

Name _____

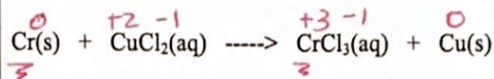
Unit 8: Redox & Electrochemistry

Place a checkmark next to each item that you can do! If a sample problem is given, complete it as evidence.

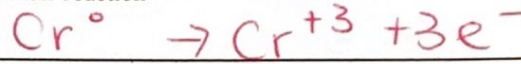
<p>___ 1. I can define oxidation, reduction, and redox reaction</p>	<p>Definitions:</p> <p>oxidation <i>Losing electrons</i></p> <p>reduction <i>gaining electrons</i></p> <p>redox reaction <i>transfer of electrons</i></p>
<p>___ 2. I can assign oxidation numbers to any element.</p>	<p>Assign oxidation number to each of the elements below.</p> <p>O₂ <u>0</u> Li <u>0</u> Si <u>0</u></p>
<p>___ 3. I can assign oxidation numbers to the elements in a compound.</p>	<p>Assign oxidation numbers to each element in the compounds below.</p> <p>MnCl₃: Mn <u>+3</u> Cl <u>-1</u></p> <p>H₂SO₄: H <u>+1</u> S <u>+6</u> O <u>-2</u></p> <p>Fe(NO₃)₂: Fe: <u>+2</u> N: <u>+5</u> O: <u>-2</u></p>
<p>___ 4. I can assign oxidation numbers to the elements in a polyatomic ion.</p>	<p>Assign oxidation numbers to each element in the polyatomic ions below.</p> <p>PO₄³⁻: P <u>+5</u> O <u>-2</u></p> <p>ClO₃⁻: Cl <u>+5</u> O <u>-2</u></p>
<p>___ 5. I can distinguish between an oxidation half-reaction and a reduction half-reaction.</p>	<p>Which half-reaction equation represents the reduction of a potassium ion?</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> A) K⁺ + e⁻ ----> K C) K⁺ ----> K + e⁻</p> <p>B) K + e⁻ ----> K⁺ D) K ----> K⁺ + e⁻</p> <p>Given the reaction:</p> <p>Fe(s) + Cu²⁺(aq) → Fe²⁺(aq) + Cu(s)</p> <p>Which half reaction correctly shows the oxidation that occurs?</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> A) Fe(s) → Fe²⁺(aq) + 2e⁻ (C) Cu²⁺(aq) → Cu(s) + 2e⁻</p> <p>B) Fe(s) + 2e⁻ → Fe²⁺(aq) D) Cu²⁺(aq) + 2e⁻ → Cu(s)</p>
<p>___ 6. I can state the Law of Conservation of Charge.</p>	<p>The law of Conservation of Charge states.....</p> <p><i>Cannot create or destroy charge! Same on both sides!</i></p>

7. I can break a redox reaction into its two half-reactions.

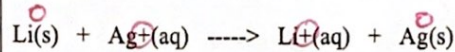
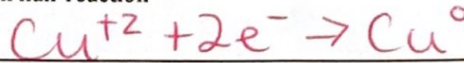
The two half-reactions that come from the following equation are:



oxidation half-reaction



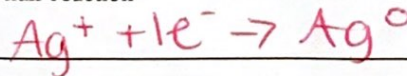
reduction half-reaction



oxidation half-reaction



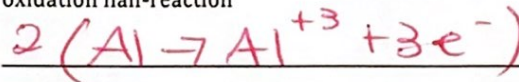
reduction half-reaction



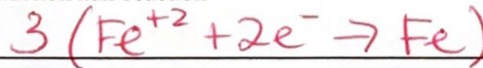
8. I can balance the two half reactions and create a balanced redox reaction



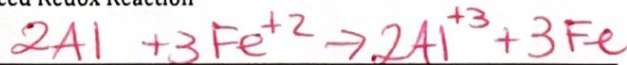
oxidation half-reaction



reduction half-reaction



Balanced Redox Reaction

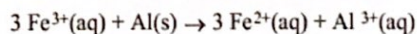


9. I can balance a redox reaction.

Which simple oxidation-reduction reaction is *not* correctly balanced?

- A) $\text{Sn}(\text{s}) + \text{Cu}^{2+}(\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{Cu}(\text{s}) + \text{Sn}^{2+}(\text{aq})$
- B) $\text{Ni}(\text{s}) + \text{Sn}^{2+}(\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{Sn}(\text{s}) + \text{Ni}^{2+}(\text{aq})$
- C) $2\text{I}^-(\text{aq}) + \text{Fe}^{3+}(\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{Fe}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + \text{I}_2(\text{s})$
- D) $2\text{I}^-(\text{aq}) + \text{Hg}^{2+}(\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{Hg}(\ell) + \text{I}_2(\text{s})$

Given the balanced equation:

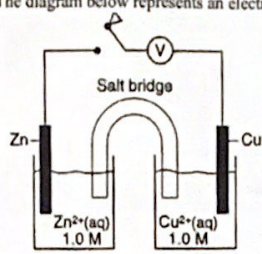
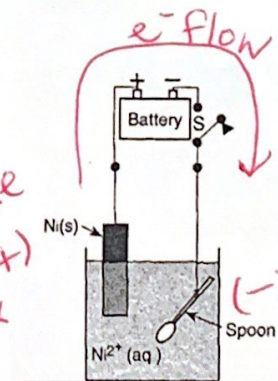


What is the total number of moles of electrons lost by 2 moles of Al(s)?

