AQA

Please write clearly in block capitals.

Centre number | | | | | | Candidate number | | | | |

Surname _____

Forename(s) _____

Candidate signature _____

I declare this is my own work.

GCSE CHEMISTRY

F

Foundation Tier Paper 2

Wednesday 10 June 2020 Morning Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:
- a ruler
- a scientific calculator
- the periodic table (enclosed).

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Pencil should only be used for drawing.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided. Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- If you need extra space for your answer(s), use the lined pages at the end of this book. Write the question number against your answer(s).
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.
- In all calculations, show clearly how you work out your answer.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 100.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- You are expected to use a calculator where appropriate.
- You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers.

For Examiner's Use	
Question	Mark
1	
2	
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4	
5	
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9	
10	
TOTAL	

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ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED

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0 1 This question is about ammonia and fertilisers.

Ammonia is produced from nitrogen and hydrogen.

A catalyst is used to speed up the reaction.

The word equation for the reaction is:

nitrogen + hydrogen ⇌ ammonia

0 1 . 1 What does the symbol ⇌ show about the reaction?

[1 mark]

0 1 . 2 Which catalyst is used when ammonia is produced from nitrogen and hydrogen?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Chlorine ☐

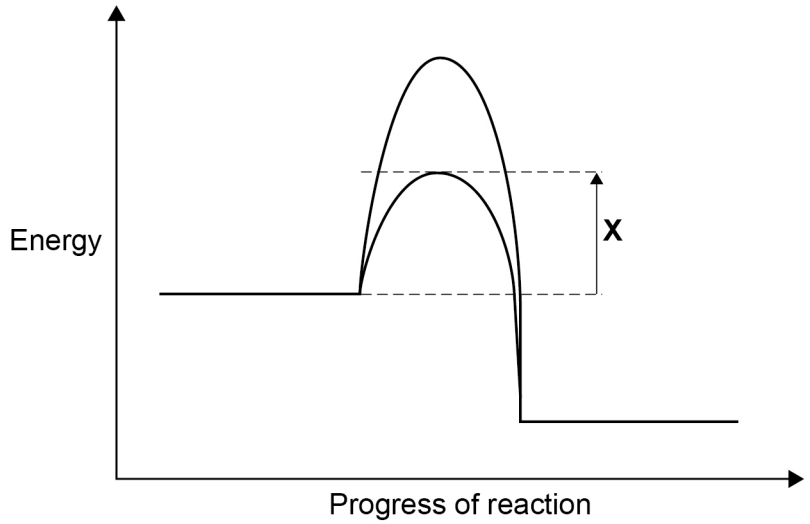
Iron ☐

Oxygen ☐

Do not write outside the box

0 1 . 3 **Figure 1** shows the reaction profile for the production of ammonia both with a catalyst and without a catalyst.

Figure 1



What is represented by label **X**?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Activation energy with a catalyst ☐

Activation energy without a catalyst ☐

Overall energy change with a catalyst ☐

Overall energy change without a catalyst ☐

Do not write outside the box

Ammonia is used to produce fertilisers.

NPK fertilisers contain the elements nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium.

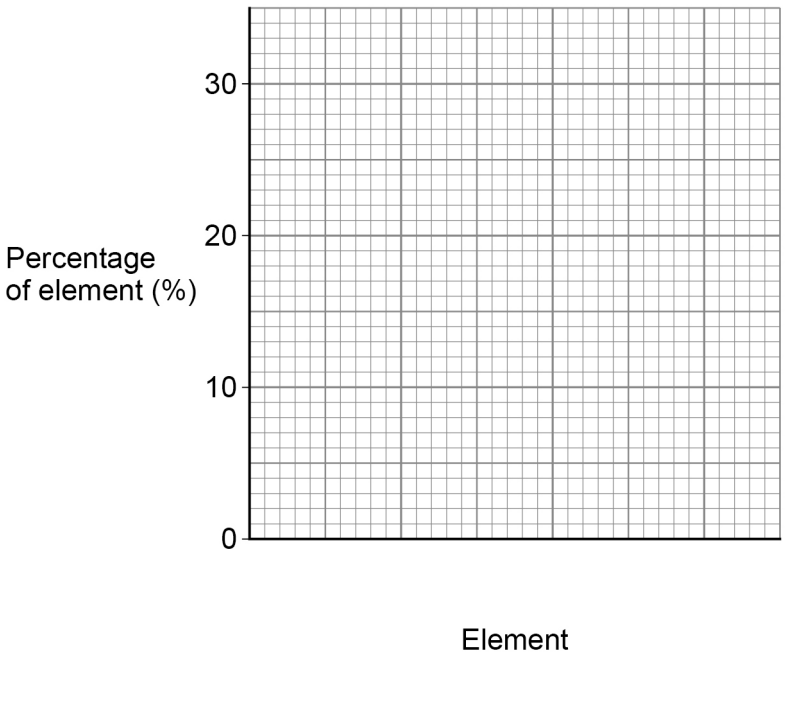
A fertiliser contains:

