

# UPDAAN



## 2025

Bharat Mata Ki  
Jai ♥

### METALS AND NON-METALS

### Occurrence and Extraction of Metals (Metallurgy) – Part I

CHEMISTRY

Lecture – 06

**BY: SUNIL BHAIIYA**





# Topics

*to be covered*

- 1 How Do Metals Occur in Nature?
- 2 Minerals and Ores







# SUNIL BHAIYA

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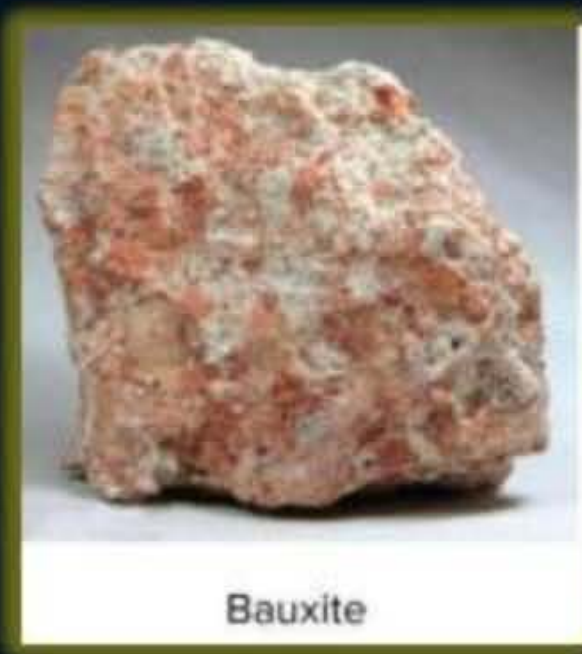


## Knowledge Ride On



How Do Metals Occur in Nature? ✓

## Knowledge Ride On



Bauxite

✓  
Minerals and Ores

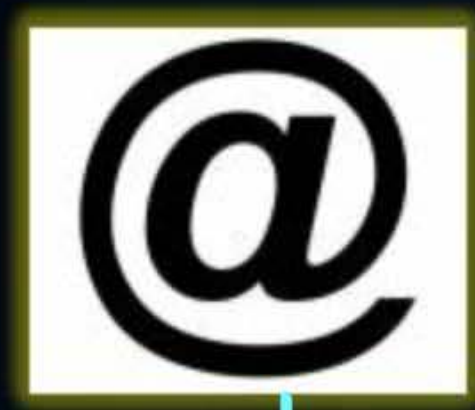
# Knowledge Ride On



Insaniyat Ka Gyaan



Can you decode the below puzzle?



↓  
at



↓  
tom



ATOM





Can you decode the below puzzle?

@



*Udaanians be like*

waah kya baat hai!





