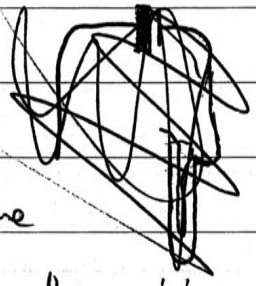
Start here.

a.) The wood of the artefact would rot and decay however the metal used for the framing, the metal would corrode at a far slower rate.

b.) $KCl \rightleftharpoons K^+ + Cl^-$

$K^+ + e^- \rightleftharpoons K$

$Cl^- \rightleftharpoons Cl + e^-$



ii) Cathode can be identified as the site of reduction, therefore the gaining of electrons takes place, which is $K^+ + e^- \rightarrow K$

Steel 2

c.) High density steel with the highest carbon content is much stronger therefore can be use for things such as buildings. However, with such a high carbon content, it is significantly more expensive.

Steel 1

Low density steel was a minimal carbon content therefore is made far cheaper and is a far weaker steel which enables the alloy to be moulded more easily, as it is more flexible and less brittle. More ductile and malleable. Used for drainage.

Start here.

d.i) An Investigation to test the effect of the depth of water on the rate of corrosion, the temperature and,

The depth of water affects the solubility of substances. Substances are more soluble further down. This effects corrosion as the iron will more easily

e.) To conserve wood once a wooden artefact has been retrieved after corrosion has begun is an extremely delicate process. The wood must remain immersed in liquid and slowly become exposed to the air where a protecting agent can be used to protect the wood from any further expose to air of water. By sealing the artefact in its own protective case, this technique is very suitable for restoring and preserving corroded artefacts.

Copper undergoes a similar process.