

You have Downloaded, yet Another Great Resource to assist you with your Studies ©

Thank You for Supporting SA Exam Papers

Your Leading Past Year Exam Paper Resource Portal

Visit us @ www.saexampapers.co.za





SAEXAMPAPERS
This Paper was downloaded from SAEXAMPAPERS



basic education

Department: Basic Education **REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS/ NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS

PHYSICAL SCIENCES: CHEMISTRY (P2)

MAY/JUNE 2025

MARKS: 150

TIME: 3 hours

This question paper consists of 16 pages and 4 data sheets.



This Paper was downloaded from SAEXAMPAPERS DBE/May/June 2025 SC/NSC Confidential

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

- 1. Write your centre number and examination number in the appropriate spaces on the ANSWER BOOK.
- 2. This question paper consists of NINE questions. Answer ALL the questions in the ANSWER BOOK.
- 3. Start EACH question on a NEW page in the ANSWER BOOK.
- 4. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
- 5. Leave ONE line between two subquestions, e.g. between QUESTION 2.1 and QUESTION 2.2.
- 6. You may use a non-programmable calculator.
- 7. Show ALL formulae and substitutions in ALL calculations.
- 8. Round off your FINAL numerical answers to a minimum of TWO decimal places.
- 9. Give brief motivations, discussions, etc. where required.
- 10. You are advised to use the attached DATA SHEETS.
- 11. Write neatly and legibly. ...



QUESTION 1: MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

Various options are provided as possible answers to the following questions. Each question has only ONE correct answer. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A-D) next to the question numbers (1.1 to 1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.11 E.

- 1.1 How many types of Van der Waals forces are present between the molecules of CH₃CH₂Br?
 - Α 1
 - В 2
 - С 3
 - D 4 (2)
- 1.2 Which ONE of the following is the CORRECT formula of methylbutanone?
 - Α CH₃CH(OH)CH(CH₃)CH₃
 - В HCOOCH(CH₃)CH₂CH₃
 - С CH₃CH₂CH(CH₃)CHO
 - D CH₃COCH(CH₃)CH₃ (2)
- 1.3 A compound CH₃(CH₂)₅CH₃ undergoes the following reaction:

$$CH_3(CH_2)_5CH_3$$
 \rightarrow $R + CH_3(CH_2)_2CH_3$

Which ONE of the following combinations CORRECTLY describes the type of reaction and the IUPAC name of compound R?

	TYPE OF REACTION	IUPAC NAME
Α	Elimination	Propane
В	Addition	Propene
С	Cracking	Propane
D	Cracking	Propene

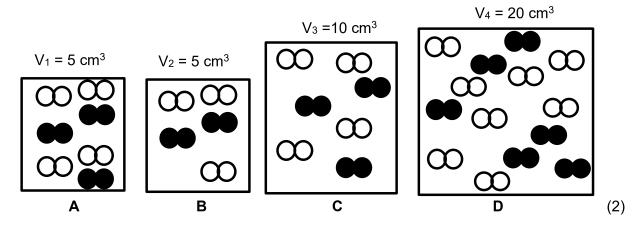
(2)



This Paper was downloaded from SAEXAMPAPERS DBE/May/June 2025 SC/NSC Confidential

1.4 Two gases are added into each of four empty containers at the same temperature. The diagrams below show the molecules of the gases and the volumes of the containers at the start of the reaction.

In which ONE of the following containers is the initial reaction rate the highest?



- 1.5 Which ONE of the following statements is TRUE for the effect of a catalyst on a reaction at equilibrium?
 - Α The equilibrium constant increases.
 - В The rate of the reverse reaction increases.
 - С The activation energy for the reverse reaction increases.
 - D (2) The enthalpy change, ΔH , for the forward reaction decreases.

Carbonyl chloride gas, $COC\ell_2(g)$, decomposes in a closed container and 1.6 reaches equilibrium according to the following equation:

$$COC\ell_2(g) \rightleftharpoons CO(g) + C\ell_2(g)$$
 $\Delta H > 0$

Consider the following statements.

An increase in temperature will:

- (i) Favour the reverse reaction
- Increase the concentration of the products (ii)
- Increase the equilibrium constant (iii)

Which of the statements above are TRUE?