# Concept Polish (गृहकार्य) – Homework Discussion





# Electron Dot Structure of Na<sub>2</sub>O

no. of protons

Metal →

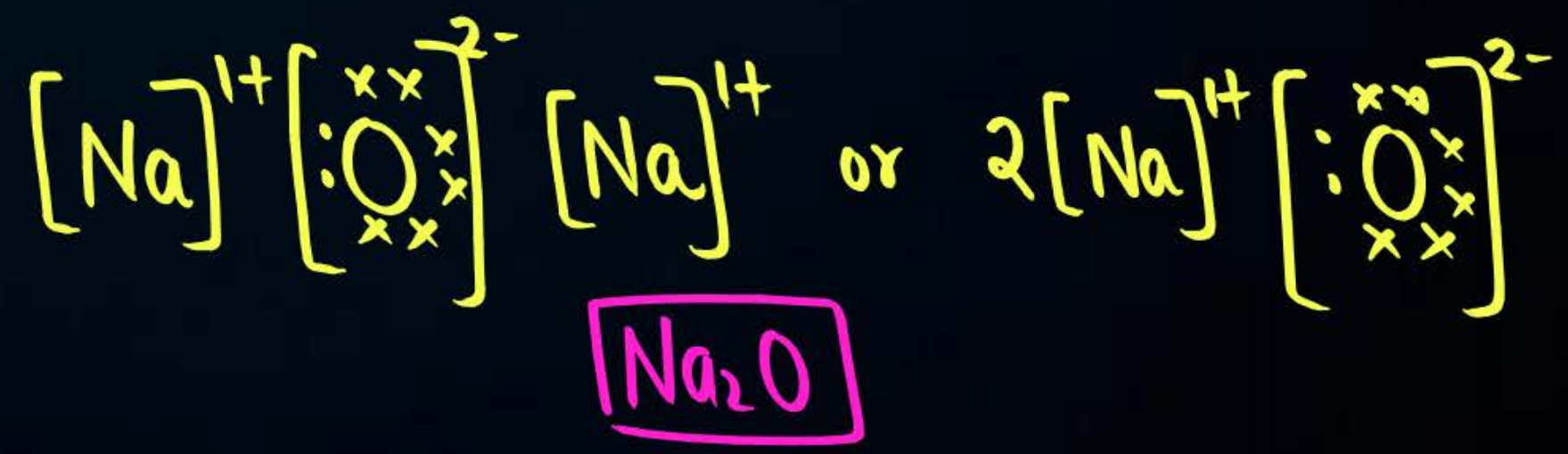
Non-metal

Element	Atomic Number (Z)	Number of Electrons	Electronic Configuration
Sodium (Na)	11	11	2, 8, 1
Oxygen (O)	8	8	2, 6

K L M  
2, 8, 1

lose this e<sup>-</sup>

← 2 electrons gain








## Give a Thought



Why sodium and potassium are stored in kerosene/mineral oil?

analogy

You  : K & Na

Naughty  
dost  : Oxygen or moisture

Parents  /  : Kerosene / Mineral Oil



## Give a Thought



Why sodium and potassium are stored in kerosene/mineral oil?

Sodium and potassium are highly reactive metals and react with air (oxygen/moisture) and catches fire. To prevent the supply of air they are kept in kerosene/mineral oil.



## 'Imp. Boat'

'NCERT'



Lithium (Li) is also  
stored in kerosene/  
mineral oil.

'Out-of-box but true'



Density of Li < Density of kerosene  
or mineral oil



Lithium floats on surface  
of oil & still in contact  
with air & catches fire.

Lithium is  
stored in  
paraffin wax

## KYA BOLTI PUBLIC





(જાન્યુ)

# How Do Metals Occur in Nature?



## Give a Thought



(सिवा)

The metals obtained from seawater are in:

A. Elemental form

✓ B. Compound form

Metals (minor source)



Seawater



metals are obtained from  
soluble salts (ionic compounds)



$\text{NaCl}$ ,  $\text{KCl}$ ,  $\text{CaCl}_2$  etc.





## Give a Thought



(Au) (Pt)  
Metals like gold and platinum are always found in:

- ✓ A. Elemental form
- B. Compound form

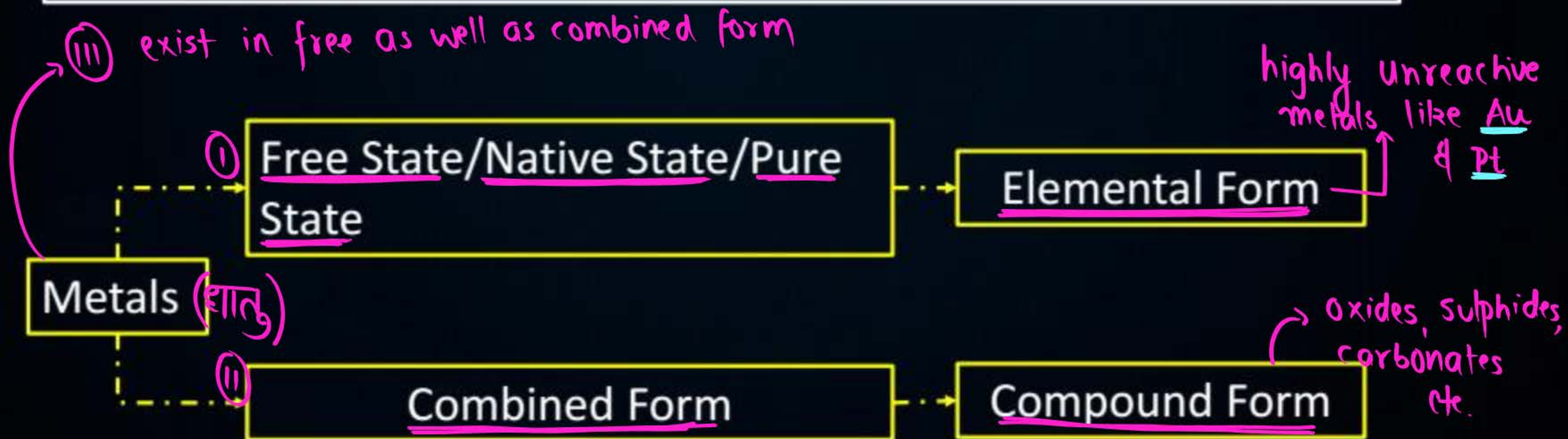


## Give a Thought



Metals like gold and platinum are always found in:

- A. Elemental form
- B. Compound form







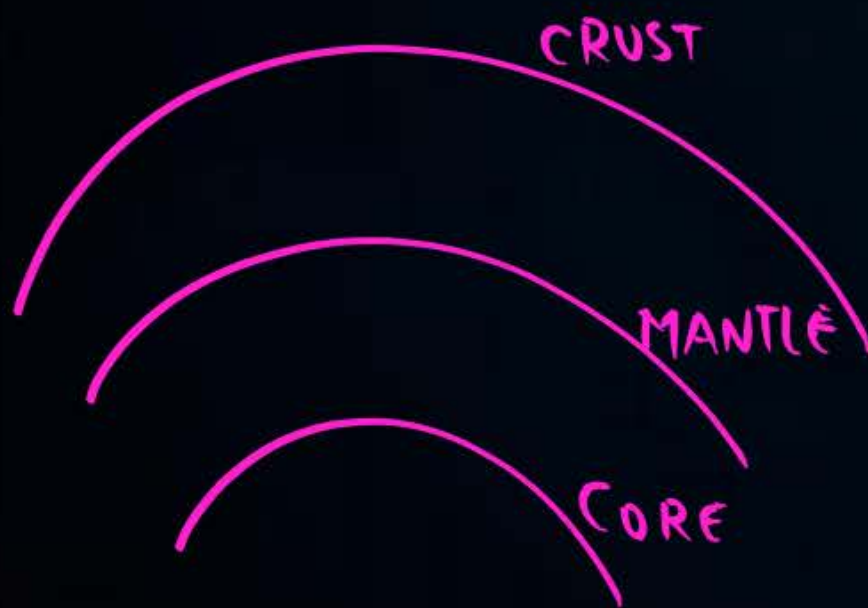
## Conclusion



The major source of metals (*whether in the free state or the combined state*) is the Earth's crust. Some metals (Na, K etc.) which form soluble salts are also found to occur in the seawater in the form of their soluble salts.  
*(minor source)*

*↑  
elemental form*

*↑  
compound form*





## Conclusion



K	} Metals of high reactivity
Na	
Ca	
Mg	
Al	
Zn	} Metals of medium reactivity
Fe	
Pb	
Cu	} Metals of low reactivity
Hg	
Ag	
Au	} Metals of least reactivity
Pt	

'Noble metals'

Exists In

always Combined form

— " —————

Free as well as Combined form

always free form





## Important Facts to Remember

(Competitive Exams)



→ sphere containing mixture of gases

(i) Concentration of different gases in atmosphere:

Nitrogen (78.08%), Oxygen (20.95%), Argon (.93%), Carbon dioxide (.03%) and rest other gases (.01%).

(ii) Oxygen (non-metal) is the most abundant element in the earth's crust (Lithosphere).

(iii) Silicon (metalloid) is the second most abundant element in the earth's crust (Lithosphere).

