AP® Chemistry
2012 Free-Response Questions

INFORMATION IN THE TABLE BELOW AND IN THE TABLES ON PAGES 3-5 MAY BE USEFUL IN ANSWERING THE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION OF THE EXAMINATION.

DO NOT DETACH FROM BOOK.

PERIODIC TABLE OF THE ELEMENTS

1 **H** 1.008																	2 **He** 4.00
3 **Li** 6.94	4 **Be** 9.01											5 **B** 10.81	6 **C** 12.01	7 **N** 14.01	8 **O** 16.00	9 **F** 19.00	10 **Ne** 20.18
11 **Na** 22.99	12 **Mg** 24.30											13 **Al** 26.98	14 **Si** 28.09	15 **P** 30.97	16 **S** 32.06	17 **Cl** 35.45	18 **Ar** 39.95
19 **K** 39.10	20 **Ca** 40.08	21 **Sc** 44.96	22 **Ti** 47.90	23 **V** 50.94	24 **Cr** 52.00	25 **Mn** 54.94	26 **Fe** 55.85	27 **Co** 58.93	28 **Ni** 58.69	29 **Cu** 63.55	30 **Zn** 65.39	31 **Ga** 69.72	32 **Ge** 72.59	33 **As** 74.92	34 **Se** 78.96	35 **Br** 79.90	36 **Kr** 83.80
37 **Rb** 85.47	38 **Sr** 87.62	39 **Y** 88.91	40 **Zr** 91.22	41 **Nb** 92.91	42 **Mo** 95.94	43 **Tc** (98)	44 **Ru** 101.1	45 **Rh** 102.91	46 **Pd** 106.42	47 **Ag** 107.87	48 **Cd** 112.41	49 **In** 114.82	50 **Sn** 118.71	51 **Sb** 121.75	52 **Te** 127.60	53 **I** 126.91	54 **Xe** 131.29
55 **Cs** 132.91	56 **Ba** 137.33	57 ***La** 138.91	72 **Hf** 178.49	73 **Ta** 180.95	74 **W** 183.85	75 **Re** 186.21	76 **Os** 190.2	77 **Ir** 192.2	78 **Pt** 195.08	79 **Au** 196.97	80 **Hg** 200.59	81 **Tl** 204.38	82 **Pb** 207.2	83 **Bi** 208.98	84 **Po** (209)	85 **At** (210)	86 **Rn** (222)
87 **Fr** (223)	88 **Ra** 226.02	89 **†Ac** 227.03	104 **Rf** (261)	105 **Db** (262)	106 **Sg** (266)	107 **Bh** (264)	108 **Hs** (277)	109 **Mt** (268)	110 **Ds** (271)	111 **Rg** (272)							

*Lanthanide Series	58 **Ce** 140.12	59 **Pr** 140.91	60 **Nd** 144.24	61 **Pm** (145)	62 **Sm** 150.4	63 **Eu** 151.97	64 **Gd** 157.25	65 **Tb** 158.93	66 **Dy** 162.50	67 **Ho** 164.93	68 **Er** 167.26	69 **Tm** 168.93	70 **Yb** 173.04	71 **Lu** 174.97
†Actinide Series	90 **Th** 232.04	91 **Pa** 231.04	92 **U** 238.03	93 **Np** (237)	94 **Pu** (244)	95 **Am** (243)	96 **Cm** (247)	97 **Bk** (247)	98 **Cf** (251)	99 **Es** (252)	100 **Fm** (257)	101 **Md** (258)	102 **No** (259)	103 **Lr** (262)

