Q1.Which o	of these	species is th	ne best reduci	ng agent?						
А	Cl₂	0								
В	Cl⁻	0								
С		0								
D	I ⁻	0								
J	·								-	
									(Total 1 m	ark)
Q2.Which o	of the fo	llowing sho	ws chlorine in	its correc	t oxidation	n states in	the compo	ounds show	ın?	
		HCl	KClO₃	HClO						
Α		-1	+3	+1	0					
В		+1	-5	-1	0					
С		-1	+5	+1	0					
D		+1	+5	-1	0					
									(Total 1 ma	ark)
									(10001 = 111	,
		ce is not pro d sulfuric ac	duced in a redidated	dox reaction	on when so	olid sodiun	n iodide re	eacts with		
Α	H₂S	0								
В	н	0								
C	SO ₂									

Q4.In which reaction is hydrogen acting as an oxidising agent?

A $Cl_2 + H_2 \longrightarrow 2HCl$

- 0
- **B** $(CH_3)_2CO + H_2 \longrightarrow (CH_3)_2CHOH$
- 0

- $C N_2 + 3H_2 \longrightarrow 2NH_3$
- 0
- **D** $2Na + H_2 \longrightarrow 2NaH$
- 0

(Total 1 mark)

Q5.In which reaction is the metal oxidised?

A $2Cu^{2+} + 4I^{-} \longrightarrow 2CuI + I_2$

- 0
- **B** $[Fe(H_2O)_6]^{3+} + Cl^- \longrightarrow [Fe(H_2O)_5(Cl)]^{2+} + H_2O$
- 0

- **C** $[CoCl_4]^{2-} + 6H_2O \longrightarrow [Co(H_2O)_6]^{2+} + 4Cl^{-}$
- 0

D Mg + S \longrightarrow MgS

0

(Total 1 mark)

Q6.Which one of the following is the electron arrangement of the strongest reducing agent?

- **A** 1s² 2s² 2p⁵
- **B** 1s² 2s² 2p⁶ 3s²
- C 1s² 2s² 2p⁶ 3s² 3p⁵
- **D** 1s² 2s² 2p⁶ 3s² 3p⁶ 4s²

Q7.Which one of the following is **not** a redox reaction?

A
$$Br_2 + SO_2 + 2H_2O \Rightarrow SO_4^{2-} + 4H^+ + 2Br^-$$

- **B** $SnCl_2 + HgCl_2 \rightarrow Hg + SnCl_4$
- C $Cu_2O + H_2SO_4 \rightarrow CuSO_4 + Cu + H_2O$
- **D** $2CrO_4^{2-} + 2H^+ \rightarrow Cr_2O_7^{2-} + H_2O$

(Total 1 mark)

Q8.Refer to the following reaction

$$H_2(g) + I_2(g)$$
 \Longrightarrow 2HI(g) $\Delta H^{\bullet} = -11 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}, \quad \Delta S^{\bullet} = +20 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$

Which one of the following statements is correct?

- **A** This is a redox reaction.
- **B** The reaction is **not** feasible below 298 K
- **C** At equilibrium, the yield of hydrogen iodide is changed by increasing the pressure.
- **D** At equilibrium, the yield of hydrogen iodide increases as the temperature is increased.

Q9.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.

$$Cu^{+}(s) + Ag^{+}(s)$$
 $Cu^{2+}(s) + Ag(s)$
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.

(Total 1 mark)

Q10. Which one of the following statements is **not** correct?

- A The first ionisation energy of iron is greater than its second ionisation energy.
- **B** The magnitude of the lattice enthalpy of magnesium oxide is greater than that of barium oxide.
- **C** The oxidation state of iron in $[Fe(CN)_6]^{3-}$ is greater than the oxidation state of copper in $[CuCl_2]^-$
- **D** The boiling point of C₃H₈ is lower than that of CH₃CH₂OH

Q11. The vanadium does not have an oxidation state of +3 in

- **A** $[V(H_2O)_6]^{3+}$
- **B** $[V(C_2O_4)_3]^{3-}$
- $C [V(OH)_3(H_2O)_3]$
- **D** $[VCl_4]^{3-}$

(Total 1 mark)

Q12.In which one of the following reactions does hydrogen not act as a reducing agent?

- A $H_2 + Ca \rightarrow CaH_2$
- $\mathbf{B} \qquad 2H_2 + O_2 \rightarrow 2H_2O$
- C $H_2 + CH_2 = CH_2 \rightarrow CH_3CH_3$
- C $2H_2 + CH_3COCH_3 \rightarrow CH_3CH_2CH_3 + H_2O$

(Total 1 mark)

Q13.In which one of the following reactions is the role of the reagent stated correctly?

