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Chapter 9: Reactivity of Metals

All the following "answers" are for your reference only!

The "best" answers are based on your actual experimental results!

Experiment 9.1 : Reactions of metals with air and water

Part I: Reactions with air

Metal	Observations	Appearance of product	Vigour of reaction (vigorous / moderate / slow / no reaction)	
Calcium	Brick red flame produced	White	Moderate	
Iron	No flame	Grey / black	Slow	
Copper	No flame	Black	Very slow	
Magnesium	Burn with dazzling white flame	White	Moderate	

Part II: Reactions with water

Metal	Observations	Vigour of reaction (vigorous / moderate / slow / no reaction)	
Calcium	 It sinks to the bottom of the tube Colourless gas bubbles are given out A milky suspension forms The tube becomes warm 	Moderate	
Iron	- No observable change	No reaction	
Copper	- No observable change	No reaction	
Magnesium	- Tiny gas bubbles are given out very slowly from the metal surface	Slow	
Lead	- No observable change	No reaction	
Sodium	 It melts to form a ball. It moves around on the surface. It fizzes rapidly It burn with a golden flame before the sodium disappears. 	Vigorous	

Experiment 9.2: To compare the reactivity of metals with acids

- 6. a) Calcium, magnesium, iron, copper.
 - b) Hydrogen gas. "Pop" sound is given out with burning splint.

Experiment 9.3: Metal displacement reactions

Part A: Looking at a displacement reaction

- 2. It is coated with a brown coloured layer / copper.
- 3. $Cu^{2+}(aq) + Fe(s) \longrightarrow Cu(s) + Fe^{2+}(aq)$ Iron is a more reactive metal.

Part B: Comparing the ability of metals to displace each other from solutions of their salts

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	Solution of metal ions					
Metal	Mg ²⁺ (aq)	Zn ²⁺ (aq)	Fe ²⁺ (aq)	Cu ²⁺ (aq)		
Magnesium		✓	✓	✓		
Zinc	*		✓	✓		
Iron	*	*		✓		
Copper	*	*	×			

- 6. Magnesium.
- 7. Copper.
- 8. Magnesium, zinc, iron, copper.