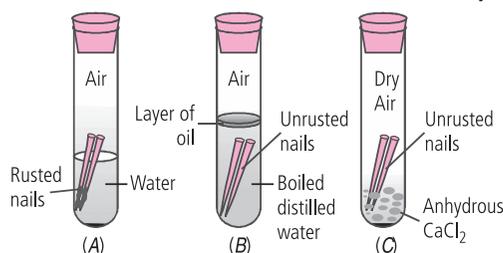


- Pour some water in test tube **A**. In test tube **B**, pour some boiled distilled water along with some turpentine oil. In test tube **C**, add some anhydrous calcium chloride.
- Leave these test tubes undisturbed for a few days.



Observations : Only in test tube **A**, iron nails get rusted since the nails in this test tube are exposed to both air and water.

Conclusion : Both air and water are required for rusting of iron.

- (a) Metal '**M**' is aluminium.
- (b) Ore from which Al is extracted is Bauxite ($\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$).
- (c) Bauxite is converted to Al by electrolytic reduction.

29.

	Reduction with carbon	Electrolytic reduction
1.	Carbon is used as a reducing agent.	Electrolysis process is used for reduction.
2.	Oxides of moderately reactive metals (e.g., Zn, Fe, Cu, Ni) are reduced by carbon.	Oxides and chlorides of highly reactive metals (e.g., Al, Na, K, Mg, Ca) are reduced by this process.
3.	In this process, the metal oxide is mixed with carbon (coke) and heated in a furnace. $\text{ZnO} + \text{C} \longrightarrow \text{Zn} + \text{CO}$ <p style="text-align: center;">Zinc oxide Carbon Zinc Carbon monoxide</p>	In this process, molten metal oxide is electrolysed in an electrolytic cell where the cathode acts as a powerful reducing agent by supplying electrons to reduce metal ions into metal. $\text{Al}^{3+} + 3e^- \xrightarrow[\text{Reduction}]{\text{Electrolytic}} \text{Al}$ <p style="text-align: center;">Aluminium ion Electrons Aluminium (from molten (from metal Al_2O_3) cathode)</p>

30. (a)

	Electrolytic reduction	Electrolytic refining
(i)	It is a process of obtaining metals from their molten chlorides or molten oxides by electrolysis.	It is a process of refining of impure metals obtained by any of the reduction processes.
(ii)	The metals are deposited at the cathode whereas chlorine or oxygen is liberated at anode.	The impure metal is taken as anode, pure metal as cathode and metal salt solution as electrolyte.

(b) Minerals are the elements or compounds which occur naturally in the earth's crust. Ores are the minerals from which metals can be extracted profitably.

(c) Alloy is a homogeneous mixture of two or more metals or a metal and a non-metal. Amalgam is an alloy in which one of the metals is mercury.

31. (a) Those oxides which react with both acids as well as bases to produce salts and water are called amphoteric oxides. Among the given oxides, Al_2O_3 and ZnO are amphoteric in nature.

(b) The formation of Na_2O can be represented as :



- (a) Hydrogen gas
- (b) By carbon dioxide gas
- (c) By painting or galvanising iron articles

33. (a) The surface of some metals is attacked when exposed to atmosphere. They react with air or water (oxygen, CO_2 , moisture, etc.) to form undesirable compounds on their surfaces. This process is called corrosion.

(b) Metals are good conductors of electricity due to availability of free electrons in the metallic lattice which can act as carrier of charge.

(c) Tungsten has high resistance and high melting point therefore, it is used for making filaments of incandescent bulbs.

