

Friday 5 June 2015 – Afternoon

GCSE GATEWAY SCIENCE CHEMISTRY B

B741/01 Chemistry modules C1, C2, C3 (Foundation Tier)

Candidates answer on the Question Paper. A calculator may be used for this paper.

OCR supplied materials:

None

Other materials required:

- Pencil
- Ruler (cm/mm)

Duration: 1 hour 15 minutes



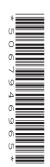
Candidate forename				Candidate surname				
Centre number				Candidate nu	ımber			

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes above. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink. HB pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Answer all the questions.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided. Additional paper may be used if necessary but you must clearly show your candidate number, centre number and question number(s).
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The quality of written communication is assessed in questions marked with a pencil (A).
- The Periodic Table can be found on the back page.
- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is 75.
- This document consists of 24 pages. Any blank pages are indicated.



Answer **all** the questions.

SECTION A - Module C1

1 This question is about some of the hydrocarbons found in crude oil.

(a) Which compound has a molecule with 20 atoms?

The table shows some information about five of these hydrocarbons.

Hydrocarbon	Molecular formula	Fraction of crude oil that contains the hydrocarbon	Melting point in °C	Boiling point in °C	Density in g/cm ³
propane	C ₃ H ₈	liquefied petroleum gases	-188	-42	0.002
hexane	C ₆ H ₁₄	petrol	- 95	68	0.66
decane	C ₁₀ H ₂₂	paraffin	-30	174	0.73
hexadecane	C ₁₆ H ₃₄	diesel	18	287	0.77
icosane	C ₂₀ H ₄₂	heating oil	37	343	

	·	
	Choose from the table.	
		[1]
(b)	Propane is a hydrocarbon .	
	What is meant by a hydrocarbon?	
		. [2
(c)	The density changes as the number of carbon atoms in a hydrocarbon molecule increase	€S.
	Describe this trend in density and predict the density of icosane.	
		F-0.

(d) A mixture contains hexane, decane, hexadecane and icosane.

Which method can be used to separate this mixture?

Choose from

cracking

emulsification

evaporation

fractional distillation

polymerisation

		polymensation	
	Ехр	olain your answer.	
	Met	thod	
	Ехр	planation	
			[2]
(e)	Hex	cane is one of the hydrocarbons found in petrol.	
	Hex	cane completely burns in a plentiful supply of air.	
	Loo	ok at the word equation for this reaction.	
		hexane + oxygen → carbon dioxide + water	
	(i)	Which gas in the air is needed for combustion?	
			[1]
	(ii)	Incomplete combustion happens when there is a limited supply of air.	
		Write down the word equation for the incomplete combustion of hexane.	
		Use your equation to suggest one disadvantage of incomplete combustion.	
			[2]

2	Stowmarket Sy	vnthetics is a	chemical	company	that makes	ıvloa	mers.
_	Clowing incl	yritiilotiloo io a	onionnioun	Company	, tilat illanoo	POIT	

They make a polymer from a monomer called propenenitrile.

$$H C = C H$$

(a)	What is the name of the polymer made from p	ropenenitrile?	
(b)	How many covalent bonds are shown in the d		[1]
	Tick (✓) the correct box.		
	three		
	four		
	five		
	eight		
	nine		
			[1]

(c) Stowmarket Synthetics also make a polymer that is used to make bottles for fizzy drinks.



The polymer used to make the bottles is **non-biodegradable**.

Some scientists want the polymer to be **biodegradable**.

What is a biodegradable polymer?

Write about the advantages and disadvantages of using a **biodegradable** polymer to make these bottles.

 [6]

3	Some foods contain additives
	Flavour enhancers improve th

Flavour enhancers improve the flavour of a food.

An emulsifier stops oil and water in a food from separating.

(a) Write down the name of another food additive.Describe the job of this food additive.

name of food additive
job of the additive
[2]

(b) Phil finds some information about four emulsifiers.

Look at this information.

