



Rewarding Learning

General Certificate of Secondary Education  
2014–2015

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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# Double Award Science: Chemistry

Unit C1  
Foundation Tier

[GSD21]

ML

**THURSDAY 14 MAY 2015, MORNING**

## TIME

1 hour, plus your additional time allowance.

## INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided at the top of this page.

**You must answer the questions in the spaces provided.**

**Do not write outside the boxed area on each page or on blank pages.**

Complete in blue or black ink only.

Answer **all ten** questions.

## INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The total mark for this paper is 70.

Figures in brackets printed down the right-hand side of pages indicate the marks awarded to each question or part question.

Quality of written communication will be assessed in Question **7(a)**.

A Data Leaflet, which includes a Periodic Table of the elements is provided.

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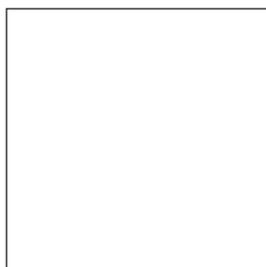
\*20GSD2101\*

- 1 (a) Lists of **substances** and **statements** are given below.  
Draw a line from each substance to the correct statement about that substance.

Substance	Statement
hydrogen	Is a white solid
copper oxide	Turns limewater milky white
aluminium sulfate	Makes a popping sound with a lighted splint
copper carbonate	Reacts with sulfuric acid to produce a salt and water only
carbon dioxide	Is a green solid
	Relights a glowing splint

[5]

- (b) In the box below draw the hazard symbol that would be found on a bottle of a **corrosive** substance, such as sulfuric acid.



[1]



2 Below is a list of words which are often used in chemistry.

**melts**

**sublimes**

**condenses**

**dissolves**

**evaporates**

**boils**

**freezes**

**mixes**

Complete each of the sentences below by choosing a correct word from the list.

- (i) Sugar \_\_\_\_\_ when it is put into hot tea.
- (ii) Water \_\_\_\_\_ on the cold surface of windows in hot kitchens.
- (iii) Ice cream \_\_\_\_\_ when it is taken out of the freezer.
- (iv) An iodine crystal \_\_\_\_\_ when it changes from solid to gas. [4]

[Turn over

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\*20GSD2103\*

3 Read the information below and then answer the questions which follow.

*Potassium iodide crystals dissolve in water to form colourless solution A.  
Lead nitrate crystals dissolve in water to form colourless solution B.*

(a) (i) Use the information above to name a solute.

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

(ii) Use the information above to name a solvent.

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

*If solutions A and B are mixed together, two new substances are formed.*

*One of these substances is a yellow solid, lead iodide, which lies at the bottom of the beaker. The other substance is potassium nitrate which forms a colourless solution.*

(b) From the information above name an insoluble substance.

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

(c) Draw a **labelled** diagram of the assembled apparatus you would use to separate the yellow solid formed from the colourless solution.





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[Turn over



\*20GSD2105\*

4 This question is about alloys.

(a) Read the sentences below and then answer the questions which follow.

*Chromium is used in making stainless steel to help keep the steel shiny.  
Solder is used to help join metals together.*

*Electrum, known as white gold, is an alloy of gold, silver, and copper.*

(i) Name four metal elements mentioned in the sentences.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

[2]

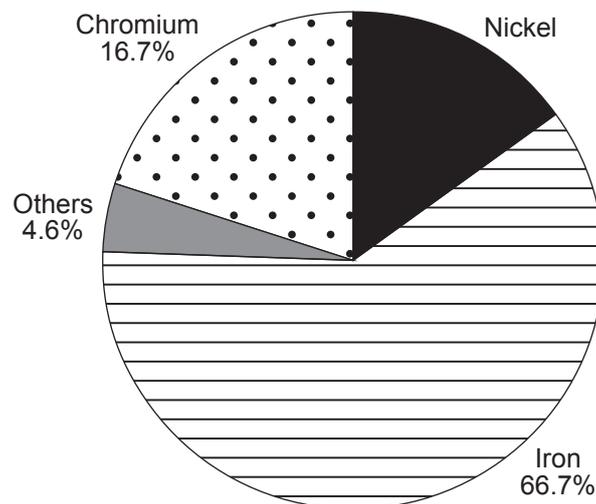
(ii) Why can white gold be described as an alloy?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

[2]

(b) The pie chart below shows the composition of stainless steel.

