

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
GCSE
B721/01
GATEWAY SCIENCE
ADDITIONAL SCIENCE B
Additional Science modules B3, C3, P3
(Foundation Tier)

WEDNESDAY 15 JUNE 2016 – Afternoon

DURATION: 1 hour 15 minutes
plus your additional time allowance

MODIFIED ENLARGED

Candidate forename		Candidate surname	
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Centre number						Candidate number				
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Candidates answer on the Question Paper.
A calculator may be used for this paper.

OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:
A copy of the Periodic Table

OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:
Pencil
Ruler (cm/mm)

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes on the first page. 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).

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The quality of written communication is assessed in questions marked with a pencil (.

A list of equations can be found on pages 4–5.

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.

Any blank pages are indicated.

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EQUATIONS

$$\text{energy} = \text{mass} \times \frac{\text{specific heat}}{\text{capacity}} \times \text{temperature change}$$

$$\text{energy} = \text{mass} \times \text{specific latent heat}$$

$$\text{efficiency} = \frac{\text{useful energy output} (\times 100\%)}{\text{total energy input}}$$

$$\text{wave speed} = \text{frequency} \times \text{wavelength}$$

$$\text{power} = \text{voltage} \times \text{current}$$

$$\text{energy supplied} = \text{power} \times \text{time}$$

$$\text{average speed} = \frac{\text{distance}}{\text{time}}$$

$$\text{distance} = \text{average speed} \times \text{time}$$

$$s = \frac{(u + v)}{2} \times t$$

$$\text{acceleration} = \frac{\text{change in speed}}{\text{time taken}}$$

$$\text{force} = \text{mass} \times \text{acceleration}$$

$$\text{weight} = \text{mass} \times \text{gravitational field strength}$$

$$\text{work done} = \text{force} \times \text{distance}$$

$$\text{power} = \frac{\text{work done}}{\text{time}}$$

$$\text{power} = \text{force} \times \text{speed}$$

$$\text{KE} = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$\text{momentum} = \text{mass} \times \text{velocity}$$

$$\text{force} = \frac{\text{change in momentum}}{\text{time}}$$

$$\text{GPE} = mgh$$

$$mgh = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$\text{resistance} = \frac{\text{voltage}}{\text{current}}$$