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STANDARD REDUCTION POTENTIALS IN AQUEOUS SOLUTION AT 25°C

Half-reaction			$E°$(V)
$F_2(g) + 2e^-$	$\rightarrow$	$2F^-$	2.87
$Co^{3+} + e^-$	$\rightarrow$	Co^{2+}	1.82
$Au^{3+} + 3e^-$	$\rightarrow$	$Au(s)$	1.50
$Cl_2(g) + 2e^-$	$\rightarrow$	$2Cl^-$	1.36
$O_2(g) + 4H^+ + 4e^-$	$\rightarrow$	$2H_2O(l)$	1.23
$Br_2(l) + 2e^-$	$\rightarrow$	$2Br^-$	1.07
$2Hg^{2+} + 2e^-$	$\rightarrow$	$Hg_2^{\;2+}$	0.92
$Hg^{2+} + 2e^-$	$\rightarrow$	$Hg(l)$	0.85
$Ag^+ + e^-$	$\rightarrow$	$Ag(s)$	0.80
$Hg_2^{\;2+} + 2e^-$	$\rightarrow$	$2Hg(l)$	0.79
$Fe^{3+} + e^-$	$\rightarrow$	Fe^{2+}	0.77
$I_2(s) + 2e^-$	$\rightarrow$	$2I^-$	0.53
$Cu^+ + e^-$	$\rightarrow$	$Cu(s)$	0.52
$Cu^{2+} + 2e^-$	$\rightarrow$	$Cu(s)$	0.34
$Cu^{2+} + e^-$	$\rightarrow$	Cu^+	0.15
$Sn^{4+} + 2e^-$	$\rightarrow$	Sn^{2+}	0.15
$S(s) + 2H^+ + 2e^-$	$\rightarrow$	$H_2S(g)$	0.14
$2H^+ + 2e^-$	$\rightarrow$	$H_2(g)$	0.00
$Pb^{2+} + 2e^-$	$\rightarrow$	$Pb(s)$	–0.13
$Sn^{2+} + 2e^-$	$\rightarrow$	$Sn(s)$	–0.14
$Ni^{2+} + 2e^-$	$\rightarrow$	$Ni(s)$	–0.25
$Co^{2+} + 2e^-$	$\rightarrow$	$Co(s)$	–0.28
$Cd^{2+} + 2e^-$	$\rightarrow$	$Cd(s)$	–0.40
$Cr^{3+} + e^-$	$\rightarrow$	Cr^{2+}	–0.41
$Fe^{2+} + 2e^-$	$\rightarrow$	$Fe(s)$	–0.44
$Cr^{3+} + 3e^-$	$\rightarrow$	$Cr(s)$	–0.74
$Zn^{2+} + 2e^-$	$\rightarrow$	$Zn(s)$	–0.76
$2H_2O(l) + 2e^-$	$\rightarrow$	$H_2(g) + 2OH^-$	–0.83
$Mn^{2+} + 2e^-$	$\rightarrow$	$Mn(s)$	–1.18
$Al^{3+} + 3e^-$	$\rightarrow$	$Al(s)$	–1.66
$Be^{2+} + 2e^-$	$\rightarrow$	$Be(s)$	–1.70
$Mg^{2+} + 2e^-$	$\rightarrow$	$Mg(s)$	–2.37
$Na^+ + e^-$	$\rightarrow$	$Na(s)$	–2.71
$Ca^{2+} + 2e^-$	$\rightarrow$	$Ca(s)$	–2.87
$Sr^{2+} + 2e^-$	$\rightarrow$	$Sr(s)$	–2.89
$Ba^{2+} + 2e^-$	$\rightarrow$	$Ba(s)$	–2.90
$Rb^+ + e^-$	$\rightarrow$	$Rb(s)$	–2.92
$K^+ + e^-$	$\rightarrow$	$K(s)$	–2.92
$Cs^+ + e^-$	$\rightarrow$	$Cs(s)$	–2.92
$Li^+ + e^-$	$\rightarrow$	$Li(s)$	–3.05

