



WORKSHEET-31(CLASS-12)

TOPIC- ELECTROCHEMISTRY

SUBTOPIC- ELECTROCHEMICAL CELL

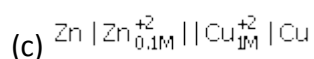
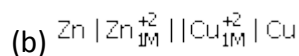
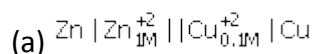
SUBJECT – CHEMISTRY

DURATION – 30 mins

F.M. - 15

DATE -27.06.20

1.1 E_1 , E_2 and E_3 are the e.m.f. values of the three galvanic cells respectively-



Which one of the following is true?

(a) $E_2 > E_3 > E_1$ (b) $E_3 > E_2 > E_1$ (c) $E_1 > E_2 > E_3$ (d) $E_1 > E_3 > E_2$

1.2 The standard e.m.f. of galvanic cell involving 3 moles of electrons in its redox reaction is 0.59 V. The equilibrium constant for the reaction of the cell is-

(a) 10^{25} (b) 10^{20} (c) 10^{15} (d) 10^{30}

1.3 The potential of a hydrogen electrode at pH = 10 is-

(a) 0.59 V (b) 0.00 V (c) -0.59 V (d) -0.059 V

1.4 For the reduction of silver ions with copper metal the standard cell potential was found to be +0.46V at 25°C. The value of standard Gibbs energy, ΔG° will be ($F = 96500 \text{ C mol}^{-1}$)-

(a) -44.5 kJ (b) -98.0 kJ (c) -89.0 kJ (d) -89.0 J

1.5 Which of the following statement is correct?

(a) E_{Cell} and $\Delta_r G$ of cell reaction both are extensive properties.

(b) E_{Cell} and $\Delta_r G$ of cell reaction both are intensive properties.

(c) E_{Cell} is an intensive property while $\Delta_r G$ of cell reaction is an extensive property.

(d) E_{Cell} is an extensive property while $\Delta_r G$ of cell reaction is an intensive property.

1.6 $E_{\text{Cell}}^{\ominus} = 1.1\text{V}$ for Daniel cell. Which of the following expressions are correct description of state of equilibrium in this cell?

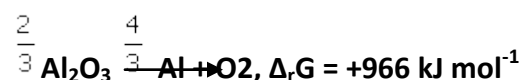
(a) $1.1 = K_c$

(b) $\frac{2.303RT}{2F} \log K_c = 1.1$

(c) $\log K_c = \frac{2.2}{0.059}$

(d) $\log K_c = 1.1$

1. The Gibbs energy for the decomposition of Al_2O_3 at 500°C is as follows:



The potential difference needed for electrolytic reduction of Al_2O_3 at 500°C is at least:

a) 2.5 V b) 5.0 V c) 4.5 V d) 3.0 V

1.8 The highest electrical conductivity of the following aqueous solutions is of-

(a) 0.1 M acetic acid (b) 0.1 M chloroacetic acid (c) 0.1 M fluoroacetic acid (d) 0.1 M difluoroacetic acid

1.9 Saturated solution of KNO_3 is used to make 'salt bridge' because –

(a) Velocity of K^+ is greater than that of NO_3^- (b) velocity of NO_3^- is greater than that of K^+
(c) velocity of both K^+ and NO_3^- are nearly the same (d) KNO_3 is highly soluble in water

1.10 For the electrochemical cell:

$\text{M} \mid \text{M}^+ \parallel \text{X}^- \mid \text{X}, E^\circ [\text{M}^+ \mid \text{M}] = 0.44 \text{ V}$ and

$E^\circ [\text{X} \mid \text{X}^-] = 0.33 \text{ V}.$

From the data one can deduce that-

(a) $\text{M} + \text{X}^- \rightarrow \text{M}^+ + \text{X}$ is the spontaneous reaction (b) $\text{M}^+ + \text{X} \rightarrow \text{M} + \text{X}^-$ is the spontaneous reaction
(c) $E_{\text{cell}} = 0.77 \text{ V}$ (d) $E_{\text{cell}} = -0.77 \text{ V}$