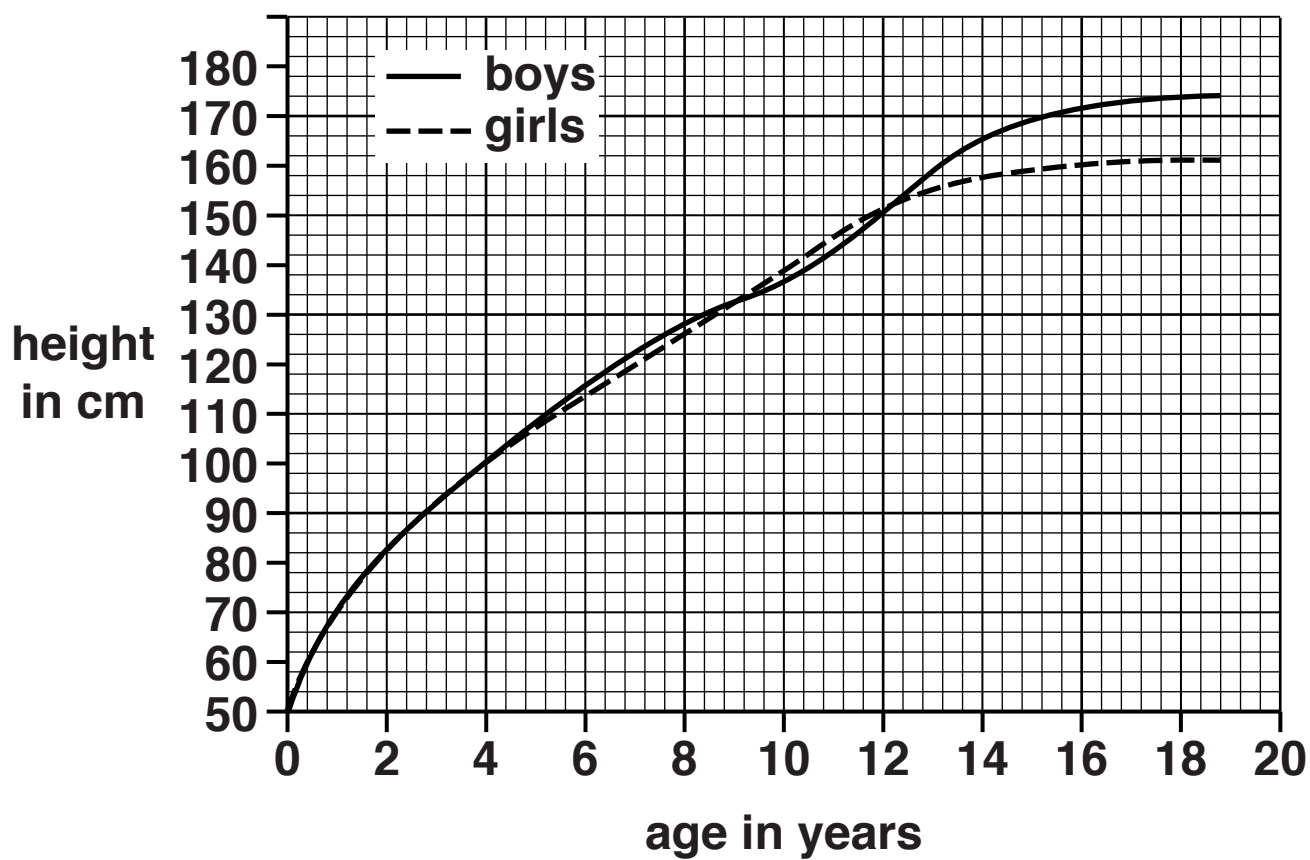
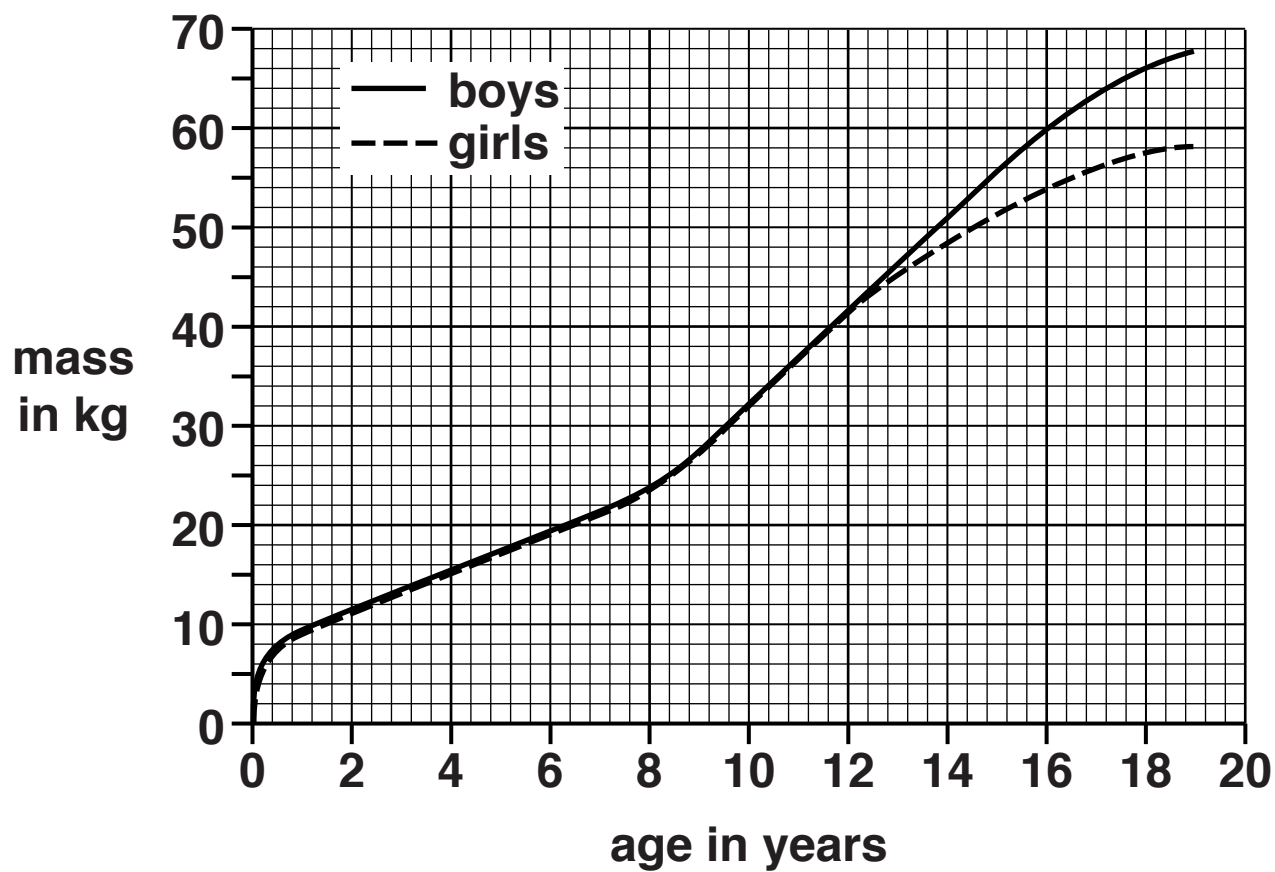
Answer ALL the questions.

