- 1. Chlorine has an oxidation state of +3 in the compound
 - A) HClO
- B) HClO₂
- C) HClO₃
- D) HClO₄
- 2. What is the oxidation number of iodine in KIO₄?
 - A) +1
- B) -1
- C) +7
- D) -7
- 3. What is the oxidation number of chromium in the chromate ion, CrO₄²⁻?
 - A) +6
- B) +2
- C) +3
- D) +8
- 4. In which substance does phosphorus have a +3 oxidation state?
 - A) P₄O₁₀
- B) PC15
- C) Ca₃(PO₄)₂
- D) KH₂PO₃
- 5. What is the oxidation number of oxygen in OF₂?
 - A) +1
- B) +2
- C) -1
- D) -2
- 6. Given the lead-acid battery reaction:

$$Pb + PbO_2 + 2 H_2SO_4 \rightarrow 2 PbSO_4 + 2 H_2O$$

Which electronic equation represents the half-reaction for the oxidation that occurs?

- A) $Pb \rightarrow Pb^{2+} + 2 e^{-}$
- B) $Pb^{4+} + 4 e^{-} \rightarrow Pb$
- C) $Pb^{2+} + 2 e^{-} \rightarrow Pb$
- D) Pb \rightarrow Pb⁴⁺ + 4 e⁻
- 7. Which particles are gained and lost during a redox reaction?
 - A) electrons
- B) protons
- C) neutrons
- D) positrons
- 8. When a redox reaction occurs, there must be a transfer of
 - A) electrons
- B) neutrons
- C) protons
- D) ions
- 9. Half-reactions can be written to represent all
- A) double-replacement reactions
 - B) neutralization reactions
 - C) fission and fusion reactions
 - D) oxidation and reduction reactions
- 10. Which half-reaction correctly represents oxidation?
 - A) $\operatorname{Sn}^{2+} + 2e^{-} \rightarrow \operatorname{Sn}^{0}$
- B) $Sn^{4+} + 2e^{-} \rightarrow Sn^{2+}$
- C) $Sn^{2+} \rightarrow Sn^0 + 2e^-$
- D) $Sn^{2+} \rightarrow Sn^{4+} + 2e^{-}$

- 11. In a chemical reaction, as a species is oxidized, its oxidation number
 - A) decreases
- B) increases
- C) remains the same
- 12. In the reaction

$$H_3O^+ + OH^- \rightarrow 2 H_2O$$
,

the oxidation number of oxygen

- A) decreases
- B) increases
- C) remains the same

13. Given the lead-acid battery reaction:

Invalid Equation

When the reaction produces electricity, which element changes its oxidation state?

- A) Pb
- B) S
- C) O
- D) H
- 14. During which process does an atom gain one or more electrons?
 - A) transmutation
- B) reduction
- C) oxidation
- D) neutralization
- 15. As a sodium atom is oxidized, the number of protons in its nucleus
 - A) decreases
- B) increases
- C) remains the same
- 16. Which half-reaction correctly represents reduction?
 - A) $Ag \to Ag^+ + e^-$ B) $F_2 \to 2 F^- + 2e^-$
- - C) $Au^{3+} + 3e^{-} \rightarrow Au$ D) $Fe^{2+} + e^{-} \rightarrow Fe^{3+}$
- 17. Given the balanced equation representing a redox reaction:

$$2Al + 3Cu^{2+} \rightarrow 2Al^{3+} + 3Cu$$

Which statement is true about this reaction?

- A) Each Al loses 2e⁻ and each Cu²⁺ gains 3e⁻.
- B) Each Al loses 3e⁻ and each Cu²⁺ gains 2e⁻.
- C) Each Al³⁺ gains 2e⁻ and each Cu loses 3e⁻.
- D) Each Al³⁺ gains 3e⁻ and each Cu loses 2e⁻.
- 18. Which half-reaction equation represents the reduction of an iron(II) ion?
 - A) $Fe^{2+} \rightarrow Fe^{3+} + e^{-}$
- B) $Fe^{2+} + 2e^{-} \rightarrow Fe$
- C) $Fe^{3+} + e^{-} \rightarrow Fe^{2+}$ D) $Fe \rightarrow Fe^{2+} + 2e^{-}$
- 19. Which half-reaction equation represents the reduction of a potassium ion?
 - A) $K^+ + e^- \rightarrow K$
- B) $K + e^- \rightarrow K^+$
- C) $K^+ \rightarrow K + e^-$
- D) $K \to K^+ + e^-$

