a) (i) Complete the diagram in Fig. 2.1 to show the apparatus used for reflux in **step 4**. Label the diagram.

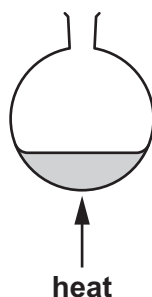


Fig. 2.1

[2]

- (ii) Suggest the type of substance added to promote smooth boiling in **step 3**.

[1]





(b) As the reaction proceeds in **step 4**, the indicator changes colour.

Table 2.1 shows the colours of three different indicators at pH 1.0 and at pH 14.0 and the pH range over which the indicators change colour.

Table 2.1

indicator	colour at pH 1.0	pH range over which it changes colour	colour at pH 14.0
thymolphthalein	colourless	9.5–10.5	blue
methyl orange	red	3.0–4.5	yellow
bromocresol green	yellow	4.0–5.5	blue

Use the table to identify a suitable indicator.
Explain your choice.

indicator

explanation

.....

.....

[2]

(c) In **step 6**, a small sample of the reaction mixture is analysed along with samples of ester **X** and ethanoic acid.

Fig. 2.2 shows the chromatogram produced.

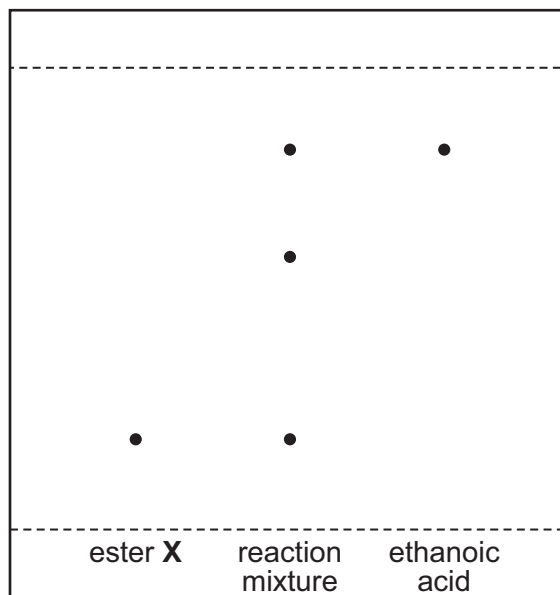


Fig. 2.2

State what feature of the chromatogram shows that the hydrolysis is incomplete.

.....

..... [1]



- (d) Suggest an experimental process that could be used to extract the alcohol, ROH, from the reaction mixture.

..... [1]

- (e) Fig. 2.3 shows an infrared spectrum of the ROH extracted in (d).

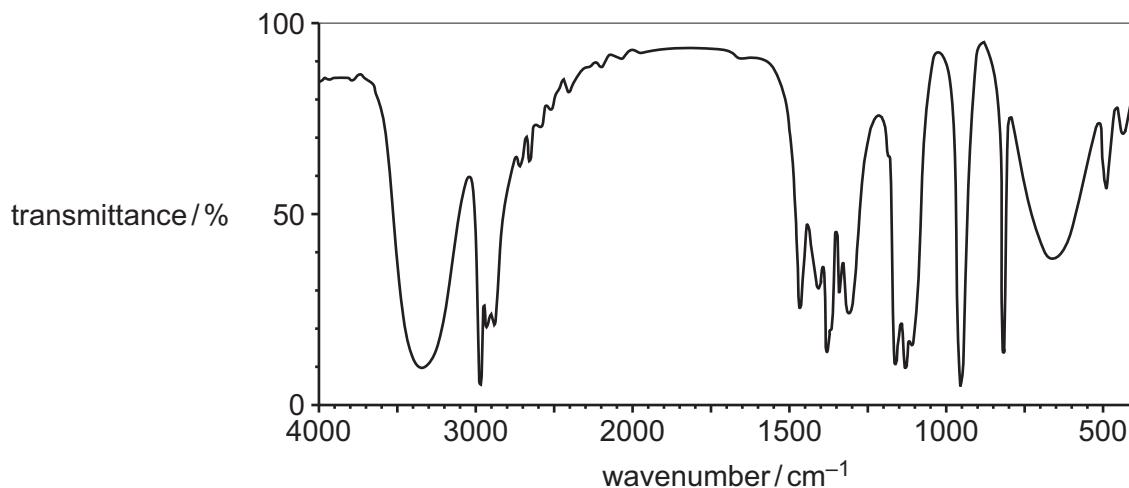


Fig. 2.3

Table 2.2

bond	functional groups containing the bond	characteristic infrared absorption range (in wavenumbers)/cm ⁻¹
C–O	hydroxy, ester	1040–1300
C=C	aromatic compound, alkene	1500–1680
C=O	amide carbonyl, carboxyl ester	1640–1690 1670–1740 1710–1750
C≡N	nitrile	2200–2250
C–H	alkane	2850–2950
N–H	amine, amide	3300–3500
O–H	carboxyl hydroxy	2500–3000 3200–3650

Use Table 2.2 to explain how the infrared spectrum in Fig. 2.3 shows that the ROH extracted does **not** contain any ester **X**.

.....
 [1]





(f) Fig. 2.4 shows the proton (^1H) NMR spectrum of compound ROH.