- 22% phosphorus
- 25% potassium.

0 1 . 4 Draw a bar chart on **Figure 2** to show the percentages of phosphorus and of potassium in this fertiliser.

[2 marks]

Figure 2



0 1 . 5 Why do the percentages of phosphorus and of potassium in this fertiliser **not** add up to 100%?

[1 mark]

Do not write outside the box

Fertilisers help plants grow by adding essential elements to soil.

Table 1 shows the percentages of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium in four fertilisers, **A**, **B**, **C** and **D**.

Table 1

Fertiliser	Percentage (%) of essential element		
	Nitrogen (N)	Phosphorus (P)	Potassium (K)
A	14	0	39
B	25	16	23
C	21	23	0
D	21	0	0

0 1 . 6 Plants lacking essential elements do not grow well because:

- too little phosphorus can cause slow plant growth
- too little potassium can cause leaves to have brown edges.

Which fertiliser helps prevent slow plant growth **and** brown leaf edges?

Use **Table 1**.

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

A ☐ **B** ☐ **C** ☐ **D** ☐

0 1 . 7 Which fertiliser has the greatest total percentage of essential elements?

Use **Table 1**.

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

A ☐ **B** ☐ **C** ☐ **D** ☐

8

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Turn over for the next question

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ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED

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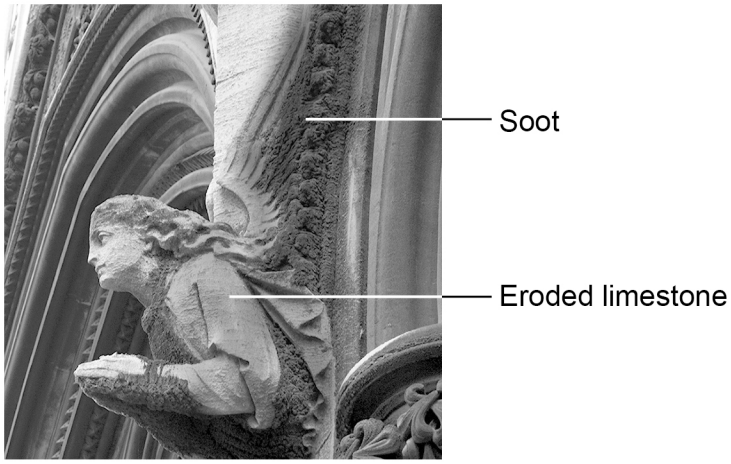
0 2 This question is about atmospheric pollution.

Figure 3 shows a limestone carving which has been damaged by atmospheric pollution.

The carving has been:

- blackened by soot
- eroded where the limestone has reacted with atmospheric pollutants.

Figure 3



0 2 . 1 What reacted with the limestone to cause the erosion?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Acid rain ☐

Ammonia ☐

Carbon monoxide ☐

Oxygen ☐

Do not write outside the box

0 2 . 2 Soot is produced by the incomplete combustion of diesel oil.

Complete the sentences.

Choose answers from the box.

[2 marks]

ammonia	**carbon**	**methane**
nitrogen	**oxygen**	

Incomplete combustion happens when there is not enough _____.

Incomplete combustion produces particles of _____.

0 2 . 3 Complete the sentence.

[1 mark]

Particles of soot in the atmosphere cause global _____.

