



# KJ1000 Generell kjemi, General Chemistry

Student no.:

Studieprogram:

Eksamens onsdag 7. 12. 2005, 0900-1300

Hjelpeemidler/Permitted aid: Kalkulator HP 30S

Oppgavesettet består av 14 sider.

Kontakt under eksamen: Ph.D. student Anders Riise Moen, T.: 73596227

Svar på oppgavearket/Answer on the examination paper

**Del I** Flervalgsspørsmål, multiple choice problems, 35 p. (*Ring inn riktig svar, Circle the correct answer*)

1.

**Norsk**

Hvor mange mol kalsiumatomer (Ca) er det i  
77.4 g Ca?

**English**

| How many moles of calcium (Ca) atoms are in  
77.4 g of Ca?

- A)  $4.66 \times 10^{25}$  mol
- B) 1.93 mol
- C)  $1.29 \times 10^{-22}$  mol
- D) 0.518 mol

2.

Hvor mange atomer er det i 5,10 mol svovel (S)? | How many atoms are there in 5.10 moles of  
sulfur (S)?

- A)  $3.07 \times 10^{24}$
- B)  $9.59 \times 10^{22}$
- C)  $6.02 \times 10^{23}$
- D)  $9.82 \times 10^{25}$

**3.**

Hvorfor kan kaliumpermanganat ( $KMnO_4$ ) og kaliumdikromat ( $K_2Cr_2O_7$ ) brukes som intern indikator i redokstitreringer?

Why can potassium permanganate ( $KMnO_4$ ) and potassium dichromate ( $K_2Cr_2O_7$ ) serve as internal indicators in redox titrations?

A)	Mangan og krom felles ut ved lavere oksidasjonstilstand	Manganese and chromium precipitate at lower oxidation states
B)	Mangan og krom har ulike farger ved ulike oksidasjonstilstander	Manganese and chromium have different colors in different oxidation states
C)	Mangan og krom reagerer med hverandre ved høyere oksidasjonstilstand og danner et fast metall	Manganese and chromium react with each other at higher oxidations states to form a metallic solid
D)	Permanganat og dikromat kan ikke bli redusert	Permanganate and dichromate cannot be reduced

**4.**

Hva er forskjellen på en svak og en sterk elektrolytt?

What is the difference between a weak electrolyte and a strong electrolyte?

A)	En svak elektrolytt er fullstendig dissosiert i vann, mens en sterk elektrolytt er ikke det.	A weak electrolyte is fully dissociated in water, while a strong electrolyte is not.
B)	En svak elektrolytt dissosierer i vann, mens en sterk elektrolytt gjør ikke det.	A weak electrolyte dissociates in water, while a strong electrolyte does not.
C)	En sterk elektrolytt dissosierer i vann, mens en svak elektrolytt gjør ikke det.	A strong electrolyte dissociates in water, while a weak electrolyte does not.
D)	En svak elektrolytt er delvis dissosiert i vann, mens en sterk elektrolytt er fullstendig dissosiert.	A weak electrolyte is partially dissociated in water, while a strong electrolyte is fully dissociated.

**5**

Hvilken av følgende forbindelser er en sterk elektrolytt?

Which of the following substances is a strong electrolyte?

- A)  $CH_3COOH$   
 B)  $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$   
 C) HCl  
 D)  $H_2O$

**6**

Hvilken av følgende påstander er sant?

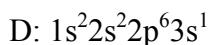
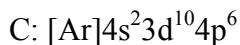
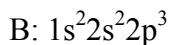
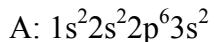
Which of the following statements is true?

A)	Grunnstoffer i en gruppe har de samme egenskapene	Elements in a group have the same properties
B)	Grunnstoffer i en gruppe har liknende egenskaper	Elements in a group have similar properties
C)	Grunnstoffer i en periode har liknende egenskaper	Elements in a period have similar properties
D)	Grunnstoffer i en periode har de samme egenskapene	Elements in a period have the same properties

**7**

Skriv navnet på følgende grunnstoffer:

| Name the following elements:



**8**

Egenskapene som stiger fra venstre mot høyre i en periode er:

| The property, which increases from left to right in the period, is:

A)	Ioniseringsenergien	Ionization energy
B)	Atomradius	Atomic radius
C)	Metallisk karakter	Metallic character
D)	Kovalent radius	Covalent radius

**9**

Egenskapene som minker nedover en gruppe, fra topp til bunn er:

| The property, which decreases along a group from top to bottom, is:

