Non Sibi High School

Andover's Chem 250: Introductory/Basic Chemistry

Chapter 16, Review Quiz 1

1

Determine all oxidation numbers in:

- a. As^{3-}
- b. F_2
- c. $\mathrm{HO_2}^-$
- d. IO_4 –
- e. KH

2

Determine all oxidation numbers, identify the reducing agent and oxidizing agent, and balance the following equation that occurs in aqueous acidic solution using the smallest possible whole-number coefficients:

$$\mathrm{UO^{2+} + MnO_4^-} \longrightarrow \mathrm{UO_2^{2+} + MnO_2}$$

3

Rank the solid alkali metals K, Li, and Na from weakest to strongest reducing agent under standard conditions. Justify your answer using a table of standard reduction potentials.

4

Rank the aqueous cations Ag^+ , Al^{3+} , and Cd^{2+} from weakest to strongest oxidizing agent under standard conditions. Justify your answer using a table of standard reduction potentials.

5

For each spontaneous reaction below, calculate $E_{\rm cell}^{\circ}$ and then balance the equation

- a. chlorine gas + aqueous potassium bromide
- b. solid aluminum metal + aqueous hydrochloric acid
- c. solid gold metal + aqueous nitric acid
- d. solid zinc metal + aqueous cadmium(II) nitrate

6

A galvanic cell was constructed using a strip of nickel metal and a strip of aluminum metal, a 1 M solution of NiSO₄ and a 1 M solution of Al(NO₃)₃, and an aqueous solution of NaNO₃ in the salt bridge. For the spontaneous reaction that occurred, calculate $E_{\rm cell}^{\circ}$ and ΔG° , then balance the equation. Also sketch the galvanic cell.

7

Calculate the minimum voltage required to bring about the reaction $Cr^{3+}(aq) + Ag(s) \longrightarrow Cr(s) + Ag^{+}(aq)$ by electrolysis under standard conditions, then balance the equation.

8

For the electrolysis of molten NaI, write the half-reaction that occurs at the anode and the half-reaction that occurs at the cathode, then balance the equation.



 $\frac{\text{Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs 3.0 Unported License}}{\text{Contact: kcardozo@andover.edu}}$