

Candidate forename						Candidate surname					
Centre number						Candidate number					

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS**  
**GCSE**

**B712/02**

**GATEWAY SCIENCE**  
**SCIENCE B**

**Science modules B2, C2, P2 (Higher Tier)**

**THURSDAY 24 MAY 2012: Morning**

**DURATION: 1 hour 30 minutes**  
**plus your additional time allowance**

**MODIFIED ENLARGED**

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

**OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:**

**Insert 1 Question 6**  
**Insert 2 Question 14**

**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**

- Your quality of written communication is assessed in questions marked with a pencil (  ).
- A list of equations can be found on pages 3 and 4.
- An enlarged copy of the Periodic Table will be provided.
- 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 85.

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## **EQUATIONS**

**energy = mass × specific heat capacity × temperature change**

**energy = mass × specific latent heat**

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

**wave speed = frequency × wavelength**

**power = voltage × current**

**energy supplied = power × time**

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

**distance = average speed × time**

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

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

**force = mass × acceleration**

**weight = mass × gravitational field strength**

**work done = force × distance**

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

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

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

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

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

$$\text{GPE} = mgh$$

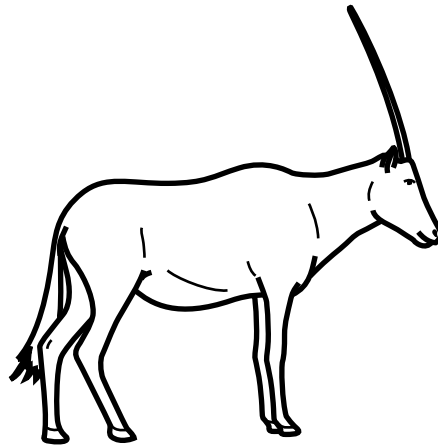
$$mgh = \frac{1}{2} mv^2$$

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

Answer ALL the questions.

## SECTION A – MODULE B2

1 Look at the picture of an Arabian Oryx.



The table below shows the classification of the Arabian Oryx.

GROUP	ARABIAN ORYX
kingdom	animalia
phylum	chordata
	mammalia
order	artiodactyla
family	bovidae
genus	<i>Oryx</i>
species	<i>Oryx leucoryx</i>

(a) One group is missing in the table.

Write down the missing group. \_\_\_\_\_ [1]

