



education

Department:
Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 12

PHYSICAL SCIENCES: CHEMISTRY (P2)

EXEMPLAR 2008

MARKS: 150

TIME: 3 hours

This question paper consists of 17 pages, a 4-page data annexure, an answer sheet and 1 sheet of graph paper.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. Write your name and/or examination number (and centre number if applicable) in the appropriate spaces on the ANSWER BOOK, ANSWER SHEET and GRAPH PAPER.
2. Answer ALL the questions.
3. Answer SECTION A on the attached ANSWER SHEET.
4. Answer SECTION B in the ANSWER BOOK. Answer QUESTION 6.2 on the attached GRAPH PAPER.
5. Non-programmable calculators may be used.
6. Appropriate mathematical instruments may be used.
7. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
8. Data sheets and a periodic table are attached for your use.
9. Wherever motivations, discussions, et cetera are required, be brief.

SECTION A

Answer this section on the attached ANSWER SHEET.

QUESTION 1: ONE-WORD ITEMS

Give ONE word/term for each of the following descriptions. Write only the word/term next to the question number (1.1 – 1.5) on the attached ANSWER SHEET.

- 1.1 Compounds with the same molecular formula but different structural formulae (1)
- 1.2 The unstable intermediate compound formed during a chemical reaction (1)
- 1.3 An ionic solution that conducts electricity (1)
- 1.4 The reactant that donates electrons during a redox reaction (1)
- 1.5 The process of separating nitrogen from liquid air (1)
- [5]**

QUESTION 2: MATCHING ITEMS

Choose an item from COLUMN B that matches a description in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A – J) next to the question number (2.1 – 2.5) on the attached ANSWER SHEET.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
2.1	The functional group of an amide	A	negative electrode
2.2	A substance that decreases the activation energy of a reaction	B	$-\text{NH}_2$
2.3	Anode in an electrolytic cell	C	catalyst
2.4	Secondary cell	D	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \\ -\text{C}-\text{NH}_2 \end{array}$
2.5	Ostwald process	E	isomer
		F	dry cell
		G	positive electrode
		H	ammonia
		I	car battery
		J	nitric acid

[5]

QUESTION 3: TRUE OR FALSE

Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Choose the answer and write only 'true' or 'false' next to the question number (3.1 – 3.5) on the attached ANSWER SHEET. Correct the statement if it is FALSE.

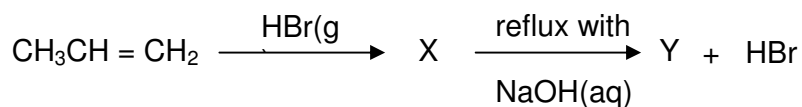
- 3.1 The simplest ketone has three carbon atoms. (2)
- 3.2 A reaction reaches equilibrium when the concentrations of the products and reactants are equal. (2)
- 3.3 If sulphur dioxide reacts with oxygen in an open container, equilibrium is reached after a while. (2)
- 3.4 The reactions $\text{C(s)} + \text{O}_2\text{(g)} \rightarrow \text{CO}_2\text{(g)}$ and $2\text{KClO}_3\text{(s)} \rightarrow 2\text{KCl(s)} + 3\text{O}_2\text{(g)}$ are examples of redox reactions. (2)
- 3.5 During the industrial preparation of chlorine and sodium hydroxide, chemical energy is converted to electrical energy. (2)

[10]

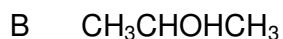
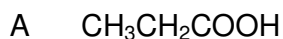
QUESTION 4: MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

Four possible options are provided as answers to the following questions. Each question has only ONE correct answer. Choose the answer and make a cross (X) in the block (A – D) next to the question number (4.1 – 4.5) on the attached ANSWER SHEET.

4.1 A simple reaction scheme is shown below.

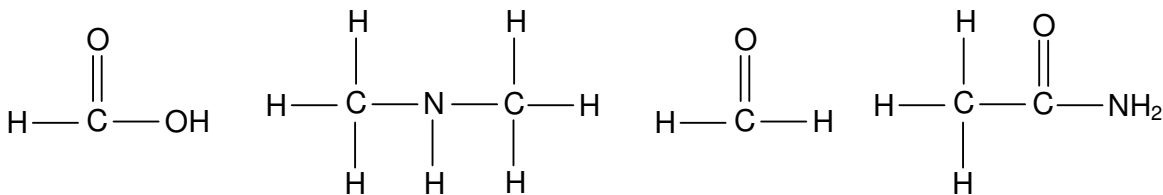


The formula for Y is ...



(3)

4.2 The structural formulae for four compounds are shown below.



These compounds can be classified in the correct sequence as ...

A Carboxylic acid, amine, amide, aldehyde

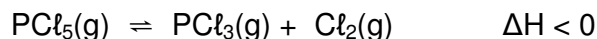
B Carboxylic acid, amide, aldehyde, amine

C Aldehyde, amine, carboxylic acid, amide

D Carboxylic acid, amine, aldehyde, amide

(3)

4.3 The following reaction is in equilibrium in a closed container:



Which ONE of the following statements regarding the equilibrium is TRUE?

- A Addition of a catalyst favours the forward reaction.
- B Increasing the temperature has no effect on the yield of products.
- C An increase in the concentration of $\text{PCl}_5(\text{g})$ causes an increase in the concentration of the products.
- D Increasing the temperature causes the value of the equilibrium constant to increase.

(3)

4.4 Which statement is CORRECT for a Zn-Cu galvanic cell that operates under standard conditions?

- A The concentration of the Zn^{2+} ions in the zinc half-cell gradually decreases.
- B The concentration of the Cu^{2+} ions in the copper half-cell gradually increases.
- C Negative ions migrate from the zinc half-cell to the copper half-cell.
- D The intensity of the colour of the electrolyte in the copper half-cell gradually decreases.

(3)

4.5 Which one of the following solutions can be stored in an aluminium container? (Use the Table of Standard Reduction Potentials.)

