

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	<i>half-equations for electrode reactions</i>	cell EMF	?	$\text{Zn} \text{Zn}^{2+} \text{Cu}^{2+} \text{Cu}$	rechargeable cell	298 K, 100 kPa and 1.00 mol dm ⁻³ solution of ions
2	<i>fuel cell</i>	electrode potentials	alkaline hydrogen-oxygen fuel cell	?	Positive electrode: $\text{Li}^+ + \text{CoO}_2 + \text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Li}^+[\text{CoO}_2]^-$ Negative electrode: $\text{Li} \rightarrow \text{Li}^+ + \text{e}^-$	
3	<i>predicting the direction of simple redox</i>	<i>e.g. mobile phones, laptops or tablets</i>	reference cell	standard electrode potential	?	<i>benefits and risks to society associated with using different types of cells</i>
4	<i>strongest oxidising agent</i>	?	feasibility of a reaction	the equilibrium with the more negative E° value will move to the left	electrochemical cells as a commercial source of electrical energy	
5	?	non-rechargeable cell	<p> $\text{Zn}(\text{s}) \rightarrow \text{Zn}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^-$ Anode oxidation $\text{Cu}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Cu}(\text{s})$ Cathode reduction </p>	salt bridge	weakest reducing agent	
6	<i>importance of the conditions when measuring the electrode potential, E</i>	lithium cell		$\text{Li} \text{Li}^+ \text{Li}^+, \text{CO}_2 \text{LiCoO}_2 \text{Pt}$	<i>standard hydrogen electrode (she)</i>	?

Electrode Potentials