3 The reaction of hydrogen sulfide with sulfur dioxide gives sulfur as one of the products.

The two relevant redox equations are shown.

$$H_2S(aq) \rightleftharpoons S(s) + 2H^+(aq) + 2e^-$$

$$SO_2(aq) + 4H^+(aq) + 4e^- \rightleftharpoons S(s) + 2H_2O(l)$$

How many moles of hydrogen sulfide are needed to react with sulfur dioxide to produce 1 mol of sulfur?

A $\frac{1}{3}$ mol **B** $\frac{2}{3}$ mol **C** $\frac{3}{2}$ mol **D** 2 mol

11 In which substance is the average oxidation number of sulfur the highest?

A S_8 **B** $Na_2S_4O_6$ **C** $Na_2S_2O_3$ **D** SO_2Cl_2

9 Sulfite ions, SO_3^{2-}, react separately with zinc and with manganese dioxide.

a, *b*, *c*, *d*, *w*, *x*, *y* and *z* are all whole numbers.

$$aSO_3^{2-}(aq) + bH_2O(l) + Zn(s) \rightarrow Zn^{2+}(aq) + cOH^-(aq) + dS_2O_4^{2-}(aq)$$

$$MnO_2(s) + wSO_3^{2-}(aq) + xH^+(aq) \rightarrow Mn^{2+}(aq) + yS_2O_6^{2-}(aq) + zH_2O(l)$$

Which numbers are correct for *a*, *b*, *w* and *x*?

	a	*b*	*w*	*x*
A	1	2	2	4
B	2	2	2	4
C	1	2	4	2
D	2	2	4	2

10 Which equation shows hydrogen acting as an oxidising agent?

A $H_2 + 2K \rightarrow 2K^+H^-$

B $H_2 + I_2 \rightarrow 2HI$

C $H_2 + Cu_2S + ZnO \rightarrow 2Cu + ZnS + H_2O$

D $3H_2 + N_2 \rightarrow 2NH_3$

11 Acidified potassium manganate(VII) reacts with iron(II) ethanedioate, FeC_2O_4.

The reactions taking place are shown.

$$MnO_4^- + 8H^+ + 5e^- \rightarrow Mn^{2+} + 4H_2O$$

$$Fe^{2+} \rightarrow Fe^{3+} + e^-$$

$$C_2O_4^{2-} \rightarrow 2CO_2 + 2e^-$$

How many moles of iron(II) ethanedioate react with **one** mole of potassium manganate(VII)?

A 0.60 **B** 1.67 **C** 2.50 **D** 5.00

1 Chromium, Cr, and its compounds are widely used in many chemical reactions.

(a) Cr exists as four stable isotopes.

(i) The most common isotope of Cr is chromium-52.

Determine the number of protons, neutrons and electrons in an atom of chromium-52.

number of protons ..... neutrons ..... electrons .....
[1]

(ii) Describe how an atom of chromium-54 differs from an atom of chromium-52. Refer to numbers of particles in your answer.

.....

..... [1]

(iii) The relative isotopic masses of the isotopes of Cr can be determined using mass spectrometry.

State what other information is needed to calculate the relative atomic mass, A_r, of Cr.

..... [1]

(iv) Atoms of ^{52}Cr, ^{53}Cr and ^{54}Cr make up more than 95% of naturally occurring chromium atoms. The A_r of naturally occurring Cr is 51.996.

Suggest what these statements imply about the relative isotopic mass of the fourth stable isotope of chromium.

..... [1]

(b) The shorthand electronic configuration of chromium is [Ar] $3d^5 4s^1$.

(i) Complete the full electronic configuration of chromium.

..... $3d^5 4s^1$ [1]

(ii) Deduce the total number of unpaired electrons in an atom of chromium.

..... [1]

(c) Acidified dichromate(VI) ions will convert methanal, CH_2O, to carbon dioxide. The movement of electrons to or from relevant species is shown in the following half-equations.

half-equation 1 $CH_2O + H_2O \rightarrow CO_2 + 4H^+ + 4e^-$

half-equation 2 $Cr_2O_7^{2-} + 14H^+ + 6e^- \rightarrow 2Cr^{3+} + 7H_2O$

(i) Identify the species that is reduced in half-equation 2. Explain your answer.