- A $\text{CuSO}_4(\text{aq})$
- B $\text{ZnSO}_4(\text{aq})$
- C $\text{NaCl}(\text{aq})$
- D $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2(\text{aq})$

(3)
[15]

TOTAL SECTION A: 35

SECTION B**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Answer this section in the ANSWER BOOK.
2. In ALL calculations the formulae and substitutions must be shown.
3. Round off your answers to TWO decimal places.

QUESTION 5

Alcohols are used in a variety of chemical reactions and as preservatives in certain medicines. All alcohols are toxic. Although **ethanol** is the least toxic of all alcohols, it is still a poisonous substance. It is rapidly absorbed into the blood. High blood alcohol levels can cause brain poisoning. The body can reduce high blood alcohol levels by oxidising the alcohol. Contrary to what people believe, alcohol is a depressant and not a stimulant.

The following table indicates the effects of various blood alcohol levels:

The effects of blood alcohol levels	
% per volume	Effect
0,005 – 0,15	Loss of coordination
0,15 – 0,20	Severe intoxication
0,20 – 0,40	Loss of consciousness
0,50	Death

The liver enzyme, ADH, catalyses the oxidation of ethanol to **ethanal** and then to non-toxic **ethanoic acid**. The liver is able to remove only 28 grams of pure alcohol per hour.

- 5.1 Write down the NAMES of the homologous series to which the compounds ethanal and ethanoic acid respectively belong. (2)
- 5.2 Write down the structural formula of ethanal. (2)
- 5.3 Alcohols are prepared by the **hydration** of alkenes. Use structural formulae to write down the equation which represents the formation of ethanol. (3)
- 5.4 The warning on the labels of certain medicines reads as follows:

The effect of this medicine is aggravated by the simultaneous intake of alcohol.

Use the information in the passage above to justify this warning. (4)

[11]

QUESTION 6

The first six members of the alkanes occur as gases and liquids at normal temperatures. Alkanes are currently our most important fuels, but the use of alcohols as renewable energy source is becoming more and more important. Alcohols are liquids that might be a solution to the energy crisis.

- 6.1 Which chemical property of alkanes and alcohols make them suitable to be used as fuels? (2)
- 6.2 The table shows the boiling points of the first six alkanes and the first six alcohols.

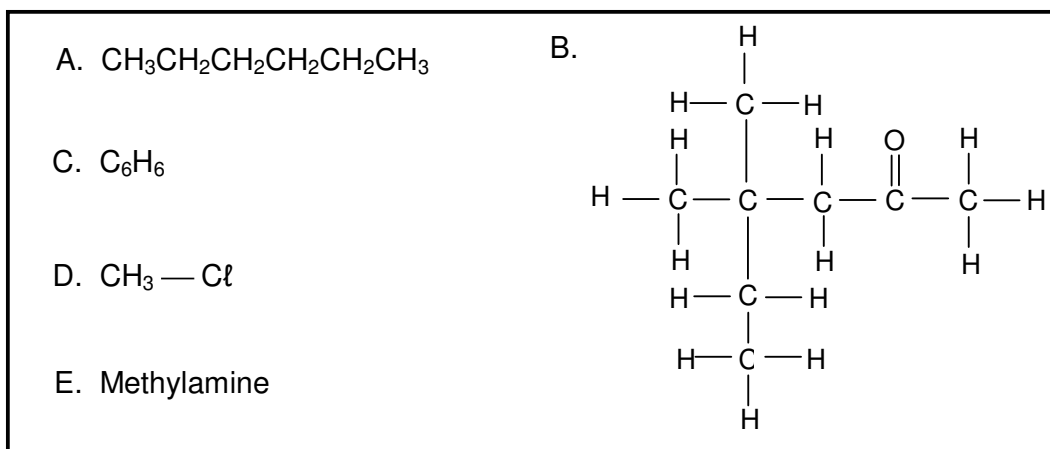
Alkane	Boiling point (°C)	Alcohol	Boiling point (°C)
methane	- 164	methanol	65
ethane	- 89	ethanol	79
propane	- 42	1-propanol	97
butane	- 0,5	1-butanol	117
pentane	36	1-pentanol	138
hexane	69	1-hexanol	156

- Draw a graph of boiling points versus number of carbon atoms for the first six ALCOHOLS. Choose 50 °C and 1 carbon atom as origin and use an appropriate scale. Plot the points and draw the best curve through the points. (5)
- 6.3 What trend in boiling point can be observed from the graph? (2)
- 6.4 Provide a reason for the trend mentioned in QUESTION 6.3 by referring to the type of intermolecular forces. (2)
- 6.5 Explain, referring to the type of intermolecular forces, why the boiling points of alcohols are higher than the boiling points of alkanes. (2)
- 6.6 People are always cautioned to keep liquids such as petrol (a mixture of alkanes) out of reach of children. Use the boiling points of alkanes and justify this precaution. (2)
- 6.7 Briefly explain why ethanol is a renewable energy source, while the alkanes are non-renewable. (2)

[17]

QUESTION 7

Consider the organic compounds labelled A – E.