- Α (i) and (ii) only
- В (i) and (iii) only
- С (ii) and (iii) only

1.7 Consider the equation for the acid-base reaction below.

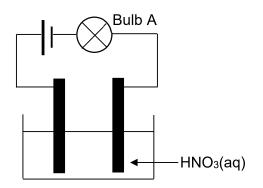
$$HSO_4^-(aq) + NH_3(aq) \rightleftharpoons SO_4^{2-}(aq) + NH_4^+(aq)$$

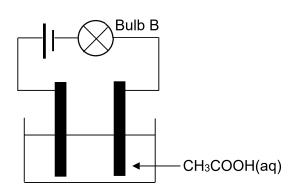
The two acids in this reaction are ...

- Α NH₃(aq) and NH₄⁺(aq)
- $HSO_4^-(aq)$ and $SO_4^{2-}(aq)$ В
- С HSO₄ (aq) and NH₃(aq)
- D $HSO_4^-(aq)$ and $NH_4^+(aq)$ (2)



The conductivity of two acids, HNO3(aq) and CH3COOH(aq), each with a 1.8 concentration of 1 mol·dm⁻³, is compared at 25 °C. The simplified diagrams below show the apparatus used. The electrodes are made of carbon.





Which ONE of the following combinations CORRECTLY describes the brightness of bulb A and bulb B, and provides the reason for this?

	BRIGHTNESS OF BULBS	REASON
Α	A is brighter than B	CH₃COOH is the stronger acid
В	A is brighter than B	HNO₃ is the stronger acid
С	B is brighter than A	CH₃COOH is the weaker acid
D	A and B have equal brightness	Acids are of equal concentration

(2)

1.9 Which ONE of the following combinations of temperature and pressure is CORRECT for the standard hydrogen half-cell?

	TEMPERATURE (°C)	PRESSURE (kPa)
Α	0	273
В	25	273
С	25	101,3
D	0	101,3

(2)

1.10 Impure copper is refined in an electrolytic cell. Which ONE of the following combinations CORRECTLY identifies the anode and the electrolyte for this cell?

	ANODE	ELECTROLYTE
Α	Pure copper	Cu(NO ₃) ₂ (aq)
В	Pure copper	AgNO₃(aq)
С	Impure copper	Cu(NO ₃) ₂ (aq)
D	Impure copper	AgNO₃(aq)

(2)

[20]



QUESTION 2 (Start on a new page.)

The letters **A** to **F** in the table below represent organic compounds.

A	C₅H₁₀O	В	H—C—C—C—C—C—H H—C—H H—C—H H—I H H H—C—H
С	Butanoic acid	D	(CH₃)₃COH
E	CH ₂ C(CH ₃) ₂	F	HCOOCH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃

- 2.1 Define the term unsaturated compound. (2)
- 2.2 Write down the LETTER that represents EACH of the following:
 - 2.2.1 An unsaturated compound (1)
 - 222 A functional isomer of compound C (1)
- 2.3 Name the TWO homologous series to which A belongs. (2)
- 2.4 Is compound **D** a PRIMARY, SECONDARY or TERTIARY alcohol? Give a reason for the answer. (2)
- 2.5 Write down the IUPAC name of:
 - 2.5.1 Compound B (3)
 - 2.5.2 The POSITIONAL isomer of compound **D** (2)
- 2.6 Ethanol reacts with compound **C** to form an organic compound **Z**.

Write down the:

- 2.6.1 Type of reaction (1)
- 2.6.2 STRUCTURAL FORMULA of compound Z (2)
- 2.7 Write down the:
 - 2.7.1 Empirical formula of compound F (1)
 - 2.7.2 STRUCTURAL FORMULA of the CHAIN ISOMER of compound E (2) [19]

lly South African

QUESTION 3 (Start on a new page.)

3.1 The boiling points of straight chain aldehydes and straight chain carboxylic acids are compared. The table below shows the results obtained.

	INVESTIGATION 1	INVESTIGATION 2
Number of carbon atoms in the compound	Boiling point of aldehydes (°C)	Boiling point of carboxylic acids (°C)
1	-19	101
2	20	118
3	49	141
4	75	164

- 3.1.2 Write down the:
 - (1) NAME of the FUNCTIONAL GROUP of the aldehydes
 - IUPAC NAME of the compound with the highest vapour pressure in this comparison (2)
- 3.1.3 For INVESTIGATION 2:
 - Write down the controlled variable. (1)
 - Describe the trend in the boiling points. (1)
 - Fully explain the answer to QUESTION 3.1.3(b). (2)
- 3.1.4 Write down the boiling point of butanal. (1)
- 3.2 The vapour pressures of compounds **A** and **B** are compared.

