1	answers	2
T	est vourself 1A	
	Oxidation is a loss of electrons; reduction is a gain of	3
1	electrons.	
2	a + 1 <b>b</b> +6 <b>c</b> +4 <b>d</b> +4 <b>e</b> -2	4
3	a Not redox	
	b Redox: Cl oxidised, N reduced	
	c Not redox	
	d Redox: C oxidised, Fe reduced e Redox: Mn reduced, S oxidised	
4	<ul> <li>a Oxidising agent = CuO, reducing agent = H<sub>2</sub></li> <li>b Oxidising agent = Ag+, reducing agent = Fe<sup>2+</sup></li> </ul>	
	c Oxidising agent = IO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> , reducing agent = I <sup>-</sup>	
	e omaising agent 103, reducing agent 1	
7	Cost vourself 1D	
	Test yourself 1B	
1	Brown or mo.	1
	b Goes from colourless to orange/brown.	
	<ul> <li>c Goes from colourless to dark brown.</li> <li>d Colourless liquid gives off a colourless gas</li> </ul>	
2	inquite gives on a colouress gas.	
	b The pink/purple solution will go colourless; a colourless	
	gas may be seen.	3
	c The grey solid starts to disappear, and a colourless gas is	
	given off.	
	Test yourself 1C	
	$2S_2O_3^{2-} \longrightarrow S_4O_6^{2-} + 2e^{-}$	
	$I_2 + 2e^- \longrightarrow 2I^-$	
	$2S_2O_3^{2-} + I_2 \longrightarrow S_4O_6^{2-} + 2I^{-}$	6
•	$\begin{array}{ccc} & C_2O_4^{2-} \longrightarrow 2CO_2 + 2e^{-} \times 5 \end{array}$	
	$MnO_4^- + 8H^+ + 5e^- \longrightarrow Mn^{2+} + 4H_2O \times 2$	
	$2MnO_4^- + 16H^+ + 5C_2O_4^{2-} \longrightarrow 2Mn^{2+} + 10CO_2 + 8H_2O$	
,	$3  BrO_3^- + 6H^+ + 6e^- \longrightarrow Br^- + 3H_2O$	
	$2l^{-} \longrightarrow l_2 + 2e^{-} \times 3$	
	$BrO_3^- + 6I^- + 6H^+ \longrightarrow Br^- + 3I_2 + 3H_2O$	
	4 $TeO_3^{2-} + 3H_2O + 4e^- \longrightarrow Te + 6OH^-$	
	$V^{4+} \longrightarrow V^{5+} + e^- \times 4$	
	$TeO_3^{2-} + 4V^{4+} + 3H_2O \longrightarrow Te + 4V^{5+} + 6OH^{-}$	Te

T€