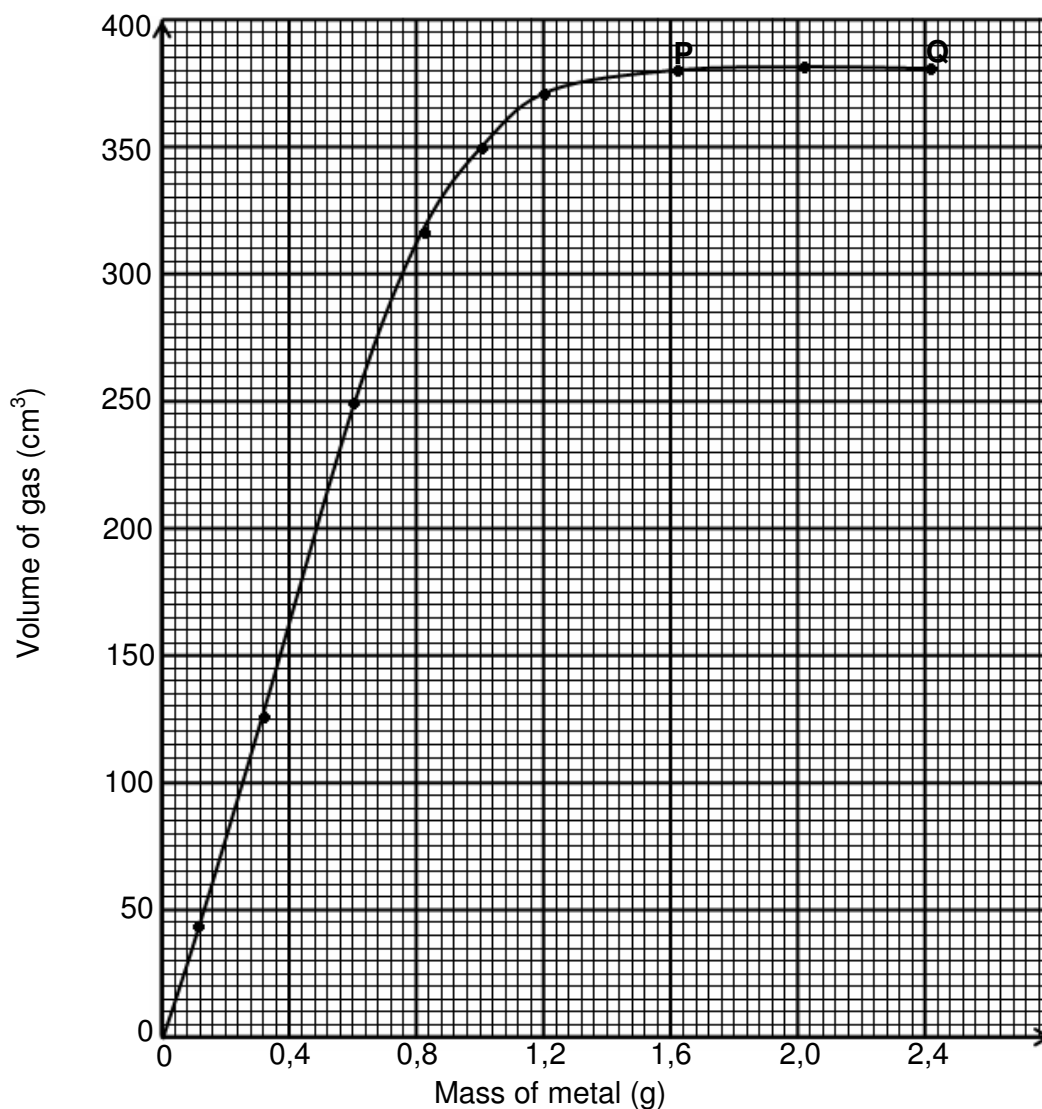
- 7.1 Write a balanced chemical equation for the preparation of compound D using an alkane as one of the reactants. (3)
- 7.2 Write down the IUPAC name for compound B? (2)
- 7.3 Write down the structural formula of an isomer of compound A that has only FOUR carbon atoms in the longest chain. (2)
- 7.4 Write down the structural formula for compound C. (2)
- [9]**

QUESTION 8

A learner investigates the relationship between the mass of a metal and the volume of the gas produced when the metal reacts with dilute hydrochloric acid. During the investigation the learner adds the metal in amounts of 0,4 g to a certain volume of acid in a container. After the complete reaction between the metal and the acid, the learner measures the volume of gas that forms after each addition of the metal.

8.1 State a possible hypothesis for this investigation? (2)

The learner plotted the graph shown below after conducting the investigation.



8.2 Name TWO variables that must be controlled during this investigation. (4)

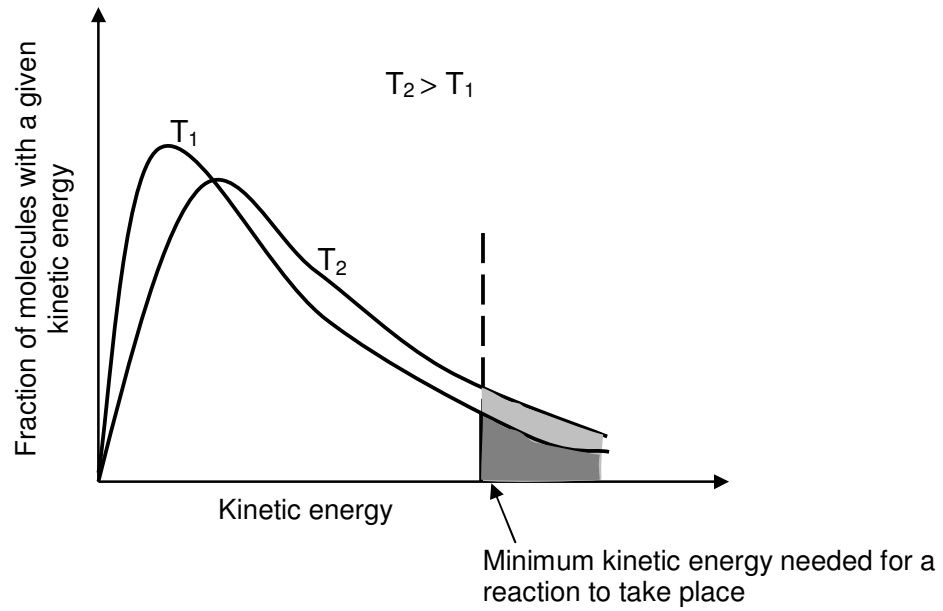
8.3 What conclusion can be drawn from the section PQ on the graph? (2)

8.4 Use the graph to predict the volume of gas that will be produced when 0,4 g of the metal reacts with the acid. (2)

[10]

QUESTION 9

In general a teaspoonful of sugar dissolves much quicker in hot water than in the same amount of cold water. Use the graph below and your knowledge of the collision theory to explain this observation.