Emulsifier	Is it poisonous?	Does it have a smell?	Cost of making 1g of emulsifier in pence
A	yes	no	3
В	yes	no	6
С	no	no	1
D	no	yes	5

Which emulsifier is the most suitable to be used in a food?
Explain your answer.
[3

	[2]
	Write about the chemical test for carbon dioxide.
	Baking powder makes carbon dioxide when heated.
(C)	Baking powder is used in cake mixes.

SECTION B - Module C2

4	This	s que	estion is about building materials.
	(a)	Lim	estone is a rock used for buildings.
		(i)	Write down the name of another rock used for buildings.
			Choose from the list.
			amalgam
			brass
			granite
			solder
		(ii)	answer
			Removing limestone rock from a quarry causes environmental problems.
			Write about two environmental problems caused by quarrying limestone.

.....[2]

(b)	Concrete	is a	building	material.
-----	----------	------	----------	-----------

Concrete is made stronger using a steel support.

This is called **reinforced concrete**.

Look at the table.

It gives some information about three types of steel.

Type of steel	Iron alloyed with	Relative strength	Other properties
A	about 0.25% carbon	386	easily shaped
В	up to 2.5% carbon	414	hard, more difficult to shape
С	chromium and nickel	515	easily shaped, resistant to corrosion

(i)	Steel C is the best choice for reinforcing concrete.	
	Use information from the table to give two reasons why.	
		. [2]
(ii)	The three types of steel in the table are alloys .	
	What is meant by an alloy?	
		. [1 [*]

				10				
5	This	s question is about so	dium chlorid	e (salt).				
	(a)	Write down one use	of sodium c	hloride.				
								[1]
	(b)	Most of the UK's salt	comes from	n the Winsfor	d Salt I	Mine in Cheshir	e.	
		Describe one way th	at the salt ca	an be extract	ed fron	n the salt mine.		
	(- \	Lie of all and decide and						[1]
	(c)	Useful products are				-	ysis.	
		Electrolysis of sodiur	m cnioriae s	olution involv	es tnes	se particles:		
			Cl-	Cl ₂	H ⁺	H_2		
			Na ⁺	$\rm H_2O$		OH-		
		Some of the particles	s are ions .					
		Come of the norticle	o oro mal aa	ulaa				

Some of the particles are **molecules**.

Finish the table.

Two particles have been done for you.

lons	Molecules
OH ⁻	H ₂

6 Martin investigates the corrosion of different metals.

He places strips of metals in some damp gases.

Look at his results.

Metal	Appearance	Appearance after two weeks in damp				
Wietai	at start	oxygen	acidic air	nitrogen		
copper	shiny pink	small patches of green on surface	thick green layer on surface	shiny pink		
iron	shiny silver	small patches of brown on surface	lots of brown flakes on surface	shiny silver		
lead	shiny silver	dull silver	black layer on surface	shiny silver		

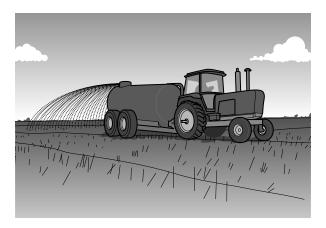
(a) Martin Concludes tha	(a)	Martin	concludes	that
--------------------------	-----	--------	-----------	------

•	oxygen is needed for corrosion
---	--------------------------------

•	more corrosion	happens in	acidic a	air than in	anv of the	other conditions

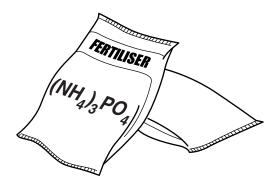
	Is he correct?	
	How can you tell? Write down evidence from the table in your answer.	
(b)	Copper reacts with oxygen, O ₂ .	
	Copper oxide, CuO, is made.	
	Write a balanced symbol equation for this reaction.	
		[2]

- 7 This question is about fertilisers.
 - (a) Farmers add fertilisers to the soil.



what part of a plant absorbs the minerals from the leftilisers?	
	11
	. 1

(b) Ammonium phosphate, $(NH_4)_3PO_4$, is a fertiliser.



(i) Complete the table to show the number of each type of atom in the formula $(NH_4)_3PO_4$.