**(b) The BINOMIAL name for Arabian Oryx is *Oryx leucoryx*.**

**(i) Explain why binomial names are used to identify a species.**

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

**(ii) The Arabian Oryx is similar to another oryx called the Scimitar Oryx.**

**Describe how scientists could prove that they are NOT the same species.**

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

- (c) In the 1960s the Arabian Oryx became an endangered species.**

**In 1986 Saudi Arabia started a breeding programme to reintroduce the Arabian Oryx.**

**The graph shows the change in population from 1986 to 2006.**

- (i) The graph opposite shows a change in population between 2001 and 2006.**

**One conclusion from the data is that the population has dropped by more than 50% in five years.**

**Show by calculation, whether this conclusion is correct.**

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**[2]**

- (ii) The Arabian Oryx are kept in a national park.**

**The park has fences all around.**

**Some people want to remove the fences so that the Arabian Oryx can roam free.**

**Local people do not want this to happen.**

**Suggest why.**

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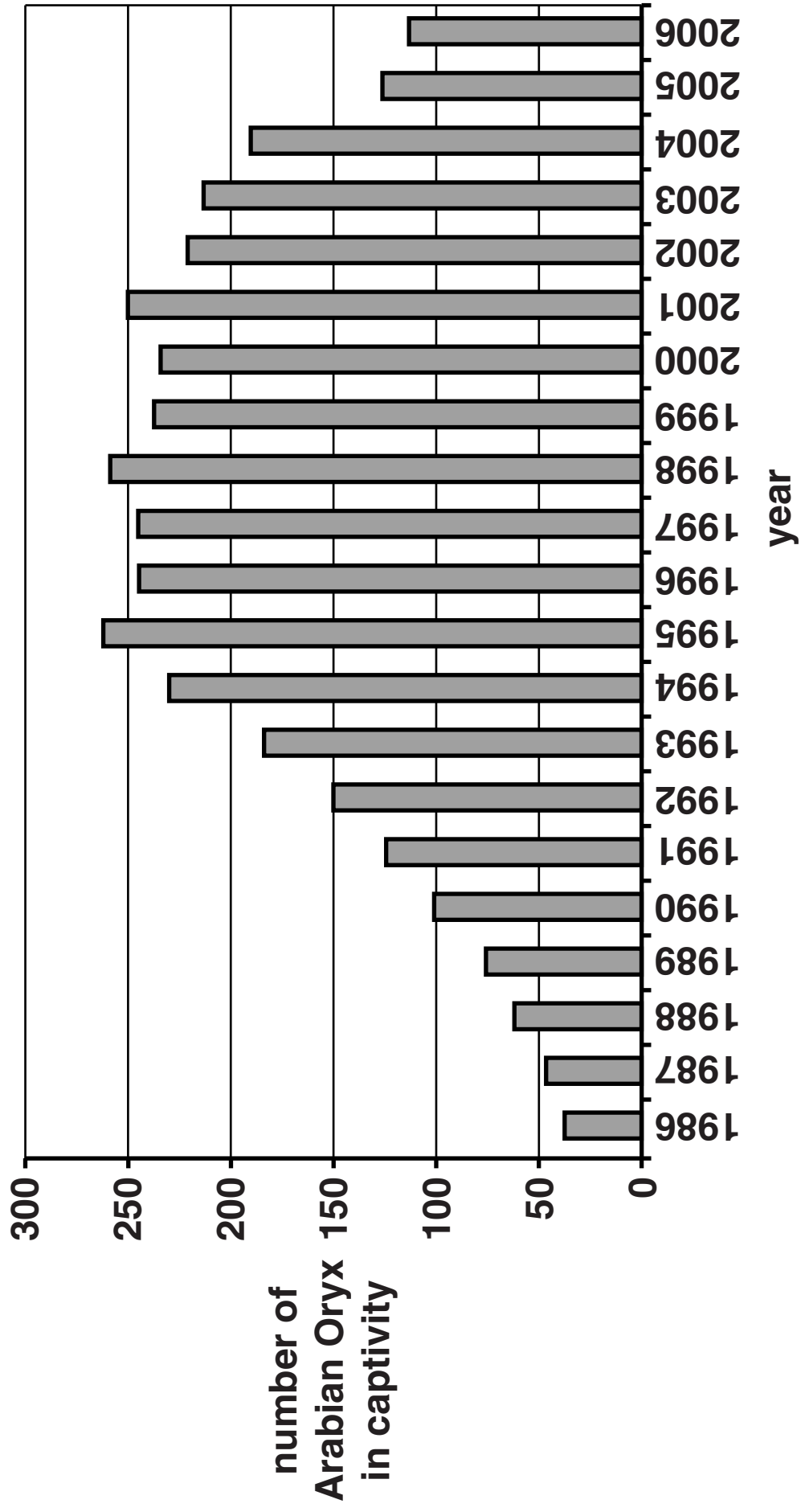
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**[2]**