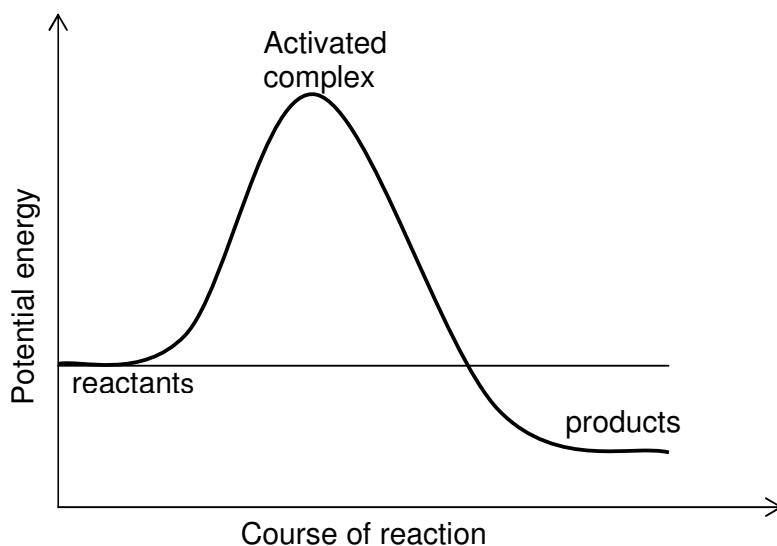
**[5]**

QUESTION 10

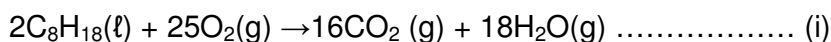
In a limited supply of oxygen, such as in a car which is not tuned properly, octane burns incompletely to produce, amongst others, carbon monoxide. The following balanced chemical equation represents the reaction during which carbon monoxide forms:



The reaction can be represented by the potential energy graph below.



- 10.1 By comparing the activation energies of the forward and reverse reactions, explain whether it will be easier to form products from reactants or reactants from products. (2)
- 10.2 Use the chemical equation above and give a reason why vehicles with incorrectly tuned engines are a health hazard. (2)
- 10.3 Part of the action of catalytic converters is to speed up the complete oxidation of carbon monoxide (CO) and petrol (C_8H_{18}) from incorrectly tuned engines according to the equations below.



Why should people support legislation that makes catalytic converters a necessary component of exhaust systems of automobiles?

(2)
[6]

QUESTION 11

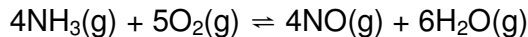
- 11.1 Many industries use ammonia as a coolant in their plants. Ammonia is also used in the fertiliser industry. The ammonia is manufactured by the Haber process in the presence of a catalyst at a temperature of 500 °C. The equilibrium process may be represented by the equation below.



The temperature is now decreased to 100 °C.

Explain whether or not the ammonia can now be produced profitably. (3)

- 11.2 Ammonia is used in the industrial preparation of nitric acid. One of the reactions in this process, shown below, reached equilibrium in a closed container at a temperature of 1 000 °C.



The initial concentrations of $\text{NH}_3(\text{g})$ and $\text{O}_2(\text{g})$ were both equal to $1 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{dm}^{-3}$. At equilibrium it is found that the concentration of $\text{NH}_3(\text{g})$ has changed by $0,25 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{dm}^{-3}$.

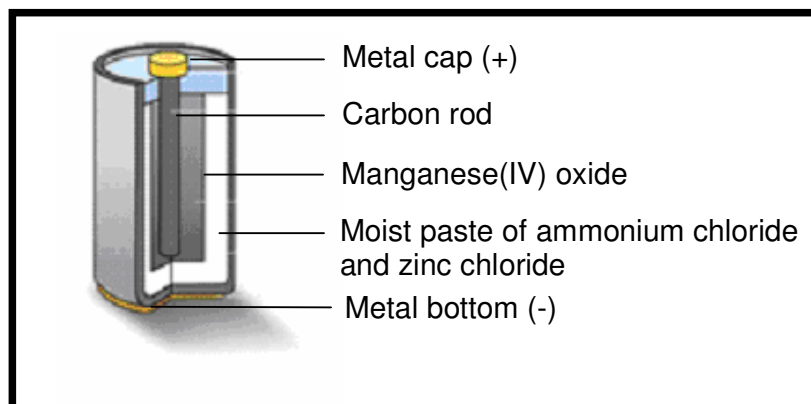
- 11.2.1 Calculate the value of the equilibrium constant (K_C) at the given temperature. (9)

- 11.2.2 Is the yield of NO high or low at this temperature? Give a reason for your answer. (3)

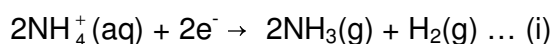
[15]

QUESTION 12

A dry cell, as shown in the diagram below, does not contain a liquid electrolyte. The electrolyte in a typical zinc-carbon cell is a moist paste of ammonium chloride and zinc chloride.



The paste of ammonium chloride reacts according to the following half-reaction:



Manganese(IV) oxide is included in the cell to remove the hydrogen produced during half-reaction (i), according to the following reaction:



The combined result of these two half-reactions can be represented by the following half reaction:



- 12.1 Explain why it is important that the hydrogen produced in half-reaction (i) is removed by the manganese(IV) oxide. (2)

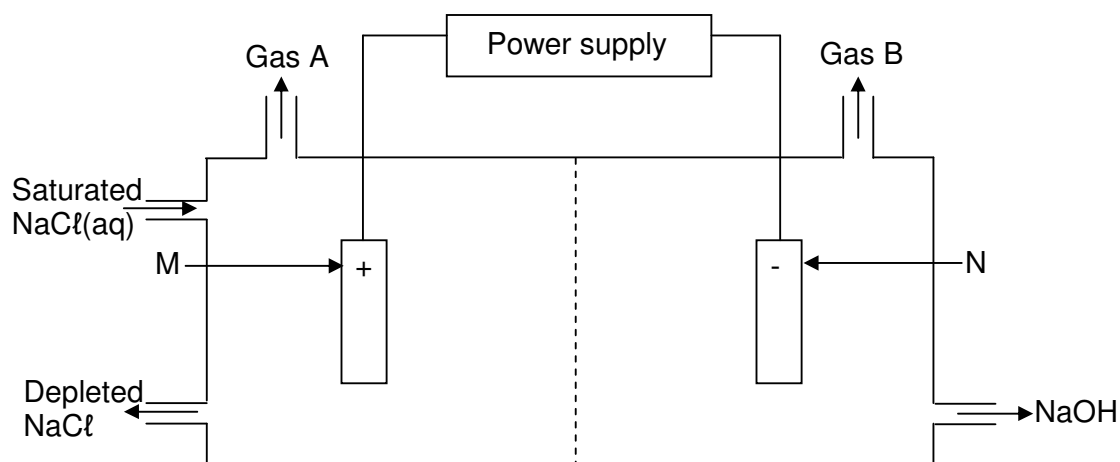
In a zinc-carbon cell, such as the one above, half-reaction (iii) and the half-reaction that takes place in the Zn/Zn^{2+} half-cell, produce an emf of 1,5 V under standard conditions.