(iv) Aluminium (metal) is the third most abundant element and most abundant metal in the earth's crust (Lithosphere).





## Important Facts to Remember

- (iv) <sup>1<sup>st</sup></sup> Hydrogen (H) is the most abundant element followed by <sup>2<sup>nd</sup></sup> helium (He) and oxygen (O) in the universe.  
<sup>3<sup>rd</sup></sup>  $\rightarrow$  exists as  $O_2$
- (v) Astatine (At) is the rarest element in the earth's crust.





yahi bate to baad  
mai yaad ayegi

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'Competitive Exam'

PYQs' Wallah



PW Ka **Yodha!**

Which are the most abundant elements in universe?

- ☐ A Oxygen and nitrogen
- ☐ B Hydrogen and oxygen
- ☒ C Hydrogen and helium
- ☐ D Carbon and nitrogen



Which among the following gases, present in the air near the surface of Earth has maximum concentrations?

- A** Oxygen ( $O_2$ )
- B** Hydrogen ( $H_2$ )
- C** Nitrogen ( $N_2$ )
- D** Methane ( $CH_4$ )

# Minerals and Ores





# Minerals and Ores



- (i) <sup>(Earth)</sup> Metals occur naturally in the form of elements or compounds in the earth's crust or seawater and are called minerals.  
↓ major source      ↓ minor source      ↗ free state      ↘ combined state
- (ii) The <sup>(earthly and rocky impurities)</sup> that are associated with the mineral are called gangue or matrix.  
↓ Sand, limestone etc.



BACCHA LOGG BE LIKE



**GANGU**  
**GANGU**

'tung' → Dengue  
'gang' ↔ Tongue  
          ↔ Ganguge  
          put  
          but  
          cut

'den gee'  
'ton gee'  
'gan gee'

GANGUE BE LIKE





# Minerals and Ores



Let us consider two minerals:

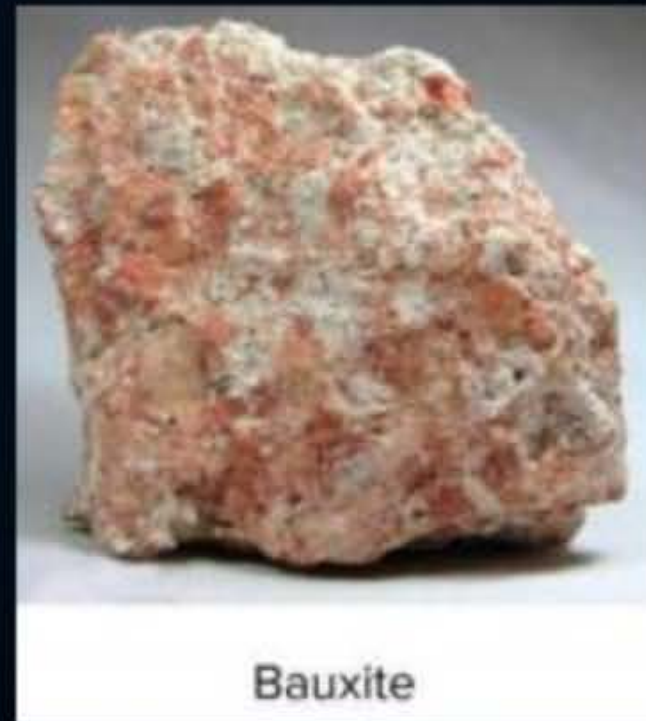
(A) Clay (contains Aluminium)

(B) Bauxite (contains Aluminium)

from which mineral should I extract aluminium?