A)	Atomradius	Atomic radius
B)	Metallisk karakter	Metallic character
C)	Ioniseringsenergi	Ionization energy
D)	ioneradius	Ionic radius

**10**

Den generelle formelen for *alkener* er:

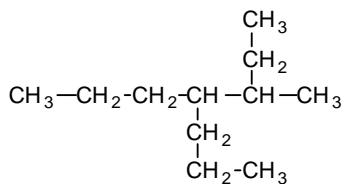
| The general formula for *alkenes* is

- A.  $C_nH_{2n+2}$
- B.  $C_{2n}H_{2n}$
- C.  $C_nH_{n+2}$
- D.  $C_nH_{2n}$
- E.  $C_nH_{2n-2}$

**11**

Det systematiske navnet for forbindelsen under  
er

The systematic name for the compound  
represented below is



- 
- |   |                        |                          |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------|
| A | 4,5-dietylheptan       | 4,5-diethylheptane       |
| B | 3-propyl-4-etylheksan  | 3-propyl-4-ethylhexane   |
| C | 3-etyl-4-propylheksan  | 3-ethyl-4-propylhexane   |
| D | 3-metyl-4-propylheptan | 3-methyl-4-propylheptane |
| E | 2-etyl-4-propylheksan  | 2-ethyl-4-propylhexane   |
- 

**12**

Den korrekte strukturen til 2,3,3-trimetylpentan  
er

The correct structure for 2,3,3-trimethylpentane  
is

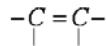
- A.
- $$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & \text{CH}_3 & & \text{CH}_3 & \\
 & | & & | & \\
 \text{CH}_3 & - \text{CH} & - & \text{C} & - \text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3 \\
 & & & | & \\
 & & & \text{CH}_3 & \\
 & & & | & \\
 & & & \text{CH}_3 &
 \end{array}$$
- B.
- $$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & \text{CH}_3 & & \text{CH}_3 & \\
 & | & & | & \\
 \text{CH}_3 & - \text{C} & - & \text{CH} & - \text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3 \\
 & | & & & \\
 & \text{CH}_3 & & &
 \end{array}$$
- C.
- $$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & \text{CH}_3 & & \text{CH} & - \text{CH} - \text{CH}_3 \\
 & | & & | & \\
 \text{CH}_3 & - \text{CH} & - & \text{CH} & - \text{CH}_3 \\
 & | & & | & \\
 & \text{CH}_3 & & \text{CH}_3 &
 \end{array}$$
- D.
- $$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & \text{CH}_3 & & \text{CH} & - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_3 \\
 & | & & | & \\
 \text{CH}_3 & - \text{CH} & - & \text{CH} & - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_3 \\
 & | & & | & \\
 & \text{CH}_3 & & \text{CH}_2 & - \text{CH}_3
 \end{array}$$

**13**

Hvilken av følgende representerer en *karboksy*l funksjonell gruppe

Which one of the following represents a *carboxyl* functional group

a.



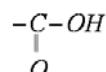
b.



c.



d.



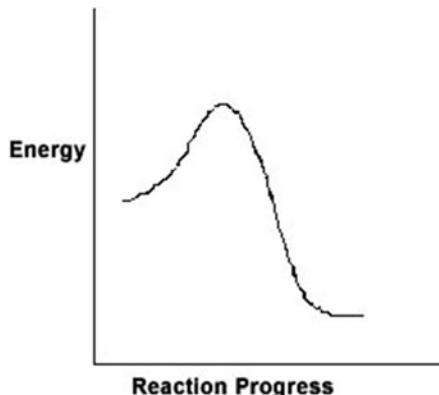
e.



14

Hvilket utsagn er rett for det kjemiske reaksjonssystemet beskrevet i figuren under?

For the chemical reaction system described by the diagram below, which statement is true?