**[Total: 8]**





**2 Look at the food chain below.**

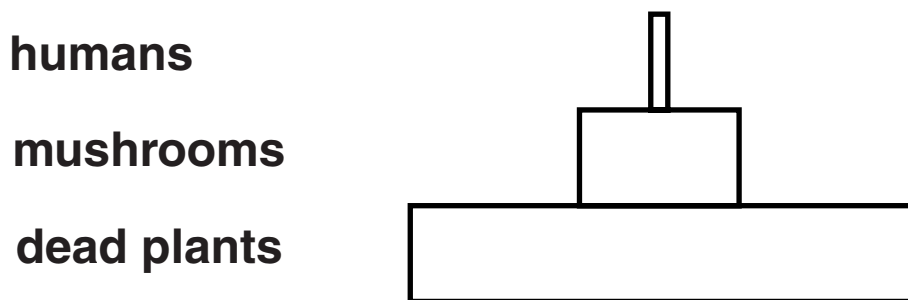


**(a) Energy flows through this food chain to the humans.**

**Suggest how energy is lost from this food chain.**

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

**(b) The diagram below shows a pyramid of biomass for this food chain.**



**The pyramid is only an estimate of biomass.**

**Why is it difficult to construct an accurate pyramid of biomass for THIS food chain?**

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

**(c) Mushrooms are decomposers.**

**Explain the role of mushrooms in the nitrogen cycle.**

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**[2]**

**[Total: 5]**

- 3 (a) The Cactus Wren builds its nest in a cactus to protect its young from predators.**

**It may also eat seeds from the cactus. This helps to spread the seeds across the desert.**

**Both the wren and the cactus benefit from the relationship.**

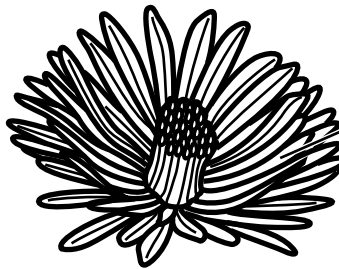
**Write down the word used to describe this relationship.**

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

- (b) Cactus plants are adapted to live in the desert.**

**Look at the picture. It shows a stone plant which also lives in the desert.**

**The stone plant has leaves that look like stones. Most of the plant is below ground.**



**Suggest how stone plants are adapted to live in hot dry conditions.**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ **[3]**

**[Total: 4]**

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**4 Read the information about one species of tortoise.**

**TORTOISES AND NATURAL SELECTION**

**Tortoises lived on a group of islands in the Indian Ocean. The tortoises ate the leaves of small trees. The leaves higher up the trees were more nutritious.**

**Some of the tortoises on each island had longer necks than others and were able to get more food. They survived and passed on this adaptation to their young.**

**Smaller islands had less food available. Eventually all the tortoises with shorter necks on the smaller islands died.**

- (a) After many years, the original tortoises evolved into different species. One species was the long-necked tortoise.**

**Use the information to explain why the long-necked tortoise only evolved on SOME of the islands.**



**(b) The information explains how the tortoise MIGHT have got a long neck.**

**Explain why we cannot be certain it happened in this way.**

**[Total: 8]**

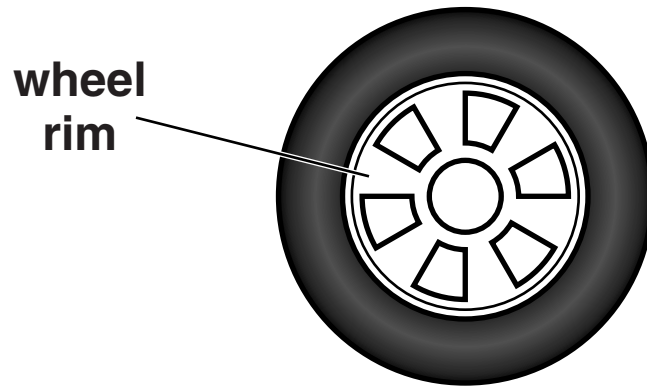
## SECTION B – MODULE C2

- 5 Look at the table. It shows some information about materials used for making cars.