SECTION A – Module B3

1 This question is about growth in boys and girls.

Look at the graphs on the next page.

They show how mass and height change as boys and girls grow.



- (a) Write down the age when the mass of boys becomes greater than the mass of girls.

_____ [1]

- (b) Compare the growth in boys and girls during the first ten years.

_____ [2]

- (c) Cell division occurs throughout growth.

During which age range is cell division fastest?

Look at the list.

AGE RANGE IN YEARS

0 to 2
4 to 6
6 to 8
12 to 14
16 to 18

Choose your answer from the list.

_____ [1]

[TOTAL: 4]

2 Mike competes in the triathlon.

This event involves swimming, cycling and running.

- (a) Mike wants to make sure that his training will help him to improve.**

Mike needs to keep within his target heart rate zone when training.

Look at the table below.

It shows predicted maximum heart rates and target heart rate zones.

TABLE 2

Predicted maximum heart rate in beats per minute	Target heart rate zone in beats per minute
200	120 – 170
195	117 – 166
190	114 – 162
185	111 – 157
180	108 – 153

To find his target heart rate zone, Mike must calculate his predicted maximum heart rate.

PREDICTED MAXIMUM HEART RATE = 220 – AGE

Mike is 30 years old.

(i) What is Mike's TARGET HEART RATE ZONE?

Use the predicted maximum heart rate formula and Table 2 to help you to answer.

[2]

(ii) Mike measures his heart rate during each stage of his training.

Look at the table of his results.

	Heart rate in beats per minute
Swimming	110
Cycling	162
Running	160

Mike will gain the most benefit from his training if his heart rate stays within the target heart rate zone.

What changes should Mike make to his training to get the most benefit?

[1]

- (iii) Part of Mike's training is to measure his recovery time after exercise.**

How could Mike measure his recovery time?

[2]

- (b) When Mike takes part in a triathlon the amount of aerobic respiration increases.**

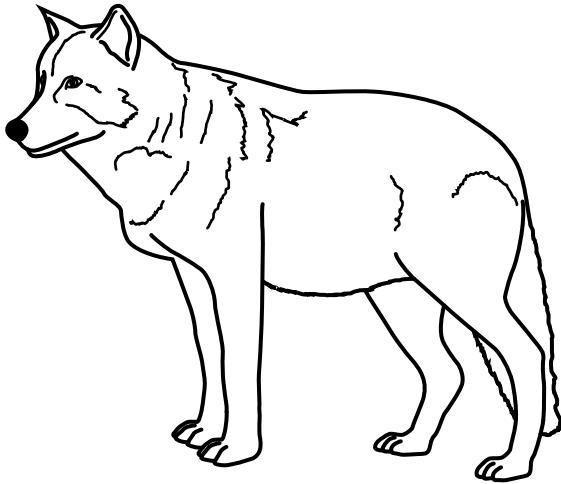
Explain why.

[2]

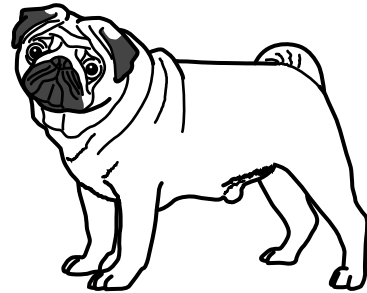
[TOTAL: 7]

3 (a) Look at the pictures below.

grey wolf



pug



The grey wolf is a wild animal.

All dog breeds like the pug are thought to have been bred originally from the grey wolf.

Some pug dogs have difficulty breathing.

(i) Describe how humans could have bred a dog like the pug from the grey wolf.

Suggest why some pugs may have breathing problems. [6]



The quality of written communication will be assessed in your answer to this question.

- (ii) The different characteristics of dogs may be caused by **MUTATIONS** in cells.

Complete the sentence.

Mutations are changes to

_____ .

[1]

(b) Dog skin cells have 78 chromosomes.

(i) How many chromosomes are in a dog sperm cell?

_____ **[1]**

(ii) Put a ring around the word that describes dog skin cells.

acrosome

diploid

fertilised

gamete

zygote

[1]

[TOTAL: 9]

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4 (a) This question is about enzymes.