- 12.2 Write down the half-reaction occurring at the anode. (2)
- 12.3 Write down the net ionic equation occurring in the zinc-carbon cell. (2)
- 12.4 Calculate the reduction potential for the cathode half-reaction. (4)
- 12.5 When in use the zinc casing of the dry cell becomes thinner, because it is oxidised. When not in use, it still corrodes. Give a reason for the latter observation. (2)
- 12.6 Dry cells are generally discarded when 'flat'. Why is the carbon rod the most useful part of the cell, even when the cell is flat? (2)

[14]

QUESTION 13**Chloralkali manufacturing process**

The chloralkali (also called 'chlorine-caustic') industry is one of the largest electrochemical technologies in the world. Chlorine is produced using three types of electrolytic cells. The simplified diagram below shows a membrane cell.



- 13.1 Give TWO reasons why the membrane cell is the preferred cell for the preparation of chlorine. (2)
- 13.2 Why do you think it is advisable to use inert electrodes in this process? (2)
- 13.3 Write down the equation for the half-reaction taking place at electrode M. (2)
- 13.4 Which gas is chlorine gas? Write down only Gas A or Gas B. (2)
- 13.5 Briefly explain how sodium hydroxide forms in this cell. (3)

[11]

QUESTION 14

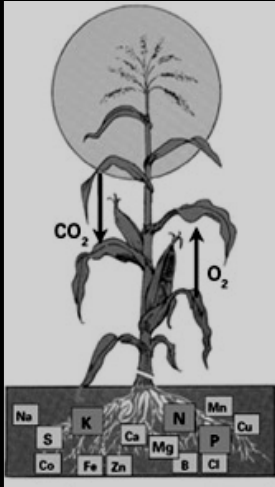
Why we need fertilisers

There is likely to be a gap between food production and demand in several parts of the world by 2020. Demand is influenced by population growth and urbanisation, as well as income levels and changes in dietary preferences.

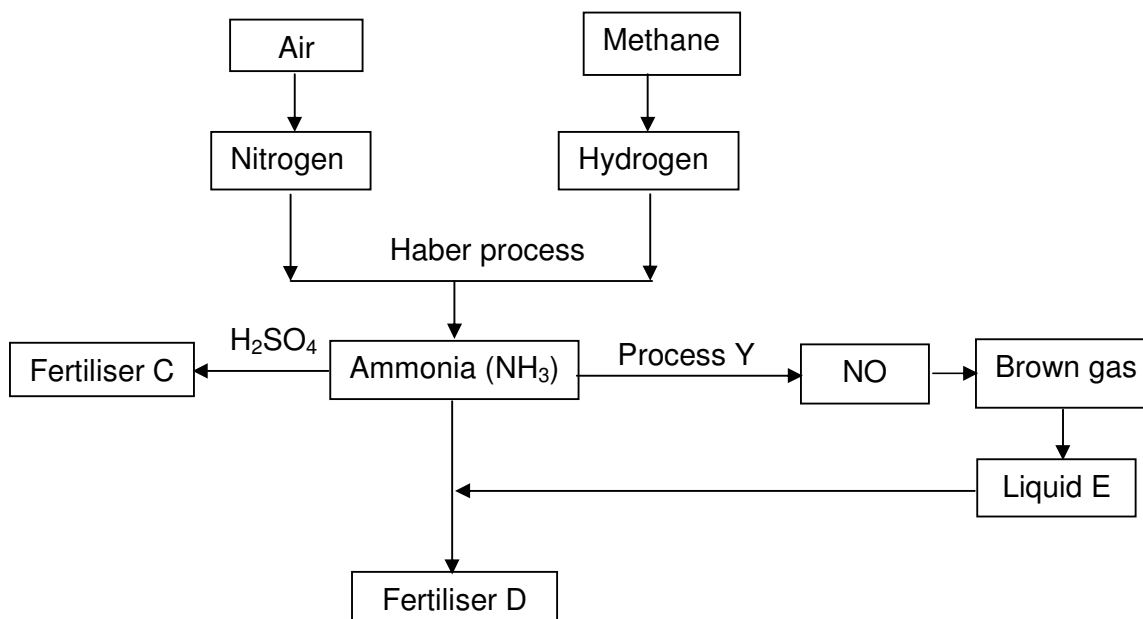
The facts are as follows:

- There is an increasing world population to feed
- Most soils in the world used for large-scale, intensive production of crops lack the necessary nutrients for the crops

Conclusion: Fertilisers are needed!



The flow diagram below shows the main steps in the industrial preparation of two important solid fertilisers.



- 14.1 Write down the balanced chemical equation for the formation of the brown gas. (3)
- 14.2 Write down the name of process Y. (2)
- 14.3 Write down the chemical formula of liquid E. (2)
- 14.4 Write down the chemical formulae of fertilisers C and D respectively. (4)

The following extract comes from an article on fertilisers:

*A world without food for its people –
A world with an environment poisoned through the actions of man –
Are two contributing factors towards a disaster scenario.*

- 14.5 Write down THREE ways in which the use of fertilisers poisons the environment.