0 2 . 4 Carbon monoxide is produced by the incomplete combustion of methane.

Balance the equation for the reaction.

[1 mark]

$$2\,CH_4 + 3\,O_2 \rightarrow \_\_\_\_\,CO + 4\,H_2O$$

Do not write outside the box

0 2 . 5 Car engines work at high temperatures.

Complete the sentences.

Choose answers from the box.

[3 marks]

air	**methane**	**oxides of nitrogen**
oxygen	**petrol**	**sulfur dioxide**

In car engines, nitrogen is present.

The nitrogen in car engines comes from _____.

At high temperatures, the nitrogen reacts with _____.

This reaction produces _____.

8

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0 3 This question is about the rate of the reaction between hydrochloric acid and calcium carbonate.

A student investigated the effect of changing the size of calcium carbonate lumps on the rate of this reaction.

This is the method used.

1. Pour hydrochloric acid into a conical flask up to the 50 cm^3 line.

2. Add 10.0 g of small calcium carbonate lumps to the conical flask.

3. Attach a gas syringe to the conical flask.

4. Measure the volume of gas produced every 20 seconds for 100 seconds.

5. Repeat steps 1 to 4 using 10.0 g of large calcium carbonate lumps.

0 3 . 1 The student used the 50 cm^3 line on the conical flask to measure the volume of hydrochloric acid.

Suggest a piece of equipment the student could use to make the measurement of volume more accurate.

[1 mark]

0 3 . 2 Carbon dioxide gas is produced in the reaction between hydrochloric acid and calcium carbonate.

Which test is used to identify carbon dioxide gas?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

A burning splint pops ☐

A glowing splint relights ☐

Damp litmus paper is bleached ☐

Limewater turns milky ☐

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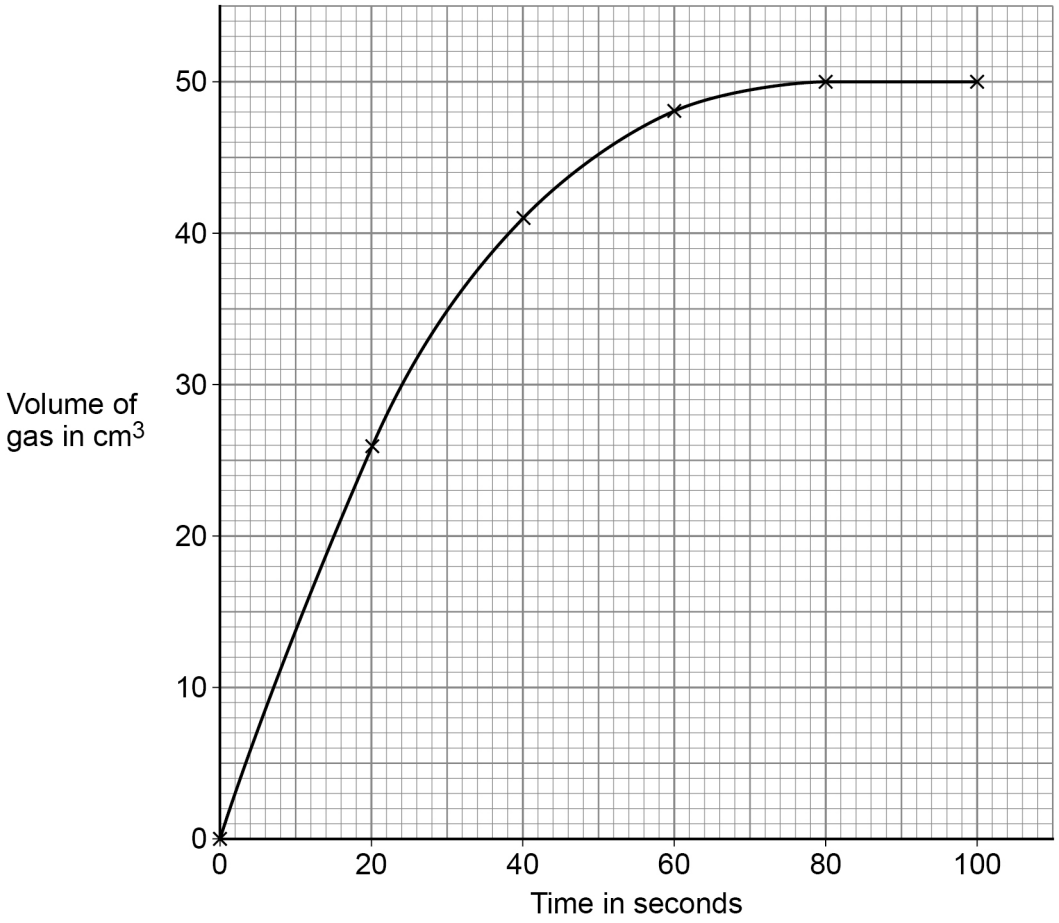
Table 2 shows the student's results for large calcium carbonate lumps.

