

UNIT 5 - ELECTROCHEMISTRY

Lesson 1

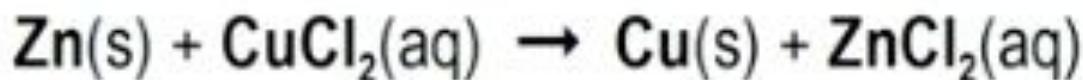
Redox Reactions

Learning Goals

- ❑ I will be able to explain redox reactions in terms of electron transfer.
- ❑ I will be able to identify the oxidation and reduction half-reactions in a redox reaction

Oxidation-Reduction Reactions

Example



loss of electrons

OXIDATION

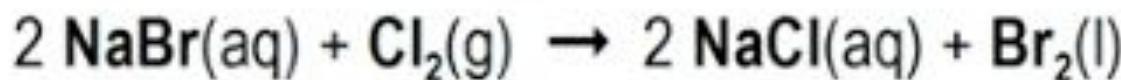


gain of electrons

REDUCTION

LEARNING CHECK

Is chlorine oxidized or reduced in the following reaction?

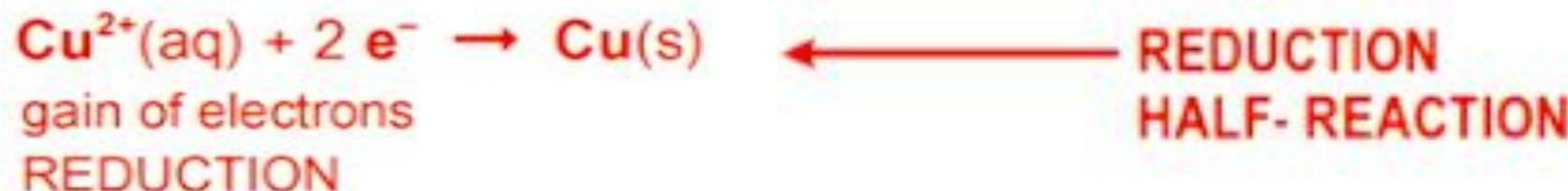
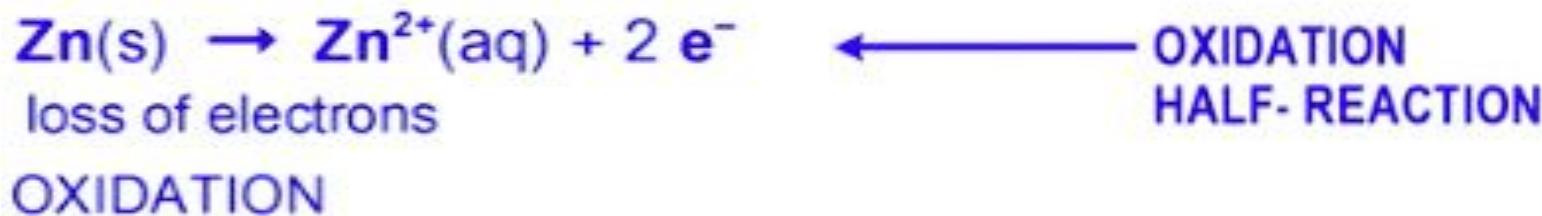
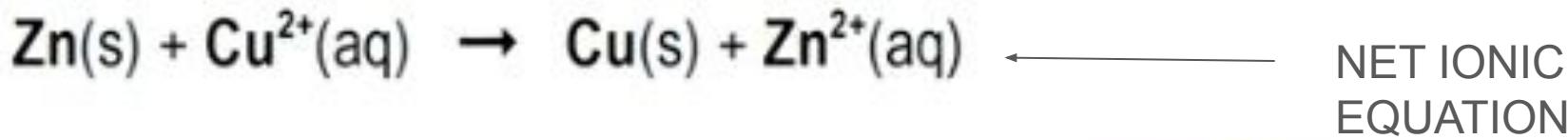


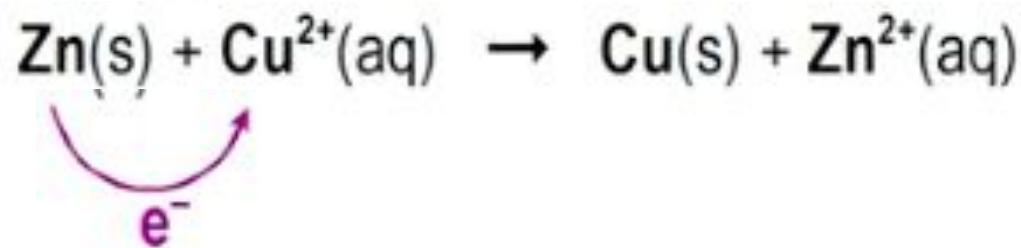
A gain of electrons is reduction.