- A) 1 mole
- B) 6 moles
- C) 3 moles
- D) 9 moles

Challenge!

<p>___ 10. I can identify a redox reaction from a list of chemical reactions.</p>	<p>Which balanced equation represents a redox reaction?</p> <p>A) $\text{AgNO}_3(\text{aq}) + \text{NaCl}(\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{AgCl}(\text{s}) + \text{NaNO}_3(\text{aq})$ B) $\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3(\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O}(\ell) + \text{CO}_2(\text{g})$ C) $\text{NaOH}(\text{aq}) + \text{HCl}(\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{NaCl}(\text{aq}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}(\ell)$ D) $\text{Mg}(\text{s}) + 2\text{HCl}(\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{MgCl}_2(\text{aq}) + \text{H}_2(\text{g})$</p> <p>Which balanced equation represents a redox reaction?</p> <p>A) $\text{PCl}_5 \rightarrow \text{PCl}_3 + \text{Cl}_2$ B) $\text{KOH} + \text{HCl} \rightarrow \text{KCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ C) $\text{LiBr} \rightarrow \text{Li}^+ + \text{Br}^-$ D) $\text{Ca}^{2+} + \text{SO}_4^{2-} \rightarrow \text{CaSO}_4$</p>
<p>___ 11. From a list of given list of elements, I can determine which element is most active.</p>	<p>Which of the following elements is most likely to react?</p> <p>A) Cu C) Li B) Al D) Mg</p>
<p>___ 12. I can state the two types of electrochemical cells.</p>	<p>The two types of electrochemical cells are:</p> <p><u>Voltaic</u> and <u>Electrolytic</u> (Electrochemical)</p>
<p>___ 13. I can label the following on a voltaic cell: anode, cathode, site of oxidation, site of reduction, electron flow, positive electrode, negative electrode, salt bridge, voltmeter, aqueous solutions</p>	<p>The diagram shows a voltaic cell with two half-cells. The left half-cell contains a Magnesium (Mg) electrode in a solution of Mg^{2+} ions. The right half-cell contains a Nickel (Ni) electrode in a solution of Ni^{2+} ions. The two electrodes are connected by an external circuit containing a voltmeter. Red arrows indicate the flow of electrons (e^-) from the Mg electrode to the Ni electrode. A salt bridge connects the two solutions, with a red arrow indicating ion flow from the Ni half-cell to the Mg half-cell. Handwritten labels in red ink identify the Mg electrode as the 'More Reactive Anode' where 'Oxidation' occurs, and the Ni electrode as the 'Cathode' where 'Reduction' occurs. The salt bridge is labeled 'Salt Bridge' and 'Ion Flow'.</p>

<p>___ 14. I can state the purpose of the salt bridge in a voltaic cell.</p>	<p>The purpose of the salt bridge is</p> <p><i>keep cell neutral + allow ions to flow</i></p>
<p>___ 15. Given a voltaic (electrochemical) cell, I can predict the direction of electron flow.</p>	<p>The diagram below represents an electrochemical cell.</p>  <p>What occurs when the switch is closed?</p> <p>A) Zn is reduced. B) Cu is oxidized. C) Electrons flow from Cu to Zn. D) Electrons flow from Zn to Cu.</p>
<p>___ 16. I can explain, in terms of atoms and ions, the changes in mass that take place at the anode and cathode of a voltaic cell.</p>	<p>Explain, in terms of atoms and ions, why the mass of the cathode <u>increases</u> during the operation of a voltaic (electrochemical) cell.</p> <p><i>at the cathode ion change into atoms</i></p> <p>Explain, in terms of atoms and ions, why the mass of the <u>anode</u> decreases during the operation of a voltaic (electrochemical) cell.</p> <p><i>at the anode oxidation allows atoms to change into ions!</i></p>
<p>___ 17. I can label the following on a electrolytic cell: anode, cathode, site of oxidation, site of reduction, electron flow, positive electrode, negative electrode, battery, aqueous solution</p>	 <p><i>Anode (+) Ox</i></p> <p><i>(-) cathode Red</i></p> <p><i>e- flow</i></p>
<p>___ 18. I can explain the process of electroplating</p>	<p>Given Ni (s) and Ni²⁺ (aq) ions, write out the oxidation and reduction half reactions that would occur when electroplating.</p> <p>Oxidation: <u>$Ni^0 \rightarrow Ni^{+2} + 2e^-$</u> (#↑)</p> <p>Reduction: <u>$Ni^{+2} + 2e^- \rightarrow Ni^0$</u> (#↓)</p>

	Voltaic	Electrolytic	
<p>___19. I can compare the two types of electrochemical cells in terms of: number of containers, location of oxidation, location of reduction, direction of electron flow, conversion between electrical and chemical energy, and spontaneity of reaction.</p>	Number of containers	2	1
	Oxidation occurs at the:	Anode	Anode
	Reduction occurs at the:	Cathode	Cathode
	Anode charge	-	+
	Cathode charge	+	-
	Electrons flow from	A → C	A → C
	Energy conversion that occurs in this cell	Chem → Electrical	Electrical → Chemical
	Is this reaction spontaneous or does it require an outside power source to happen?	Spontaneous	non Spontaneous