ATOMIC STRUCTURE

$E = h\nu \qquad c = \lambda\nu$

$\lambda = \dfrac{h}{m\upsilon} \qquad p = m\upsilon$

$E_n = \dfrac{-2.178 \times 10^{-18}}{n^2}$ joule

EQUILIBRIUM

$K_a = \dfrac{[H^+][A^-]}{[HA]}$

$K_b = \dfrac{[OH^-][HB^+]}{[B]}$

$K_w = [OH^-][H^+] = 1.0 \times 10^{-14}$ @ 25°C

$= K_a \times K_b$

$pH = -\log[H^+],\ pOH = -\log[OH^-]$

$14 = pH + pOH$

$pH = pK_a + \log\dfrac{[A^-]}{[HA]}$

$pOH = pK_b + \log\dfrac{[HB^+]}{[B]}$

$pK_a = -\log K_a,\ pK_b = -\log K_b$

$K_p = K_c(RT)^{\Delta n}$,

where Δn = moles product gas − moles reactant gas

THERMOCHEMISTRY/KINETICS

$\Delta S^\circ = \sum S^\circ$ products $- \sum S^\circ$ reactants

$\Delta H^\circ = \sum \Delta H_f^\circ$ products $- \sum \Delta H_f^\circ$ reactants

$\Delta G^\circ = \sum \Delta G_f^\circ$ products $- \sum \Delta G_f^\circ$ reactants

$\Delta G^\circ = \Delta H^\circ - T\Delta S^\circ$

$= -RT\ln K = -2.303\,RT\log K$

$= -n\mathcal{F}E^\circ$

$\Delta G = \Delta G^\circ + RT\ln Q = \Delta G^\circ + 2.303\,RT\log Q$

$q = mc\Delta T$

$C_p = \dfrac{\Delta H}{\Delta T}$

$\ln[A]_t - \ln[A]_0 = -kt$

$\dfrac{1}{[A]_t} - \dfrac{1}{[A]_0} = kt$

$\ln k = \dfrac{-E_a}{R}\left(\dfrac{1}{T}\right) + \ln A$

E = energy
ν = frequency
λ = wavelength
p = momentum
υ = velocity
n = principal quantum number
m = mass

Speed of light, $c = 3.0 \times 10^8$ m s^{-1}

Planck's constant, $h = 6.63 \times 10^{-34}$ J s

Boltzmann's constant, $k = 1.38 \times 10^{-23}$ J K^{-1}

Avogadro's number $= 6.022 \times 10^{23}$ mol^{-1}

Electron charge, $e = -1.602 \times 10^{-19}$ coulomb

1 electron volt per atom = 96.5 kJ mol^{-1}

Equilibrium Constants

K_a (weak acid)
K_b (weak base)
K_w (water)
K_p (gas pressure)
K_c (molar concentrations)

S° = standard entropy
H° = standard enthalpy
G° = standard free energy
E° = standard reduction potential
T = temperature
n = moles
m = mass
q = heat
c = specific heat capacity
C_p = molar heat capacity at constant pressure
E_a = activation energy
k = rate constant
A = frequency factor

Faraday's constant, $\mathcal{F}$ = 96,500 coulombs per mole of electrons

Gas constant, R = 8.31 J mol^{-1} K^{-1}
= 0.0821 L atm mol^{-1} K^{-1}
= 62.4 L torr mol^{-1} K^{-1}
= 8.31 volt coulomb mol^{-1} K^{-1}

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

GASES, LIQUIDS, AND SOLUTIONS

$$PV = nRT$$

$$\left(P + \frac{n^2a}{V^2}\right)(V - nb) = nRT$$

$$P_A = P_{total} \times X_A, \text{where } X_A = \frac{\text{moles A}}{\text{total moles}}$$

$$P_{total} = P_A + P_B + P_C + ...$$

$$n = \frac{m}{\boldsymbol{M}}$$

$$\text{K} = {}^\circ\text{C} + 273$$

$$\frac{P_1V_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2V_2}{T_2}$$

$$D = \frac{m}{V}$$

$$u_{rms} = \sqrt{\frac{3kT}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{3RT}{\boldsymbol{M}}}$$