34. (a) Ore of zinc is zinc blende (ZnS). The ore is changed into oxide by roasting it in excess of air

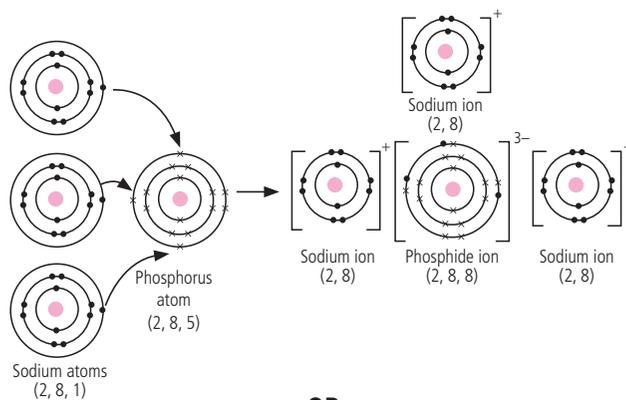
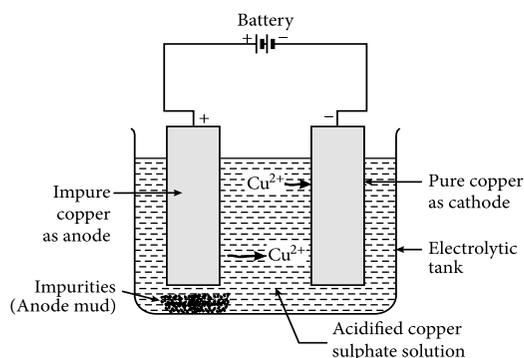


(b) The process of purifying the impure (crude) metal is called refining of metals. The most widely used method of refining impure metals produced by various reduction processes is electrolytic refining. In electrolytic refining, a thick block of impure metal acts as anode. It is connected to the positive terminal of the battery. A thin sheet of pure metal acts as cathode. It is connected to the negative terminal of the battery. An aqueous solution of a suitable salt of the metal is used as the electrolyte. On passing current through the electrolyte, pure metal gets deposited on the cathode and the impure metal of the anode dissolves into the electrolyte. The impurities either dissolve in the solution or settle down at the bottom of the anode as anode mud.

OR

- (a) Chief ore of iron is haematite. Its formula is Fe_2O_3 .
- (b) Concentration of ore means removal of unwanted impurities from the ore. The earthy, sandy and rocky impurities associated with mineral are called gangue.

(c) Experimental set up for the electrolytic refining of copper :



OR

35. (a) (i) Iron is used as a catalyst in the preparation of ammonia gas by Haber's process.

(ii) Zinc is used for galvanizing iron to protect it from rusting.

(iii) Carbon (in the form of graphite) is used for making the electrodes of electrolytic cells and dry cells.

(b) Al is a reducing agent for the given reaction. Al is more reactive than Mn, because Al placed higher in the reactivity series as compared to Mn, and metals at the top of the series are very reactive.

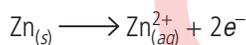
36. When sodium (Na) reacts with phosphorus (P), each sodium atom loses one outer shell electron to the phosphorus atom to form sodium ion, Na^+ , with the stable octet electronic configuration 2, 8.

The phosphorus atom gains three electrons from three sodium atoms to form phosphide ion, P^{3-} , with the stable octet electronic configuration 2, 8, 8.

Sodium phosphide is formed when the electrostatic attraction holds the sodium and phosphide ions together.

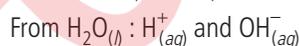
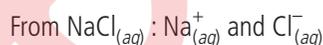
(a) The process of purifying the impure (crude) metals by electrolysis is called electrolytic refining of metals. Many metals like Cu, Sn, Ni, Ag, Au, Cr, Zn, Al, Pb etc. are purified by this method.

(b) (i) Zinc dissolves to form zinc ions.

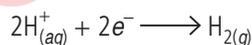


Electrons flow from the zinc along the wire to the copper.

(ii) The aqueous solution of sodium chloride contains the following ions :



Sodium is above the hydrogen in the reactivity series. Sodium ions remain in the solution and H^+ ions accept electrons to form hydrogen gas.



Hydrogen gas is produced at copper electrode.