Atom	Number
N	
Н	
Р	
0	

		[4]
(ii)	Write down the names of the two essential elements in ammonium phosphate.	
		[2]

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(c)	Ammonium phosphate solution is made by reacting an acid with an alkali in neutralisation reaction.	а
	Write down the name of the acid and the alkali needed to make ammonium phosphate.	
	Describe how an indicator can be used to check the pH of the solution made.	
	The quality of written communication will be assessed in your answer to this questi	on.

.....[6]

14 SECTION C - Module C3

Hyd	droge	n peroxide, H ₂ O ₂ , is used in some spacecraft to provide oxygen.				
(a)	Hydrogen peroxide is a compound.					
	Hov	v can you tell from its molecular formula?				
		[1				
(b)	Нус	Irogen peroxide, H_2O_2 , can be made from hydrogen, H_2 , and oxygen, O_2 .				
		hydrogen + oxygen → hydrogen peroxide				
	(i)	Write the balanced symbol equation for this reaction.				
		[1				
	(ii)	This reaction has a 100% atom economy.				
		What does this mean?				
		[1				
	(iii)	Oskar finds out that 5 g of hydrogen should make 85 g of hydrogen peroxide.				
		Show that 100 g of hydrogen should make 1700 g of hydrogen peroxide.				
		[2				

8

((iv	Oskar uses	100 a of h	vdroaen to	make hv	droaen r	peroxide.
١,		Contai acco	1009011	iyaiogoii to	THAIR TIY	areger, p	on oniao.

He predicts he should make 1700 g of hydrogen peroxide.

He actually makes 1530 g of hydrogen peroxide.

Calculate Oskar's percentage yield of hydrogen peroxide.

percentage yield =% [2]

(c) Hydrogen peroxide can also be made from barium peroxide.

barium peroxide + sulfuric acid → hydrogen peroxide + barium sulfate

 ${\rm BaO_2} \qquad + \qquad {\rm H_2SO_4} \qquad \rightarrow \qquad {\rm H_2O_2} \qquad + \qquad {\rm BaSO_2}$

The table shows the relative formula masses, M_r , of the substances in the symbol equation.

Substance	Relative formula mass, M _r
BaO ₂	169
H ₂ SO ₄	
H ₂ O ₂	34
BaSO ₄	233

(i) Calculate the relative formula mass, $M_{\rm r}$, of sulfuric acid, ${\rm H_2SO_4}$.

Put your answer in the table.

The relative atomic mass, A_r , of H = 1, O = 16 and S = 32.

[1]

(ii) Barium sulfate is a waste product in this reaction.

Calculate the atom economy for this reaction.

atom economy =% [2]

9 Fatimah investigates the reaction between sodium hydrogencarbonate and dilute hydrochloric acid.

Fatimah does two investigations.

She always adds 0.5 g of sodium hydrogencarbonate to 20 cm³ of dilute hydrochloric acid.

She measures the time it takes for the reaction mixture to stop bubbling.

This is called the **reaction time**.

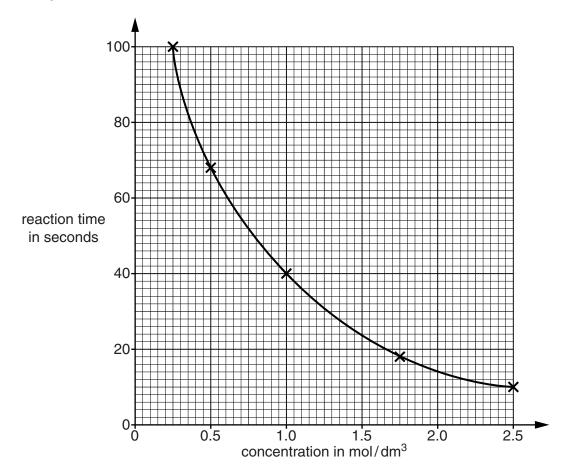
Investigation One

She does five different experiments.

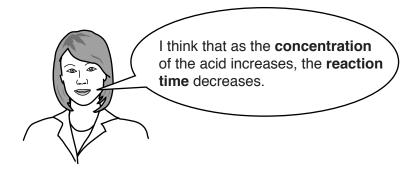
She keeps the temperature the same.

Each experiment uses a different concentration of acid.