Α	CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ OH	
В	CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ COOH	

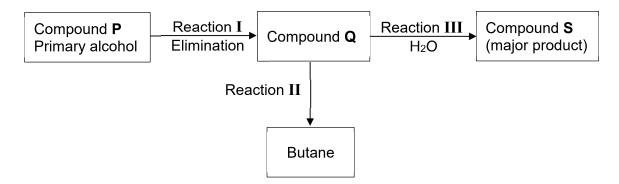
How does the vapour pressure of compound A compare to that of compound **B**? Choose from HIGHER THAN, LOWER THAN or EQUAL TO.

(4) Fully explain the answer. [14]



QUESTION 4 (Start on a new page.)

In the flow diagram below, a primary alcohol **P** is used as a starting reactant to form different organic compounds under different reaction conditions.



- 4.1 Write down the TYPE of:
 - 4.1.1 Addition reaction represented by reaction \mathbf{II} (1)
 - 4.1.2 Elimination reaction represented by reaction **I** (1)
- 4.2 Write down the IUPAC name of compound **P**. (2)
- 4.3 Consider reaction III.

Write down:

- 4.3.1 The balanced equation using CONDENSED structural formulae (4)
- 4.3.2 The NAME or FORMULA of a suitable catalyst (1)
- 4.4 Butane can be converted to compound **P** in a TWO-STEP reaction. Use STRUCTURAL FORMULAE and write down the balanced equations for these TWO reactions. (5)
- 4.5 Write down a balanced equation using MOLECULAR FORMULAE for the complete combustion of butane.

Physical Sciences/P2



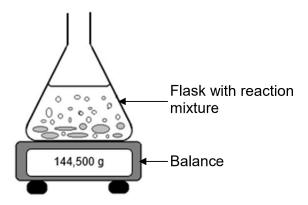
This Paper was downloaded from SAEXAMPAPERS DBE/May/June 2025 SC/NSC Confidential

QUESTION 5 (Start on a new page.)

The reaction between magnesium carbonate pellets, MgCO₃(s), and EXCESS dilute hydrochloric acid, HCl(aq), is used to investigate the effect of concentration on the rate of a reaction.

$$MgCO_3(s) + 2HC\ell(aq) \rightarrow MgC\ell_2(aq) + H_2O(\ell) + CO_2(g)$$

The apparatus used for this investigation is shown below.



- 5.1 Define the term rate of reaction.
- 5.2 Write down ONE controlled variable for this investigation. (1)

(2)

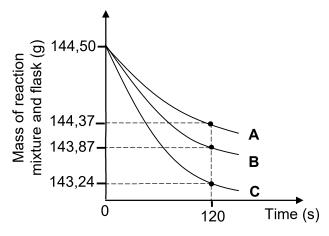


This Paper was downloaded from SAEXAMPAPERS DBE/May/June 2025

Three experiments using different concentrations of HCl(aq) are carried out. The concentration of the HCl(aq) during each experiment does not change.

EXPERIMENT	CONCENTRATION OF HC ℓ(aq) (mol·dm ⁻³)
1	0,1
2	0,5
3	1,0

The INCOMPLETE graph of the results of the experiments is shown below.



- 5.3 Give a reason why the mass of the reaction mixture and flask decreases. (1)
- For curve **B**, calculate the average rate at which CO₂(g) is produced for the first 120 s in dm³·s⁻¹. The molar gas volume is 24,5 dm³·mol⁻¹. (6)
- 5.5 Which curve represents EXPERIMENT 1? Choose from **A**, **B** or **C**.

Use the collision theory to explain the answer.

(5)

How will the final mass of CO₂(g) produced in EXPERIMENT **2** compare to that of EXPERIMENT **3**? Choose from MORE THAN, LESS THAN or THE SAME.

Give a reason for the answer.

(2) **[17]**

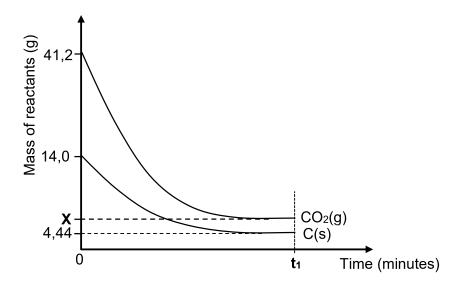
QUESTION 6 (Start on a new page.)