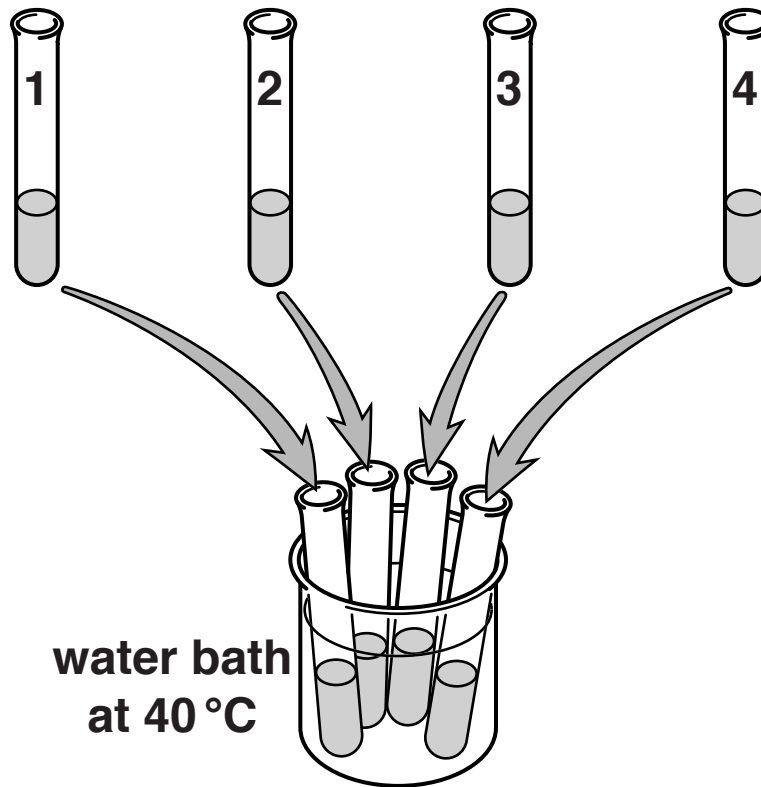
Pepsin is an enzyme that breaks down protein.

Egg-white is a protein that makes water cloudy.

Look at the table below.

It shows an investigation into the effect of adding the enzyme pepsin to egg-white.

TUBE 1	TUBE 2	TUBE 3	TUBE 4
5 cm³ egg-white	5 cm³ egg-white	5 cm³ egg-white	5 cm³ egg-white
3 drops distilled water	3 drops hydrochloric acid	3 drops hydrochloric acid	3 drops hydrochloric acid
1 cm³ pepsin	1 cm³ distilled water	1 cm³ pepsin	1 cm³ of boiled pepsin



The tubes were put in a water bath at 40 °C for 5 minutes.

Look at the results below.

TUBE	CONTENTS	OBSERVATIONS OF TUBE CONTENTS	
		AT START	AT END
1	egg-white, water and pepsin	cloudy	almost clear
2	egg-white, hydrochloric acid and water	cloudy	cloudy
3	egg-white, hydrochloric acid and pepsin	cloudy	clear
4	egg-white, hydrochloric acid and boiled pepsin	cloudy	cloudy

- (i) Write a conclusion explaining what the results show about the conditions pepsin needs to work.

[2]

- (ii) How does the 'lock and key' mechanism explain why pepsin will ONLY break down protein and NOT other food groups like starch?

You may draw a diagram to help your answer.

[2]

- (b) Why were all the tubes kept at 40°C?

[1]

[TOTAL: 5]

SECTION B – Module C3

- 5 Pete and Helen investigate the reaction between marble chips (calcium carbonate) and nitric acid.**

Calcium nitrate, carbon dioxide and water are made.

(a) Write the WORD equation for this reaction.

_____ **[1]**

- (b) Pete and Helen measure the mass of carbon dioxide made every 30 seconds during the reaction.**