(6)
[17]

TOTAL SECTION B: 115

GRAND TOTAL: 150

**NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE
NASIONALE SENIOR SERTIFIKAAT**

**DATA FOR PHYSICAL SCIENCES GRADE 12
PAPER 2 (CHEMISTRY)**

**GEGEWENS VIR FISIESTE WETENSAPPE GRAAD 12
VRAESTEL 2 (CHEMIE)**

TABLE 1: PHYSICAL CONSTANTS/TABEL 1: FISIESTE KONSTANTES

NAME/NAAM	SYMBOL/SIMBOOL	VALUE/WAARDE
Standard pressure <i>Standaarddruk</i>	p^θ	$1,013 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$
Molar gas volume at STP <i>Molêre gasvolume by STD</i>	V_m	$22,4 \text{ dm}^3 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$
Standard temperature <i>Standaardtemperatuur</i>	T^θ	273 K

TABLE 2: FORMULAE/TABEL 2: FORMULES

$n = \frac{m}{M}$	$c = \frac{n}{V}$
$c = \frac{m}{MV}$	$E_{\text{cell}}^\theta = E_{\text{cathode}}^\theta - E_{\text{anode}}^\theta / E_{\text{sel}}^\theta = E_{\text{katode}}^\theta - E_{\text{anode}}^\theta$ $E_{\text{cell}}^\theta = E_{\text{reduction}}^\theta - E_{\text{oxidation}}^\theta / E_{\text{sel}}^\theta = E_{\text{reduksie}}^\theta - E_{\text{oksidasie}}^\theta$ $E_{\text{cell}}^\theta = E_{\text{oxidising agent}}^\theta - E_{\text{reducing agent}}^\theta / E_{\text{sel}}^\theta = E_{\text{oksideermiddel}}^\theta - E_{\text{reduseermiddel}}^\theta$

TABLE 3: THE PERIODIC TABLE OF ELEMENTS
TABEL 3: DIE PERIODIEKE TABEL VAN ELEMENTE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
(I)	(II)											(III)	(IV)	(V)	(VI)	(VII)	(VIII)
KEY/SLEUTEL																	
Atomic number Atoomgetal																	
Electronegativity Elektronegatiwiteit																	
Approximate relative atomic mass Benaderde relatiewe atoommassa																	
1 H 1	4 Be 9	21 Sc 45	22 Ti 48	23 V 51	24 Cr 52	25 Mn 55	26 Fe 56	27 Co 59	28 Ni 59	29 Cu 63,5	30 Zn 65	5 B 11	6 C 12	7 N 14	8 O 16	9 F 19	2 He 4
3 Li 7	12 Mg 24	39 Y 89	40 Zr 91	41 Nb 92	42 Mo 96	43 Tc 101	44 Ru 101	45 Rh 103	46 Pd 106	47 Ag 108	48 Cd 112	13 Al 27	14 Si 28	15 P 31	16 S 32	17 Cl 35,5	10 Ne 20
11 Na 23	20 Ca 40	57 La 139	72 Hf 179	73 Ta 181	74 W 184	75 Re 186	76 Os 190	77 Ir 192	78 Pt 195	79 Au 197	80 Hg 201	31 Ga 70	32 Ge 73	33 As 75	34 Se 79	35 Br 80	18 Ar 40
19 K 39	38 Sr 88	89 Ac	91 Zr 91	92 Nb 92	96 Mo 96	101 Tc 101	101 Ru 101	103 Rh 103	106 Pd 106	108 Ag 108	112 Cd 112	49 In 115	50 Sn 119	51 Sb 122	52 Te 128	53 I 127	36 Kr 84
37 Rb 86	56 Ba 137	87 Fr 226	72 Hf 179	73 Ta 181	74 W 184	75 Re 186	76 Os 190	77 Ir 192	78 Pt 195	79 Au 197	80 Hg 201	81 Tl 204	82 Pb 207	83 Bi 209	84 Po 209	85 At 210	54 Xe 131
55 Cs 133	88 Ra 226																86 Rn
87 Fr 226																	88 Ra 226
																	89 Ac
																	90 Th 232
																	91 Pa 238
																	92 U 238
																	93 Np
																	94 Pu
																	95 Am
																	96 Cm
																	97 Bk
																	98 Cf
																	99 Es
																	100 Fm
																	101 Md
																	102 No
																	103 Lr
																	104 Rf
																	105 Db
																	106 Sg
																	107 Bh
																	108 Hs
																	109 Mt
																	110 Ds
																	111 Rg
																	112 Cn
																	113 Nh
																	114 Fl
																	115 Mc
																	116 Lv
																	117 Ts
																	118 Og