Therefore, the chlorine is reduced.

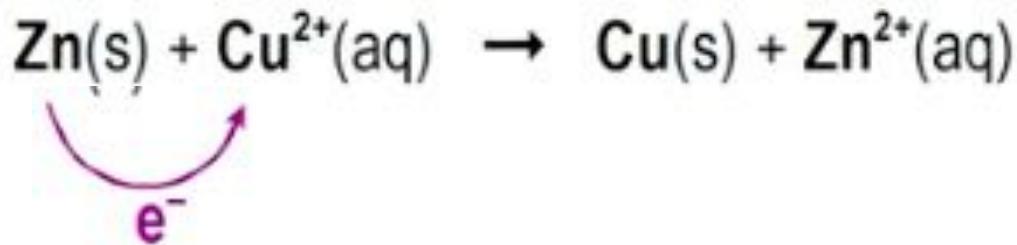
Oxidation-Reduction Reactions

Example





- Electrons lost from the zinc are gained by the copper ions.
- Redox reactions involve a transfer of electrons.
- Reduction cannot occur without oxidation and *vice versa*.



Terminology

The zinc is **OXIDIZED** (lost electrons).

The copper ions are the **OXIDIZING AGENT** (take electrons from zinc).

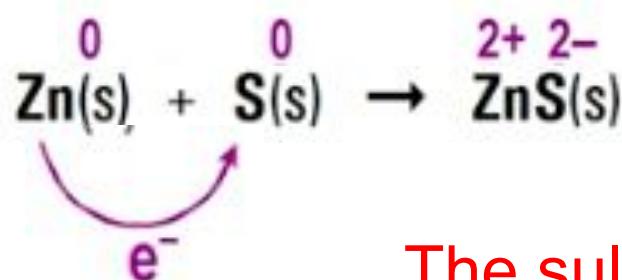
The copper ions are **REDUCED** (gained electrons).

The zinc is the **REDUCING AGENT** (gives electrons to copper ions).

LEARNING CHECK

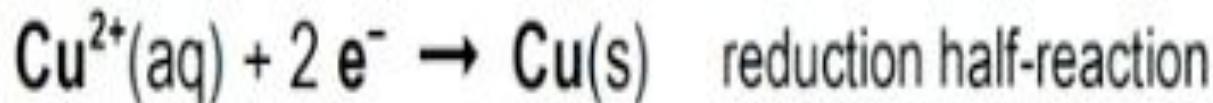
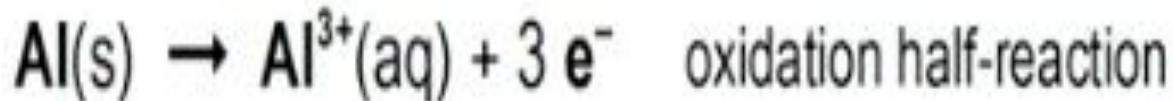
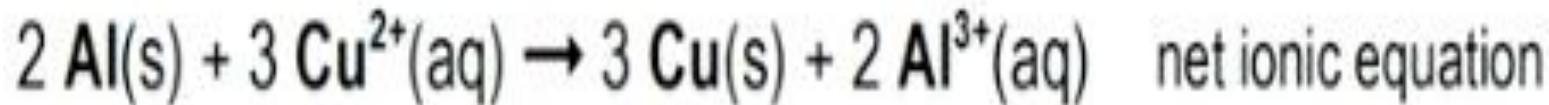
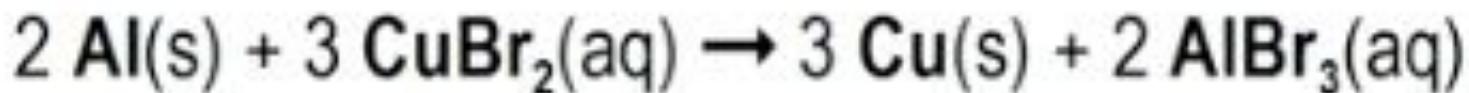
In the following reaction, the oxidizing agent is . . .

- A. zinc.
- B. sulfur.
- C. zinc sulfide.



The sulfur takes electrons from the zinc.
Therefore, sulfur is the oxidizing agent.

Example



Success Criteria

- ❑ I can explain redox reactions in terms of electron transfer.
- ❑ I can identify the oxidation and reduction half-reactions in a redox reaction

WORK:

- Read **section 9.1** in textbook.
- Do questions **1 to 4** on **pages 601-602**
- Check your **answers** and review as necessary.