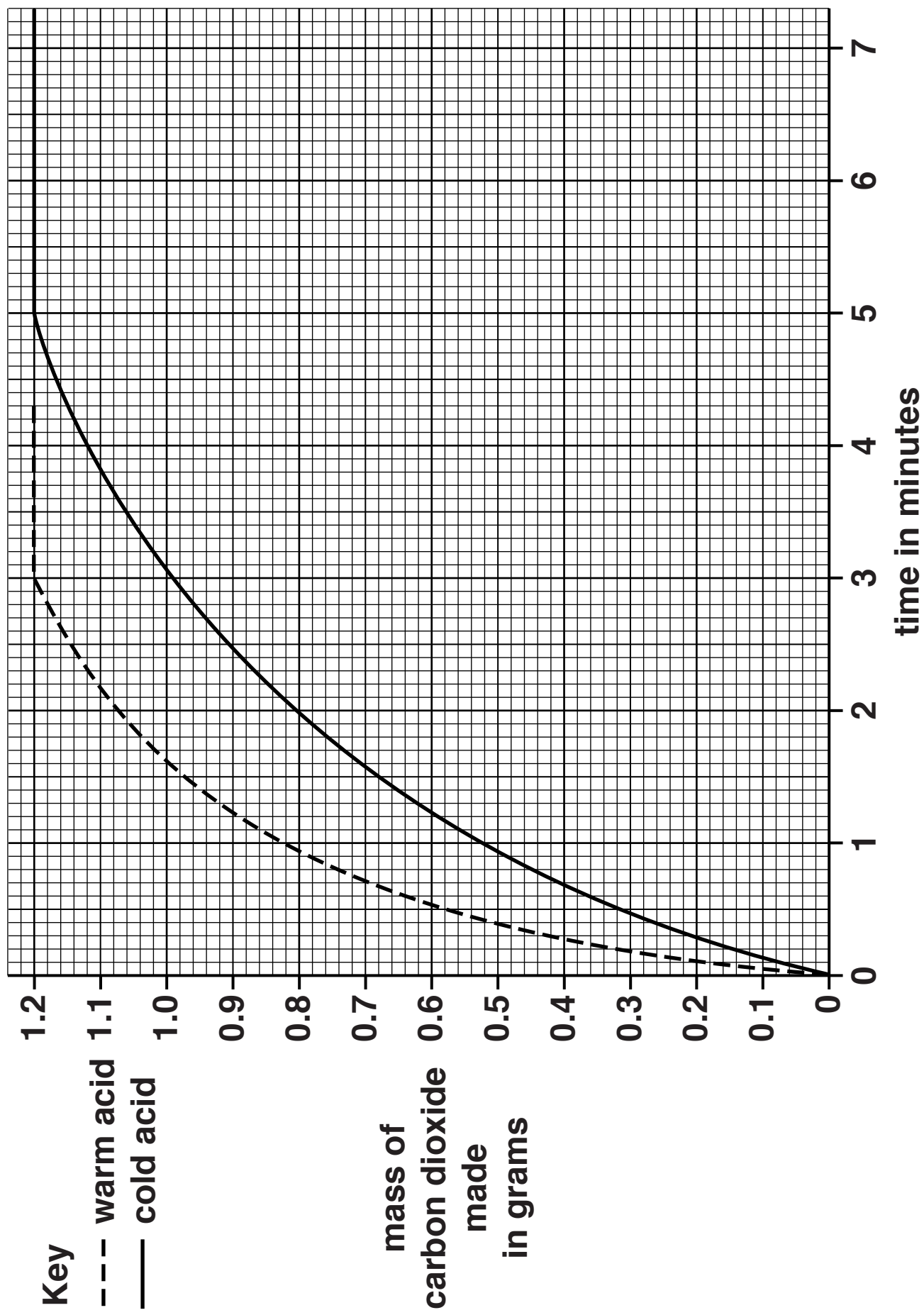
They do the experiment again.

They use the same amount of acid and marble chips.

This time they use WARM nitric acid instead of cold nitric acid.

Look at the graph on the next page. It shows their results.

FIG. 5



Look at the graph in Fig. 5 for the COLD acid.

- (i) What mass of carbon dioxide is made after 1 minute?

answer _____ g [1]

- (ii) When is the reaction FASTEST?

Tick (✓) the correct box.

between 0 and 1 minute

☐

between 1 and 2 minutes

☐

between 2 and 3 minutes

☐

between 3 and 4 minutes

☐

[1]

- (iii) Pete thinks that the graph for the COLD acid shows that the mass of gas made each minute is the same.

Is Pete right? Explain your answer.

[1]

(c) The reaction with warm acid stops after 3 minutes.

Explain why the reaction stops.

_____ [1]

(d) The reaction with COLD nitric acid is slower than the reaction with warm nitric acid.

Explain, in terms of the reacting particle model, why the reaction is SLOWER with cold acid.

_____ [2]

(e) Reactions are faster at HIGHER TEMPERATURES.

Write down TWO other ways of making reactions faster.

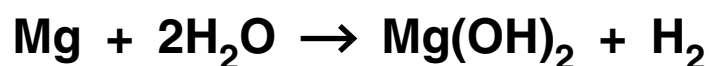
_____ [2]

[TOTAL: 9]

6 Soldiers use ‘flameless heaters’ to heat their meals.

The ‘flameless heater’ heats the food safely and quickly without using a flame.

The heater uses a chemical reaction between magnesium metal and water.



(a) Look at the equation.

Write down the formula for one REACTANT in this reaction.

_____ [1]

(b) The reaction is EXOTHERMIC.

What is meant by an exothermic reaction?

_____ [1]

- (c) A scientist is trying to improve the ‘flameless heaters’ so that they heat the food more quickly.

Look at her results.

Heater	Temperature rise in the heater in °C	Time taken in minutes
A	40	8
B	42	7
C	24	6
D	50	10

Which heater heats up quickest?

