

Name of the Student: _____

Max. Marks : 26 Marks

Time : 26 Minutes

Mark Schemes

Q1.

(a) (i) 0.60 V 1

(ii) $\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_3 \rightarrow \text{SO}_4^{2-} + 4\text{H}^+ + 2\text{e}^-$ 1

(b) (i) $2\text{IO}_3^- + 2\text{H}^+ + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 5\text{O}_2 + \text{I}_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ Species 1

Balanced 1

(ii) The concentration of the ions change or are no longer standard or the e.m.f is determined when no current flows 1

(iii) Unchanged 1

(iv) Increased 1

Equilibrium IO_3^-/I_2 displaced to the right 1

Electrons more readily accepted or more reduction occurs or electrode becomes more positive (Q o L) 1

(c) VO_2^+ 1

5 or V 1

$\text{V}^{2+} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{VO}_2^+ + 4\text{H}^+ + 3\text{e}^-$ 1

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Q2.

- (a) most powerful reducing agent: Zn; 1
- (b) (i) reducing species: Fe^{2+} 1
- (ii) oxidising species: Cl_2 ; 1
- (c) (i) standard electrode potential 1.25 V; 1
- (ii) equation: $\text{Ti}^{3+} + 2 \text{Fe}^{2+} \rightarrow 2\text{Fe}^{3+} + \text{Ti}$ + balanced; 1
- correct direction; 1
- (d) (i) moles $\text{KMnO}_4 = 16.2 \times 0.0200 \times 10^{-3} = 3.24 \times 10^{-4}$; 1
- moles $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 = \text{Moles KMnO}_4 \times 5 / 2 = 8.10 \times 10^{-4}$; 1
- 8.10×10^{-4} moles H_2O_2 in 25 cm^3
 $8.10 \times 10^{-4} \times 1000 / 25$ in $1000 \text{ cm}^3 = 0.0324 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$; 1
- hence $\text{g dm}^{-3} = \text{mol dm}^{-3} \times M_r = 0.0324 \times 34 = 1.10$;
(penalise use of an incorrect H_2O_2 to KMnO_4 ratio by two marks) 1
- (ii) $PV = nRT$; 1
- hence $V = nRT / P$
 $= 8.10 \times 10^{-4} \times 8.31 \times 298 / 98000$; 1
- $= 2.05 \times 10^{-5}$; 1
- units m^3 ;
(mark consequentially to answers in (c)(i))
(allow correct answers with other units)
(answers to (c)(i) and (ii) must be to 3 significant figures; penalise once only) 1

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