..... [1]

(ii) The oxidation state of the carbon atom in methanal is 0.

Calculate the oxidation state of carbon in carbon dioxide.

..... [1]

(iii) Construct the ionic equation for the reaction of dichromate(VI) ions with methanal in acidic conditions.

..... [2]

(iv) Methanal is a liquid at –30 °C but carbon dioxide is a gas at this temperature. Explain why.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

(d) In acidic conditions, a dynamic equilibrium is established between $CrO_4^{2-}(aq)$ and $Cr_2O_7^{2-}(aq)$.

$$2CrO_4^{2-}(aq) + 2H^+(aq) \rightleftharpoons Cr_2O_7^{2-}(aq) + H_2O(l) \qquad \Delta H > 0$$

(i) State what is meant by dynamic equilibrium.

.....

..... [1]

(ii) Identify the condition necessary to establish dynamic equilibrium.

..... [1]

(iii) $CrO_4^{2-}(aq)$ ions are yellow and $Cr_2O_7^{2-}(aq)$ ions are orange.

State what is observed when the following changes are made to an equilibrium mixture of acidified $CrO_4^{2-}(aq)$ and $Cr_2O_7^{2-}(aq)$ ions.

Explain your answers.

- The equilibrium mixture is warmed gently.

  observation .....

  explanation .....

  .....

  .....

- Dilute HC*l*(aq) is added to the equilibrium mixture.

  observation .....

  explanation .....

  .....

  .....

[4]

(e) Chromium(IV) fluoride, CrF_4, is a covalent molecule that shows similar chemical properties to SiCl_4.

Suggest the type of reaction that occurs when CrF_4 is placed in water.

Construct a relevant equation for this reaction.

type of reaction .....

equation .....

[2]

[Total: 20]

4 **(a)** Define standard cell potential, $E^{\ominus}_{cell}$. Include a description of standard conditions.

.....

.....

..... [2]

(b) The Daniell cell is an electrochemical cell consisting of a $Cu^{2+}(aq)/Cu(s)$ electrode and a $Zn^{2+}(aq)/Zn(s)$ electrode.

(i) Draw a labelled diagram of this electrochemical cell.

Include all necessary substances and relevant pieces of apparatus needed to measure the $E^{\ominus}_{cell}$.

It is **not** necessary to state the conditions used.

[3]

(ii) State the charge carriers that transfer current through the solutions and through the wire.

the solutions ..... the wire ..... [1]

(iii) The standard electrode potential, $E^{\ominus}$, for the $Zn^{2+}(aq)/Zn(s)$ electrode is –0.76 V.

Water is added to a standard $Zn^{2+}(aq)/Zn(s)$ electrode.

The new concentration of $Zn^{2+}(aq)$ is 0.25 mol dm^{-3}.

Use the Nernst equation to calculate the electrode potential, E, for this new $Zn^{2+}(aq)/Zn(s)$ electrode.

E ($Zn^{2+}(aq)/Zn(s)$) = ... V [2]

(c) An electrochemical cell consists of a ZnO / Zn electrode and a MnO_2 / Mn_2O_3 electrode in an alkaline electrolyte.

The standard cell potential, $E^{\ominus}_{cell}$, for this cell is +1.47 V.

The half-equation at each electrode when this cell is discharging is shown.

$$Zn + 2OH^- \rightarrow ZnO + H_2O + 2e^-$$

$$2MnO_2 + H_2O + 2e^- \rightarrow Mn_2O_3 + 2OH^-$$

(i) Use this information to determine the change in oxidation state of manganese when this cell is discharging.

from ..... to ..... [1]

(ii) Write the equation for the overall reaction that occurs when this cell is discharging.

..... [1]

(iii) The $E^{\ominus}$ for the ZnO / Zn electrode is –1.28 V.

Calculate the standard electrode potential, $E^{\ominus}$, for the MnO_2 / Mn_2O_3 electrode.

$E^{\ominus}$ (MnO_2 / Mn_2O_3) = ... V [1]

[Total: 11]