$$KE \text{ per molecule} = \frac{1}{2}m\upsilon^2$$

$$KE \text{ per mole} = \frac{3}{2}RT$$

$$\frac{r_1}{r_2} = \sqrt{\frac{\boldsymbol{M}_2}{\boldsymbol{M}_1}}$$

molarity, M = moles solute per liter solution

molality = moles solute per kilogram solvent

$$\Delta T_f = iK_f \times \text{molality}$$

$$\Delta T_b = iK_b \times \text{molality}$$

$$\pi = iMRT$$

$$A = abc$$

P = pressure
V = volume
T = temperature
n = number of moles
D = density
m = mass
υ = velocity

u_{rms} = root-mean-square speed
KE = kinetic energy
r = rate of effusion
$\boldsymbol{M}$ = molar mass
π = osmotic pressure
i = van't Hoff factor
K_f = molal freezing-point depression constant
K_b = molal boiling-point elevation constant
A = absorbance
a = molar absorptivity
b = path length
c = concentration
Q = reaction quotient
I = current (amperes)
q = charge (coulombs)
t = time (seconds)
E° = standard reduction potential
K = equilibrium constant

OXIDATION-REDUCTION; ELECTROCHEMISTRY

$$Q = \frac{[\text{C}]^c[\text{D}]^d}{[\text{A}]^a[\text{B}]^b}, \text{ where } a\,\text{A} + b\,\text{B} \rightarrow c\,\text{C} + d\,\text{D}$$

$$I = \frac{q}{t}$$

$$E_{\text{cell}} = E^\circ_{\text{cell}} - \frac{RT}{n\mathscr{F}}\ln Q = E^\circ_{\text{cell}} - \frac{0.0592}{n}\log Q \quad @\ 25^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\log K = \frac{nE^\circ}{0.0592}$$

Gas constant, R = $8.31 \text{ J mol}^{-1}\text{ K}^{-1}$
= $0.0821 \text{ L atm mol}^{-1}\text{ K}^{-1}$
= $62.4 \text{ L torr mol}^{-1}\text{ K}^{-1}$
= $8.31 \text{ volt coulomb mol}^{-1}\text{ K}^{-1}$

Boltzmann's constant, k = $1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J K}^{-1}$

K_f for H_2O = $1.86 \text{ K kg mol}^{-1}$

K_b for H_2O = $0.512 \text{ K kg mol}^{-1}$

1 atm = 760 mm Hg
= 760 torr

STP = $0.00\,^\circ$C and 1.0 atm

Faraday's constant, $\mathscr{F}$ = 96,500 coulombs per mole of electrons

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

CHEMISTRY

Section II

(Total time—95 minutes)

Part A

Time—55 minutes

YOU MAY USE YOUR CALCULATOR FOR PART A.

CLEARLY SHOW THE METHOD USED AND THE STEPS INVOLVED IN ARRIVING AT YOUR ANSWERS. It is to your advantage to do this, since you may obtain partial credit if you do and you will receive little or no credit if you do not. Attention should be paid to significant figures. Be sure to write all your answers to the questions on the lined pages following each question in this booklet.

Answer Questions 1, 2, and 3. The Section II score weighting for each question is 20 percent.

1. A 1.22 g sample of a pure monoprotic acid, HA, was dissolved in distilled water. The HA solution was then titrated with 0.250 *M* NaOH. The pH was measured throughout the titration, and the equivalence point was reached when 40.0 mL of the NaOH solution had been added. The data from the titration are recorded in the table below.

Volume of 0.250 *M* NaOH Added (mL)	pH of Titrated Solution
0.00	?
10.0	3.72
20.0	4.20
30.0	?
40.0	8.62
50.0	12.40

(a) Explain how the data in the table above provide evidence that HA is a weak acid rather than a strong acid.

(b) Write the balanced net-ionic equation for the reaction that occurs when the solution of NaOH is added to the solution of HA .

(c) Calculate the number of moles of HA that were titrated.

(d) Calculate the molar mass of HA .