Table 2

Time in seconds	Volume of gas in cm^3
0	0
20	16
40	30
60	40
80	46
100	48

Figure 4 shows the student's results for small calcium carbonate lumps.

Figure 4



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0 3 . 3 Complete **Figure 4**.

You should:

- plot the data for large calcium carbonate lumps from **Table 2** on **Figure 4**
- draw a line of best fit for large calcium carbonate lumps.

[3 marks]

0 3 . 4 Determine the mean rate of reaction using **small** calcium carbonate lumps between 0 seconds and 60 seconds.

Use the equation:

$$\text{mean rate of reaction} = \frac{\text{volume of gas produced}}{\text{time taken}}$$

Use **Figure 4**.

[3 marks]

Mean rate of reaction = _____ cm^3/s

0 3 . 5 Describe what happens to the volume of gas collected using **small** calcium carbonate lumps:

- between 0 and 20 seconds
- between 80 and 100 seconds.

Use **Figure 4**.

[2 marks]

Between 0 and 20 seconds _____

Between 80 and 100 seconds _____

Do not write outside the box

0 3 . 6 The balance used to weigh 10.0 g of calcium carbonate lumps caused an error.

The balance always read 0.2 g before being used.

What type of error was caused by the balance?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Human error ☐

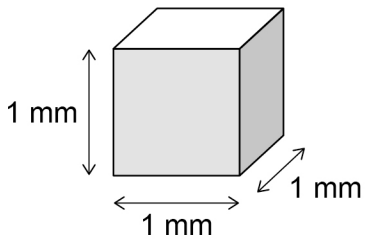
Random error ☐

Systematic error ☐

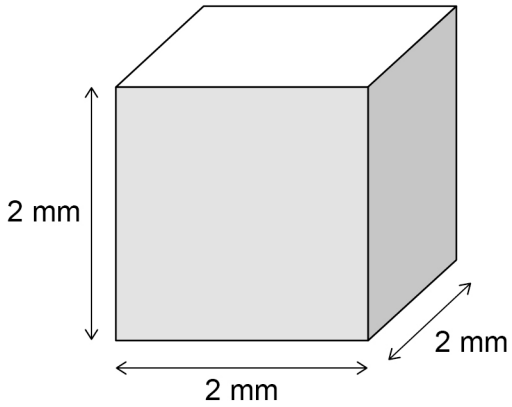
Figure 5 shows the dimensions of two cubes of calcium carbonate.

Figure 5

Small cube



Large cube



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0 3 . 7 A cube of calcium carbonate has six faces.

Calculate the total surface area of the **large** cube of calcium carbonate.

Use **Figure 5**.

[3 marks]

Total surface area = _____ mm^2

0 3 . 8 The large cube of calcium carbonate was divided into eight smaller cubes.

The eight smaller cubes have a greater total surface area than the one large cube.

Compare the rate of reaction when using the eight smaller cubes with the rate of reaction when using the large cube.

Complete the sentence.

Choose the answer from the box.

[1 mark]

faster	**slower**	**the same**

The rate of reaction of the eight smaller cubes is _____.

15

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0 4 This question is about ink.