20. Base your answer to the following question on the reaction below

$$2 \text{ Cr(s)} + 3 \text{ Cu}^{2+}(\text{aq}) \rightarrow 2 \text{ Cr}^{3+}(\text{aq}) + 3 \text{ Cu(s)}$$

The electronic equation that represents the oxidation reaction that occurs is

- A) $2Cr^{0} 6e^{-} \rightarrow 2Cr^{3+}$
- B) $2Cr^0 + 6e^- \rightarrow 2Cr^{3+}$
- C) $2Cr^{3+} 6e^{-} \rightarrow 2Cr^{0}$
- D) $2Cr^{3+} + 6e^{-} \rightarrow 2Cr^{0}$
- 21. Which equation represents an oxidation-reduction reaction?
 - A) $HCl + KOH \rightarrow KCl + H_2O$
 - B) $4 \text{ HCl} + \text{MnO}_2 \rightarrow \text{MnCl}_2 + 2 \text{ H}_2\text{O} + \text{Cl}_2$
 - C) $2 \text{ HCl} + \text{CaCO}_3 \rightarrow \text{CaCl}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CO}_2$
 - D) $2 \text{ HCl} + \text{FeS} \rightarrow \text{FeCl}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{S}$
- 22. Which is a redox reaction?
 - A) $Mg + 2 HCl \rightarrow MgCl_2 + H_2$
 - B) $Mg(OH)_2 + 2 HCl \rightarrow MgCl_2 + 2 H_2O$
 - C) $Mg^{2+}(aq) + 2 OH^{-}(aq) \rightarrow Mg(OH)_2$
 - D) $MgCl_2 + 6 H_2O \rightarrow MgCl_2 \cdot 6 H_2O$
- 23. In which reaction are electrons transferred from one reactant to another reactant?
 - A) $2Ca(s) + O_2(g) \rightarrow 2CaO(s)$
 - B) AgNO₃ (aq) + KCl(aq) \rightarrow $AgCl(s) + KNO_3$ (aq)
 - C) $HCl(aq) + NaOH(aq) \rightarrow$ $NaCl(aq) + H_2O(\ell)$
 - D) H_3O^+ (aq) + OH^- (aq) $\to 2H_2O(\ell)$
- 24. The reaction

$$CuO + CO \rightarrow CO_2 + Cu$$

is an example of

- A) reduction, only
- B) oxidation, only
- C) both oxidation and reduction
- D) neither oxidation nor reduction

- 25. Which balanced equation represents a redox reaction?
 - A) $AgNO_3 + NaCl \rightarrow AgCl + NaNO_3$
 - B) BaCl₂ + $K_2CO_3 \rightarrow BaCO_3 + 2KCl$
 - C) $CuO + CO \rightarrow Cu + CO_2$
 - D) $HCl + KOH \rightarrow KCl + H_2O$
- 26. According to Reference Table J, which metal will react with Zn²⁺ but will *not* react with Mg²⁺?
 - A) Al(s) B) Cu(s) C) Ni(s) D) Ba(s)
- 27. According to Reference Table J, which of these metals will react most readily with 1.0 M HCl to produce H₂ (g)?
 - A) Ca
- B) K
- C) Mg
- D) Zn
- 28. According to Reference Table J, which species is the strongest oxidizing agent?
 - A) Li(s) B) Li⁺

