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(a)	Identify ONE common household base.	
	No OH	

(b) A student used indicators to determine whether three colourless solutions were acidic or basic. The indicators used are shown in the table.

Indicator	Colour change	pH range
Methyl orange	red to yellow	3.2–4.4
Methyl red	red to yellow	4.8-6.0
Thymol blue	yellow to blue	8.0-9.6
Alizarin	red to purple	11.0-12.4

Samples of each solution were tested with the indicators. The colours of the resulting solutions are shown in the table.  $4.8 \rightarrow 8$ 

			J.27.8
Indicator added	Colour of solution A	Colour of solution B	Colour of solution C
Methyl orange	yellow 3 ك	yellow 3.4	yellow 3. 4
Methyl red	yellow 4.4.	yellow 👍 🕏	yellow 45.
Thymol blue	blue 4.0	blue ¶.	yellow 8
Alizarin	purple 12.4.	red //	red
	<b>h</b> ).	8711	

The student concluded that each of the three solutions tested was basic. Assess the validity of this conclusion.

This conclusion is not half It is the that the line two solutions.

A and B are basic, they can be seen because A has a per solution B's range is between 8-11.

Too solution C however, the pet range appears to be from 3.2 -> 8. In this range solution C could be either aidlic or Basic. The other two indicators methyl red and Alizarian has incopable of determining the pet. Thus, this canclusion \$ is absent invalid, but because it de lack of ab duta to determine the per surge.

However, it more evidence the collidity of the collidity of the

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conclusion can be

Jetermined.