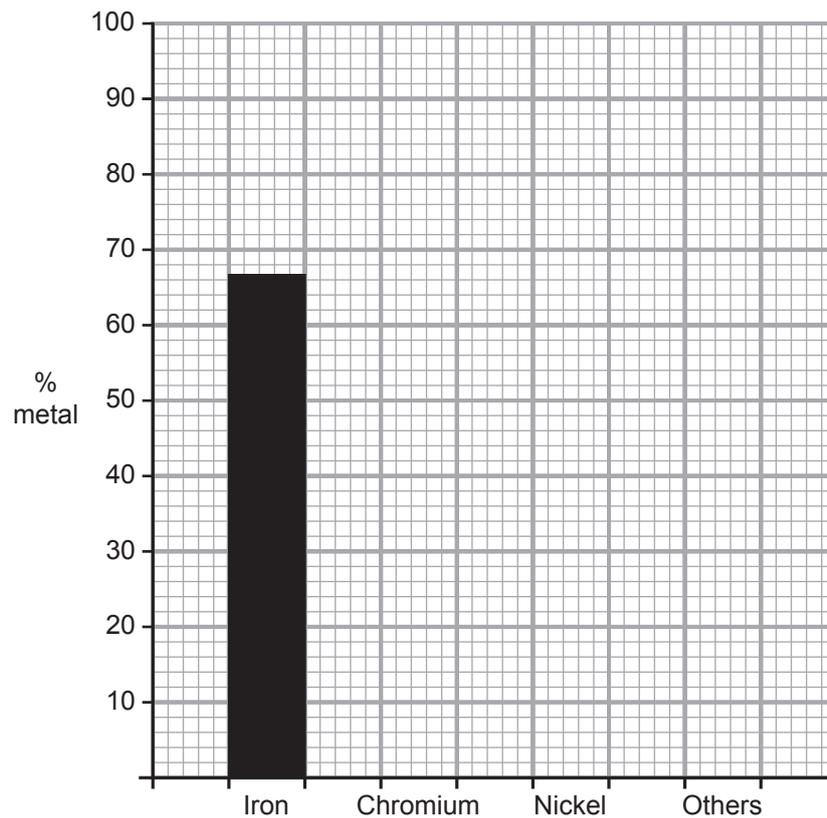


(i) Calculate the percentage of nickel in stainless steel.

Show your working out.

Answer \_\_\_\_\_ % [2]

(ii) Use the information in the pie chart to complete the bar chart below.



[2]

[Turn over



(c) Give one important use for iron.

\_\_\_\_\_

Give one important use for copper.

\_\_\_\_\_ [2]

(d) Give one reason why aluminium alloys are used in aircraft manufacture.

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]





6 (a) Complete the table below which gives information about acids and alkalis.

	solution	pH range	Colour with universal indicator	Strength acid/alkali
<b>A</b>	sodium hydroxide	12–14		strong alkali
<b>B</b>	hydrochloric acid		red	strong acid
<b>C</b>	ammonia	8–11	blue	
<b>D</b>		3–6	orange	weak acid

[4]

(b) Explain why blue litmus paper could not be used to distinguish between solutions **B** and **D**.

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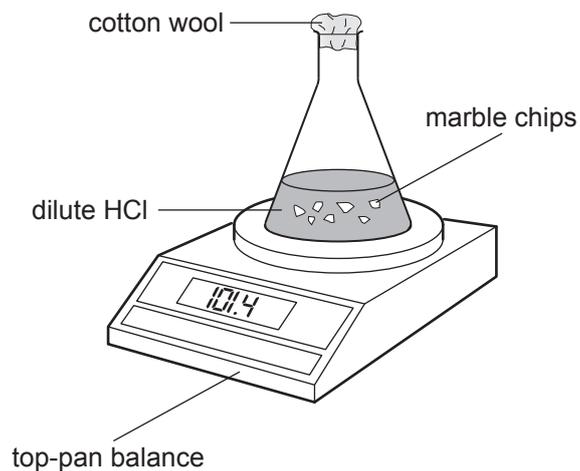
[2]





- 8 A pupil investigated the reaction between calcium carbonate (marble chips) and dilute hydrochloric acid. He used excess calcium carbonate.