- C) $F_2(g)$ D) F^-
- 29. According to Reference Table J, which ion will oxidize Fe?
- A) Zn²⁺ B) Ca²⁺ C) Mg²⁺ D) Cu²⁺
- 30. Under standard conditions, which metal will react with 0.1 M HCl to liberate hydrogen gas?
 - A) Ag
- B) Au
- C) Cu
- D) Mg
- 31. Which half-reaction for the reduction of Al³⁺ to Al is correctly balanced?
 - A) $A1^{3+} + 3e^{-} \rightarrow A1$
- B) $A1^{3+} + 3e^{-} \rightarrow 3 A1$
- C) $A1^{3+} \rightarrow A1 + 3e^{-}$ D) $A1^{3+} \rightarrow 3 A1 + 3e^{-}$
- 32. Which half-reaction shows both the conservation of mass and the conservation of charge?
 - A) $Cl_2 + 2e^- \rightarrow 2 Cl$ B) $Cl_2 \rightarrow Cl^- + 2e^-$
 - C) $2 Br^{-} + 2e^{-} \rightarrow Br_{2}$ D) $Br^{-} \rightarrow Br_{2} + 2e^{-}$
- 33. Which equation shows conservation of charge?
 - A) Fe \rightarrow Fe²⁺ + e⁻
- B) Fe + 2e⁻ \rightarrow Fe²⁺
 - C) Fe \to Fe²⁺ + 2e⁻ D) Fe + 2e⁻ \to Fe³⁺
- 34. Compared to the amount of mass and total charge at the beginning of a redox reaction, the amount of mass and total charge upon completion of the reaction is
 - A) less

- B) greater
- C) the same

35. Given the unbalanced equation:

$$\underline{\hspace{1cm}} Ag_2S + 8HNO_3 \rightarrow \underline{\hspace{1cm}} AgNO_3 + 2NO + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} S + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} H_2O$$

What is the coefficient of Ag₂S when the equation is completely balanced using the smallest whole numbers?

- A) 6
- B) 2
- C) 3
- D) 4
- 36. Given the unbalanced equation:

$$_MnO_2 + _HCl \rightarrow _MnCl_2 + _H_2O + _Cl_2$$

When the equation is correctly balanced using smallest whole number coefficients, the coefficient of HCl is

- A) 1
- B) 2
- C) 3
- 37. Given the equation:

$$3 \text{ Cu} + 8 \text{ HNO}_3 \rightarrow 3 \text{ Cu(NO}_3)_2 + 2 \text{ NO} + 4 \text{ H}_2\text{O}$$

What is the total number of moles of electrons lost by the copper as it completely reacts with 8 moles of nitric acid?

- A) 1
- B) 6
- C) 8
- D) 4
- 38. Given the balanced equation:

$$2 \text{ Al(s)} + 6 \text{ H}^+(\text{aq}) \rightarrow 2 \text{ Al}^{3+}(\text{aq}) + 3 \text{ H}_2(\text{g})$$

When 2 moles of Al(s) completely reacts, what is the total number of moles of electrons transferred from Al(s) to $H^+(aq)$?

- A) 5
- B) 6
- C) 3
- D) 4
- 39. When the equation

$$_A1 + 3 \text{ NO}_{3}^{-} + _H^{+} \rightarrow _A1^{3+} + 3 \text{ H}_{2}\text{O} + 3 \text{ NO}_{2}$$

is completely balanced, the coefficient of Al will be

- **A**) 1
- B) 2
- C) 3
- D) 4
- 40. Given the equation:

$$2 \text{ Al(s)} + 3 \text{ Cu}^{2+}(aq) \rightarrow 2 \text{ Al}^{3+}(aq) + 3 \text{ Cu(s)}$$

The total number of moles of electrons transferred from 2 Al(s) to $Cu^{2+}(aq)$ is

- A) 9
- B) 2
- C) 3
- D) 6

41. Given the balanced equation representing a reaction:

$$2Fe + 3Cu^{2+} \rightarrow 2Fe^{3+} + 3Cu$$

When the iron atoms lose six moles of electrons, how many moles of electrons are gained by the copper ions?

- A) 12 moles
- B) 2 moles
- C) 3 moles
- D) 6 moles
- 42. Given the balanced equation:

$$3 \text{ Fe}^{3+}(aq) + \text{Al}(s) \rightarrow 3 \text{ Fe}^{2+}(aq) + \text{Al}^{3+}(aq)$$

What is the total number of moles of electrons lost by 2 moles of Al(s)?

