When a piece of indium metal, $\ln(s)$, is placed in some acidified dichromate solution, $\operatorname{Cr_2O_7^{2-}(aq)}$, a reaction occurs resulting in $\ln^{3+}(aq)$ ions being produced. The equation for this reaction is shown below.

$$\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{\text{2-}}(\text{aq}) + 14 \, \text{H}^+(\text{aq}) + 2 \, \text{ln(s)} \rightarrow 2 \, \text{Cr}^{\text{3+}}(\text{aq}) + 7 \, \text{H}_2\text{O}(\ell) + 2 \, \text{ln}^{\text{3+}}(\text{aq})$$

The EMF for this reaction at 25.0 °C was found to be +1.70 V.

- 6. According to the Standard Reduction Potential Table, which of the following sets of metals **cannot** be oxidised by indium ion, In³⁺, under standard conditions.
 - (a) Sn, Cd, Fe, Cr
 - (b) Mg, Na, Ca, Sr
 - (c) Mn, Ni, Sn, Cu
 - (d) Ni, Sn, Cu, Ag