3

For Supervisor's use only

90696



Level 3 Chemistry, 2009 90696 Describe oxidation-reduction processes

Credits: Three 9.30 am Tuesday 17 November 2009

Check that the National Student Number (NSN) on your admission slip is the same as the number at the top of this page.

You should answer ALL the questions in this booklet.

A periodic table is provided on the Resource Sheet L3–CHEMR.

If you need more space for any answer, use the page(s) provided at the back of this booklet and clearly number the question.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–8 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.

For Assessor's use only	Achievement Criteria			
Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence		
Describe oxidation-reduction processes.	Explain and apply oxidation-reduction processes.	Discuss oxidation-reduction processes.		
Overall Level of Performance				

You are advised to spend 35 minutes answering the questions in this booklet.

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QUESTION ONE

F	Potassium iodide	(KI) reacts with acidified p	potassium permanganate sol	ution i	n a test tub	oe.

Ox	kidation half-equation
Re	duction half-equation
Ba	lanced equation for overall reaction
	npare the reaction of KI and acidified potassium permanganate with the reaction carri
out	without acid.
out	without acid. r discussion should include:
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QUESTION TWO

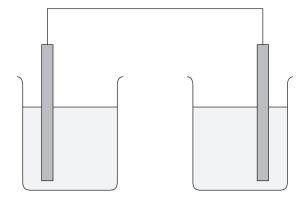
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An electrochemical cell is set up based on the reaction between bromide ions and dichromate ions.

$$E^{o}(Cr_{2}O_{7}^{2-}/Cr^{3+}) = +1.33 \text{ V}$$

 $E^{o}(Br_{2}/Br^{-}) = +1.07 \text{ V}$

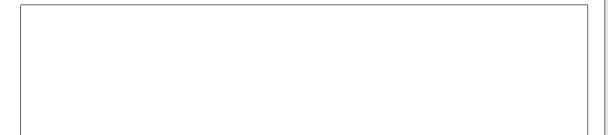
(a) (i) On the diagram below, identify the solutions used in the beakers and the electrode substances, and show the direction of the electron flow and anything else required for a fully operational cell.



(ii) Complete the standard cell diagram below for the cell drawn above.



(iii) Calculate the cell potential.



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(b)

ln o chos	rder to increase the cell potential, the $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}/\text{Cr}^{3+}$ half cell is replaced by a half cell sen from the E° list below.
	$E^{o}(Cu^{2+}/Cu) = +0.34 V$
	$E^{o}(BrO_{3}^{-}/Br_{2}) = +1.51 \text{ V}$
	$E^{o}(Fe^{3+}/Fe^{2+}) = +0.77 V$
(i)	Choose the half cell that will combine with the $\rm Br_2/Br^-$ half cell to give greatest cell potential. Justify your answer.
	Half cell is:
	Justification:
(ii)	
(ii)	
(ii)	two cells (described in parts (a) and (b)) are run. Give reasons for any differences AND
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QUESTION THREE

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(a) When a piece of iron metal is added to a solution of copper sulfate, the metal decreases in size and a pink-brown solid forms.

Use the E° data to determine which of Fe^{2+} or Fe^{3+} is present in the resulting solution. Justify your answer.

$$E^{o}(Fe^{2+}/Fe) = -0.44 \text{ V}$$

$$E^{o}(Fe^{3+}/Fe^{2+}) = +0.77 \text{ V}$$

$$E^{o}(Cu^{2+}/Cu) = +0.34 \text{ V}$$

Ion present in solution is:	
Justification:	

(b)

Three reactions are represented by the unbalanced equations below:	Assessor's use only
$HOC1 + SO_2 \rightarrow SO_4^{2-} + Cl_2$	use only
$Br_2 + SO_4^{2-} \rightarrow no reaction$	
$HOCl + Br_2 \rightarrow Cl_2 + BrO_3^-$	
Use the information from the equations to arrange the standard reduction potentials $E^{\rm o}({\rm HOCl/Cl_2})$, $E^{\rm o}({\rm SO_4^{2-}/SO_2})$ and $E^{\rm o}({\rm BrO_3^{-}/Br_2})$ from highest to lowest, and identify the strongest reductant. Justify your answer.	
Order: > >	-
Strongest reductant:	
Justification:	_
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Extra paper for continuation of answers if required. Clearly number the question.

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Question number	