PENANG SANGAM HIGH SCHOOL P.O.BOX 44, RAKIRAKI

LESSON NOTES

WEEK 8

Year/Level: 13A/B Subject: Chemistry

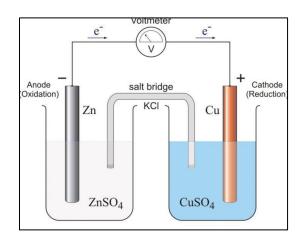
Strand 3	Reactions	
Sub Strand 3.1	Electrochemistry	
Content	By the end of this lesson students should be able:	
Learning	•Distinguish between galvanic and electrolytic cell	
Outcome		

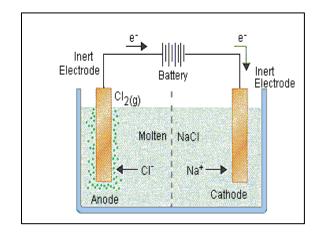
The following table discusses the difference between two types of electrochemical cells:

Galvanic Cells	Electrolytic Cells
Spontaneous redox reactions convert the chemical energy to an electric energy	Non-spontaneous redox reactions convert the electric energy to a chemical energy
Electric energy is generated by redox reactions	Electric energy brings about the chemical reaction with the help of an external source (dry cells)
The cathode is the positive electrode and anode is the negative electrode	The anode is the positive electrode and cathode is the negative electrode
The process of oxidation takes place at the anode and the reduction process occurs at the cathode (this is a similarity)	Here, the oxidation process occurs at the anode while the reduction process takes place at the cathode
Half cells are set up in different containers and are connected through salt bridges	Electrodes are kept in the same container in a molten or solution electrolyte
Application lies in Batteries	Application lies in purifying copper and electroplating materials.

Components Of An Galvanic Cell

Components Of An Electrolytic Cell





Exercise 1

1.	The resistance of the conductor in the electrolytic cell with an increase in temperature.
	A. Increase B. Decrease C. Slightly increase D. Do not change
2.	The process of decomposition of an electrolyte by passing electric current through its solution is called as
	A. Electrolyte B. Electrode C. Electrolysis D. Electrochemical cell
3.	Differentiate between galvanic and electrolytic set up in terms of energy.

Note: all vocabularies can be found at the back of Year 13 Chemistry textbook.

The End