1. Equations for reactions taking place in the blast furnace include

$$\begin{array}{c} \mathsf{C} + \mathsf{O}_2 \to \mathsf{CO}_2\\ \mathsf{CO}_2 + \mathsf{C} \to 2\mathsf{CO}\\ \mathsf{CaCO}_3 \to \mathsf{CaO} + \mathsf{CO}_2\\ \mathsf{CaO} + \mathsf{SiO}_2 \to \mathsf{CaSiO}_3\\ \mathsf{Fe}_2\mathsf{O}_3 + 3\mathsf{CO} \to 2\mathsf{Fe} + 3\mathsf{CO}_2 \end{array}$$

(a) Limestone is added to the blast furnace with iron ore and coke.Tick two reasons why limestone is added.

Reduces iron ore to iron Produces carbon dioxide Lowers the melting point of iron Removes silicon(IV) oxide from the furnace

[2]

- (b) 48 tonnes of an iron ore is used in a blast furnace to produce iron. 11.2 tonnes of iron is produced. Assume iron(III) oxide is the only iron compound in the ore.
 - (i) Calculate the mass of iron(III) oxide containing 22.4 tonnes of iron.
 (Relative atomic masses: Fe = 56, O = 16)

Mass of iron(III) oxide = _____tonnes [3]

(ii) What percentage of iron(III) oxide is in the ore?

Percentage = _____% [2]

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