A)	Foroverreaksjonen er endoterm	The forward reaction is endothermic
B)	Aktiveringsenergien for foroverreaksjonen er større enn aktiveringsenergien for bakoverreaksjonen	The activation energy for the forward reaction is greater than the activation energy for the reverse reaction.
C)	Ved likevekt er aktiveringsenergien for foroverreaksjonen lik aktiveringsenergien til bakoverreaksjonen	At equilibrium, the activation energy for the forward reaction is equal to the activation energy for the reverse reaction.
D)	Aktiveringsenergien for bakoverreaksjonen er større enn aktiveringsenergien for foroverreaksjonen	The activation energy for the reverse reaction is greater than the activation energy for the forward reaction.
E)	Bakoverreaksjonen er eksoterm	The reverse reaction is exothermic

15

Hastighetsloven (rateloven) for reaksjonen $2\text{NO}_2 + \text{O}_3 \rightarrow \text{N}_2\text{O}_5 + \text{O}_2$ er hastighet = $k[\text{NO}_2][\text{O}_3]$ . Hvilken av følgende reaksjoner forklarer hastighetsloven?	The rate law for the reaction $2\text{NO}_2 + \text{O}_3 \rightarrow \text{N}_2\text{O}_5 + \text{O}_2$ is rate = $k[\text{NO}_2][\text{O}_3]$ . Which one of the following mechanisms is consistent with this rate law?
--	--

- A.  $\text{NO}_2 + \text{NO}_2 \rightarrow \text{N}_2\text{O}_4$  (rask/fast)  
 $\text{N}_2\text{O}_4 + \text{O}_3 \rightarrow \text{N}_2\text{O}_5 + \text{O}_2$  (sakte/slow)
- B.  $\text{NO}_2 + \text{O}_3 \rightarrow \text{NO}_5$  (rask/fast)  
 $\text{NO}_5 + \text{NO}_5 \rightarrow \text{N}_2\text{O}_5 + (5/2)\text{O}_2$  (sakte/slow)
- C.  $\text{NO}_2 + \text{O}_3 \rightarrow \text{NO}_3 + \text{O}_2$  (sakte/slow)  
 $\text{NO}_3 + \text{NO}_2 \rightarrow \text{N}_2\text{O}_5$  (rask/fast)
- D.  $\text{NO}_2 + \text{NO}_2 \rightarrow \text{N}_2\text{O}_2 + \text{O}_2$  (sakte/slow)  
 $\text{N}_2\text{O}_2 + \text{O}_3 \rightarrow \text{N}_2\text{O}_5$  (rask/fast)

**16**

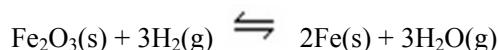
Hva er hastighetsloven som samsvarer med data vist for reaksjonen $2\text{A} + \text{B} \rightarrow \text{C}$ ?	What is the rate law that corresponds to the data shown for the reaction $2\text{A} + \text{B} \rightarrow \text{C}$ ?
---	--

Exp.	Initial [A]	Initial [B]	Initial rate
1	0.015	0.022	0.125
2	0.030	0.044	0.500
3	0.060	0.044	0.500
4	0.060	0.066	1.125

**17**

Hva er det korrekte uttrykket for likevektskonstanten i følgende reaksjon?	Which is the correct equilibrium constant expression for the following reaction?
--	--

1.



- A.  $K_c = [\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3][\text{H}_2]^3 / [\text{Fe}]^2[\text{H}_2\text{O}]^3$
- B.  $K_c = [\text{H}_2]/[\text{H}_2\text{O}]$
- C.  $K_c = [\text{H}_2\text{O}]^3 / [\text{H}_2]^3$
- D.  $K_c = [\text{Fe}]^2[\text{H}_2\text{O}]^3 / [\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3][\text{H}_2]^3$
- E.  $K_c = [\text{Fe}][\text{H}_2\text{O}] / [\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3][\text{H}_2]$

**18**

Bruk VSEPR-teorien til å forutsi geometrien i $\text{PCl}_3$ molekylet	Use VSEPR theory to predict the geometry of the $\text{PCl}_3$ molecule.
--	--

- A. Lineær/linear
- B. Bøyd/bent
- C. Trigonal planar
- D. Trigonal pyramidal
- E. Tetrahedrisk/tetrahedral

**19**

Hvilken av følgende forbindelse vil være lineær ifølge VSEPR-teorien.	According to the VSEPR theory, which one of the following species should be <i>linear</i> ?
---	---

- A. H<sub>2</sub>S
- B. HCN
- C. BF<sub>3</sub>
- D. H<sub>2</sub>CO
- E. SO<sub>2</sub>

**20**

Hvilken type hybridorbital har sentralatomet i CCl<sub>4</sub>.

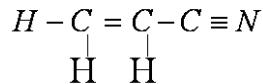
Indicate the type of hybrid orbitals used by the central atom in CCl<sub>4</sub>.