Clay



Bauxite



# Minerals and Ores

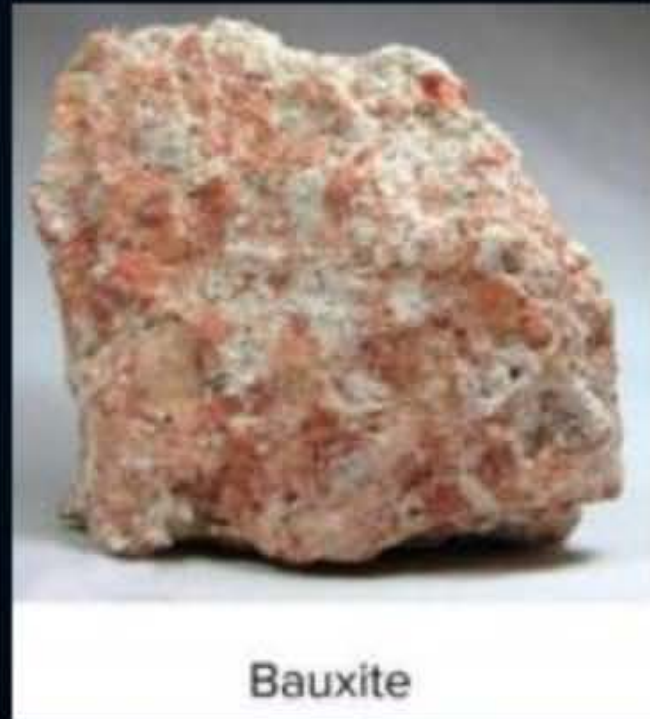


Let us consider two minerals:

- Clay (*contains Aluminium*)
- Bauxite (*contains Aluminium*) – Extraction is done from this only!



Clay



Bauxite





# Minerals and Ores



We want as economical as possible!

Metals are extracted from some minerals only because:

- process of extraction of metal from that mineral is not economical

- there are certain impurities that are difficult to remove. → Inconvenient to remove

OR  
difficult to remove



## Conclusion

Clay  
Bauxite

Mineral of Al



Ore of Al



Bauxite to  
Al: Teri ORE,

Teri ORE,  
Teri ORE

The minerals from which metals can be extracted economically and conveniently are called ores.

Thus, all ores are minerals but all minerals are not ores.

(Imp.)

Note: It is interesting to note that the ores of most of the metals exist as oxides. This is because oxygen is a very reactive element and is abundantly found in the earth's crust.



Imp. for competitive & school exams



## Ores of Some Common Metals

Metal	Name of the ore	Chemical formula of ore
(a) <u>Sodium (Na)</u>	<u>Rock salt</u>	<u>NaCl</u>
(b) <u>Aluminium (Al)</u>	<u>Bauxite</u>	<u>Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>.2H<sub>2</sub>O</u>
(c) <u>Zinc (Zn)</u>	(i) <u>Zinc blende</u> → (ii) <u>Calamine</u> →	(i) <u>ZnS</u> (ii) <u>ZnCO<sub>3</sub></u>
(d) <u>Iron (Fe)</u>	(i) <u>Haemetite</u> → (ii) <u>Magnetite</u> → (iii) <u>Iron pyrite</u> → (iv) <u>Siderite</u> →	(i) <u>Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub></u> (ii) <u>Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub></u> (iii) <u>FeS<sub>2</sub></u> (iv) <u>FeCO<sub>3</sub></u>
(e) <u>Copper (Cu)</u>	(i) <u>Copper glance</u> → (ii) <u>Cuprite</u> → (iii) <u>Copper pyrite</u> →	(i) <u>Cu<sub>2</sub>S</u> (ii) <u>Cu<sub>2</sub>O</u> (iii) <u>CuFeS<sub>2</sub></u>
(f) <u>Mercury (Hg)</u>	<u>Cinnabar</u>	<u>HgS</u>
(g) <u>Lead (Pb)</u>	<u>Galena</u>	<u>PbS</u>

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# Concept Polish (गृहकार्य)



Beat Your Brains Out!

Can you draw a Venn diagram relationship btw.  
minerals & ores?

↓  
All ores are minerals  
but all minerals are  
not ores!





**Insaniyat Ka Gyaan**



***Insaniyat Ka Gyaan  
Jo Banae Behtar Insan***





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**SUNIL BHAIYA IS ALWAYS THERE FOR YOU.**

**#sbsathhai** (✓)

**#pwsathhai** (✓)



**THANK  
YOU**