The equation for the dissociation reaction of HA in water is shown below.

$$HA(aq) + H_2O(l) \rightleftarrows H_3O^+(aq) + A^-(aq) \qquad K_a = 6.3 \times 10^{-5}$$

(e) Assume that the initial concentration of the HA solution (before any NaOH solution was added) is 0.200 *M*. Determine the pH of the initial HA solution.

(f) Calculate the value of $[H_3O^+]$ in the solution after 30.0 mL of NaOH solution is added and the total volume of the solution is 80.0 mL.

2. A sample of a pure, gaseous hydrocarbon is introduced into a previously evacuated rigid 1.00 L vessel. The pressure of the gas is 0.200 atm at a temperature of 127°C.

   (a) Calculate the number of moles of the hydrocarbon in the vessel.

   (b) $O_2(g)$ is introduced into the same vessel containing the hydrocarbon. After the addition of the $O_2(g)$, the total pressure of the gas mixture in the vessel is 1.40 atm at 127°C. Calculate the partial pressure of $O_2(g)$ in the vessel.

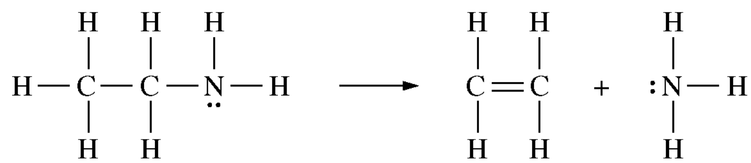
   The mixture of the hydrocarbon and oxygen is sparked so that a complete combustion reaction occurs, producing $CO_2(g)$ and $H_2O(g)$. The partial pressures of these gases at 127°C are 0.600 atm for $CO_2(g)$ and 0.800 atm for $H_2O(g)$. There is $O_2(g)$ remaining in the container after the reaction is complete.

   (c) Use the partial pressures of $CO_2(g)$ and $H_2O(g)$ to calculate the partial pressure of the $O_2(g)$ consumed in the combustion.

   (d) On the basis of your answers above, write the balanced chemical equation for the combustion reaction and determine the formula of the hydrocarbon.

   (e) Calculate the mass of the hydrocarbon that was combusted.

   (f) As the vessel cools to room temperature, droplets of liquid water form on the inside walls of the container. Predict whether the pH of the water in the vessel is less than 7, equal to 7, or greater than 7. Explain your prediction.



3. A sample of $CH_3CH_2NH_2$ is placed in an insulated container, where it decomposes into ethene and ammonia according to the reaction represented above.

Substance	Absolute Entropy, $S°$, in J/(mol·K) at 298 K
$CH_3CH_2NH_2(g)$	284.9
$CH_2CH_2(g)$	219.3
$NH_3(g)$	192.8

(a) Using the data in the table above, calculate the value, in J/(mol_{rxn}·K), of the standard entropy change, $\Delta S°$, for the reaction at 298 K.

(b) Using the data in the table below, calculate the value, in kJ/mol_{rxn}, of the standard enthalpy change, $\Delta H°$, for the reaction at 298 K.

Bond	C–C	C = C	C–H	C–N	N–H
Average Bond Enthalpy (kJ/mol)	348	614	413	293	391

(c) Based on your answer to part (b), predict whether the temperature of the contents of the insulated container will increase, decrease, or remain the same as the reaction proceeds. Justify your prediction.

An experiment is carried out to measure the rate of the reaction, which is first order. A 4.70×10^{-3} mol sample of $CH_3CH_2NH_2$ is placed in a previously evacuated 2.00 L container at 773 K. After 20.0 minutes, the concentration of the $CH_3CH_2NH_2$ is found to be 3.60×10^{-4} mol/L.

(d) Calculate the rate constant for the reaction at 773 K. Include units with your answer.

(e) Calculate the initial rate, in M min^{-1}, of the reaction at 773 K.

(f) If $\frac{1}{[CH_3CH_2NH_2]}$ is plotted versus time for this reaction, would the plot result in a straight line or would it result in a curve? Explain your reasoning.