	Reaction	Role of reagent
Α	$TiO_2 + 2C + 2CI_2 \rightarrow TiCI_4 + 2CO$	TiO₂ is an oxidising agent
В	$HNO_3 + H_2SO_4 \rightarrow H_2NO_3^+ + HSO_4^-$	HNO₃ is a Brønsted-Lowry acid
С	CH₃COCI + AICI₃ → CH₃CO⁺ + AICI4	AICI₃ is a Lewis base
D	$2CO + 2NO \rightarrow 2CO_2 + N_2$	CO is a reducing agent

Q14. Which one of the following is a redox reaction?

A
$$2CrO_4^{2-} + 2H^+ \rightarrow Cr_2O_7^{2-} + H_2O$$

B
$$3Cl_2 + 6OH^- \rightarrow 5Cl^- + ClO_3^- + 3H_2O$$

C
$$HNO_3 + 2H_2SO_4 \rightarrow NO_2^+ + H_3O^+ + 2HSO_4^-$$

D
$$CaCO_3 + SiO_2 \rightarrow CaSiO_3 + CO_2$$

(Total 1 mark)

Q15.Which one of the following is **not** a redox reaction?

A
$$TiO_2 + 2Cl_2 + C \rightarrow TiCl_4 + CO_2$$

B
$$MnO_2 + 4HCl \rightarrow MnCl_2 + 2H_2O + Cl_2$$

C MgO + 2HCl
$$\rightarrow$$
 MgCl₂ + H₂O

D
$$3MnO_4^{2-} + 4H^+ \rightarrow 2MnO_4^{-} + MnO_2 + 2H_2O_4^{-}$$

(Total 1 mark)

Q16.In which one of the following reactions is H₂O₂ behaving as a reducing agent?

A
$$H_2O_2 + 2I^- + 2H^+ \rightarrow I_2 + 2H_2O$$

B
$$H_2O_2 + 2[Co(NH_3)_6]^{2+} \rightarrow 2[Co(NH_3)_6]^{3+} + 2OH^{-}$$

C
$$5H_2O_2 + -2MnO_4 + 6H+ \rightarrow 2Mn^{2+} + 8H_2O + 5O_2$$

D
$$3H_2O_2 + 2[Cr(OH)_6]^{3-} \rightarrow 2CrO_4^{2-} + 8H_2O + 2OH^{-}$$

Q17.In which one of the following reactions do two H ions and one electron have to be added to the left-hand side in order to balance the equation?

- A CH₃CHO → CH₃CH₂OH
- $\mathbf{B} \qquad \mathsf{VO}^{\scriptscriptstyle 2+} \Rightarrow \mathsf{V}^{\scriptscriptstyle 3+} + \mathsf{H}_{\scriptscriptstyle 2}\mathsf{O}$
- C $NO_3 \rightarrow HNO_2 + H_2O$
- $D \quad HOCI \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}CI_2 + H_2O$

(Total 1 mark)

Q18. Which equation does not involve the reduction of a transition metal compound?

- A Fe₂O₃ + 3CO \Rightarrow 2Fe + 3CO₂
- **B** $TiO_2 + 2C + 2CI_2 \rightarrow TiCI_4 + 2CO$
- C $Cr_2O_3 + 2AI \rightarrow 2Cr + Al_2O_3$
- **D** TiCl₄ + 4Na \rightarrow Ti + 4NaCl

(Total 1 mark)

Q19.Which one of the following is the electronic configuration of the strongest reducing agent?

- **A** 1s² 2s² 2p⁵
- **B** 1s² 2s² 2p⁶ 3s²
- C 1s² 2s² 2p⁶ 3s² 3p⁵
- **D** $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2$

Q20. The compound lithium tetrahydridoaluminate(III), LiAlH₄, is a useful reducing agent. It behaves in a similar fashion to NaBH₄. Carbonyl compounds and carboxylic acids are reduced to alcohols. However, LiAlH₄ also reduces water in a violent reaction so that it must be used in an organic solvent.

Which one of the following concerning the violent reaction between LiAlH₄ and water is **false**?

- **A** A gas is produced.
- **B** The activation energy for the reaction is relatively high.
- **C** The reaction has a negative free-energy change.
- **D** Aqueous lithium ions are formed.

(Total 1 mark)

Q21.In which one of the following reactions does the metal species undergo reduction?

- A $MnO_2 + 4HCl \rightarrow MnCl_2 + 2H_2O + Cl_2$
- **B** $[Cu(H_2O)_6]^{2+} + 4Cl^- \rightarrow [CuCl_4]^{2-} + 6H_2O$
- C $CrO_7^{2-} + 2OH^- \rightarrow 2CrO_4^{2-} + H_2O$
- **D** $TiO_2 + 2C + 2Cl_2 \rightarrow TiCl_4 + 2CO$

(Total 1 mark)

Q22. Which one of the following contains the metal with the lowest oxidation state?

- A CrO₂F₂
- **B** $[Cr_2O_7]^2$
- **C** [MnCl₆]²⁻
- $\mathbf{D} \qquad [\mathsf{Mn}(\mathsf{CN})_{\scriptscriptstyle 6}]^{\scriptscriptstyle 3-}$