

## Answers to examination-style questions

Α	Answers			Marks	Examiner's tips
1	a)	i)	Fe <sup>2+</sup>	4	This is always the species with the most positive E value (which is reduced itself).
		ii)	F <sub>2</sub> O		
		iii)	Fe <sup>2+</sup> Cl <sup>-</sup>		If you write more than two answers, then you start to lose marks.
					Also remember 'positive potentials oxidise others'.
	b)	i)	emf = $E_{\text{right}}^{\bullet} - E_{\text{left}}^{\bullet}$ = 1.52 - 0.77 = 0.75 V	6	
		ii)	$Fe^{2+} \rightarrow Fe^{3+} + e^{-}$		At the negative electrode there is an oxidation reaction.
		iii)	It decreases.  The equilibrium or reaction shifts to the right-hand side.	)	
			The electrode potential for Fe <sup>3+</sup> /Fe <sup>2-</sup> becomes less positive.	+	Accept: 'in favour of more Fe <sup>3+</sup> '.
2	a)	Zn		1	This is always the species with the most negative $E$ value (it is oxidised itself).
	b)	i)	$Fe^{2+}$	2	
		ii)	$Cl_2$		
	c)	i)	The standard electrode potential: 1.25 V	3	Remember that: $E_{\text{cell}} = E_{\text{right}} - E_{\text{left}}$
		ii)	$Tl^{3+} + 2Fe^{2+} \rightarrow 2Fe^{3+} + Tl^{+}$		One mark for a balanced equation and one for the correct direction.
3	a)	i)	$MnO_4^-/Mn^{2+}$ has a more positive $E^e$ value than $Cl_2/Cl^-$ and will oxidise $Cl^-$ to $Cl_2$ .	4	You can use the <i>E</i> -values to explain if you want to, for both parts.
		ii)	$NO_3^-/HNO_2$ has a more positive $E^{\Theta}$ value than $Fe^{3+/}Fe^{2+}$ and so will oxidise $Fe^{2+}$ to $Fe^{3+}$ .		



Ans	wers		Marks 3	Examiner's tips  Remember that $E_{\text{cell}} = E_{\text{right}} - E_{\text{left}}$
b)	i)	0.5 V		
	ii)	$2Mn^{2+} + 8H_2O + 5S_2O_8^{2-}$ $\rightarrow 10SO_4^{2-} + 2MnO_4^{-} + 16H^{+}$		One mark is given for a balanced equation and one is for having $SO_4^{2^-}$ and $MnO_4^-$ on the right-hand side of the equation.
4 a)	1.00	0 mol dm <sup>-3</sup> ; 100 kPa	2	This is part of the definition, so learn these conditions.
b)	i)	0.43 V	4	Remember that $E_{\text{cell}} = E_{\text{right}} - E_{\text{left}}$
	ii)	$2Br^{-} \rightarrow Br_2 + 2e^{-}$		Remember oxidation is at the left-hand half cell, which is the half cell with the lower <i>E</i> value.
		$2BrO_{3}^{-} + 10Br^{-} + 12H^{+}$ $\rightarrow 6Br_{2} + 6H_{2}O$		One mark is given for all the correct species and one mark for balancing the equation.  Accept: $BrO_3^- + 5Br^- + 6H^+ \rightarrow 3Br_2 + 3H_2O$ which is half of the other equation.