

questions :

1. give the definition of "titration" /3

It is a technique used to work out the concentration of an unknown solution when you know the concentration of another solution

2. Why do you use an indicator?/1

It signals the end of the reaction

3. What apparatus do you need to perform a titration?/4

we need a burette, a conical flask, a pipette and an indicator

4. What is the accuracy rate of the burette ?/1

its accuracy is of 0.05cm³

5. Copy the different steps in the right order : /4

1- put a volume of unknown solution in a clean conical flask

2 - add a few drops of indicator

3 - fill the burette with known solution and level it off at exactly 0ml

4 - slowly add the solution from the burette to the unknown solution

5 - swirl the flask

6 - stop adding when the reaction is complete

7 - record the final volume of the burette

8 - repeat the experiment a few times

6. how do you call the volume of the solution added ?/1

it is called the titre

7. why is it important to repeat the experiment several times ?/2

because it will help you to have consistent values for the titre

8. Name 4 indicators and give details about each one /4

- universal indicator : for acid/alkali titrations, gradual colour change

- litmus : sudden colour change

- phenolphthalein : for the acids and the alkalis

- methyl orange : for the acids and the alkalis