Explain your answer using the temperature rise and time taken.

[2]

[TOTAL: 4]

7 Pensby pharmaceuticals are making a new painkiller.

They make the drug using a BATCH process rather than a continuous process.

(a) Write about TWO differences between a batch process and a continuous process.

[2]

(b) It is often expensive to make and develop new drugs.

Explain TWO reasons why.

[2]

- (c) Pensby pharmaceuticals investigate four different methods of making the new painkiller.

Look at the table below.

It gives information about the four methods they use.

Method	Predicted mass in g	Actual mass in g	Percentage yield	Atom economy
A	6.7	4.0	60%	50%
B	14.2	7.1	50%	85%
C	11.5	6.9	_____	40%
D	13.3	12.0	90%	80%

Use the information to calculate the percentage yield for method C.

Decide which method they should use to make the painkiller and explain your choice. [6]



The quality of written communication will be assessed in your answer to this question.

[TOTAL: 10]

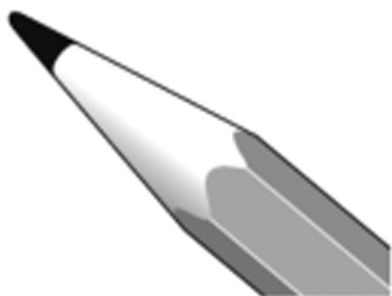
8 Diamonds are used in jewellery.

One physical property of diamond is that it is colourless.



Graphite is used in pencil leads.

One physical property of graphite is that it is slippery.



Diamond and graphite have some physical properties in common.

Write down TWO of these properties.

[2]

[TOTAL: 2]

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SECTION C – Module P3

9 This question is about work, energy and power.

(a) What is the unit for energy?

Choose from

hertz

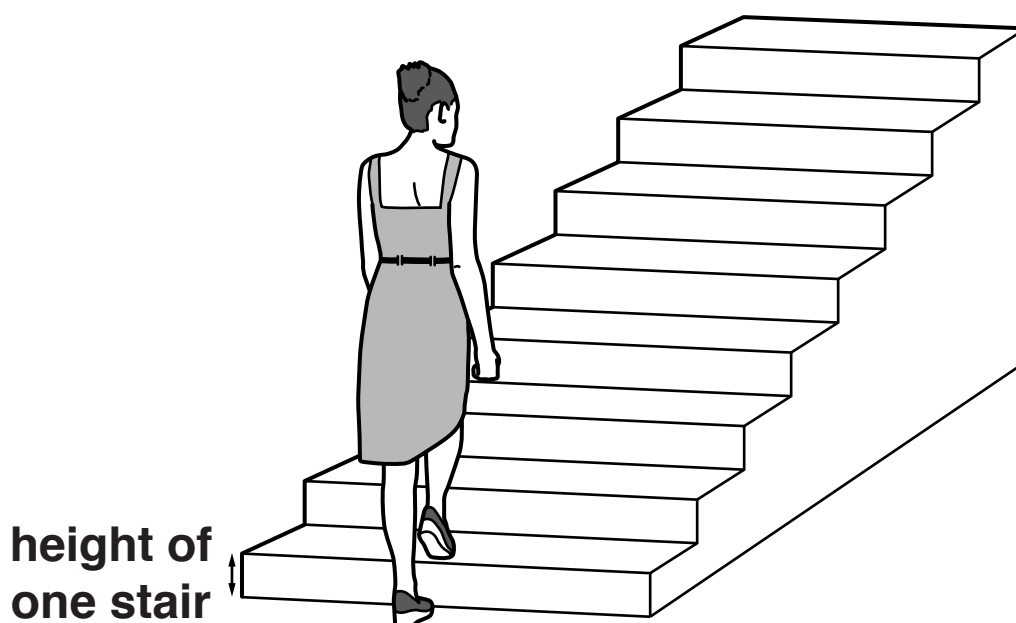
joule

newton

watt

_____ [1]

(b) Janna walks up stairs.



- (i) The height of one stair is 0.15 m.

Janna walks up FOUR stairs. She weighs 500 N.

Calculate the WORK done by Janna using this data.

answer _____ J [2]

- (ii) Janna walks up another four stairs.

She has now walked up eight stairs.

Compare the amount of work done walking up eight stairs with the work done walking up four stairs.

 [1]

(c) Janna walks up the stairs every day.

She walks at different speeds each day.

Look at the information below.