- A.  $sp^2$
- B.  $sp^3$
- C.  $sp^3$
- D.  $sp^3d$
- E.  $sp^3d^2$

**21**

Antall pi-bindinger i molekylet under er:

The number of pi bonds in the molecule below is



- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 5
- E. 9

**Del II** (Vis utregninger / Show your calculations) 45 points

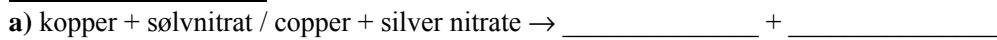
**22**

En kjemistudent tilsatte kjemikalier til testrør i

A chemistry student added chemicals to test

henhold til informasjonen gitt under. Fyll inn de åpne plassene som er gitt.	tubes according to the information provided below. Fill in the blanks that are provided.
---	---

### Testrør 1 / Test Tube 1



*Observasjon:* Kopper blir dekket av en substans

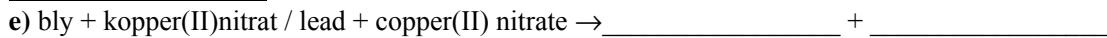
*Observation:* The copper is becoming coated with a substance.

b) Mest reaktive metall / Most active metal \_\_\_\_\_

c) Skriv den balanserte likningen/ Write the balanced equation \_\_\_\_\_

d) Skriv netto ionreaksjon / Write the net ionic equation \_\_\_\_\_  
(NOTE: Når koppen reagerer blir det et 2+ ion / When the copper reacts, it goes to the 2+ ion.)

### Testrør 2 / Test Tube 2



*Observasjon:* Blyet blir svart og smuldrer opp

*Observation:* The lead is turning black and crumbling.

f) Mest reaktive metall / Most active metal \_\_\_\_\_

g) Balansert likning / Balanced equation \_\_\_\_\_

h) Netto ionelikning / Net ionic equation \_\_\_\_\_

(NOTE: Bly danner et 2+ ion / The lead forms a 2+ ion.)

### Testrør 3 / Test Tube 3



*Observasjon:* Sinkstaven faller fra hverandre

*Observation:* The solid zinc falls apart.

j) Mest reaktive metall / Most active metal \_\_\_\_\_

k) Balansert likning / Balanced equation \_\_\_\_\_

l) Netto ionelikning / Net ionic equation \_\_\_\_\_

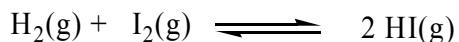
m) Bruk dataene fra forrige spørsmål og skriv en kort reaktivitetsserie for metallene kopper, sølv, bly og sink.	Using the data given in the previous question, write a short activity series for the metals copper, silver, lead, and zinc.
--	---

**23**

a) Hva er Le Châteliers prinsipp? | What is Le Châtelier's Principle?

**b)** Det ble blandet 0,500 mol H<sub>2</sub> og 0,500 mol I<sub>2</sub> i en 1,00 L flaske ved 430 °C.  
Likevektskonstanten K<sub>C</sub> for reaksjonen under er 54,3 ved denne temperaturen. Beregn konsentrasjonen til H<sub>2</sub>, I<sub>2</sub> og HI ved likevekt.

0,500 mol H<sub>2</sub> and 0,500 mol I<sub>2</sub> was mixed in flask at 430 °C. The equilibrium for the reaction is 54,3 at this temperature. Calculate the concentrations of H<sub>2</sub>, I<sub>2</sub> and HI at equilibrium.



**c)** Anta at startkonsentrasjonene av H<sub>2</sub>, I<sub>2</sub> og HI er henholdsvis 0,00623 M, 0,00414 M og 0,0224 M. Regn ut konsentrasjonene av disse ved likevekt.

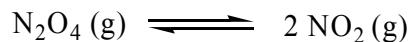
Suppose that the initial concentrations of H<sub>2</sub>, I<sub>2</sub> and HI are 0,00623 M, 0,00414 M and 0,0224 M, respectively. Calculate the concentrations of these species at equilibrium.

**d)** Likevektskonstanten (K<sub>P</sub>) for reaksjonen under er 0,113 ved 298 K. Dette tilsvarer en endring i standard fri energi ( $\Delta G^\circ$ ) på 5,40 kJ/mol. I et bestemt eksperiment var starttrykket P<sub>NO<sub>2</sub></sub> = 0,122 atm og P<sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub></sub> = 0,453 atm. Regn ut

The equilibrium constant (K<sub>P</sub>) for the reaction given under is 0,113 at 298 K, which corresponds to a standard free-energy change ( $\Delta G^\circ$ ) of 5,40 kJ/mol. In a certain experiment, the initial pressures are P<sub>NO<sub>2</sub></sub> = 0,122 atm and P

$\Delta G$  for reaksjonen ved disse trykkene og fortell hvilken retning reaksjonen går. Gasskonstanten ( $R$ ) = 8.314 J/(K x mol)

$N_2O_4$  = 0,453 atm. Calculate  $\Delta G$  for the reaction at these pressures and predict the direction of the reaction. Gas constant ( $R$ ) = 8.314 J/(K x mol).



