1 Sodium dichromate(VI) may be prepared from chromium(III) sulfate using the sequence outlined below.

(a) (i) Complete the table below, giving the **formula** of the chromium containing species.

(4)

Substance	Formula of chromium containing species
Cr ₂ (SO ₄) ₃ (aq)	
Green precipitate A	
Green solution B	
Yellow solution C	

(ii) Complete the half equation for the reduction of hydrogen peroxide, $\rm H_2O_2(aq)$.

(1)

(iii)	Identify	y reagent	X

(1)

(iv) Write an **ionic** equation for the conversion of solution **C** to Na₂Cr₂O₇. State symbols are not required.

(1)

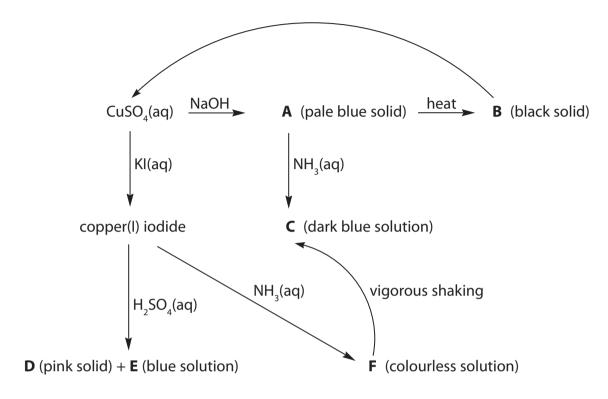
(b) Chromium also exists in a +2 oxidation state. Use the Data booklet to determine the feasibility of the disproportionation of chromium(III) in aqueous solution into chromium(II) and dichromate(VI).

In your answer, show both half equations and the overall equation for the proposed disproportionation. Calculate $E_{\rm cell}^{\ominus}$ for this reaction and use this value to predict the feasibility of this reaction.

(4)

(Total for Question = 11 marks)

2 This question concerns the chemistry of copper. In the sequence below, A, B, C, D, E and F all contain copper in various oxidation states.



(a) Identify, by name (including the oxidation state where appropriate) or formula, the copper-containing species in the sequence.

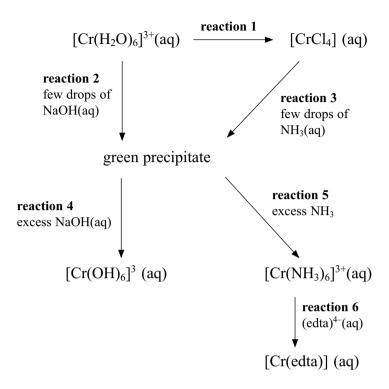
(6)

(b) Identify, by name or formula, the reagent that would be used to convert B into CuSO₄(aq).	(1)
(c) (i) C and F are the same type of chemical species. Name this type.	(1)
(ii) Explain why C is coloured but F is colourless.	(3)
*(iii) Explain why F changes into C on shaking.	(2)

(d) T	The reaction of copper(I) iodide to form $f D$ and $f E$ is a disproportionation.	
(i	i) Explain the term disproportionation.	
		(2)
(i	ii) Write an ionic equation for this reaction. State symbols are not required.	(1)
		(1)
(1	iii) Use the relevant standard reduction (electrode) potentials, from the table on page 17 of your data booklet, to calculate the $E_{\text{cell}}^{\ominus}$ value for this reaction,	
	giving your answer with the appropriate sign.	(2)
		\—/

that you use.	(4)
blue solution is still formed but no pink solid. Use the standard electrode potentials on page 15 of your data booklet to explain this. Quote any data	

3 The reaction scheme below summarises some of the reactions of chromium ions in aqueous solution. Look carefully at the scheme and answer the questions that follow.



(a) (i)	Explain why the $[Cr(H_2O)_6]^{3+}$ ion is coloured.	
		(3)
('')		
(11)	Suggest what reagent is needed for reaction 1 and identify the type of reaction.	(0)
		(2)

[Cr(H ₂ O) ₆] ³⁺ (aq) + H ₂ O(I) =	 (ii) The pH of an aqueous solution of [Cu(H₂O)₆]²⁺ is higher than that of an aqueous solution of [Cr(H₂O)₆]³⁺ of the same concentration. Suggest why this is so. (2) (c) Give the formula of the green precipitate formed in reactions 2 and 3. (d) By considering the nature of the reactants in reaction 4, explain why the green precipitate reacts as shown in the scheme. Suggest how you could reverse reaction 4. (3) (e) Write the equation for reaction 6 and use this to explain, in terms of the entropy change, why the complex [Cr(edta)]⁻ is relatively more stable than [Cr(NH₃)₆]³⁺. 	equation for this reaction.	(2)
(c) Give the formula of the green precipitate formed in reactions 2 and 3 . (d) By considering the nature of the reactants in reaction 4 , explain why the green precipitate reacts as shown in the scheme. Suggest how you could reverse reaction 4 . (3) (e) Write the equation for reaction 6 and use this to explain, in terms of the entropy change, why the complex [Cr(edta)] is relatively more stable than [Cr(NH ₃) ₆] ³⁺ .	(c) Give the formula of the green precipitate formed in reactions 2 and 3 . (d) By considering the nature of the reactants in reaction 4 , explain why the green precipitate reacts as shown in the scheme. Suggest how you could reverse reaction 4 . (3) (e) Write the equation for reaction 6 and use this to explain, in terms of the entropy change, why the complex [Cr(edta)] ⁻ is relatively more stable than [Cr(NH ₃) ₆] ²⁺ .	$[Cr(H_2O)_6]^{3+}(aq) + H_2O(1) \rightleftharpoons \dots + \dots + \dots$	
(d) By considering the nature of the reactants in reaction 4 , explain why the green precipitate reacts as shown in the scheme. Suggest how you could reverse reaction 4 . (3) (e) Write the equation for reaction 6 and use this to explain, in terms of the entropy change, why the complex [Cr(edta)] ⁻ is relatively more stable than [Cr(NH ₃) ₆] ³⁺ .	(d) By considering the nature of the reactants in reaction 4 , explain why the green precipitate reacts as shown in the scheme. Suggest how you could reverse reaction 4 . (3) (e) Write the equation for reaction 6 and use this to explain, in terms of the entropy change, why the complex [Cr(edta)] ⁻ is relatively more stable than [Cr(NH ₃) ₆] ³⁺ .		
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change, why the complex $[Cr(edta)]^-$ is relatively more stable than $[Cr(NH_3)_6]^{\overline{3}^+}$. (2)	change, why the complex $[Cr(edta)]^-$ is relatively more stable than $[Cr(NH_3)_6]^{3+}$. (2)		
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	Equation	change, why the complex $[Cr(edta)]^-$ is relatively more stable than $[Cr(NH_3)_6]^{3+}$.	(2)

(Total for Question 15 marks)