The reaction between powdered carbon, C(s), and carbon dioxide gas, CO₂(g), takes place in a closed 3 dm³ container according to the balanced equation below.

$$C(s) + CO_2(g) = 2CO(g)$$
 $\Delta H < 0$

Equilibrium is reached at temperature T °C.

The graph below, not drawn to scale, shows the curves for the mass of the reactants in the container against time.



6.1 How will EACH of the following changes affect the number of moles of CO₂(g) at equilibrium?

Choose from INCREASES, DECREASES or REMAINS THE SAME.

- 6.1.1 A catalyst is added. (1)
- 6.1.2 The volume of the container is increased at a constant temperature. (1)
- 6.1.3 More powdered carbon is added. (1)
- 6.2 Explain the answer to QUESTION 6.1.2 by referring to Le Chatelier's principle. (2)
- 6.3 Calculate the value of **X** shown on the graph. (6)
- 6.4 Calculate the equilibrium constant, K_c, at T °C. (5)

This Paper was downloaded from SAEXAMPAPERS DBE/May/June 2025 SC/NSC Confidential

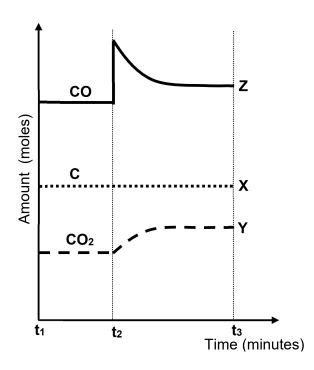
The balanced equation for this reaction is rewritten below for easy reference.

$$C(s) + CO_2(g) = 2CO(g)$$
 $\Delta H < 0$

The graph below shows the equilibrium number of moles of CO(g), C(s) and $CO_2(g)$ in the flask at time t_1 .

At t_2 , some CO(g) is added to the flask and the reaction is allowed to reach equilibrium. Curve **Z** correctly shows the change in the amount of CO(g) between t_2 and t_3 .

A learner draws corresponding curves, labelled \boldsymbol{X} and \boldsymbol{Y} , for C(s) and $CO_2(g)$ respectively.



Which of these curves is the CORRECT representation for these changes?

Choose from: X or

Y or

 \mathbf{X} and \mathbf{Y} (2)

6.6 What effect will the addition of CO(g) have on the equilibrium constant, K_c? Choose from INCREASES, DECREASES or REMAINS THE SAME.

(1) **[19]**

QUESTION 7 (Start on a new page.)

7.1 Define an acid according to the Arrhenius theory.

7.2 The table below shows aqueous solutions of different substances, each of concentration 1 mol·dm⁻³ at room temperature.

HNO ₃ (aq)	H ₂ SO ₄ (aq)	NaCl(aq)	NaOH(aq)	
(COOH) ₂ (aq)	HCO $_3^-$ (aq)	Mg(OH)₂(aq)	NH₃(aq)	CH₃COOH(aq)

Identify from the table and write down the FORMULA for:

- 7.2.1 A weak diprotic acid (1)
- 7.2.2 A solution with a pH of 7 (1)
- 7.2.3 An ampholyte (1)
- 7.2.4 The solution, which when neutralised with (COOH)₂(aq), will have a pH greater than 7 (2)
- 7.3 An unknown acid H_xY is investigated.

During a titration, 23,64 cm³ of a 0,11 mol·dm⁻³ H_xY solution neutralises 20 cm³ of a 0,26 mol·dm⁻³ NaOH solution.

Calculate the value of x. Hence, write down the balanced equation for this reaction. (6)

7.4 In an experiment, 1,5 g of a powdered IMPURE calcium carbonate sample, CaCO₃(s), is reacted with 200 cm³ of a 0,15 mol·dm⁻³ hydrochloric acid solution, HCl(aq). The balanced equation for the reaction is:

$$CaCO_3(s) + 2HC\ell(aq) \rightarrow CaC\ell_2(aq) + CO_2(g) + H_2O(\ell)$$

All the $CO_2(g)$ formed escapes from the solution.

The resulting solution has a pH of 1,61 and a volume of 200 cm³.

Assume that ALL the CaCO₃(s) in the impure sample reacted with the HCl(aq) and none of the impurities reacted.