**TABLE 4A: STANDARD REDUCTION POTENTIALS/
TABEL 4A: STANDAARD REDUKSIEPOTENSIALE**

Half-reactions/ <i>Halfreaksies</i>	E^{θ} (V)
$F_2(g) + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons 2F^-$	+ 2,87
$Co^{3+} + e^- \rightleftharpoons Co^{2+}$	+ 1,82
$MnO_4^- + 8H^+ + 5e^- \rightleftharpoons Mn^{2+} + 4H_2O$	+ 1,52
$Cl_2(g) + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons 2Cl^-$	+ 1,36
$Cr_2O_7^{2-} + 14H^+ + 6e^- \rightleftharpoons 2Cr^{3+} + 7H_2O$	+ 1,33
$MnO_2 + 4H^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Mn^{2+} + 2H_2O$	+ 1,28
$O_2(g) + 4H^+ + 3e^- \rightleftharpoons 2H_2O$	+ 1,23
$Br_2(l) + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons 2Br^-$	+ 1,06
$NO_3^- + 4H^+ + 3e^- \rightleftharpoons NO(g) + 2H_2O$	+ 0,96
$Ag^+ + e^- \rightleftharpoons Ag$	+ 0,80
$Hg^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Hg(l)$	+ 0,78
$NO_3^- + 2H^+ + e^- \rightleftharpoons NO_2(g) + H_2O$	+ 0,78
$Fe^{3+} + e^- \rightleftharpoons Fe^{2+}$	+ 0,77
$O_2(g) + 2H^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons H_2O_2$	+ 0,68
$I_2 + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons 2I^-$	+ 0,54
$Cu^+ + e^- \rightleftharpoons Cu$	+ 0,52
$SO_2 + 4H^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons S + 2H_2O$	+ 0,45
$2H_2O + O_2 + 4e^- \rightleftharpoons 4OH^-$	+ 0,40
$Cu^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Cu$	+ 0,34
$SO_4^{2-} + 4H^+ + 4e^- \rightleftharpoons SO_2(g) + 2H_2O$	+ 0,17
$Cu^{2+} + e^- \rightleftharpoons Cu^+$	+ 0,16
$Sn^{4+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Sn^{2+}$	+ 0,15
$S + 2H^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons H_2S(g)$	+ 0,14
$2H^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons H_2(g)$	0,00
$Fe^{3+} + 3e^- \rightleftharpoons Fe$	- 0,04
$Pb^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Pb$	- 0,13
$Sn^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Sn$	- 0,14
$Ni^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Ni$	- 0,25
$Co^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Co$	- 0,28
$Cd^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Cd$	- 0,40
$Cr^{3+} + e^- \rightleftharpoons Cr^{2+}$	- 0,41
$Fe^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Fe$	- 0,44
$Cr^{3+} + 3e^- \rightleftharpoons Cr$	- 0,74
$Cr^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Cr$	- 0,74
$Zn^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Zn$	- 0,76
$2H_2O + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons H_2(g) + 2OH^-$	- 0,83
$Mn^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Mn$	- 1,18
$Al^{3+} + 3e^- \rightleftharpoons Al$	- 1,66
$Mg^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Mg$	- 2,37
$Na^+ + e^- \rightleftharpoons Na$	- 2,71
$Ca^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Ca$	- 2,87
$Ba^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Ba$	- 2,90
$K^+ + e^- \rightleftharpoons K$	- 2,92
$Li^+ + e^- \rightleftharpoons Li$	- 3,04

Increasing oxidising ability/*Toenemende oksiderende vermoë*

Increasing reducing ability/*Toenemende reduserende vermoë*

**TABLE 4B: STANDARD REDUCTION POTENTIALS/
TABEL 4B: STANDAARD REDUKSIEPOTENSIALE**

Half-reactions/Halfreaksies		E^θ (V)
$\text{Li}^+ + \text{e}^-$	\rightleftharpoons Li	- 3,04
$\text{K}^+ + \text{e}^-$	\rightleftharpoons K	- 2,92
$\text{Ba}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^-$	\rightleftharpoons Ba	- 2,90
$\text{Ca}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^-$	\rightleftharpoons Ca	- 2,87
$\text{Na}^+ + \text{e}^-$	\rightleftharpoons Na	- 2,71
$\text{Mg}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^-$	\rightleftharpoons Mg	- 2,37
$\text{Al}^{3+} + 3\text{e}^-$	\rightleftharpoons Al	- 1,66
$\text{Mn}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^-$	\rightleftharpoons Mn	- 1,18
$2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{e}^-$	\rightleftharpoons $\text{H}_2(\text{g}) + 2\text{OH}^-$	- 0,83
$\text{Zn}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^-$	\rightleftharpoons Zn	- 0,76
$\text{Cr}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^-$	\rightleftharpoons Cr	- 0,74
$\text{Cr}^{3+} + 3\text{e}^-$	\rightleftharpoons Cr	- 0,74
$\text{Fe}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^-$	\rightleftharpoons Fe	- 0,44
$\text{Cr}^{3+} + \text{e}^-$	\rightleftharpoons Cr^{2+}	- 0,41
$\text{Cd}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^-$	\rightleftharpoons Cd	- 0,40
$\text{Co}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^-$	\rightleftharpoons Co	- 0,28
$\text{Ni}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^-$	\rightleftharpoons Ni	- 0,25
$\text{Sn}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^-$	\rightleftharpoons Sn	- 0,14
$\text{Pb}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^-$	\rightleftharpoons Pb	- 0,13
$\text{Fe}^{3+} + 3\text{e}^-$	\rightleftharpoons Fe	- 0,04
$2\text{H}^+ + 2\text{e}^-$	\rightleftharpoons $\text{H}_2(\text{g})$	0,00
$\text{S} + 2\text{H}^+ + 2\text{e}^-$	\rightleftharpoons $\text{H}_2\text{S}(\text{g})$	+ 0,14
$\text{Sn}^{4+} + 2\text{e}^-$	\rightleftharpoons Sn^{2+}	+ 0,15
$\text{Cu}^{2+} + \text{e}^-$	\rightleftharpoons Cu^+	+ 0,16
$\text{SO}_4^{2-} + 4\text{H}^+ + 4\text{e}^-$	\rightleftharpoons $\text{SO}_2(\text{g}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+ 0,17
$\text{Cu}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^-$	\rightleftharpoons Cu	+ 0,34
$2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{O}_2 + 4\text{e}^-$	\rightleftharpoons 4OH^-	+ 0,40
$\text{SO}_2 + 4\text{H}^+ + 2\text{e}^-$	\rightleftharpoons $\text{S} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+ 0,45
$\text{Cu}^+ + \text{e}^-$	\rightleftharpoons Cu	+ 0,52
$\text{I}_2 + 2\text{e}^-$	\rightleftharpoons 2I^-	+ 0,54
$\text{O}_2(\text{g}) + 2\text{H}^+ + 2\text{e}^-$	\rightleftharpoons H_2O_2	+ 0,68
$\text{Fe}^{3+} + \text{e}^-$	\rightleftharpoons Fe^{2+}	+ 0,77
$\text{NO}_3^- + 2\text{H}^+ + \text{e}^-$	\rightleftharpoons $\text{NO}_2(\text{g}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}$	+ 0,78
$\text{Hg}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^-$	\rightleftharpoons $\text{Hg}(\text{l})$	+ 0,78
$\text{Ag}^+ + \text{e}^-$	\rightleftharpoons Ag	+ 0,80
$\text{NO}_3^- + 4\text{H}^+ + 3\text{e}^-$	\rightleftharpoons $\text{NO}(\text{g}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+ 0,96
$\text{Br}_2(\text{l}) + 2\text{e}^-$	\rightleftharpoons 2Br^-	+ 1,06
$\text{O}_2(\text{g}) + 4\text{H}^+ + 3\text{e}^-$	\rightleftharpoons $2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+ 1,23
$\text{MnO}_2 + 4\text{H}^+ + 2\text{e}^-$	\rightleftharpoons $\text{Mn}^{2+} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+ 1,28
$\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-} + 14\text{H}^+ + 6\text{e}^-$	\rightleftharpoons $2\text{Cr}^{3+} + 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+ 1,33
$\text{Cl}_2(\text{g}) + 2\text{e}^-$	\rightleftharpoons 2Cl^-	+ 1,36
$\text{MnO}_4^- + 8\text{H}^+ + 5\text{e}^-$	\rightleftharpoons $\text{Mn}^{2+} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+ 1,52
$\text{Co}^{3+} + \text{e}^-$	\rightleftharpoons Co^{2+}	+ 1,82
$\text{F}_2(\text{g}) + 2\text{e}^-$	\rightleftharpoons 2F^-	+ 2,87

