WS14:3 Electrochemistry *rft

1. Electrochemistry features two alternate processes. First, spontaneous chemical reactions can be used to generate _____ - ______. 2. Alternately, an electric current can be used to produce a - . 3. Electricity can be conducted in two ways. What are they? 4. List four or more practical applications or common examples that feature electrochemistry:_____ 5. If we force an electric current through a solution to cause a non-spontaneous reaction to occur, the process is called . 6. Water molecules can be split apart by to produce H_2 gas and O_2 gas. 7. What does the suffix "LYSIS" mean? 8. Suppose that we use electrochemical techniques to coat a metallic surface with a thin layer of copper using the following reaction: $Cu^{2+}_{(ac)} + 2 e^{-} \rightarrow Cu_{(s)}$. What name is given to this technology? 9. Electrochemical cells are sometimes referred to by two other names. What are they?

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10. Electrochemical cells use " - reactions" to convert energy into _____ energy.



_____•

11. This drawing depicts a "______ - cell" which accounts for 50% of an electrochemical cell.

12. In an electrochemical cell, the metal(s) and the wire carry electricity as a - of - .

13. The aqueous solutions, however, carry electricity by means of the motion of .

14. In an electrochemical cell, we arrange for - conductors to come into contact with - conductors at a metallic interface called an electrode.

15. This diagram depicts conditions in a half-cell containing copper II sulfate solution and a metallic copper electrode that will function as an electrical

16. List three or four characteristics and events that are associated with the CATHODE:



17. How are the descriptive terms "RED_CAT" and "AN_OX" useful?

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This diagram depicts conditions in a half-cell 18. containing zinc II sulfate solution and a metallic zinc electrode that will function as the cell's

19. List three or four characteristics and events that are associated with the ANODE:

20. The completed circuit shown here produces a flow of that is capable of doing useful ANODE CATHODE ⊷ e-(in the case, lighting a light bulb). GER 21. The base of this illustration depicts a "SALT - " Cu²⁺ filled with a strong electrolyte. It Zn²⁺ allows ions to migrate in response Zn²⁺ Cu²⁺ Zn²⁺ to charge balance. Cu²⁺ SO_{4}^{2-} SO42-22. In these energy _____ the ______ energy of "______ -

reactions" is converted into ______ energy capable of doing useful work.

LEO