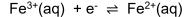
Calculate the mass of the impurities present in the 1,5 g sample of impure CaCO₃(s).

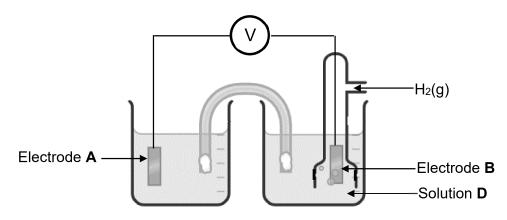
(9)

(2)

QUESTION 8 (Start on a new page.)

The simplified diagram below shows a cell that can be used to measure the standard electrode potential of the half-reaction represented by the equation below.





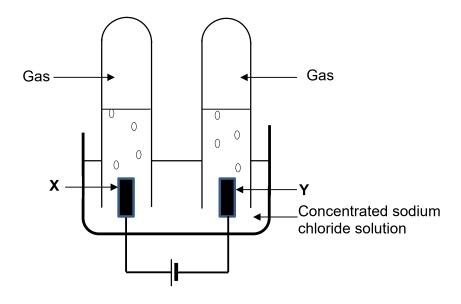
- 8.1 For solution **D**, write down the NAME or FORMULA of the ions needed. (1)
- 8.2 Write down the initial reading on the voltmeter. (1)
- 8.3 Which electrode, **A** or **B**, is the cathode? (1)
- 8.4 Explain the answer to QUESTION 8.3 in terms of the relative strengths of the reducing agents. (3)
- 8.5 Write down the:
 - 8.5.1 NAME or FORMULA of the metal used as electrode **A** (1)
 - 8.5.2 Half-reaction that occurs at electrode **B** (2)
 - 8.5.3 Cell notation for this cell (3)
- 8.6 Give a reason why the voltmeter reading drops to zero after the cell has operated for some time.

This Paper was downloaded from SAEXAMPAPERS DBE/May/June 2025 SC/NSC Confidential

QUESTION 9 (Start on a new page.)

The simplified diagram below represents an electrolytic cell used to demonstrate the electrolysis of a concentrated sodium chloride solution, NaCl(aq).

X and **Y** are carbon electrodes.



- 9.1 Define the term electrolysis. (2)
- 9.2 Write down the reduction half-reaction for this cell. (2)
- 9.3 What is the direction of the electron flow in the external circuit? Choose from X to Y or Y to X. (1)
- 9.4 Calculate the number of electrons transferred through the external circuit when 300 cm³ gas is collected at electrode X.
 - Take the molar gas volume as 24 dm³·mol⁻¹. (4) [9]

TOTAL: 150



DATA FOR PHYSICAL SCIENCES GRADE 12 PAPER 2 (CHEMISTRY)

GEGEWENS VIR FISIESE WETENSKAPPE GRAAD 12 VRAESTEL 2 (CHEMIE)

TABLE 1: PHYSICAL CONSTANTS/TABEL 1: FISIESE KONSTANTES

NAME/NAAM	SYMBOL/SIMBOOL	VALUE/WAARDE
Standard pressure Standaarddruk	$p^{\scriptscriptstyle{\theta}}$	1,013 x 10⁵ Pa
Molar gas volume at STP Molêre gasvolume by STD	V _m	22,4 dm ³ ·mol ⁻¹
Standard temperature Standaardtemperatuur	T ⁰	273 K
Charge on electron Lading op elektron	е	1,6 x 10 ⁻¹⁹ C
Avogadro's constant Avogadro-konstante	NA	6,02 x 10 ²³ mol ⁻¹

TABLE 2: FORMULAE/TABEL 2: FORMULES

$n = \frac{m}{M}$	$n = \frac{N}{N_A}$			
$c = \frac{n}{V}$ or/of $c = \frac{m}{MV}$	$n = \frac{V}{V_m}$			
$\frac{c_a V_a}{c_b V_b} = \frac{n_a}{n_b}$	pH = -log[H3O+]			
$K_W = [H_3O^+][OH^-] = 1 \times 10^{-14} \text{ at/by } 298 \text{ K}$				
$E_{\text{cell}}^{\theta} = E_{\text{cathode}}^{\theta} - E_{\text{anode}}^{\theta} / E_{\text{se I}}^{\theta} = E_{\text{katode}}^{\theta} - E_{\text{anode}}^{\theta}$				
or/of $E_{cell}^{\theta} = E_{reduction}^{\theta} - E_{oxidation}^{\theta} / E_{sel}^{\theta} = E_{reduksie}^{\theta} - E_{oksidasie}^{\theta}$				
or/of $E_{cell}^{\theta} = E_{oxidising agent}^{\theta} - E_{reducing agent}^{\theta} / E_{sel}^{\theta} = E_{oksideermidde l}^{\theta} - E_{reduseermiddel}^{\theta}$				
$I = \frac{Q}{\Delta t}$	$n = \frac{Q}{q_e}$ where n is the number of electrons/ waar n die aantal elektrone is			