Day	Number of stairs	Time in seconds
Monday	8	4.2
Tuesday	8	4.4
Wednesday	8	4.1
Thursday	8	3.9
Friday	8	5.4

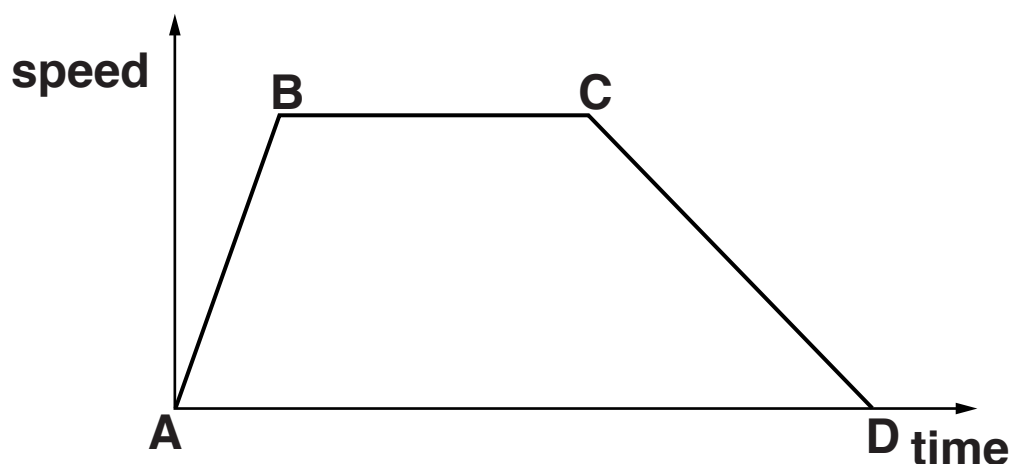
On which day did she develop the MOST power walking up the stairs?

_____ **[1]**

[TOTAL: 5]

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10 Look at the speed-time graph below for a journey.



Describe the changes in speed AND acceleration that take place during the whole journey.

Use letters A, B, C and D in your answer.

[6]



The quality of written communication will be assessed in your answer to this question.

[TOTAL: 6]

11 Seat belts are a safety feature in cars.

The design of seat belts has changed since they were first fitted in cars.

(a) Scientists collect test data to help them design new seat belts.

(i) Suggest methods the scientists use to collect valid test data for seat belts.

[2]

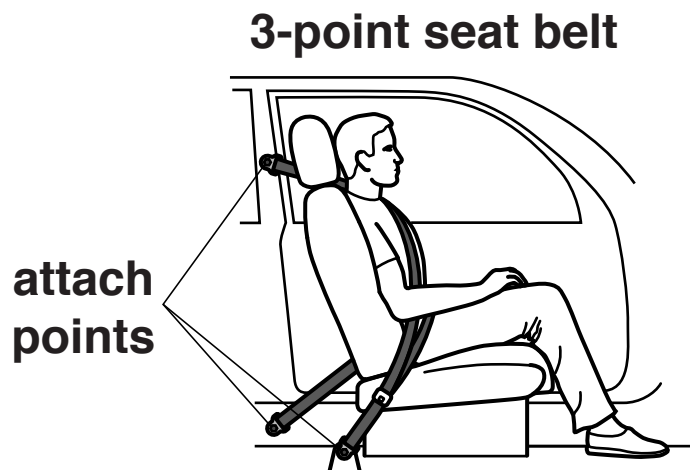
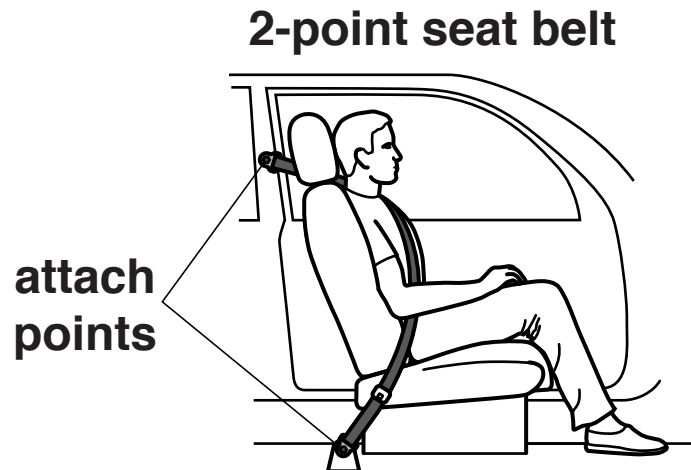
(ii) Why is it important for scientists to publish the test data they collect?

[2]

(b) Some seat belts are attached to the car in two places.

Others are attached in three places.

Look at the diagram below.



Suggest why 3-point seat belts are better at reducing injuries.

[1]

- (c) Test data produced by scientists show that the material which seat belts are made from is important.**

Write down one property which seat belt material must have and explain why seat belts are replaced after a crash.

[2]

- (d) Cars have many different safety features.**

Seat belts protect the driver in the car DURING an accident.

Write down the name of a car safety feature that is designed to PREVENT accidents.