Increasing oxidising ability/Toenemende oksiderende vermoë

Increasing reducing ability/Toenemende reduserende vermoë

NAME/EXAMINATION NUMBER

PHYSICAL SCIENCES P2 GRADE 12 ANSWER SHEET
FISIËSE WETENSKAPPE V2 GRAAD 12-ANTWOORDBLAD

QUESTION 1/VRAAG 1

1.1 _____ (1)

1.2 _____ (1)

1.3 _____ (1)

1.4 _____ (1)

1.5 _____ (1)

[5]**QUESTION 2/VRAAG 2**

2.1 _____ (1)

2.2 _____ (1)

2.3 _____ (1)

2.4 _____ (1)

2.5 _____ (1)

[5]**QUESTION 3/VRAAG 3**

3.1 _____ (2)

3.2 _____ (2)

3.3 _____ (2)

3.4 _____ (2)

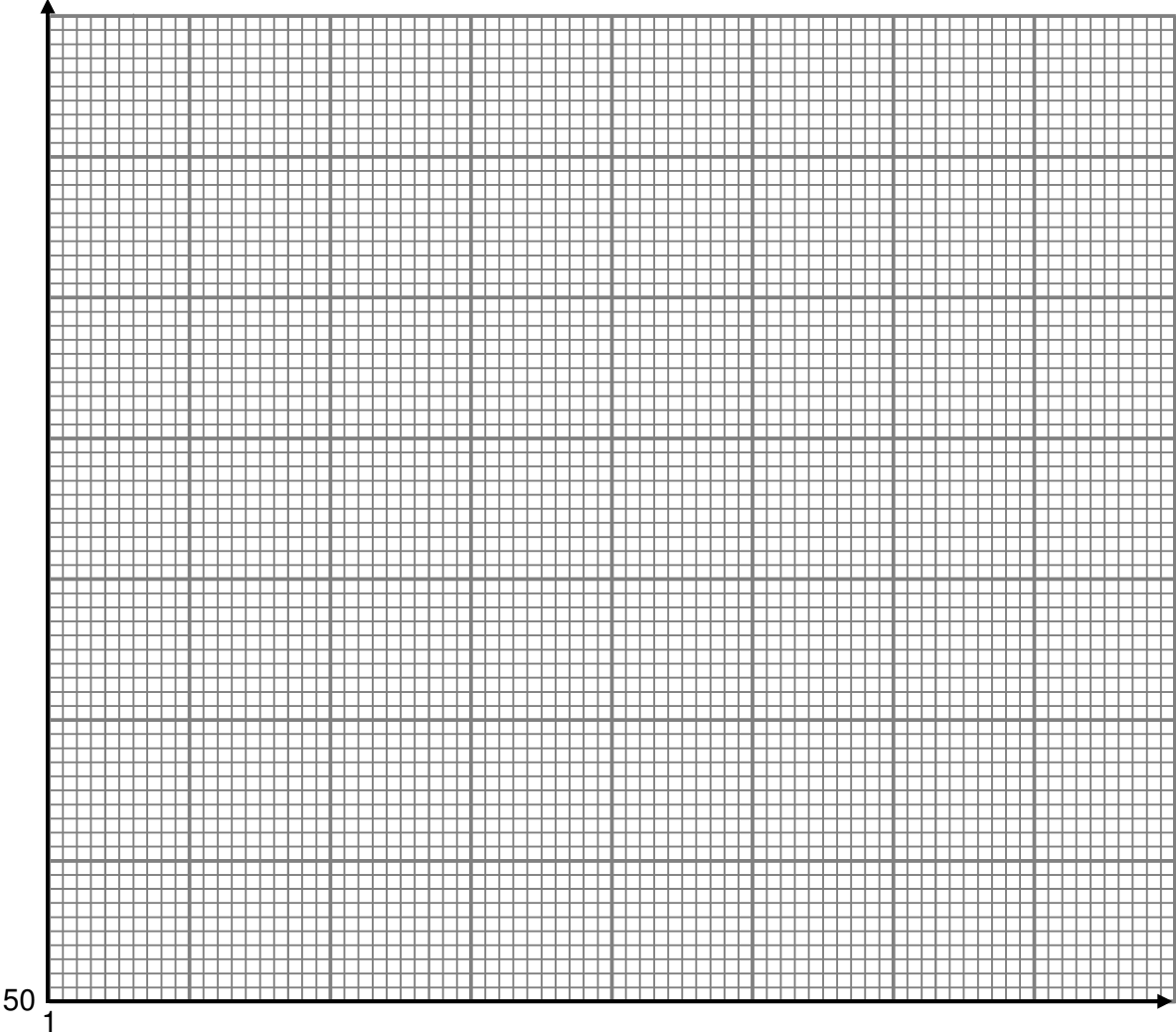
3.5 _____ (2)
[10]**QUESTION 4/VRAAG 4**

4.1	A	B	C	D
4.2	A	B	C	D
4.3	A	B	C	D
4.4	A	B	C	D
4.5	A	B	C	D

(5 x 3) [15]**TOTAL SECTION A/TOTAAL AFDELING A: 35**

NAME/EXAMINATION NUMBER

QUESTION 6.2



(5)