Look at a graph of her results.



(a) Fatimah makes a conclusion.



Do the results in Investigation one support Fatimah's conclusion?

Explain your answer.

Use the reacting particle model to explain Fatimah's results.

•••••	
	[6]

(b) Investigation Two

Fatimah does five experiments.

She keeps the concentration of the acid the same.

She uses acid at different temperatures.

Look at her results.

Temperature of acid in °C	Reaction time in seconds
20	68
30	34
40	17
50	9
60	5

(i)	What conclusion can you make about the effect of temperature on the reaction time?	?
(ii)	Fatimah does an experiment with acid at a temperature of 10°C.	נין
	Predict the reaction time, in seconds.	
	seconds	[1]

A pharmaceutical drug is made by a batch process.

(a)	Write about three factors that affect the cost of making a pharmaceutical drug.					
		[3]				
(b)	Whe	en a pharmaceutical drug is manufactured it must be as pure as possible.				
	(i)	Explain why it is important that the pharmaceutical drug is as pure as possible.				
		[1]				
	(ii)	Write down one method a chemist can use to show that a pharmaceutical drug is pure.				
		[1]				

11 Diamond is a form of carbon.



Diamonds are used in jewellery because they are lustrous (shiny).

Write about two **other** properties of diamond.

[2]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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The Periodic Table of the Elements

0	4 He helium 2	20 Ne neon 10	40 Ar argon 18	84 Kr krypton 36	131 Xe xenon 54	[222] Rn radon 86	t fully
7		19 F fluorine 9	35.5 Cl chlorine 17	80 Br bromine 35	127 I iodine 53	[210] At astatine 85	rted but nol
9		16 0 0 0xygen 8	32 S sulfur 16	79 Se selenium 34	128 Te tellurium 52	[209] Po polonium 84	e been repo
2		14 N nitrogen 7	31 P phosphorus 15	75 As arsenic 33	122 Sb antimony 51	209 Bi bismuth 83	rs 112-116 hav authenticated
4		12 C carbon 6	28 Si silicon 14	73 Ge germanium 32	119 Sn tin 50	207 Pb Lead 82	Elements with atomic numbers 112-116 have been reported but not fully authenticated
3		11 B boron 5	27 A <i>t</i> aluminium 13	70 Ga gallium 31	115 In indium 49	204 T thallium 81	nts with ator
	•			65 Zn zinc 30	Cd Cadmium 48	201 Hg mercury 80	Elemer
				63.5 Cu copper 29	108 Ag silver 47	197 Au gold 79	Rg roentgenium 111
				59 Ni nicket 28	106 Pd palladium 46	195 Pt platinum 78	Ds damstadtium 110
				59 Co cobalt 27	103 Rh rhodium 45	192 Ir irridium 77	[268] Mt meitnerium 109
	1 Hydrogen			56 Fe iron 26	101 Ru ruthenium 44	190 Os osmium 76	[277] Hs hassium 108
•				55 Mn manganese 25	[98] Tc technetium 43	186 Re rhenium 75	[264] Bh bohrium 107
		mass ol number		52 Cr	96 Mo motybdenum 42	184 W tungsten 74	[266] Sg seaborgium 106
	Key	relative atomic mass atomic symbol _{name} atomic (proton) number		51 V vanadium 23	93 Nb niobium 41	181 Ta tantalum 73	[262] Db dubnium 105
		relati atc atomic		48 Ti titanium 22	91 Zr	178 Hf hafinium 72	Rf rutherfordium 104
	•			45 Sc scandium 21	89 Y yttrium 39	139 La* tanthanum 57	[227] Ac* actinium 89
2		9 Be beryllium 4	24 Mg magnesium 12	40 Ca calcium 20	88 Sr strontium 38	137 Ba barium 56	[226] Ra radium 88
_		7 Li ^{Utthium} 3	23 Na sodium 11	39 K potassium 19	85 Rb rubidium 37	133 Cs caesium 55	[223] Fr francium 87

* The lanthanoids (atomic numbers 58-71) and the actinoids (atomic numbers 90-103) have been omitted.

The relative atomic masses of copper and chlorine have not been rounded to the nearest whole number.