2 A student investigates the reaction between acidic solution **B** and two different solutions of aqueous sodium hydroxide, solution **C** and solution **D**, using two different indicators.

The student does two experiments.

Experiment 1

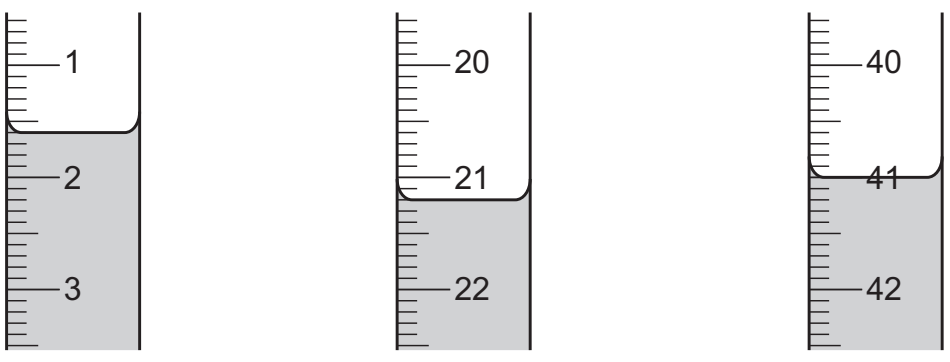
- Rinse a burette with distilled water and then with solution **C**.
- Fill the burette with solution **C**. Run some of solution **C** out of the burette so that the level of the solution is on the burette scale.
- Record the initial burette reading.
- Use a measuring cylinder to pour 25 cm^3 of solution **B** into a conical flask.
- Add five drops of methyl orange indicator **and** five drops of thymolphthalein indicator to the conical flask.
- Stand the conical flask on a white tile.
- Slowly add solution **C** from the burette to the conical flask, while swirling the flask, until the solution changes colour from red to orange. This is the first end-point.
- Record the burette reading at the first end-point.
- Continue to add solution **C** from the burette to the conical flask while swirling the flask. The solution changes colour from orange to yellow.
- Continue to add solution **C**, while swirling the flask, until the solution changes colour from yellow to green. This is the second end-point.
- Record the burette reading at the second end-point.

Experiment 2

- Empty the conical flask and rinse it with distilled water.
- Repeat Experiment 1 using solution **D** instead of solution **C**.

(a) Use the burette diagrams in Fig. 2.1 and Fig. 2.2 to record the readings for Experiment 1 and Experiment 2 in Table 2.1. Complete Table 2.1.

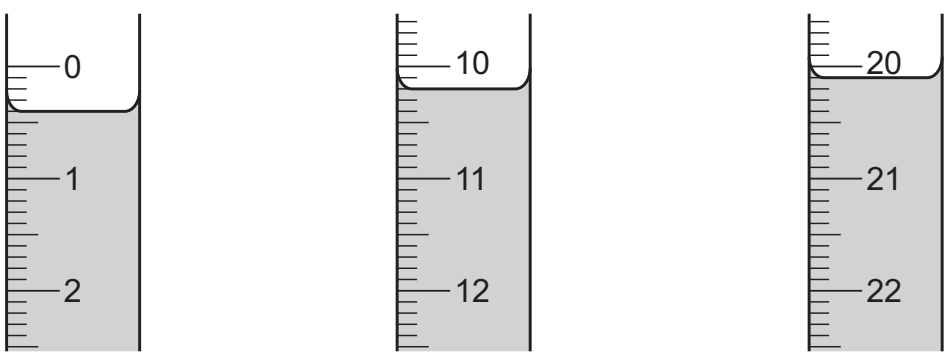
Experiment 1



initial burette reading | burette reading at first end-point | burette reading at second end-point

Fig. 2.1

Experiment 2



initial burette reading | burette reading at first end-point | burette reading at second end-point

Fig. 2.2

Table 2.1

	Experiment 1 using solution **C**	Experiment 2 using solution **D**
burette reading at first end-point / cm^3		
burette reading at second end-point / cm^3		
initial burette reading / cm^3		
volume added from burette to reach first end-point / cm^3		
total volume added from burette to reach second end-point / cm^3		

[5]

(b) (i) Explain why the conical flask is rinsed with distilled water at the start of Experiment 2.

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..... [1]

(ii) At the start of Experiment 1, the burette is rinsed with distilled water and then with solution **C**.

Explain how the volume added from the burette to reach the first end-point would be different if the burette was **not** rinsed with solution **C**.

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..... [2]

(iii) Explain why the conical flask is placed on a white tile during the titration.

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..... [1]

(c) Compare the concentration of solution **C** used in Experiment 1 with the concentration of solution **D** used in Experiment 2.

Explain your answer.

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.....

..... [3]

(d) (i) Deduce the volume of solution **C** required to reach the **first** end-point if Experiment 1 is repeated using 50 cm^3 of solution **B** instead of 25 cm^3.

volume of solution **C** = ... [2]

(ii) State why using 50 cm^3 of solution **B** would cause a problem when finding the volume of solution **C** needed to reach the **second** end-point in Experiment 1.

.....

..... [1]

(e) A student repeats Experiment 2.

The student warms solution **B** in the conical flask before carrying out the titration.

State the effect, if any, on the volume of solution **D** required to reach the **second** end-point in Experiment 2.

Explain your answer.

effect on volume of solution **D** .....

explanation .....

.....

[2]

(f) State **one** change to the **apparatus** that will improve the accuracy of the results.

..... [1]

[Total: 18]