

Electricity and Chemistry – 2019 Nov

1. 0620/11/O/N/19/No.10

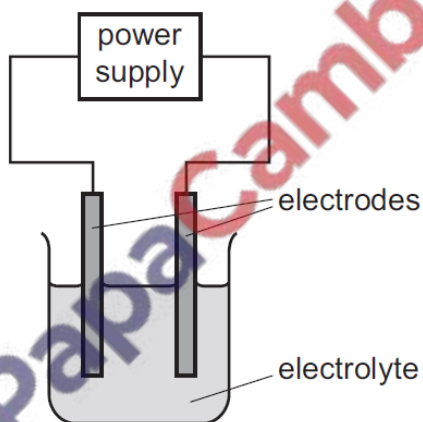
During the electrolysis of concentrated hydrochloric acid, gases are produced at both electrodes.

Which statement describes the test result for the gas collected at the negative electrode?

- A It bleaches damp litmus paper.
- B It burns with a 'pop'.
- C It relights a glowing splint.
- D It turns limewater milky.

2. 0620/12/O/N/19/No.10

The apparatus used for electrolysis is shown.



Which statement is correct?

- A Copper forms at the anode in some electrolysis reactions.
- B Hydrogen forms at the cathode in some electrolysis reactions.
- C Oxygen forms at the cathode in some electrolysis reactions.
- D The negative electrode is called the anode.

3. 0620/13/O/N/19/No.10

Dilute sulfuric acid and lead(II) bromide are separately electrolysed.

Which statements are correct?

- 1 Colourless gases are evolved when dilute sulfuric acid is electrolysed.
- 2 Lead(II) bromide can be electrolysed when molten.
- 3 Lead is formed at the positive electrode when lead(II) bromide is electrolysed.
- 4 Sulfate ions are produced at the negative electrode when dilute sulfuric acid is electrolysed.

A 1 and 2 only **B** 1 and 3 only **C** 2 and 3 only **D** 3 and 4 only

4. 0620/21/O/N/19/No.11

Which rows correctly show cathode and anode products from the electrolysis of the named electrolyte?

| | electrolyte | cathode product | anode product |
|---|---|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 | copper(II) sulfate solution using copper electrodes | copper | oxygen |
| 2 | molten lead(II) bromide | lead | bromine |
| 3 | dilute sodium bromide solution | hydrogen | oxygen |
| 4 | copper(II) sulfate solution using carbon electrodes | hydrogen | oxygen |

A 1 and 2 only **B** 1 and 4 only **C** 2 and 3 only **D** 3 and 4 only

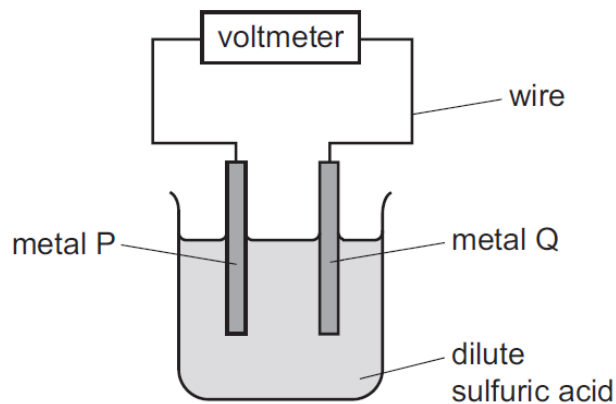
5. 0620/21,22,23/O/N/19/No.12

What are the ionic half-equations for the electrode reactions during the electrolysis of concentrated aqueous sodium chloride?

| | anode | cathode |
|----------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A | $Cl_2 + 2e^- \rightarrow 2Cl^-$ | $H_2 \rightarrow 2H^+ + 2e^-$ |
| B | $2Cl^- \rightarrow Cl_2 + 2e^-$ | $2H^+ + 2e^- \rightarrow H_2$ |
| C | $H_2 \rightarrow 2H^+ + 2e^-$ | $Cl_2 + 2e^- \rightarrow 2Cl^-$ |
| D | $2H^+ + 2e^- \rightarrow H_2$ | $2Cl^- \rightarrow Cl_2 + 2e^-$ |

6. 0620/22/O/N/19/No.11

The diagram shows a simple cell.

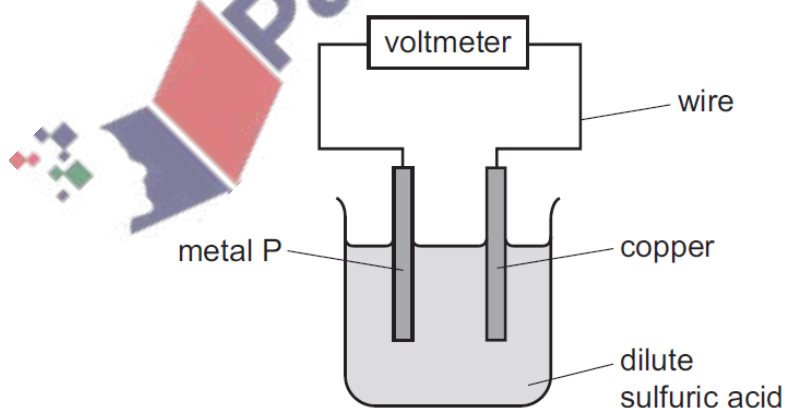


Which pair of metals produces the largest voltage?

| | metal P | metal Q |
|----------|-----------|---------|
| A | magnesium | iron |
| B | magnesium | copper |
| C | zinc | iron |
| D | zinc | copper |

7. 0620/23/O/N/19/No.11

The diagram shows a simple cell.



Which metal P produces the smallest voltage?

- A** calcium
- B** iron
- C** magnesium
- D** zinc