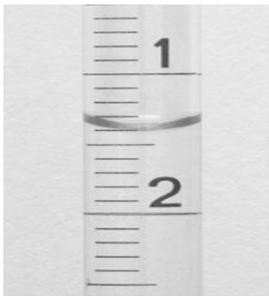


used to show the end point of titration	results that agree with each other are called	an acid will ____ a base	quantity of liquid delivered by the burette in a titration
indicator	concordant	neutralise	titre
a standard solution is one whose concentration is ____ known	standardise a solution means to determine its exact ____	to measure 20.0 mL accurately, use a	the titre is the ____ of liquid delivered by burette during a titration
accurately / exactly	concentration	pipette	quantity / volume
pipettes and burettes must be rinsed with the solution they will	in calculations to convert mL to ____ first by ____ by 1000	phenolphthalein is ____ in acid (colour)	phenolphthalein is ____ in base (colour)
contain / deliver	L dividing	colourless	pink
solution whose concentration is accurately known	quantitative analysis technique that uses a burette	____ a solution means to determine its exact concentration	name for the measured volume delivered by the pipette
standard solution	titration	standardise	aliquot

recording values in a table or way that clearly shows the volumes used is	the burette should be read (and values recorded) to ___ d.p.	to read a pipette or burette read to the bottom of the _____	to avoid parallax errors have your eye at the level of the ____
a systematic format	2	meniscus	meniscus
$n = cV$ where n is...	$n = cV$ where c is...	$n = cV$ where V is...	For excellence at least 3 results must be within ____ of each other
the amount in mol	concentration in mol L^{-1}	the volume in L	0.2 mL
final volume (mL) – initial volume (mL) =	answers to concentration should be given to	0.104583 to 3 s.f. is	0.2452 to 3 s.f. is
volume used / titre (mL)	3 s.f.	0.105	0.245
0.03402 to 3 s.f. is			
0.0340	1.40 mL	air bubbles must be removed	remove funnel before titration

✂ No Brain Too Small ✂