- A) 1 mole
- B) 6 moles
- C) 3 moles
- D) 9 moles
- 43. Given the reaction:

$$_{\text{HNO}_3} + _{\text{H}_3\text{PO}_3} \rightarrow _{\text{NO}} + _{\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4} + _{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$$

When the reaction is completely balanced using the smallest whole numbers, the coefficient of H₃PO₄ will be

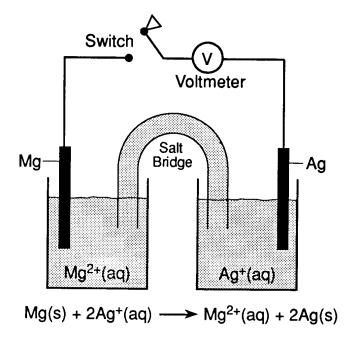
- A) 1
- B) 2
- C) 3
- D) 4
- 44. Given the equation:

$$\begin{array}{c} _KMnO_4 + _HCl \rightarrow \\ _KCl + _MnCl_2 + _Cl_2 + _H_2O \end{array}$$

What is the coefficient of H₂O when the equation is correctly balanced?

- A) 8
- B) 2
- C) 16
- D) 4

45. Base your answer to the following question on the equation and diagram below represent an electrochemical cell at 298 K and 1 atmosphere.



Which species is oxidized when the switch is closed?

- A) Mg(s)
- B) Mg^{2+} (aq)
- C) Ag(s)
- D) $Ag^+(aq)$
- 46. In a chemical cell composed of two half-cells, ions are allowed to flow from one half-cell to another by means of
 - A) electrodes
 - B) a voltmeter
 - C) an external conductor
 - D) a salt bridge
- 47. The reaction that takes place in a chemical cell is best classified as
 - A) fusion
- B) redox
- C) transmutation
- D) cracking
- 48. In a chemical cell, electrical energy will be produced when
 - A) only oxidation occurs
 - B) only reduction occurs
 - C) both oxidation and reduction occur
 - D) neither oxidation nor reduction occurs
- 49. As an electrochemical cell approaches equilibrium, the electrical energy supplied by the cell
 - A) decreases
- B) increases
- C) remains the same

- 50. Given the redox reaction:
 - $2 \text{ NiOOH} + \text{Cd[charge]} \text{discharge2 Ni(OH)}_2$
 - $+ Cd(OH)_2$

Which species is oxidized during discharge?

A) Cd

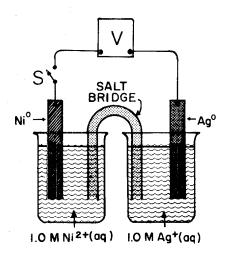
- B) Cd²⁺
- C) $Ni(OH)_3$
- D) $Ni(OH)_2$
- 51. Given the equation for the overall reaction in a lead-acid storage battery:

$$Pb(s) + PbO_2(s) + 2 H_2SO_4(aq)[charge]discharge$$

$$2 \operatorname{PbSO}_4(s) + 2 \operatorname{H}_2 \operatorname{O}(\ell)$$

Which occurs during the charging of the battery?

- A) The concentration of H_2SO_4 decreases and the number of moles of Pb(s) increases.
- B) The concentration of H_2SO_4 decreases and the number of moles of $H_2O(\ell)$ increases.
- C) The concentration of H_2SO_4 increases and the number of moles of Pb(s) decreases.
- D) The concentration of H_2SO_4 increases and the number of moles of $H_2O(\ell)$ decreases.
- 52. Base your answer to the following question on the diagram of the chemical cell at 298 K and on the equation below.



$${\rm Ni}^0(s) \ + \ 2{\rm Ag}^+(aq) \ \to \ {\rm Ni}^{2\,+}(aq) \ + \ 2{\rm Ag}^0(s)$$

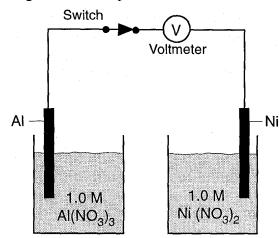
In the given reaction, the Ag+ ions

- A) gain electrons
- B) lose electrons
- C) gain protons
- D) lose protons
- 53. The electricity produced by a battery results from
 - A) an oxidation reaction, only
 - B) a reduction reaction, only
 - C) both an oxidation reaction and a reduction reaction
 - D) neither an oxidation reaction nor a reduction reaction