[1]

[TOTAL: 8]

12 Taran wants to buy a new car.

He uses the internet to find data about fuel consumption and emissions.

Look at the table below with the information he finds about two different car models.

MODEL R	MODEL S
FUEL CONSUMPTION IN LITRES PER 100 km: In town 5.7 On motorways 4.1 Combined 4.6 CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSION 124.0 g/km This vehicle is in the UK tax band D and this costs £110.00 a year.	FUEL CONSUMPTION IN LITRES PER 100 km: In town 8.2 On motorways 5.2 Combined 6.3 CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSION 149.0 g/km

(a) Taran looks at the data about FUEL CONSUMPTION.

(i) The fuel consumption for both models is measured in the same units.

Why is this important?

_____ **[1]**

(ii) Write down TWO conclusions from the table about fuel consumption.

[2]

(b) Taran looks at the CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS of the two cars, MODEL R and MODEL S.

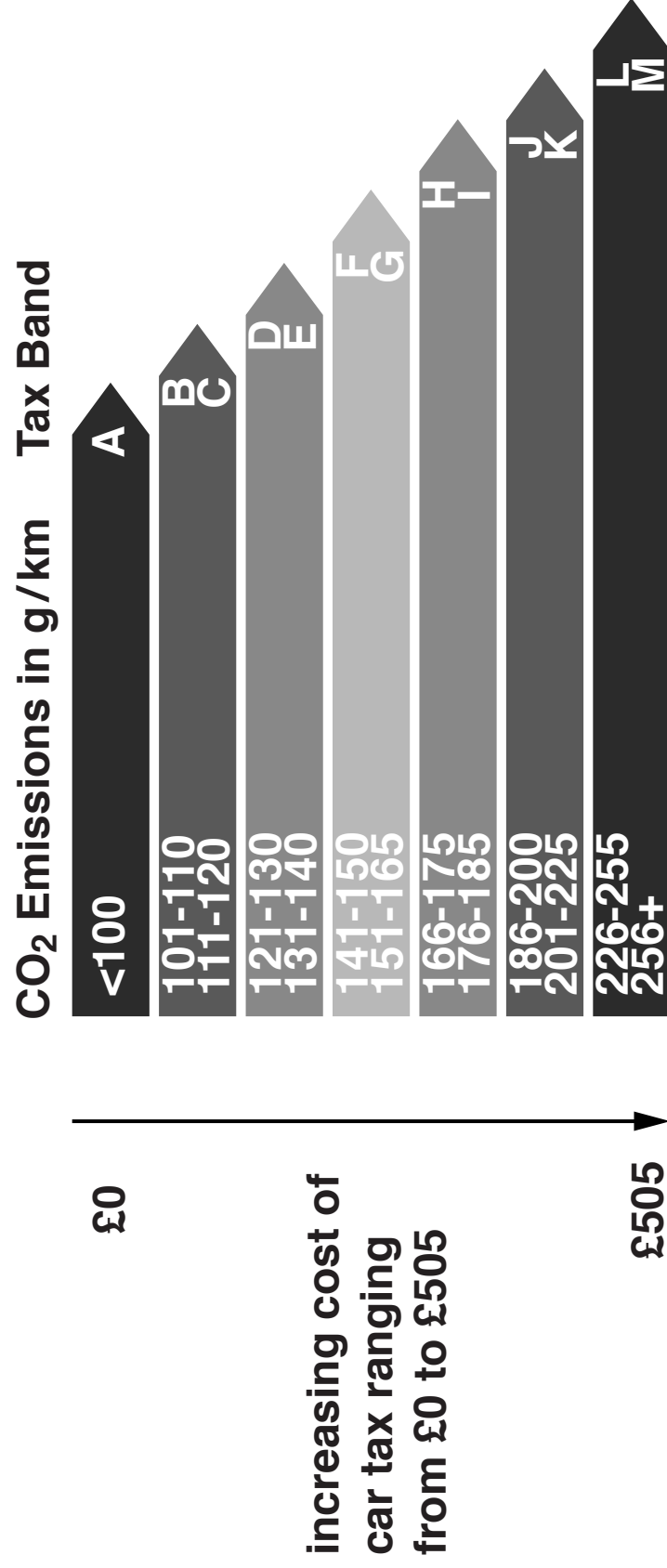
He also uses the chart opposite to help him find the tax band for model S.

Use the information in the table and the chart to find the tax band for model S and use this to estimate the cost to buy tax for model S.

The tax band for model S is _____ and the

estimated cost is £ _____ .

[2]



- (c) The kinetic energy (KE) of a car changes during its journey.**

Suggest why the average kinetic energy of a car is less when travelling in a town compared to when travelling on a motorway.

[1]

[TOTAL: 6]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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