STOP

If you finish before time is called, you may check your work on this part only.
Do not turn to the other part of the test until you are told to do so.

CHEMISTRY

Part B

Time—40 minutes

NO CALCULATORS MAY BE USED FOR PART B.

Answer Question 4 below. The Section II score weighting for this question is 10 percent.

4. For each of the following three reactions, write a balanced equation for the reaction in part (i) and answer the question about the reaction in part (ii). In part (i), coefficients should be in terms of lowest whole numbers. Assume that solutions are aqueous unless otherwise indicated. Represent substances in solutions as ions if the substances are extensively ionized. Omit formulas for any ions or molecules that are unchanged by the reaction. You may use the empty space at the bottom of the next page for scratch work, but only equations that are written in the answer boxes provided will be scored.

<u>EXAMPLE:</u>

A strip of magnesium metal is added to a solution of silver(I) nitrate.

(i) Balanced equation:

$Mg + 2Ag^{+} \longrightarrow Mg^{2+} + 2Ag$

(ii) Which substance is oxidized in the reaction?

Mg is oxidized.

(a) A piece of solid strontium carbonate is dropped into a 0.1 *M* solution of hydrochloric acid.

(i) Balanced equation:

(ii) Indicate one thing that would be observed as the reaction occurs.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

(b) Magnesium metal is strongly heated in oxygen gas.

(i) Balanced equation:

(ii) What is the oxidation number of magnesium before the reaction occurs, and what is the oxidation number of magnesium after the reaction is complete?

(c) A solution of nickel(II) chloride is added to a solution of sodium hydroxide, forming a precipitate.

(i) Balanced equation:

(ii) If equal volumes of 1.0 M nickel(II) chloride and 1.0 M sodium hydroxide are used, what ion is present in the solution in the highest concentration after the precipitate forms?

YOU MAY USE THE SPACE BELOW FOR SCRATCH WORK, BUT ONLY EQUATIONS THAT ARE WRITTEN IN THE ANSWER BOXES PROVIDED WILL BE SCORED.

Answer Question 5 and Question 6. The Section II score weighting for these questions is 15 percent each.

Your responses to these questions will be scored on the basis of the accuracy and relevance of the information cited. Explanations should be clear and well organized. Examples and equations may be included in your responses where appropriate. Specific answers are preferable to broad, diffuse responses.

Process	$\Delta H°$ (kJ/mol$_{rxn}$)
$Br_2(l) \rightarrow Br_2(g)$	30.91
$I_2(s) \rightarrow I_2(g)$	62.44

5. At 298 K and 1 atm, the standard state of Br_2 is a liquid, whereas the standard state of I_2 is a solid. The enthalpy changes for the formation of $Br_2(g)$ and $I_2(g)$ from these elemental forms at 298 K and 1 atm are given in the table above.

(a) Explain why $\Delta H°$ for the formation of $I_2(g)$ from $I_2(s)$ is larger than $\Delta H°$ for the formation of $Br_2(g)$ from $Br_2(l)$. In your explanation identify the type of particle interactions involved and a reason for the difference in magnitude of those interactions.

(b) Predict which of the two processes shown in the table has the greater change in entropy. Justify your prediction.

(c) $I_2(s)$ and $Br_2(l)$ can react to form the compound $IBr(l)$. Predict which would have the greater molar enthalpy of vaporization, $IBr(l)$ or $Br_2(l)$. Justify your prediction.

An experiment is performed to compare the solubilities of $I_2(s)$ in different solvents, water and hexane (C_6H_{14}). A student adds 2 mL of H_2O and 2 mL of C_6H_{14} to a test tube. Because H_2O and C_6H_{14} are immiscible, two layers are observed in the test tube. The student drops a small, purple crystal of $I_2(s)$ into the test tube, which is then corked and inverted several times. The C_6H_{14} layer becomes light purple, while the H_2O layer remains virtually colorless.