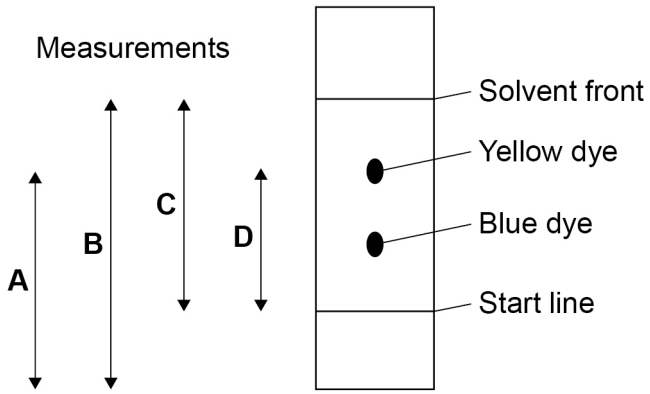
A student investigated green ink using paper chromatography in a beaker.

Figure 6 shows:

- the results the student obtained
- measurements **A**, **B**, **C** and **D** the student could make.

Figure 6

Diagram not to scale



0 4 . 1 The student calculated the R_f value of the blue dye.

The student measured:

- the distance moved by the blue dye = 2.7 cm
- the distance moved by the solvent = 9.0 cm

Calculate the R_f value of the blue dye.

Use the equation:

$$R_f = \frac{\text{distance moved by dye}}{\text{distance moved by solvent}}$$

[2 marks]

R_f = _____

Do not write outside the box

0 4 . 2 Which measurements on **Figure 6** are needed to calculate the R_f value of the yellow dye?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

A and **B** ☐

A and **C** ☐

B and **D** ☐

C and **D** ☐

0 4 . 3 Paper chromatography has a stationary phase and a mobile phase.

Draw **one** line from each phase to the identity of that phase in the student's investigation.

[2 marks]

Phase	**Identity**
	Beaker
Mobile phase	Ink
	Paper
Stationary phase	Solvent
	Start line

Do not write outside the box

The green ink contains 85% yellow dye and 15% blue dye.

0 4 . 4 Determine the simplest whole number ratio of yellow dye : blue dye in the green ink.

[1 mark]

Yellow dye : Blue dye = _____ : _____

0 4 . 5 Which word correctly describes the green ink?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

- Compound ☐
- Element ☐
- Formulation ☐
- Solvent ☐

0 4 . 6 The student repeated the investigation using green ink containing 75% yellow dye and 25% blue dye.

What would happen to the R_f value of the yellow dye?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

- The R_f value would decrease. ☐
- The R_f value would increase. ☐
- The R_f value would stay the same. ☐

8

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0 5 This question is about alloys.

Bronze and brass are both alloys which contain copper.

0 5 . 1 Bronze is an alloy of copper and one other metal.

What is the other metal in bronze?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Aluminium ☐

Tin ☐

Zinc ☐

0 5 . 2 Give **one** use of brass.

[1 mark]

_____

_____

Question 5 continues on the next page

Do not write outside the box

Alloys of gold are used to make jewellery.

0 5 . 3 The proportion of gold in an alloy is measured in carats:

- pure gold is 24 carat
- 50% gold is 12 carat.

Table 3 shows information about two gold rings, **A** and **B**.

A and **B** contain only gold and silver.

Complete **Table 3**.

[2 marks]

Table 3

Gold ring	Carat	Mass of metal in grams	
		gold	silver
A		7	7
B	18	9	

0 5 . 4 Suggest **two** reasons why alloys of gold are used instead of pure gold to make jewellery.

[2 marks]

1 _____

_____

2 _____

_____

Do not write outside the box

Steels are alloys of iron.

0 5 . 5 Spoons are made of stainless steel.

Spoons:

- are washed after use
- must not wear away quickly.

Suggest **one** reason why stainless steel is suitable for making spoons.

[1 mark]

0 5 . 6 Steel horseshoes are shaped to fit the feet of horses.

Which type of steel is most easily shaped into horseshoes?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

High carbon steel ☐

Low carbon steel ☐

Stainless steel ☐

8

Turn over for the next question

Do not write outside the box

0 6 This question is about materials used to make plates.

Plates are made from ceramics, paper or poly(propene).

0 6 . 1 Paper plates are biodegradable and recyclable.

Which stage of a life cycle assessment (LCA) would contain this information?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

- Disposal at the end of useful life ☐
- Extracting and processing raw materials ☐
- Manufacturing and packaging ☐
- Use and operation during lifetime ☐

0 6 . 2 Which **two** processes are used to make ceramic plates?

