	NH ₃	N ₂ O	HNO ₂	
Α	+ 3	-1	+ 5	0
В	-3	+ 1	+ 3	0
С	-3	+ 1	-5	0
D	+ 3	-1	-3	0

0

0

0

(Total 1 mark)

2

1

Which species contains an element with an oxidation state of +4?

- **A** NO₂⁺
- B CIO3⁻
- **C** H_2SO_3
- D PCI₅

(Total 1 mark)

3

Which of the following shows chlorine in its correct oxidation states in the compounds shown?

	HCI	KCIO ₃	HCIO	
Α	-1	+3	+1	0
В	+1	-5	-1	0
С	-1	+5	+1	0
D	+1	+5	-1	0

Which one of the following is **not** a redox reaction?

- **A** $Br_2 + SO_2 + 2H_2O \rightarrow SO_4^{2-} + 4H^+ + 2Br^-$
- $\textbf{B} \qquad SnCl_2 + HgCl_2 \rightarrow Hg + SnCl_4$
- $\textbf{D} \qquad 2CrO_4^{2-} + 2H^+ \rightarrow Cr_2O_7^{2-} + H_2O$

(Total 1 mark)

5

4

Refer to the unbalanced equation below when answering this question.

 $\mathsf{K}_2\mathsf{Cr}_2\mathsf{O7} + 3\mathsf{H}_2\mathsf{C}_2\mathsf{O}_4 + _\mathsf{H}_2\mathsf{SO}_4 \longrightarrow \mathsf{Cr}_2(\mathsf{SO}_4)_3 + _\mathsf{H}_2\mathsf{O} + 6\mathsf{CO}_2 + \mathsf{K}_2\mathsf{SO}_4$

0

0

0

0

 $^{\circ}$

0

What is the reducing agent in this reaction?

- **A** H⁺
- **B** C₂O₄²⁻
- **C** K⁺
- **D** $Cr_2O_7^{2-}$

(Total 1 mark)

6

In which reaction is hydrogen acting as an oxidising agent?

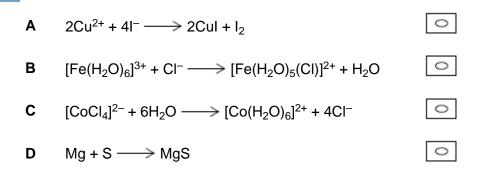
- A $Cl_2 + H_2 \longrightarrow 2HCl$
- $\mathbf{B} \qquad (CH_3)_2CO + H_2 \longrightarrow (CH_3)_2CHOH$
- **C** $N_2 + 3H_2 \longrightarrow 2NH_3$
- **D** $2\text{Na} + \text{H}_2 \longrightarrow 2\text{NaH}$

7

8

9

In which reaction is the metal oxidised?



(Total 1 mark)

Refer to the unbalanced equation below when answering this question.

 $\mathsf{K}_2\mathsf{Cr}_2\mathsf{O7} + 3\mathsf{H}_2\mathsf{C}_2\mathsf{O}_4 + _\mathsf{H}_2\mathsf{SO}_4 \longrightarrow \mathsf{Cr}_2(\mathsf{SO}_4)_3 + _\mathsf{H}_2\mathsf{O} + 6\mathsf{CO}_2 + \mathsf{K}_2\mathsf{SO}_4$

In the balanced equation the mole ratio for sulfuric acid to water is



(Total 1 mark)

Photochromic glass contains silver ions and copper ions. A simplified version of a redox equilibrium is shown below. In bright sunlight the high energy u.v. light causes silver atoms to form and the glass darkens. When the intensity of the light is reduced the reaction is reversed and the glass lightens.

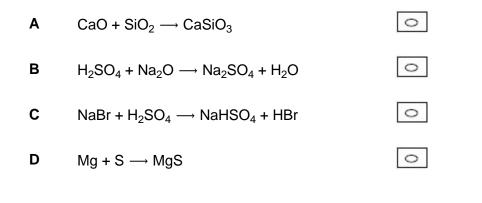
 $Cu^+(s) + Ag^+(s) \Longrightarrow Cu^{2+}(s) + Ag(s)$

clear glass dark glass

When the photochromic glass darkens

- A the Ag⁺ ion is acting as an electron donor.
- **B** the Cu⁺ ion is acting as a reducing agent.
- **C** the Ag⁺ ion is oxidised.
- **D** the Cu⁺ ion is reduced.

10



Mark schemes