(d) Explain why the hexane layer is light purple while the water layer is virtually colorless. Your explanation should reference the relative strengths of interactions between molecules of I_2 and the solvents H_2O and C_6H_{14}, and the reasons for the differences.

(e) The student then adds a small crystal of KI(s) to the test tube. The test tube is corked and inverted several times. The I^- ion reacts with I_2 to form the I_3^- ion, a linear species.

(i) In the box below, draw the complete Lewis electron-dot diagram for the I_3^- ion.

(ii) In which layer, water or hexane, would the concentration of I_3^- be higher? Explain.

6. In a laboratory experiment, Pb and an unknown metal Q were immersed in solutions containing aqueous ions of unknown metals Q and X. The following reactions summarize the observations.

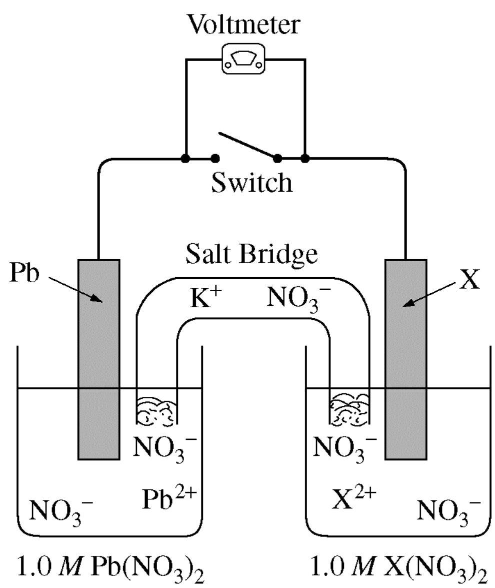
Observation 1: $Pb(s) + X^{2+}(aq) \rightarrow Pb^{2+}(aq) + X(s)$
Observation 2: $Q(s) + X^{2+}(aq) \rightarrow$ no reaction
Observation 3: $Pb(s) + Q^{2+}(aq) \rightarrow Pb^{2+}(aq) + Q(s)$

(a) On the basis of the reactions indicated above, arrange the three metals, Pb, Q, and X, in order from least reactive to most reactive on the lines provided below.

________________ , ________________ , ________________

least reactive metal   most reactive metal

The diagram below shows an electrochemical cell that is constructed with a Pb electrode immersed in 100. mL of 1.0 M $Pb(NO_3)_2(aq)$ and an electrode made of metal X immersed in 100. mL of 1.0 M $X(NO_3)_2(aq)$. A salt bridge containing saturated aqueous KNO_3 connects the anode compartment to the cathode compartment. The electrodes are connected to an external circuit containing a switch, which is open. When a voltmeter is connected to the circuit as shown, the reading on the voltmeter is 0.47 V. When the switch is closed, electrons flow through the switch from the Pb electrode toward the X electrode.



(b) Write the equation for the half-reaction that occurs at the anode.

(c) The value of the standard potential for the cell, $E°$, is 0.47 V.

(i) Determine the standard reduction potential for the half-reaction that occurs at the cathode.

(ii) Determine the identity of metal X.

(d) Describe what happens to the mass of each electrode as the cell operates.

(e) During a laboratory session, students set up the electrochemical cell shown above. For each of the following three scenarios, choose the correct value of the cell voltage and justify your choice.

(i) A student bumps the cell setup, resulting in the salt bridge losing contact with the solution in the cathode compartment. Is V equal to 0.47 or is V equal to 0 ? Justify your choice.

(ii) A student spills a small amount of 0.5 *M* $Na_2SO_4(aq)$ into the compartment with the Pb electrode, resulting in the formation of a precipitate. Is V less than 0.47 or is V greater than 0.47 ? Justify your choice.

(iii) After the laboratory session is over, a student leaves the switch closed. The next day, the student opens the switch and reads the voltmeter. Is V less than 0.47 or is V equal to 0.47 ? Justify your choice.

STOP

END OF EXAM