

**Chemistry**  
**Higher level**  
**Paper 1B**

Practice paper

**Topic: Redox Processes**

**Chemistry**

**Higher level**

**Paper 1B**

Specimen paper

45 minutes

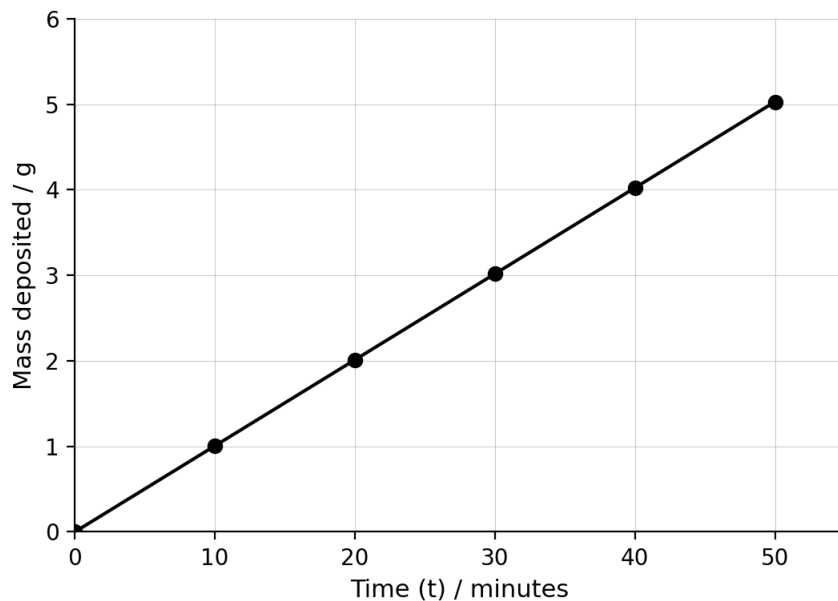
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**Instructions to candidates**

- Answer all questions.
- Answers must be written within the answer boxes provided.
- A calculator is required for this paper.
- The maximum mark for paper 1B is [25 marks].

**Section B**

1. An experiment was conducted to determine the mass of silver deposited on a spoon during electroplating using a constant current of 1.50 A. The spoon was submerged in an  $\text{AgNO}_3(\text{aq})$  solution and the mass was recorded over a 50-minute period.



(a) Calculate the total charge ( $Q$ ) passed through the cell after exactly 40 minutes.

**[2]**

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(b) Use Faraday's constant ( $F = 96500 \text{ C mol}^{-1}$ ) and the charge from (a) to calculate the theoretical mass of silver deposited after 40.0 minutes. ( $A_r$  of Ag = 107.87).

**[3]**

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(c) The graph shows a linear relationship. Deduce what would happen to the gradient of the line if a solution of  $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2(\text{aq})$  was used instead to deposit copper metal whilst maintaining the exact same 1.50 A current. Outline your reasoning.

**[3]**

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2. The dissolved oxygen in a 500 cm<sup>3</sup> water sample is determined using the Winkler method. The reactions involved include generating I<sub>2</sub> mathematically equivalent to the dissolved O<sub>2</sub>, before titrating the I<sub>2</sub> against a sodium thiosulfate solution, Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>.

(a) Formulate the half-equation for the oxidation of the thiosulfate ion, S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup>, to the tetrathionate ion, S<sub>4</sub>O<sub>6</sub><sup>2-</sup>.

[1]

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(b) Calculate the amount, in mol, of dissolved oxygen present in the 500 cm<sup>3</sup> water sample if it required 24.5 cm<sup>3</sup> of 0.0100 mol dm<sup>-3</sup> sodium thiosulfate entirely neutralize the liberated iodine.

[4]

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3. Permanganate ions, MnO<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup>, can oxidize sulfite ions, SO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup>, to sulfate ions, SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>, in a strongly basic aqueous solution. The permanganate ion is reduced to solid manganese dioxide, MnO<sub>2</sub>(s).

(a) Deduce the balanced half-equation for the reduction of the permanganate ion under strictly basic conditions.

[3]

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(b) Deduce the balanced half-equation for the oxidation of the sulfite ion under strictly basic conditions.

**[2]**

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(c) Combine the half-equations to form the overall balanced redox equation.

**[2]**

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