1- Action of atmospheric air 6Li + N₂ → Li₃N + 3 H₂O+	ALCI ₃ + 3 NaOH→+ Al (OH) 3 + NaOH+
	- Detection of copperII (Cu ⁺⁺) CuSO ₄ +2Na OH+
3- With oxygen :Li +	Cu (OH) ₂
4 KO ₂ + 2 €O ₂ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	Sodium carbonate: Preparation:
5- With hydrogen:- 2Li + H₂ 2Na + H₂ 6- With halogens:- 2Na + 2NaCl 2K + Br₂ + 7- With other nonmetals:- 2Na + S → 3K + P →	In industry (Solvay) method: By passing ammonia and carbon dioxide gases in a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride to produce sodium bicarbonate which will decompose by heating to sodium carbonate, Water and carbon dioxide NH ₃ + + NaCl + NaHCO ₃ + +
8- The action of heat on its oxygenated salt :- Li ₂ CO ₃ → ¹⁰⁰⁰	Properties : Na₂CO₃ + 2 HCI →+
+b) Alkaline metal nitrates decompose partially 2NaNO₃→ + Detection of Aluminum Al+3	How can you prepare: 1- Ammonia gas from lithium 2- Sodium hydroxide by two methods 3- Potassium carbonates from potassium super oxide 4- Oxygen from potassium 5- Ammonium chloride from ammonia

- 6- Sodium meta aluminates from aluminum chloride
- 7- Black copper oxide from copper sulphate

What is the effect of heat on each of the following:

- 1- Lithium carbonate
- 2- Sodium nitrate
- 3- Copper hydroxide
- 4- Sodium bicarbonate

What is the action of:

- 1- Atmospheric air on lithium
- 2- Hydrochloric acid on sodium metal
- 3- Bromine on potassium
- 4- Hydrogen on lithium

Properties of nitrogen 1- With hydrogen: N ₂ + 3 H ₂
3Mg + N_2 \rightarrow
$Mg_3N_2 + 6H_2O \rightarrow \dots + \dots + \dots$
4- With calcium carbide:
$CaC_2 + N_2 \xrightarrow{\bullet.} \dots + \dots$
CaCN ₂ + 3H ₂ O →+ The nitrogenous
compounds
1- Ammonia gas NH ₃
Can be prepared in lab By the action of heat on a mixture of ammonium chloride and slaked lime
4NH ₄ Cl + Ca (OH) ₂ + +
+ Ammonia can prepared in industry

electric spark
$N_2 + 3H_2 \longrightarrow \dots$
Detection of ammonia gas It gives dense white fumes of
ammonium chloride when
subjected to a glass rod wetted
with conc. Hydrochloric acid
NH ₃ + HCl →
Ammonia is an alkaline.
$NH_3 + H_2O$
Haber's method
Ammonia gas can be prepared
Detection of ammonia gas
$N_2 + 3H_2$ $\frac{Fe / Mo}{500/200}$
NH ₃ + HCl
Inorganic nitrogenous salts
NH ₃ + HNØ ₃ →
2 NH ₃ + H ₂ So ₄ →
By double substitution
reaction
$CO_2 + 2 NH_4 OH \longrightarrow \dots$
†
(NH4)2CO3 + CaSO4
Preparation of phosphor
nitrogenous fertilizers
Orthophoshoric acid firstly is
prepared by:
$Ca_3(PO_4)_2 + 3 H_2SO_4 \rightarrow$
Thom
Then 3NH₃ + H₂ PO₄ →
3NN13 + N2 PO4
Preparation of nitric acid in
tab
2KNO ₃ + H ₂ SO ₄
\\
Action of heat
4HNO ₃ ++
Action of acid on metals
Fe + 4HNO ₃ +
3Cu +8HNO₃+
+
Cu + 4 HNO ₃ +
Detection of nitrate ion (NO3)-
2Na NO ₃ + 6FeSO ₄ + 4H ₂ SO ₄
+
EOSOA I NO
FeSO4 +NO To differentiate between
nitrite and nitrate salts

5KNO	_		-		_	-	
	+		• • • • • • •	. +			+
	-	-					

Important questions

How can you obtain

- 1- Ammonia from calcium carbide
- 2- Ammonia from ammonium chloride
- 3- Ammonia from nitrogen
- 4- Nitric acid from potassium nitrate

How can you differentiate between

- 1- Conc. Nitric acid and dilute nitric acid
- 2- Iron and copper by using nitric acid
- 3- Dil. Nitric acid and dil. Sulphuric acid by using iron filings
- 4- Sodium nitrate and sodium nitrite solution
- 5- Nitrogen gas and ammonia gas

What is the effect of heat on each of

- 1- Nitric acid
- 2- The mixture of ammonium chloride and calcium hydroxide

What is the reaction of nitrogen with

- 1- Oxygen
- 2- Hydrogen
- 3- Magnesium
- 4- Calcium carbide

What is the effect of water on the

following

- 1- Magnesium nitride
- 2- Calcium Cyanamid
- 3- Ammonia gas

What is the reaction of ammonia with

- 1- Nitric acid
- 2- Sulphuric acid
- 3- Phosphoric acid