[2 marks]

Tick (✓) **two** boxes.

- Forming a composite ☐
- Galvanising with zinc ☐
- Heating in a furnace ☐
- Melting sand and boron trioxide ☐
- Shaping wet clay ☐

Do not write outside the box

Poly(propene) is produced from an alkene.

0 6 . 3 Complete the sentences.

[2 marks]

The name for very large molecules such as poly(propene) is _____.

The name of the alkene used to produce poly(propene) is _____.

0 6 . 4 The alkene needed to make poly(propene) is produced from crude oil.

Which **two** processes are used to produce this alkene from crude oil?

[2 marks]

Tick (✓) **two** boxes.

- Chromatography ☐
- Cracking ☐
- Fermentation ☐
- Fractional distillation ☐
- Quarrying ☐

0 6 . 5 What type of bond joins the atoms in a molecule of poly(propene)?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

- Covalent ☐
- Ionic ☐
- Metallic ☐

Do not write outside the box

Table 4 shows information about two polymers used to make plates.

Table 4

Polymer	Effect of heating the polymer
A	does not melt
B	melts at 50 °C

0 6 . 6 What type of polymer is polymer **A**?

Use **Table 4**.

[1 mark]

0 6 . 7 Why does polymer **A** behave differently to polymer **B** when heated?

You should refer to crosslinks in your answer.

[1 mark]

10

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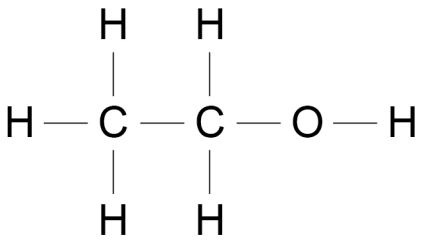
0 7 This question is about ethanol and ethanoic acid.

Ethanol is an alcohol.

0 7 . 1 **Figure 7** shows the displayed structural formula of ethanol.

Figure 7



Draw a circle on **Figure 7** around the alcohol functional group.

[1 mark]

0 7 . 2 An ethanol molecule contains atoms of three different elements.

Complete **Table 5** to show:

- the name of each element
- the symbol for each element
- the number of atoms of each element in one molecule of ethanol.

Use **Figure 7**.

[3 marks]

Table 5

Name of element	Symbol for element	Number of atoms in one molecule of ethanol
Carbon	C	
Hydrogen		6
	O	1

Turn over ►

Do not write outside the box

0 7 . 3 Ethanol removes grass stains from clothes.

What type of substance is ethanol when used to remove grass stains?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

A solute ☐

A solution ☐

A solvent ☐

Wine contains ethanol.

Wine is produced from grape juice by fermentation.

0 7 . 4 Complete the sentence.

[1 mark]

Grape juice can be fermented to produce wine because

grape juice contains _____.

0 7 . 5 What is added to grape juice to cause fermentation?

[1 mark]

_____

Do not write outside the box

0 7 . 6 Ethanol reacts with ethanoic acid to produce an ester.

What is the name of the ester produced when ethanol reacts with ethanoic acid?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Ethane ☐

Ethene ☐

Ethyl ethanoate ☐

0 7 . 7 Ethanoic acid reacts with sodium carbonate.

The equation for the reaction is:

$$2\,CH_3COOH(aq) + Na_2CO_3(s) \rightarrow 2\,CH_3COONa(aq) + H_2O(l) + CO_2(g)$$

What is the name of the liquid produced by this reaction?

[1 mark]

_____

0 7 . 8 Vinegar is a solution that contains ethanoic acid.

400 cm^3 of vinegar contains 20 g of ethanoic acid.

Calculate the mass of ethanoic acid in 1.0 dm^3 of vinegar.

[3 marks]

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Mass = _____ g

12

Do not write outside the box

0 8 This question is about chemical analysis.

A student tested copper sulfate solution and calcium iodide solution using flame tests.

This is the method used.

