Earth resources

Answers

KS3 science quick questions

This topic online

Activate 2: The Earth; Activate 3: Useful chemical reactions | Exploring Science 8G, 9F

Q	Answer	Remember
1	ore	Most metals are found joined to other elements, as compounds in ores.
2	gold	Gold is so unreactive that it does not join with other elements, so it is found pure.
3	finite	The faster we dig finite resources up, the sooner they run out.
4	recycling	Recycling means less new ore has to be dug out of the ground.
5	carbon	Carbon takes the oxygen away from the iron.
6	less	A more reactive element can grab oxygen from a less reactive one.
7	electrolysis	Lysis means splitting - electrolysis splits a compound using electricity.
8	reduction	Reduction is the opposite of oxidation, which adds oxygen.
9	carbon dioxide	The oxygen from the copper oxide joins the carbon.
10	series	The higher up the list, the harder the metal is to extract.
11	sodium	Sodium is so reactive it is kept under oil.
12	less	Remelting old aluminium needs only a small part of the energy that electrolysis uses.
13	extraction	Extraction separates the metal from the other elements it is joined to in an ore.
14	plastic	Crude oil is finite, so recycling plastic saves it.
15	sand	Sand is mostly silicon dioxide, which melts at a very high temperature.
16	yes	Carbon is more reactive, so it can take the oxygen from zinc oxide.
17	32 g	Mass is conserved: 160 - 128 = 32 g of oxygen.
18	electricity	Aluminium plants are often built near cheap power, such as hydroelectric dams.
19	100 kg	5% of 2000 = 2000 ÷ 100 × 5 = 100 kg. The other 1900 kg is waste rock.
20	Any one: it saves the finite ore, uses less energy, causes less damage from mining, or sends less waste to landfill.	Recycling saves resources, energy and the landscape all at once.

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