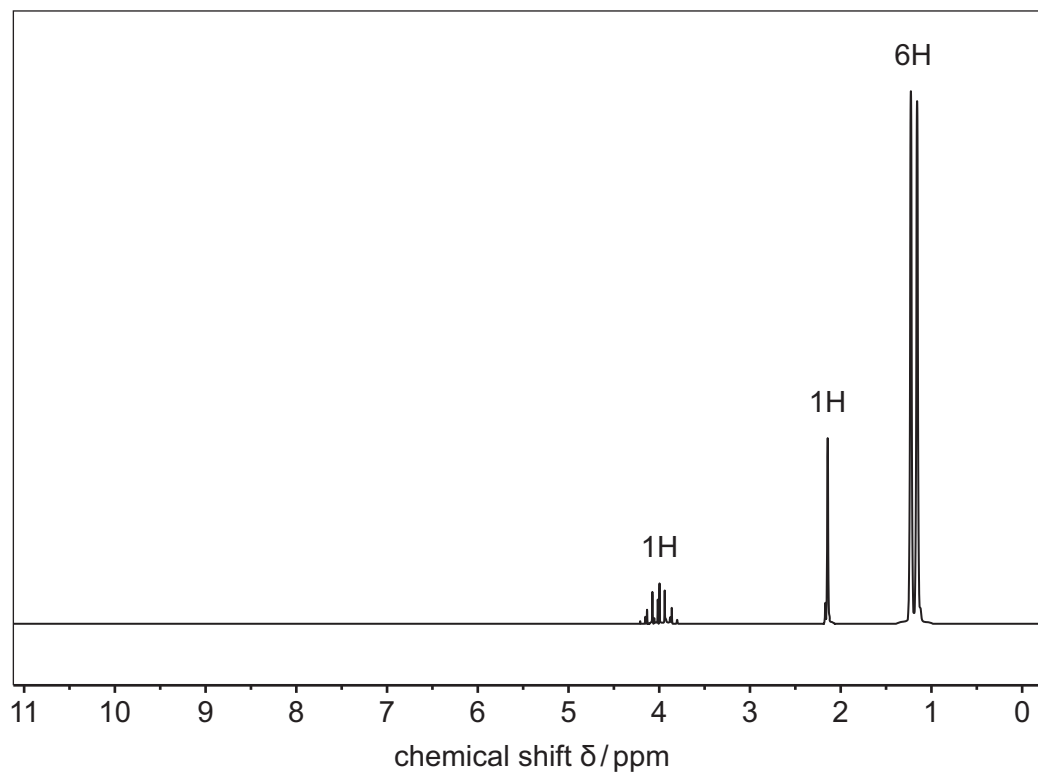


Fig. 2.4



Table 2.3 shows some relevant (^1H) NMR information.

Use Table 2.3 to complete Table 2.4, and state the name of ROH.

Table 2.3

environment of proton	example	chemical shift range δ/ppm
alkane	$-\text{CH}_3$, $-\text{CH}_2-$, $>\text{CH}-$	0.9–1.7
alkyl next to $\text{C}=\text{O}$	$\text{CH}_3-\text{C}=\text{O}$, $-\text{CH}_2-\text{C}=\text{O}$, $>\text{CH}-\text{C}=\text{O}$	2.2–3.0
alkyl next to aromatic ring	CH_3-Ar , $-\text{CH}_2-\text{Ar}$, $>\text{CH}-\text{Ar}$	2.3–3.0
alkyl next to electronegative atom	CH_3-O , $-\text{CH}_2-\text{O}$, $-\text{CH}_2-\text{Cl}$	3.2–4.0
attached to alkene	$=\text{CHR}$	4.5–6.0
attached to aromatic ring	$\text{H}-\text{Ar}$	6.0–9.0
aldehyde	HCOR	9.3–10.5
alcohol	ROH	0.5–6.0
phenol	$\text{Ar}-\text{OH}$	4.5–7.0
carboxylic acid	RCOOH	9.0–13.0

Table 2.4

chemical shift δ/ppm	splitting pattern	relative peak area	structure responsible for the peak
1.2	doublet	6	$-\text{CH}_3$
		1	
	multiplet	1	

Name of ROH [3]

(g) Draw the displayed formula for ester **X**.

[2]

(h) Ester **X** will undergo hydrolysis with water in the presence of $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{aq})$ under reflux, using a similar procedure.

Suggest why **none** of the indicators in Table 2.1 would change colour in this experiment.

..... [1]

[Total: 14]









Important values, constants and standards

molar gas constant	$R = 8.31 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$
Faraday constant	$F = 9.65 \times 10^4 \text{ C mol}^{-1}$
Avogadro constant	$L = 6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$
electronic charge	$e = -1.60 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$
molar volume of gas	$V_m = 22.4 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1}$ at s.t.p. (101 kPa and 273 K) $V_m = 24.0 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1}$ at room conditions
ionic product of water	$K_w = 1.00 \times 10^{-14} \text{ mol}^2 \text{ dm}^{-6}$ (at 298 K (25 °C))
specific heat capacity of water	$c = 4.18 \text{ kJ kg}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ (4.18 J g ⁻¹ K ⁻¹)





The Periodic Table of Elements

Group																					
1	2													13	14	15	16	17	18		
														1 H hydrogen 1.0							

lanthanoids

actinoids

57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu
lanthanum	cerium	praseodymium	neodymium	promethium	samarium	europlum	gadolinium	terbium	dysprosium	holmium	erbium	thulium	ytterbium	lutetium
138.9	140.1	140.9	144.2	—	150.4	152.0	157.3	158.9	162.5	164.9	167.3	168.9	173.1	175.0
89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103
Ac	Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Lr
actinium	thorium	protactinium	uranium	neptunium	plutonium	americium	curium	berkelium	californium	einsteinium	fermium	mendeleevium	nobelium	lawrencium
—	232.0	231.0	238.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