54. What occurs during discharge in the lead-acid battery reaction below?

$$Pb + PbO_2 + 2 H_2SO_4 \leftrightarrow 2 PbSO_4 + 2 H_2O$$

- A) Both Pb and Pb⁴⁺ undergo oxidation.
- B) Both Pb and Pb⁴⁺ undergo reduction.
- C) Pb is oxidized and Pb⁴⁺ is reduced.
- D) Neither the Pb nor the Pb⁴⁺ is oxidized or reduced.
- 55. The diagram below represents a chemical cell.



In order for the cell to operate, it should be provided with

- A) a cathode
- B) an anode
- C) a salt bridge
- D) an external path for electrons

- 56. Which statement is true about oxidation and reduction in an electrochemical cell?
 - A) Both occur at the anode.
 - B) Both occur at the cathode.
 - C) Oxidation occurs at the anode and reduction occurs at the cathode.
 - D) Oxidation occurs at the cathode and reduction occurs at the anode.
- 57. Given the balanced equation representing the reaction occurring in a voltaic cell:

$$Zn(s) + Pb^{2+}(aq) \rightarrow Zn^{2+}(aq) + Pb(s)$$

In the completed external circuit, the electrons flow from

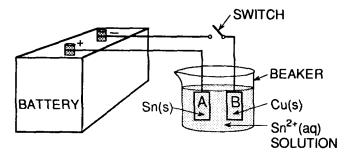
- A) Pb(s) to Zn(s)
- B) $Pb^{2+}(aq)$ to $Zn^{2+}(aq)$
- C) Zn(s) to Pb(s)
- D) $Zn^{2+}(aq)$ to $Pb^{2+}(aq)$
- 58. Given the redox reaction:

$$2 \text{ Cr(s)} + 3 \text{ Cu}^{2+}(aq) \rightarrow 2 \text{ Cr}^{3+}(aq) + 3 \text{ Cu(s)}$$

Which reaction occurs at the cathode in an electrochemical cell?

- A) reduction of $Cu^{2+}(aq)$
- B) reduction of Cu(s)
- C) oxidation of $Cr^{3+}(aq)$
- D) oxidation of Cr(s)
- 59. What occurs when an electrolytic cell is used for silver-plating a spoon?
 - A) A chemical reaction produces an electric current.
 - B) An electric current produces a chemical reaction.
 - C) An oxidation reaction takes place at the cathode.
 - D) A reduction reaction takes place at the anode.

60. Base your answer to the following question on the diagram below of an electrolytic cell in which the electrodes are tin and copper.



In this electrolytic cell, electrode A is designated as the

- A) anode and is positive
- B) anode and is negative
- C) cathode and is positive
- D) cathode and is negative

61. Base your answer to the following question on the information below.

Iron has been used for thousands of years. In the air, iron corrodes. One reaction for the corrosion of iron is represented by the balanced equation below.

Equation 1:
$$4Fe(s) + 3O_2(g) \rightarrow 2Fe_2O_3(s)$$

In the presence of water, iron corrodes more quickly. This corrosion is represented by the unbalance equation below.

Equation 2: Fe(s) + O₂(g) + H₂O (
$$\ell$$
) \rightarrow Fe(OH)₂(s)

Balance the equation below, using the smallest whole-number coefficients.

$$_{---}$$
Fe(s) + $_{---}$ O₂(g) + $_{---}$ H₂O(ℓ) \rightarrow $_{---}$ Fe(OH)₂(s)

Base your answers to questions 62 through 64 on the information below.