udly South African

103 Lr

102 **No**

101 **M**d

100 Fm

99 Еs

8 C

97 **BK**

e Cm

95 Am

94 **Pu**

93 **N**

92 U 238

91 **Pa**

90 **Th** 232 Please turn over

SC/NSC Confidential	TABLE 3: THE PERIODIC TABLE OF ELEMENTS	TABEL 3: DIE PERIODIEKE TABEL VAN ELEMENTE
---------------------	---	--

Physical Sciences/P2

	18	<u></u>	2	Te.	4	9	Ne	20	18	¥	r o	36	<u></u>	150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150	5 2	×	131	98	松	MF	PAPE	RS/L	Γn	175
	17	$\widehat{\mathbb{S}}$					ഥ 0'₺	19	17	3,0 Ce			8,2 B	80	53	- 5'2	127	82	۵,5 A t			70	Υb	173
	16	Ŝ					3,5 O	16	16	ა;5		34	Se Se	79	52	גיז Te	128	84	2,0 0			69	Tm	169
	15	3				7		14	15		31	33			51	95 هنا 19	122	83	و, ۱ ي	209		89	щ	167
	14	<u>§</u>				9	ر 3°2	12	14		28	32			20	8,1 Sn	119	82	8,1 Pb	207		29	우	165
In	13	\equiv				2	0,2 W	11	13		27			20	49	۲٬۱ ح	115	81	8,1 Te	204		99	2	163
MENTE	12				L		<u> </u>					30		65	48	ν γ. γ.	112	80	ΕĐΗ	201		65	T p	159
AN ELE	7											29		63,5	47	e, P	108	62	Ρn	197		64	g d	157
'ABEL \	10					Symbol	Jooq!			mass	nassa	28		29	46	2,2 Pd	106	28	T	195		63	Щ	152
DIEKE 1	6	n d	ılılbel le <i>tal</i>	Г	_	Syn	Sim			atomic	atoomn	27		29	45	2,2 R	103	22	_	192		62	Sm	150
PERIO	œ	Atomic cimple	Atoomaetal	-	53		1,1 2,2 3,5	0,00	—	relative	relatiewe atoommassa	5 6	8,1 Fe	26	44	S,2 Ru	101	92	Os	190		61	Pm	
TABEL 3: DIE PERIODIEKE TABEL VAN ELEMENTE	7	~	ζ	L		/ity	iteit			Approximate relative atomic mass	Benaderde re	25	oʻ≀ Mu	22	43			75	Re	186		09	P Z	144
TABE	9		EUTEL			Electronegativity	Elektronegatiwiteit			Appro	Bena	24	9'1 C	52		8,¹ Mo	96	74	>	184		29	P	141
	2		KEY/SLEUTEL			Electro	Elektro							51		Q N	92	73	Ta	181		28	Ce	140
	4												ن ۱'و	48	40	1,4 Zr	91	72	و [،] ۱	179				
	က												ε't Sc	45	39	۲,۲ ۲,2	89	22	La	139	68	Ac		
	7	€					Be	6	12		24		Ca	40	38	S	88	99	Ba	137			977	
	_	€	_	I		3	9'l			2,1 2,1						0'ι Μ 8¦8					1	6'0 2'0		
				-	1	-	K (11						····	··y	الال		-43	110	uii				

