**96.(ABD)** 
$$A = Ca(OH)_2$$
,  $B = NH_4HCO_3$ ,  $D = NH_4Cl$ ,  $C = Na_2CO_3$ ,  $E = CaCl_2$ ,  $F = CaCO_3$ 

$$Ca(OH)_2[A] + Na_2CO_3[C] \longrightarrow CaCO_3[F] + 2NaOH$$

$$CaCl_2[E] + Na_2CO_3[C] \longrightarrow CaCO_3[F] + 2NaCl$$

97.(D)

Alloys	Composition
Magnalium	Al - 95%, Mg - 5%
Duralumin	Al - 95%, Cu - 4%, Mg - 0.5%, Mn - 0.5%
Aluminium bronze	Cu - 90%, Al - 9.5%, Sn - 0.5%
Elektron	Mg ~ 94%, Zn ~ 0.5%, Rare earth ~ 4%, Zr ~ 1%

- **98.(C)** Due to much lower freezing point of eutectic mixture of  $CaCl_2/H_2O$
- **99.(C)** BeF<sub>2</sub> + NaF  $\longrightarrow$  Na<sub>2</sub>[BeF<sub>4</sub>] Here Be goes with anion
- **100.(C)** Superoxides are the strongest oxidising agents.

## 101.(ABCD)

All are basic oxides

**102.(C)** 
$$\operatorname{NaNO}_2 + \operatorname{NaN}_3 \longrightarrow \operatorname{Na}_2\operatorname{O}_{(\text{Pure sodium oxide})} + \operatorname{N}_2$$

103.(B) Hydrolith-A salt like Binary compound (CaH<sub>2</sub>) used as a reducing agent and source of hydrogen.

## 104. [A-q] [B-s] [C-r, s] [D-r]

 $CaCl_2 \cdot 6H_2O$ 

Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>·10H<sub>2</sub>O - Washing soda

Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> · 7H<sub>2</sub>O and Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> · 10H<sub>2</sub>O (Glauber's salt)

 $MgSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$  (Epsom salt)

## 105. [A-q] [B-p] [C-r] [D-q] [E-r, s]

NaOH is prepared by electrolysis of Brine i.e. NaCl.

 $\operatorname{CaCl}_2$  is used in solvay process in the preparation of washing soda.

 $\mathrm{MgCl}_2\,$  is prepared by Dow's process.

Chlorine is produced at anode in electrolysis of Brine.