## NZIC 2008

## CHEMISTRY - 2.7

(Describe oxidation-reduction reactions)
ASSESSMENT SCHEDULE
While the writers of this assessment have worked to compile a resource that meets NCEA requirements, it has no official status and teachers may wish to adjust questions and the assessment schedule as they see fit.
Note: Oxidation equations can be written with the electrons on the right side of the equation.

|  | Evidence | Achievement | Merit | Excellence |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| One <br> (a) |  O.N in reactant ON in product Reaction <br> (i) +3 +4 oxidation <br> (ii) +3 +5 oxidation <br> (iii) +5 0 reduction | Four out of six oxidation numbers correct. | All correct |  |
| One <br>  <br> (c) | Only C and E circled. <br> Only in the reactions chosen do the oxidation numbers of the atoms involved change during the reaction. | Correct reactions chosen but explanation incorrect | Both reactions and explanation correct. |  |
| Two <br> (a) | Oxidation: $\mathrm{SO}_{2}+2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O} \rightarrow \mathrm{SO}_{4}{ }^{2-}+4 \mathrm{H}^{+}+2 \mathrm{e}$ <br> Reduction: $\mathrm{MnO}_{4}^{-}+8 \mathrm{H}^{+}+5 \mathrm{e} \rightarrow \mathrm{Mn}^{2+}+4 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ <br> Overall: $5 \mathrm{SO}_{2}+2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}+2 \mathrm{MnO}_{4}^{-} \rightarrow 5 \mathrm{SO}_{4}^{2-}+2 \mathrm{Mn}^{2+}+4 \mathrm{H}^{+}$ | Both half equations correct but overall equation incorrectly balanced and identification of oxidation and reduction reactions incorrect. | Both half equations correct but either identification as oxidation or reduction reactions incorrect or overall equation incorrectly balanced | Half equations correct and correctly identified and overall equation correctly balanced (including cancellation) |
| Two <br> (b) | The purple acidified $\mathrm{KMnO}_{4}$ solution is reduced to pale pink/colourless $\mathrm{Mn}^{2+}$. | Colour change correct | Correct identification of colour of both species |  |


|  | Evidence | Achievement | Merit | Excellence |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Two <br> (c) | $\text { Either } \mathrm{HSO}_{3}^{-}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O} \rightarrow \mathrm{SO}_{4}{ }^{2-}+\mathrm{H}^{+}+2 \mathrm{e}$ <br> or $5 \mathrm{HSO}_{3}^{-}+2 \mathrm{MnO}_{4}^{-}+\mathrm{H}^{+} \rightarrow 5 \mathrm{SO}_{4}{ }^{2-}+2 \mathrm{Mn}^{2+}+3 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ <br> In both equations same number of $\mathrm{MnO}_{4}^{-}$ions react because oxidation of both $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{HSO}_{3}^{-}$produces 2 electrons. <br> The oxidation number of S in both $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{HSO}_{3}{ }^{-}$is +4 . | Supplies either correct equation <br> or <br> gives one reason why number of $\mathrm{MnO}_{4}^{-}$ions is the same | Supplies either correct equation <br> and gives one reason why number of $\mathrm{MnO}_{4}^{-}$ions is the same | Either correct equation plus both points made. |
| Three <br> (a) | (i) Products are hydrogen gas/ $\mathrm{H}_{2(\mathrm{~g})}$ and solution of zinc sulfate/ $\mathrm{ZnSO}_{4}$ <br> (ii) The hydrogen ion $\mathrm{H}^{+\mathrm{i}}$ s the oxidant and it is reduced to hydrogen gas $\left(\mathrm{H}_{2}\right)$ | Both products correct OR <br> Oxidant and product correctly identified. | Both products correct <br> AND <br> Oxidant and product correctly identified |  |
| (b) | (i) Products are (aqueous) bromine/ $\mathrm{Br}_{2}$ and potassium chloride / KCl <br> (ii) Chlorine gas is the oxidant and it is reduced to chloride ions | Both products correct OR <br> Oxidant and product correctly identified. | Both products correct <br> AND <br> Oxidant and product correctly identified |  |
| Four <br> (a) | Oxidation | Correct |  |  |
| Four <br> (b) | - The anode reaction is $\mathrm{Cu}(\mathrm{s}) \rightarrow \mathrm{Cu}^{2+}+2 \mathrm{e}$, so the two electrons produced pass to the cathode while the $\mathrm{Cu}^{2+}$ ions are released into the solution. <br> - At the cathode each $\mathrm{Cu}^{2+}$ ion reacts with two electrons to be reduced to solid copper which plates out on the saucepan. $\mathrm{Cu}^{2+}+2 \mathrm{e} \rightarrow \mathrm{Cu}(\mathrm{~s})$ <br> - The Cu electrode gradually loses mass as the copper builds up on the saucepan, but the colour of the $\mathrm{Cu}^{2+}$ solution does not change as the ions are constantly replaced by the anode reaction. | Equation of one reaction correct even if electrodes incorrectly identified in part (a). | Equations of both reactions correct but part (a) must be correct | Merit plus observations correct. |


|  | Evidence | Achievement | Merit |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Five <br> (a) | $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}+2 \mathrm{H}^{+}+2 \mathrm{e} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ | Correct | Excellence |
| (b) | (i)Pale green colour of solution of $\mathrm{Fe}^{2+}$ would turn <br> orange due to formation of $\mathrm{Fe}^{3+} .($ Peroxide and <br> water are both colourless) <br> (ii)Colourless solution of $\mathrm{I}^{-}$would turn dark brown due <br> to formation of $\mathrm{I}_{2}$Both species correct <br> OR <br> Both colour changes <br> correct <br> OR <br> One species and its colour <br> change correct | Colour and identification of <br> reactant and product of both <br> reactions correct |  |
| (c) | In (a) hydrogen peroxide is acting as an oxidising agent <br> while in this reaction (c) it is acting as a reducing agent <br> $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2} \rightarrow \mathrm{O}_{2}+2 \mathrm{H}^{+}+2 \mathrm{e}$ | Correct explanation or <br> equation | Both explanation and equation <br> correct. |

12 Achieved opportunities
10 Merit opportunities
3 Excellence opportunities

## Sufficiency Statement:

Achieved A total of SIX opportunities correct at the Achieved level or higher
Merit A total of EIGHT opportunities correct; 4 at the Merit level or higher and 4 at the Achieved level or higher.
Excellence A total of TEN opportunities correct; 2 at the Excellence level, 4 at the Merit level or higher and 4 at the Achieved level or higher.

