Electron transfer reactions

International Baccalaureate · IB Diploma · Chemistry · SL · Vocabulary in context

Word	Example
oxidation /ˌɒksɪ'deɪʃn/	**Oxidation** is the loss of electrons.
reduction /rɪ'dʌkʃn/	**Reduction** is the gain of electrons.
oxidation state /ˌɒksɪ'deɪʃn steɪt/	Iron has an **oxidation state** of +3 in Fe2O3. Fe2O3 +3
oxidizing agent /'ɒksɪdaɪzɪŋ 'eɪdʒənt/	An **oxidizing agent** gains electrons from another substance.
reducing agent /rɪ'dju:sɪŋ 'eɪdʒənt/	Carbon is a **reducing agent** in a blast furnace.
half-equation /hɑ:f ɪ'kweɪʒn/	The **half-equation** Cu2+ + 2e− → Cu shows reduction. Cu2+ + 2e− → Cu
activity series	The **activity series** puts potassium at the top.
displacement /dɪ'spleɪsmənt/	In a **displacement** reaction, chlorine pushes bromine out of a salt.
primary cell	A **primary cell** is designed for one use.
anode /'ænəʊd/	The **anode** is the positive electrode.
cathode /'kæθəʊd/	Electrons leave the hot **cathode**.
salt bridge /sɒlt brɪdʒ/	A **salt bridge** joins the two half-cells.
secondary cell	A **secondary cell** can be recharged.

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fuel cell /'fju:əl sel/	A **fuel cell** produces electricity while fuel and oxidant are supplied.
electrolytic cell /ɪˌlektrə'lɪtɪk sel/	An **electrolytic cell** uses electricity to drive a chemical change.
electrolysis /ɪlek'trɒləsɪs/	**Electrolysis** of brine makes chlorine.
electrolyte /ɪ'lektrəlaɪt/	Salt water is an **electrolyte**: ions carry the current.
distillation /dɪstɪ'leɪʃn/	**Distillation** separates ethanol from water.
reflux /'ri:flʌks/	Heat under **reflux** so that nothing boils away.
hydrogenation /haɪ'drɒdʒəneɪʃn/	**Hydrogenation** of vegetable oil makes margarine.