## 24

a) Regn ut pH for en 0,036 M løsning av salpetersyrling ( $HNO_2$ ):  $K_a = 4,5 \times 10^{-4}$

Calculate the pH of a 0.036 M nitrous acid ( $HNO_2$ ) solution:  $K_a = 4,5 \times 10^{-4}$

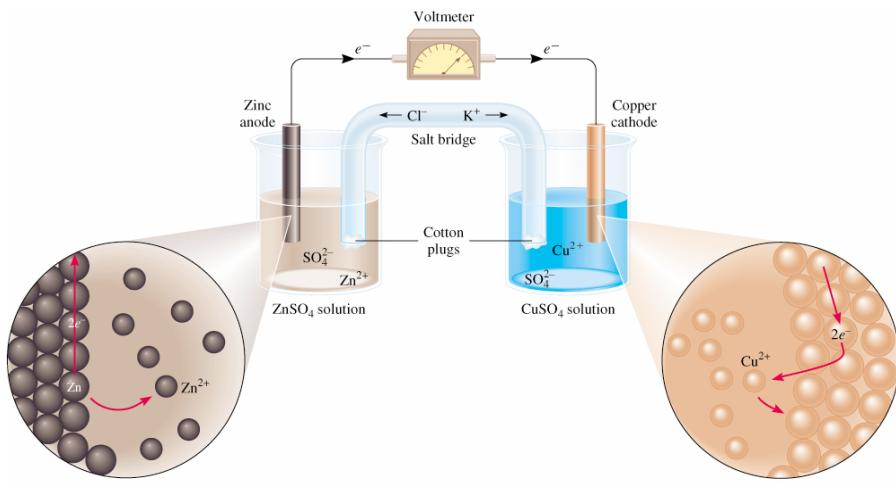


b) Regn ut pH ved titrering av 25,0 mL av en 0,100 M eddiksyreløsning med natriumhydroksid-løsning etter tilsetning av a) 10,0 mL av 0,100 M NaOH-løsning, og b) 25,0 mL av 0,100 M NaOH-løsning.

Calculate the pH in titration of 25.0 mL of 0.100 M acetic acid by sodium hydroxide after the addition of a) 10.0 mL of 0.100 M NaOH, and b) 25.0 mL of 0.100 M NaOH

$$K_a \text{ CH}_3\text{COOH} 1.8 \times 10^{-5}, K_b \text{ CH}_3\text{COO}^- = 5.6 \times 10^{-10}$$

**25** Figuren viser en Galvanisk celle.



- a)** Skriv delreaksjonen ved anoden.
- b)** Skriv delreaksjonen ved katoden.
- c)** Skriv totalreaksjonen.
- d)** Skriv celldiagrammet.
- e)** Beregn cellepotensialet (emf) ved standard betingelser.
- Write half-cell reaction at the anode
- Write half-cell reaction at the cathode
- Write the overall reaction.
- Write the cell diagram
- Calculate the cell potential (emf) at standard conditions.

**26**

Fe<sup>2+</sup> oksideres til Fe<sup>3+</sup> med bikromat (Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub><sup>2-</sup>) i sur løsning. Skrive den balanserte ligningen. Vis en trinnvis fremgangsmåte:

Fe<sup>2+</sup> is oxidised to Fe<sup>3+</sup> with bichromate (Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub><sup>2-</sup>) in acidic medium. Write the balanced equation. Show how you work step by step:

**Table 19.1** Standard Reduction Potentials at 25°C\*

Half-Reaction	$E^\circ(V)$
$\text{F}_2(g) + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow 2\text{F}^-(aq)$	+2.87
$\text{O}_3(g) + 2\text{H}^+(aq) + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{O}_2(g) + \text{H}_2\text{O}$	+2.07
$\text{Co}^{3+}(aq) + \text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Co}^{2+}(aq)$	+1.82
$\text{H}_2\text{O}_2(aq) + 2\text{H}^+(aq) + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+1.77
$\text{PbO}_2(s) + 4\text{H}^+(aq) + \text{SO}_4^{2-}(aq) + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{PbSO}_4(s) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+1.70
$\text{Ce}^{4+}(aq) + \text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Ce}^{3+}(aq)$	+1.61
$\text{MnO}_4^-(aq) + 8\text{H}^+(aq) + 5\text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Mn}^{2+}(aq) + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+1.51
$\text{Au}^{3+}(aq) + 3\text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Au}(s)$	+1.50
$\text{Cl}_2(g) + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow 2\text{Cl}^-(aq)$	+1.36
$\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}(aq) + 14\text{H}^+(aq) + 6\text{e}^- \longrightarrow 2\text{Cr}^{3+}(aq) + 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+1.33
$\text{MnO}_2(s) + 4\text{H}^+(aq) + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Mn}^{2+}(aq) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+1.23
$\text{O}_2(g) + 4\text{H}^+(aq) + 4\text{e}^- \longrightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+1.23
$\text{Br}_2(l) + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow 2\text{Br}^-(aq)$	+1.07
$\text{NO}_3^-(aq) + 4\text{H}^+(aq) + 3\text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{NO}(g) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+0.96
$2\text{Hg}^{2+}(aq) + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Hg}_2^{2+}(aq)$	+0.92
$\text{Hg}_2^{2+}(aq) + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow 2\text{Hg}(l)$	+0.85
$\text{Ag}^+(aq) + \text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Ag}(s)$	+0.80
$\text{Fe}^{3+}(aq) + \text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Fe}^{2+}(aq)$	+0.77
$\text{O}_2(g) + 2\text{H}^+(aq) + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O}_2(aq)$	+0.68
$\text{MnO}_4^-(aq) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 3\text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{MnO}_2(s) + 4\text{OH}^-(aq)$	+0.59
$\text{I}_2(s) + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow 2\text{I}^-(aq)$	+0.53
$\text{O}_2(g) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 4\text{e}^- \longrightarrow 4\text{OH}^-(aq)$	+0.40
$\text{Cu}^{2+}(aq) + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Cu}(s)$	+0.34
$\text{AgCl}(s) + \text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Ag}(s) + \text{Cl}^-(aq)$	+0.22
$\text{SO}_4^{2-}(aq) + 4\text{H}^+(aq) + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{SO}_2(g) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+0.20
$\text{Cu}^{2+}(aq) + \text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Cu}^+(aq)$	+0.15
$\text{Sn}^{4+}(aq) + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Sn}^{2+}(aq)$	+0.13
$2\text{H}^+(aq) + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{H}_2(g)$	0.00
$\text{Pb}^{2+}(aq) + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Pb}(s)$	-0.13
$\text{Sn}^{2+}(aq) + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Sn}(s)$	-0.14
$\text{Ni}^{2+}(aq) + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Ni}(s)$	-0.25
$\text{Co}^{2+}(aq) + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Co}(s)$	-0.28
$\text{PbSO}_4(s) + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Pb}(s) + \text{SO}_4^{2-}(aq)$	-0.31
$\text{Cd}^{2+}(aq) + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Cd}(s)$	-0.40
$\text{Fe}^{2+}(aq) + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Fe}(s)$	-0.44
$\text{Cr}^{3+}(aq) + 3\text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Cr}(s)$	-0.74
$\text{Zn}^{2+}(aq) + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Zn}(s)$	-0.76
$2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{H}_2(g) + 2\text{OH}^-(aq)$	-0.83
$\text{Mn}^{2+}(aq) + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Mn}(s)$	-1.18
$\text{Al}^{3+}(aq) + 3\text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Al}(s)$	-1.66
$\text{Be}^{2+}(aq) + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Be}(s)$	-1.85
$\text{Mg}^{2+}(aq) + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Mg}(s)$	-2.37
$\text{Na}^+(aq) + \text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Na}(s)$	-2.71
$\text{Ca}^{2+}(aq) + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Ca}(s)$	-2.87
$\text{Sr}^{2+}(aq) + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Sr}(s)$	-2.89
$\text{Ba}^{2+}(aq) + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Ba}(s)$	-2.90
$\text{K}^+(aq) + \text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{K}(s)$	-2.93
$\text{Li}^+(aq) + \text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Li}(s)$	-3.05

Increasing strength as oxidizing agent ↑

↓ Increasing strength as reducing agent

\* For all half-reactions the concentration is 1 M for dissolved species and the pressure is 1 atm for gases. These are the standard-state values.