SA EXAM This Paper was downloaded from SAEXAMPAPERS DBE/May/June 2025

SC/NSC Confidential

TABLE 4A: STANDARD REDUCTION POTENTIALS TABEL 4A: STANDAARD-REDUKSIEPOTENSIALE

Half-reactions	Ε ^θ (V)		
F ₂ (g) + 2e ⁻	=	2F ⁻	+ 2,87
Co ³⁺ + e ⁻	=	Co ²⁺	+ 1,81
H ₂ O ₂ + 2H ⁺ +2e ⁻	=	2H ₂ O	+1,77
MnO - + 8H+ + 5e-	=	Mn ²⁺ + 4H ₂ O	+ 1,51
[∓] Cℓ₂(g) + 2e⁻	\Rightarrow	2Cℓ¯	+ 1,36
Cr ₂ O ²⁻ ₇ + 14H ⁺ + 6e ⁻	=	2Cr ³⁺ + 7H ₂ O	+ 1,33
O ₂ (g) + 4H ⁺ + 4e ⁻	=	2H ₂ O	+ 1,23
MnO ₂ + 4H ⁺ + 2e ⁻	=	$Mn^{2+} + 2H_2O$	+ 1,23
Pt ²⁺ + 2e ⁻	=	Pt	+ 1,20
Br ₂ (<i>l</i>) + 2e ⁻	=	2Br ⁻	+ 1,07
NO ⁻ ₃ + 4H ⁺ + 3e ⁻	=	NO(g) + 2H ₂ O	+ 0,96
Hg ²⁺ + 2e ⁻	=	Hg(ℓ)	+ 0,85
Ag+ + e-	=	Ag	+ 0,80
NO - + 2H+ + e-	=	$NO_2(g) + H_2O$	+ 0,80
Fe ³⁺ + e ⁻	=	Fe ²⁺	+ 0,77
O ₂ (g) + 2H ⁺ + 2e ⁻	=	H_2O_2	+ 0,68
I ₂ + 2e ⁻	=	2I ⁻	+ 0,54
Cu⁺ + e⁻	=	Cu	+ 0,52
SO ₂ + 4H ⁺ + 4e ⁻	\rightleftharpoons	S + 2H ₂ O	+ 0,45
2H ₂ O + O ₂ + 4e ⁻	=	40H ⁻	+ 0,40
Cu ²⁺ + 2e ⁻	=	Cu	+ 0,34
SO ₄ ²⁻ + 4H ⁺ + 2e ⁻	=	$SO_2(g) + 2H_2O$	+ 0,17
Cu ²⁺ + e ⁻	=	Cu⁺	+ 0,16
Sn ⁴⁺ + 2e⁻	=	Sn ²⁺	+ 0,15
S + 2H+ + 2e-	\Rightarrow	$H_2S(g)$	+ 0,14
2H⁺ + 2e⁻	=	H ₂ (g)	0,00
Fe ³⁺ + 3e ⁻	=	Fe	- 0,06
Pb ²⁺ + 2e ⁻	=	Pb	- 0,13
Sn ²⁺ + 2e ⁻	=	Sn	- 0,14
Ni ²⁺ + 2e ⁻	=	Ni	- 0,27
Co ²⁺ + 2e ⁻	=	Со	- 0,28
Cd ²⁺ + 2e ⁻	=	Cd	- 0,40
Cr ³⁺ + e⁻	=	Cr ²⁺	- 0,41
Fe ²⁺ + 2e ⁻	=	Fe	- 0,44
Cr³+ + 3e⁻	=	Cr	- 0,74
Zn ²⁺ + 2e ⁻	=	Zn	- 0,76
2H ₂ O + 2e ⁻	=	H ₂ (g) + 2OH ⁻	- 0,83
Cr ²⁺ + 2e ⁻	=	Cr	- 0,91
Mn ²⁺ + 2e ⁻	=	Mn	- 1,18
$Al^{3+} + 3e^{-}$	=	Al Ma	- 1,66
Mg ²⁺ + 2e ⁻	≠	Mg No	- 2,36
Na ⁺ + e ⁻ Ca ²⁺ + 2e ⁻	-	Na Ca	- 2,71
Ca²+ + 2e⁻ Sr²+ + 2e⁻	≠	Ca Sr	- 2,87
Sr ²⁺ + 2e ⁻ Ba ²⁺ + 2e ⁻	=	Sr Ba	- 2,89
Ba ²⁺ + 2e Cs ⁺ + e ⁻	=	Cs	- 2,90 - 2,92
OS TE	-	US IV	- 2,92

