

Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

7 You may find the following electrode potential data helpful when answering this question.

Electrode half-equation	E^{\ominus}/V
$\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}(\text{aq}) + 14\text{H}^+(\text{aq}) + 6\text{e}^- \longrightarrow 2\text{Cr}^{3+}(\text{aq}) + 7\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$	+1.33
$\text{O}_2(\text{g}) + 4\text{H}^+(\text{aq}) + 4\text{e}^- \longrightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$	+1.23
$\text{Cr}^{3+}(\text{aq}) + \text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Cr}^{2+}(\text{aq})$	−0.44
$\text{Zn}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Zn}(\text{s})$	−0.76
$\text{Cr}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Cr}(\text{s})$	−0.91

7 (a) Describe the colour changes that you would observe when an excess of zinc is added to an acidified solution of potassium dichromate(VI) in the absence of air.

For each colour change, identify the coloured ions responsible and write an equation for each reaction that occurs with zinc.

In the equations, you should represent the ions in their simplest form, for example Cr^{3+}

(Extra space) (5 marks)

- 7 (b) Describe what you would observe when dilute aqueous sodium hydroxide is added, dropwise until in excess, to a dilute aqueous solution containing chromium(III) ions.

Write **two** equations to illustrate your observations.

In these equations you should give the full formula of each of the complexes, for example $[\text{Cr}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{3+}$

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(4 marks)

(Extra space)

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- 7 (c) When an aqueous solution containing $[\text{Cr}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{3+}$ ions is warmed in the presence of Cl^- ions, $[\text{Cr}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_5\text{Cl}]^{2+}$ ions are formed and the colour of the solution changes.

Name this type of reaction.

Suggest, in terms of electrons, why the colours of the complex ions are different.

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(3 marks)

(Extra space)

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Question 7 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



Use data from the table on page 16 to explain why, in an open container, $[\text{Cr}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+}(\text{aq})$ ions change into $[\text{Cr}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{3+}(\text{aq})$ ions.

Suggest the identity of the products formed in each case when sodium carbonate solution is added to separate solutions containing $[\text{Cr}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+}(\text{aq})$ ions and $[\text{Cr}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{3+}(\text{aq})$ ions.

Explain why the $[\text{Cr}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{3+}(\text{aq})$ ions behave differently from the $[\text{Cr}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+}(\text{aq})$ ions.

In your answer to this part of the question, equations are **not** required.

[illegible]

(7 marks)

(Extra space)

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