[Given $F = 96500 \text{ (mol}^{-1}\text{)}; R = 8.314 \text{ JK}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$]

1.11 An electrochemical cell can behave like an electrolytic cell when –

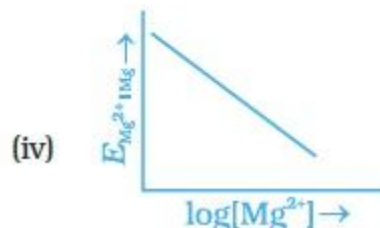
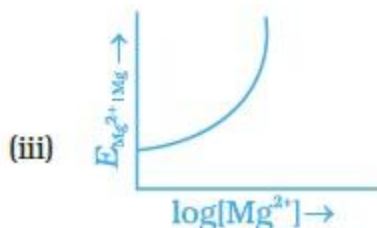
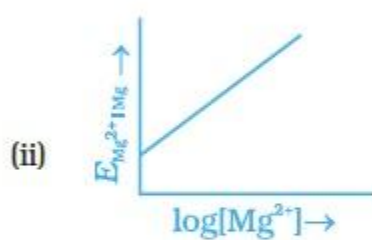
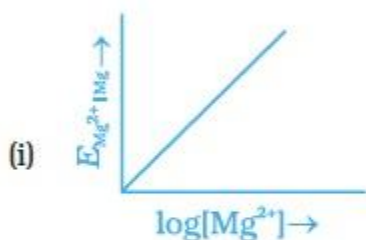
- (a) $E_{\text{cell}} = 0$ (b) $E_{\text{cell}} > E_{\text{ext}}$ (c) $E_{\text{ext}} > E_{\text{cell}}$ (d) $E_{\text{cell}} = E_{\text{ext}}$

1.12 Which cell will measure standard electrode potential of copper electrode?

- (a) $\text{Pt(s)} \mid \text{H}_2(\text{g}, 0.1 \text{ bar}) \mid \text{H}^+(\text{aq}, 1 \text{ M}) \parallel \text{Cu}^{2+}(\text{aq}, 1 \text{ M}) \mid \text{Cu}$
 (b) $\text{Pt(s)} \mid \text{H}_2(\text{g}, 1 \text{ bar}) \mid \text{H}^+(\text{aq}, 1 \text{ M}) \parallel \text{Cu}^{2+}(\text{aq}, 2 \text{ M}) \mid \text{Cu}$
 (c) $\text{Pt(s)} \mid \text{H}_2(\text{g}, 1 \text{ bar}) \mid \text{H}^+(\text{aq}, 1 \text{ M}) \parallel \text{Cu}^{2+}(\text{aq}, 1 \text{ M}) \mid \text{Cu}$
 (d) $\text{Pt(s)} \mid \text{H}_2(\text{g}, 1 \text{ bar}) \mid \text{H}^+(\text{aq}, 0.1 \text{ M}) \parallel \text{Cu}^{2+}(\text{aq}, 1 \text{ M}) \mid \text{Cu}$

1.13

$E_{\text{Mg}^{2+} \mid \text{Mg}} = E_{\text{Mg}^{2+} \mid \text{Mg}}^{\ominus} - \frac{0.059}{2} \log \frac{1}{[\text{Mg}^{2+}]}$. The graph of $E_{\text{Mg}^{2+} \mid \text{Mg}}$ vs $\log [\text{Mg}^{2+}]$ is



1.14 Using the data given below find out the strongest reducing agent.

$$E_{\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-} / \text{Cr}^{3+}}^{\ominus} = 1.33 \text{ V} \quad E_{\text{Cl}_2 / \text{Cl}^-}^{\ominus} = 1.36 \text{ V}$$

$$E_{\text{MnO}_4^- / \text{Mn}^{2+}}^{\ominus} = 1.51 \text{ V} \quad E_{\text{Cr}^{3+} / \text{Cr}}^{\ominus} = -0.74 \text{ V}$$

- a) Cl^- b) Cr c) Cr^{3+} d) Mn^{2+}

1.15 The difference between the electrode potentials of two electrodes when no current is drawn through the cell is called-

- a) Cell potential b) Cell e.m.f. c) Potential difference d) Cell voltage

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