Week 1 Worksheet 1

| 1. Fill in the blanks: |
|---|
| and are good examples of native metals. Ores are from where we extract our desired metals. is the hydrated form of iron (III) oxide. and are needed for |
| iron to rust. The name of the ore for iron is |
| is a good method for extracting highly reactive metals. The name of the ore |
| for copper is |
| used for the extraction of metals. |
| 2. Short questions and answers |
| a. What is rust? Write the word equation for the formation of rust. |
| |
| b. What are the ways of preventing rust? |
| c. Draw a labelled diagram of a blast furnace. |
| 3. True and False |
| a. In the reactivity series, the least reactive metals are at the top and the most reactive metals are at ther bottom. |
| b. Limestone is one of the raw materials in the extraction of iron. |
| c. Carbon is placed between iron and zinc in the reactivity series. |
| d. Sulfur dioxide is the toxic gas that causes acid rain. |
| e. An object made of iron can be coated with paint to prevent it from rusting |

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Week 1 Worksheet 2

- 1. Short questions and answers
- a. The iron extracted from a blast furnace is still impure. How would you get pure iron?
- b. What is sacrificial protection? Give three examples.
- c. Even though carbon is a non-metal, it can be used for the extraction of certain metals-explain.
- d. Will there be a reaction between iron oxide and tin? Explain your answer.
- 2. Complete the following equations:

a.
$$Cu_2S + O_2 \rightarrow \dots + \dots + \dots$$

b. PbS +
$$O_2 \rightarrow \dots + \dots$$

c. PbO + C
$$\rightarrow$$
 +

Week 1 Worksheet 3

- 1. Define electrolysis.
- 2. a) If molten NaCl is electrolysed, what are the products that will form at the cathode and anode?
- b) Write down the reactions that will take place at cathode and anode.
- 3. In order for electrolysis to take place, the electrolyte should be in a molten state or dissolved in water (solution) –Explain.

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Worksheet 1 Week 2

| Worksheet I Week 2 |
|--|
| 1. Fill in the Blanks: |
| The highly reactive metals can be extracted with |
| down into when electrolysis takes place. Most of the time inert electrodes such |
| as |
| take place, it is important that the electrolyte is in state. |
| are positively charged ions and are negatively charged ions. Aluminium is |
| extracted from its ore called |
| is a good example of an active electrode ore |
| |
| contains a form of copper carbonate. |
| W. L. L. A.W. L.A. |
| Worksheet 2 Week 2 |
| 1. True and False |
| a. Covalent compounds can be broken down into ions through electrolysis. |
| a. Covalent compounds can be broken down into ions unough electrorysis. |
| b. When electrolytes conduct, we see reactions at the electrodes. |
| o. When electrolytes conduct, we see reactions at the electrodes. |
| c. Metal ions are always attracted to cathode. |
| |
| d. During electrolysis the free electrons pass through the electrolyte. |
| |
| e. When copper chloride is electrolysed we get copper at the anode. |
| |
| 2. Write down the half-equations when molten copper chloride is electrolysed. |
| |
| Worksheet 3 Week 2 |
| 1. True and False |
| a. When lead bromide is electrolysed we get lead at the cathode. |
| b. Aluminium gives up 3 electrons to turn into Al ³⁺ ion. |
| b. Adminimality gives up 3 electrons to turn into At 1011. |
| c. In the electrolysis of a highly reactive metal, it is the hydrogen not the metal that is given off at the |
| cathode. |
| d. Copper is a bad conductor of electricity. |
| St. St. And St. Control of Contro |
| e. Reduction is the gain of electrons. |
| 2. Write down the half-equations when molten aluminium oxide is electrolysed. |
| 2. The down the name equations when motion arabilitian oxide is electronysed. |

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Worksheet 1 Week 3

- 1. What are electrodes and electrolytes?
- 2. Draw a simple circuit for electrolysis.
- 3. a) What are cations and anions?
 - b) Give two examples cations and anions.

Worksheet 2 Week 3

- 1. True and False
- a. Carbon is a good example of inert electrode.
- b. Metal ions are negatively charged and non-metal ions are positively charged.
- c. Negatively charged ions are attracted by the cathode.
- d. Positively charged ions are attracted by the anode.
- e. An ionic compound can be broken down by electrolysis when it is in solid state.
- 2. Complete the following table:

| Ionic compound (molten) | Cathode | Anode |
|----------------------------|-----------|-------|
| NaCl | | |
| PbBr ₂ | The world | |

Worksheet 3 Week 3

- 1. Write down the function of the following parts in a simple electrolysis circuit
- a. Electrode
- b. Bulb
- c. Battery
- d. Electrolyte
- 2. How do the electrons flow through the electrolysis circuit? Draw a diagram showing the flow of electrons.

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