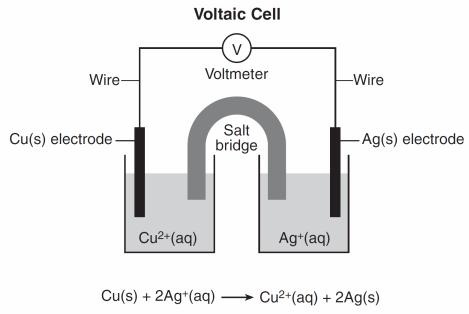
Litharge, PbO, is an ore that can be roasted (heated) in the presence of carbon monoxide, CO, to produce elemental lead. The reaction that takes place during this roasting process is represented by the balanced equation below.

$$PbO(s) + CO(g) \rightarrow Pb(\ell) + CO_2(g)$$

- 62. Calculate the percent composition by mass of oxygen in litharge (gram-formula mass = 223.2 grams per mole). Your response must include *both* a numerical setup and the calculated result.
- 63. Determine the oxidation number of carbon in carbon monoxide.
- 64. Write the balanced equation for the reduction half-reaction that occurs during this roasting process.

65. Base your answer to the following question on the information below.

The diagram and balanced ionic equation below represent a voltaic cell with copper and silver electrodes and the reaction that occurs when the cell is operating.



State the purpose of the salt bridge in this voltaic cell.

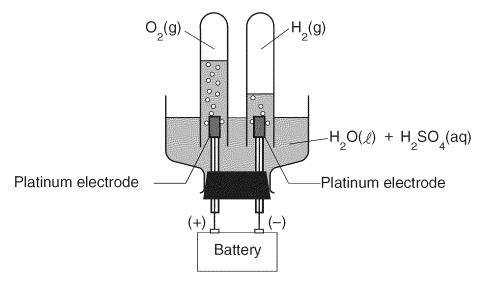
Base your answers to questions 66 and 67 on the information below.

Aluminum is one of the most abundant metals in Earth's crust. The aluminum compound found in bauxite ore is Al₂O₃. Over one hundred years ago, it was difficult and expensive to isolate aluminum from bauxite ore. In 1886, a brother and sister team, Charles and Julia Hall, found that molten (melted) cryolite, Na₃AlF₆, would dissolve bauxite ore. Electrolysis pf the resulting mixture caused the aluminum ions in the Al₂O₃ to be reduced to molten aluminum metal. This less expensive process is known as the Hall process.

- 66. Explain, in terms of electrical energy, how the operation of a voltaic cell differs from the operation of an electrolytic cell used in the Hall process. Include *both* the voltaic cell and the electrolytic cell in your answer
- 67. Write the balanced half-reaction equation for the reduction of Al^{3+} to Al.

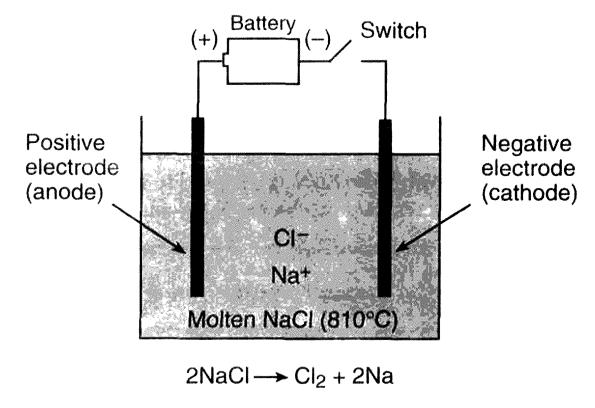
68. Base your answer to the following question on the information and diagram below.

The apparatus shown in the diagram consists of two inert platinum electrodes immersed in water. A small amount of an electrolyte, H₂SO₄, must be added to the water for the reaction to take place. The electrodes are connected to a source that supplies electricity.



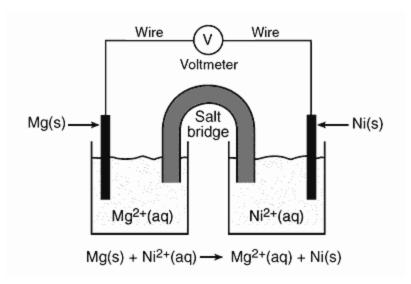
What particles are provided by the electrolyte that allow an electric current to flow?

69. Base your answer to the following question on the diagram and balanced equation below, which represent the electrolysis of molten NaCl.



Write the balanced half-reaction for the reduction that occurs in this electrolytic cell.

70. Base your answer to the following question on the diagram of a voltaic cell and the balanced ionic equation below.



Identify one metal from your Reference Tables that is more easily oxidized than Mg(s).