1. Dip a metal wire in copper sulfate solution.

2. Put the metal wire in a blue Bunsen burner flame.

3. Record the flame colour produced.

4. Repeat steps 1 to 3 using the same metal wire but using calcium iodide solution.

0 8 . 1 What flame colour is produced by copper sulfate solution?

[1 mark]

0 8 . 2 Calcium compounds produce an orange-red flame colour.

The student left out an important step before reusing the metal wire.

The student's method did **not** produce a distinct orange-red flame colour using calcium iodide solution.

Explain why.

[2 marks]

Do not write outside the box

0 8 . 3 The student added sodium hydroxide solution to:

- copper sulfate solution
- calcium iodide solution.

Give the results of the tests.

[2 marks]

Copper sulfate solution _____

_____

Calcium iodide solution _____

_____

0 8 . 4 To test for sulfate ions the student added dilute hydrochloric acid to copper sulfate solution.

Name the solution that would show the presence of sulfate ions when added to this mixture.

[1 mark]

_____

0 8 . 5 To test for iodide ions the student added dilute nitric acid to calcium iodide solution.

Name the solution that would show the presence of iodide ions when added to this mixture.

Give the result of the test.

[2 marks]

Solution _____

Result _____

_____

8

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0 9 This question is about water.

0 9 . 1 In the UK, potable (drinking) water is produced from different sources of fresh water.

Explain how potable water is produced from fresh water.

[4 marks]

0 9 . 2 A different country has:

- very little rainfall
- a long coastline
- plentiful energy supplies.

Suggest **one** process this country could use to obtain most of its potable water.

[1 mark]

Do not write outside the box

0 9 . 3 Waste water is not fit to drink.

Treatment of waste water produces two substances:

- liquid effluent
- solid sewage sludge.

Draw **one** line from each substance to the way the substance is processed.

[2 marks]

Substance	**Process**
	Aerobic biological treatment
Liquid effluent	Anaerobic digestion
	Grit removal
Solid sewage sludge	Screening
	Sedimentation

Question 9 continues on the next page

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Table 6 shows information about the disposal of processed solid sewage sludge in the UK in 1992 and in 2010.

Table 6

Year	Mass of processed solid sewage sludge in millions of kilograms				
	Used as fertiliser	**Sent to landfill**	**Burned**	**Other methods**	**Total**
1992	440	130	90	338	998
2010	1118	9	260	26	1413

0 9 . 4 Calculate the percentage of processed solid sewage sludge that was burned in 2010.

Give your answer to 3 significant figures.

Use **Table 6**.

[3 marks]

Percentage (3 significant figures) = _____ %

Do not write outside the box

0 9 . 5 Suggest **one** reason why the total mass of processed solid sewage sludge increased between 1992 and 2010.

[1 mark]

0 9 . 6 Between 1992 and 2010 the proportion of processed solid sewage sludge used as fertiliser increased.

Suggest **two** reasons why.

[2 marks]

1

2

13

Turn over for the next question

Do not write outside the box

1 0 This question is about hydrocarbons.

Hexane and hexene are hydrocarbons containing six carbon atoms in each molecule.

Hexane is an alkane and hexene is an alkene.

1 0 . 1 Draw **one** line from each hydrocarbon to the formula of that hydrocarbon.

[2 marks]

Hydrocarbon	**Formula**
	C_6H_8
Hexane	C_6H_{10}
	C_6H_{12}
Hexene	C_6H_{14}
	C_6H_{16}

1 0 . 2 Bromine water is added to hexane and to hexene.

What would be observed when bromine water is added to hexane and to hexene?

[2 marks]

Hexane _____

_____

Hexene _____

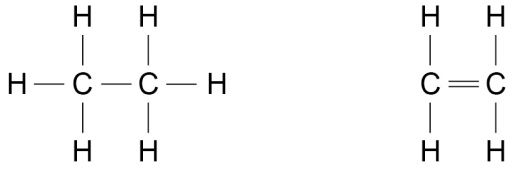
_____

Do not write outside the box

1 0 . 3 Ethane is an alkane and ethene is an alkene.

Figure 8 shows the displayed structural formulae of ethane and of ethene.

Figure 8



Ethane **Ethene**

Compare ethane with ethene.

You should refer to:

- their structure and bonding
- their reactions.

[6 marks]

10

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