The equation for this reaction is:



The student measured the mass of the flask and its contents every minute for 8 minutes. The results are shown in the table below.

Mass/g	102.8	101.4	100.3	99.5	99.3	99.2	99.1	99.0	99.0
Time/min	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

- (a) What is the name of the salt produced during the reaction?

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- (b) What caused the mass of the flask and contents to decrease?

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]



(c) Why did the student use **excess** calcium carbonate?

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[1]

(d) Give an **accurate** way of checking that the resulting solution was neutral.

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[1]

(e) Another student in the same class used calcium oxide instead of calcium carbonate. She observed no drop in mass. Explain why.

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[2]

[Turn over



- 9 (a) The following table shows the solubilities of three gases in water, at different temperatures:

Gas	solubility (mg per 100 g water)* at:			
	0 °C	20 °C	40 °C	50 °C
carbon dioxide	348	169	97	76
nitrogen	2.9	1.9	1.5	1.2
oxygen	7.0	4.3	3.0	2.7

\* mg = milligrams

- (i) What is the solubility of carbon dioxide at 20 °C?

\_\_\_\_\_ mg/100 g water [1]

- (ii) Which gas is **least** soluble at 50 °C?

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- (iii) How does the solubility of the three gases change as the temperature increases?

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- (iv) Use the table to help you explain why fish may die if the water in a river becomes too warm.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ [2]

- (b) How does the solubility of most solids in water change as the temperature increases?

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]





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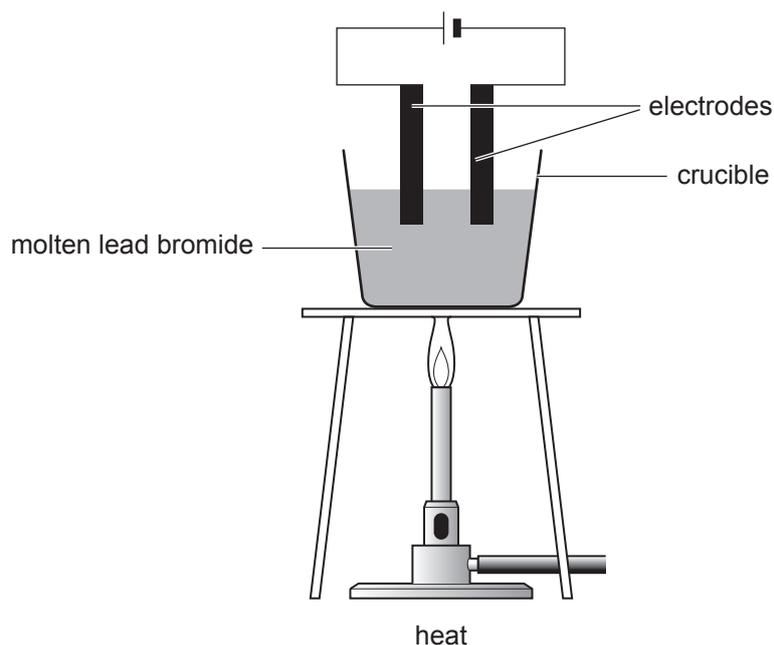
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\*20GSD2115\*

- 10 Look at the diagram below. It shows the apparatus used to pass an electric current through molten lead bromide.



- (a) What name is given to the process that happens in the crucible?

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- (b) What is the **electrolyte** in this experiment?

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- (c) Give **two** reasons, other than cost, why graphite is a suitable material for making the electrodes.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_ [2]



(d) Complete the table below by predicting the **products** and **observations** at the electrodes for the molten salts given.

name of substance	observations at anode	observations at cathode	product at anode	product at cathode
lead bromide		beads of metal	bromine	lead
lithium chloride	bubbles of greenish/ yellow gas	beads of metal		lithium
potassium iodide	bubbles/purple vapour			

[5]

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For Examiner's use only	
Question Number	Marks
1	
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<b>Total Marks</b>	

Examiner Number

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