Increasing strength of reducing agents/Toenemende sterkte van reduseermiddels

SA EXAM PASSE South African

Increasing strength of oxidising agents/Toenemende sterkte van oksideermiddels

This Paper was downloaded from SAEXAMPAPERS DBE/May/June 2025

SC/NSC Confidential

TABLE 4B: STANDARD REDUCTION POTENTIALS TABEL 4B: STANDAARD-REDUKSIEPOTENSIALE

Half-reactions	Ε ^θ (V)		
Li⁺ + e⁻	Li	- 3,05	
K⁺ + e⁻	=	K	- 2,93
Cs+ + e-	=	Cs	- 2,92
Ba ²⁺ + 2e ⁻	=	Ва	- 2,90
Sr ²⁺ + 2e ⁻	\Rightarrow	Sr	- 2,89
Ca ²⁺ + 2e ⁻	=	Ca	- 2,87
Na⁺ + e⁻	=	Na	- 2,71
Mg ²⁺ + 2e ⁻	=	Mg	- 2,36
Aℓ³+ + 3e-	=	Αℓ	- 1,66
Mn ²⁺ + 2e ⁻	=	Mn	– 1,18
Cr ²⁺ + 2e ⁻	=	Cr	- 0,91
2H ₂ O + 2e ⁻	=	H ₂ (g) + 2OH ⁻	- 0,83
Zn ²⁺ + 2e ⁻	=	Zn	- 0,76
Cr ³⁺ + 3e ⁻	\Rightarrow	Cr	- 0,74
Fe ²⁺ + 2e ⁻	=	Fe	- 0,44
Cr ³⁺ + e ⁻	=	Cr ²⁺	- 0,41
Cd ²⁺ + 2e ⁻	=	Cd	- 0,40
Co ²⁺ + 2e ⁻	=	Co	- 0,28
Ni ²⁺ + 2e ⁻ Sn ²⁺ + 2e ⁻	-	Ni Sn	- 0,27
Pb ²⁺ + 2e	=	Sn Pb	- 0,14
Fe ³⁺ + 3e ⁻	≠	Fe	- 0,13 - 0,06
2H+ + 2e-	=	ге H₂(g)	- 0,06 0,00
S + 2H ⁺ + 2e ⁻	=	H ₂ S(g)	+ 0,14
Sn ⁴⁺ + 2e ⁻	=	Sn ²⁺	+ 0,15
Cu ²⁺ + e ⁻	=	Cu ⁺	+ 0,16
SO ₄ ²⁻ + 4H ⁺ + 2e ⁻	=	$SO_2(g) + 2H_2O$	+ 0,17
Cu ²⁺ + 2e ⁻	=	Cu	+ 0,34
2H ₂ O + O ₂ + 4e ⁻	· ==	40H ⁻	+ 0,40
SO ₂ + 4H ⁺ + 4e ⁻	=	S + 2H ₂ O	+ 0,45
Cu ⁺ + e ⁻	=	Cu	+ 0,52
I ₂ + 2e ⁻	=	2I ⁻	+ 0,54
O ₂ (g) + 2H ⁺ + 2e ⁻	=	H ₂ O ₂	+ 0,68
Fe ³⁺ + e ⁻	=	Fe ²⁺	+ 0,77
NO ⁻ ₃ + 2H ⁺ + e ⁻	=	NO ₂ (g) + H ₂ O	+ 0,80
o Ag+ + e⁻	=	Ag	+ 0,80
Hg ²⁺ + 2e ⁻	=	Hg(ℓ)	+ 0,85
NO - + 4H+ + 3e-	=	NO(g) + 2H ₂ O	+ 0,96
Br₂(ℓ) + 2e⁻	=	2Br ⁻	+ 1,07
Pt ²⁺ + 2 e ⁻	=	Pt	+ 1,20
MnO ₂ + 4H ⁺ + 2e ⁻	=	Mn ²⁺ + 2H ₂ O	+ 1,23
O ₂ (g) + 4H ⁺ + 4e ⁻	=	2H ₂ O	+ 1,23
Cr ₂ O ₇ + 14H ⁺ + 6e ⁻	=	2Cr ³⁺ + 7H ₂ O	+ 1,33
Cl₂(g) + 2e	=	2Cℓ ⁻	+ 1,36
MnO	=	Mn ²⁺ + 4H ₂ O	+ 1,51
+ H ₂ O ₂ + 2H+ +2 e−	=	2H ₂ O	+1,77
Go3+ + e-	_	Co ²⁺	+ 1.81

Increasing strength of reducing agents/Toenemende sterkte van reduseermiddels

EXAM PARE

OCCUPATION

OCCUPAT

Increasing strength of oxidising agents/Toenemende sterkte van oksideermiddels