<b>MATERIAL</b>	<b>APPEARANCE</b>	<b>DENSITY IN g/cm<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>MELTING POINT IN °C</b>	<b>RELATIVE STRENGTH</b>	<b>COST PER TONNE IN £</b>
aluminium	shiny grey	2.7	660	240	1350
copper	shiny red/brown	8.9	1083	220	3800
glass	colourless transparent	2.5	730	100	800
perspex	colourless transparent	1.2	160	60	1290
resin	brown transparent	1.4	decomposes when heated	50	480
steel	dull grey	7.7	1510	250	440



**(a) Look at the picture of a wheel rim.**



**Which material is the best for making wheel rims?**

**Explain your answer.**

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**[3]**

**(b) Iron reacts with oxygen, O<sub>2</sub>, to make iron(III) oxide, Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>.**

**(i) Write a BALANCED SYMBOL equation for this reaction.**

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

**(ii) During this reaction iron atoms are changed into iron(III) ions.**



**What is the name of this process?**

**Explain your answer.**

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

**[Total: 7]**

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**6 This question is about REVERSIBLE REACTIONS.**

**Ethanol,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_6\text{O}$ , (alcohol) is made by reacting ethene,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4$ , with steam.**

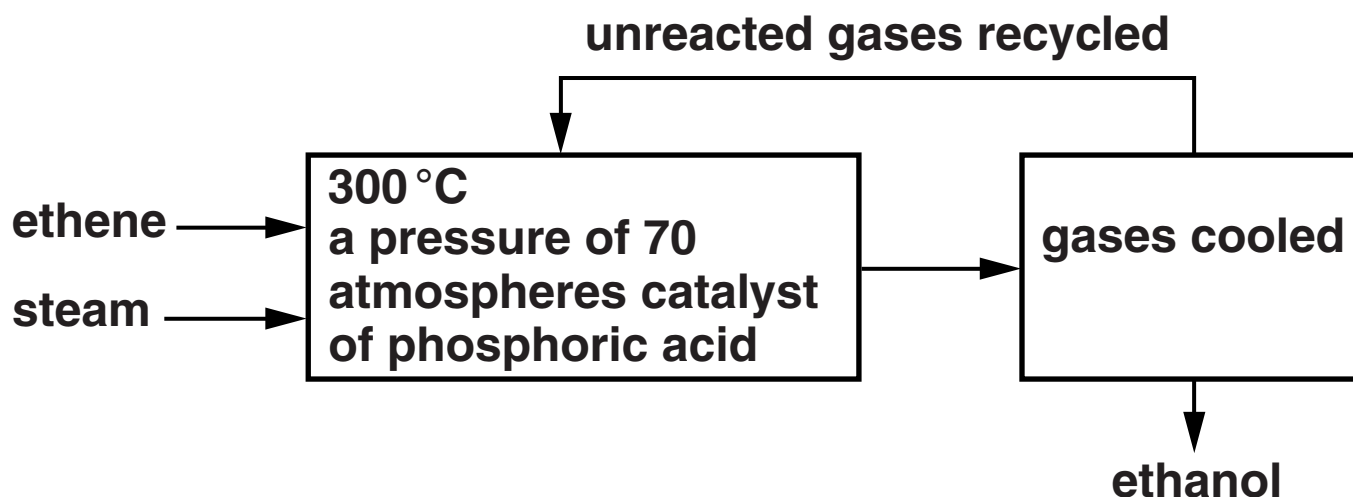
**A catalyst of phosphoric acid is used.**



**(a) Write a BALANCED SYMBOL equation for this reaction.**

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

**(b) Look at the flow chart of the process.**



**Look at the table opposite. It gives some information about the percentage yield of ethanol at different temperatures and pressures.**

**What happens to the percentage yield of ethanol as the TEMPERATURE increases?**

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

TEMPERATURE	PERCENTAGE YIELD OF ETHANOL AT A PRESSURE OF				
	20 ATMOSPHERES	40 ATMOSPHERES	60 ATMOSPHERES	80 ATMOSPHERES	100 ATMOSPHERES
250	32%	40%	43%	46%	50%
300	30%	38%	42%	44%	45%
350	28%	34%	38%	42%	43%
400	22%	28%	33%	38%	40%

**(c) The conditions used in the process are**

- **300 °C**
- **a pressure of 70 atmospheres**
- **phosphoric acid catalyst.**

**These conditions do not give the highest possible yield of ethanol.**

**Using ideas about rate of reaction and percentage yield, suggest why these conditions are chosen.**

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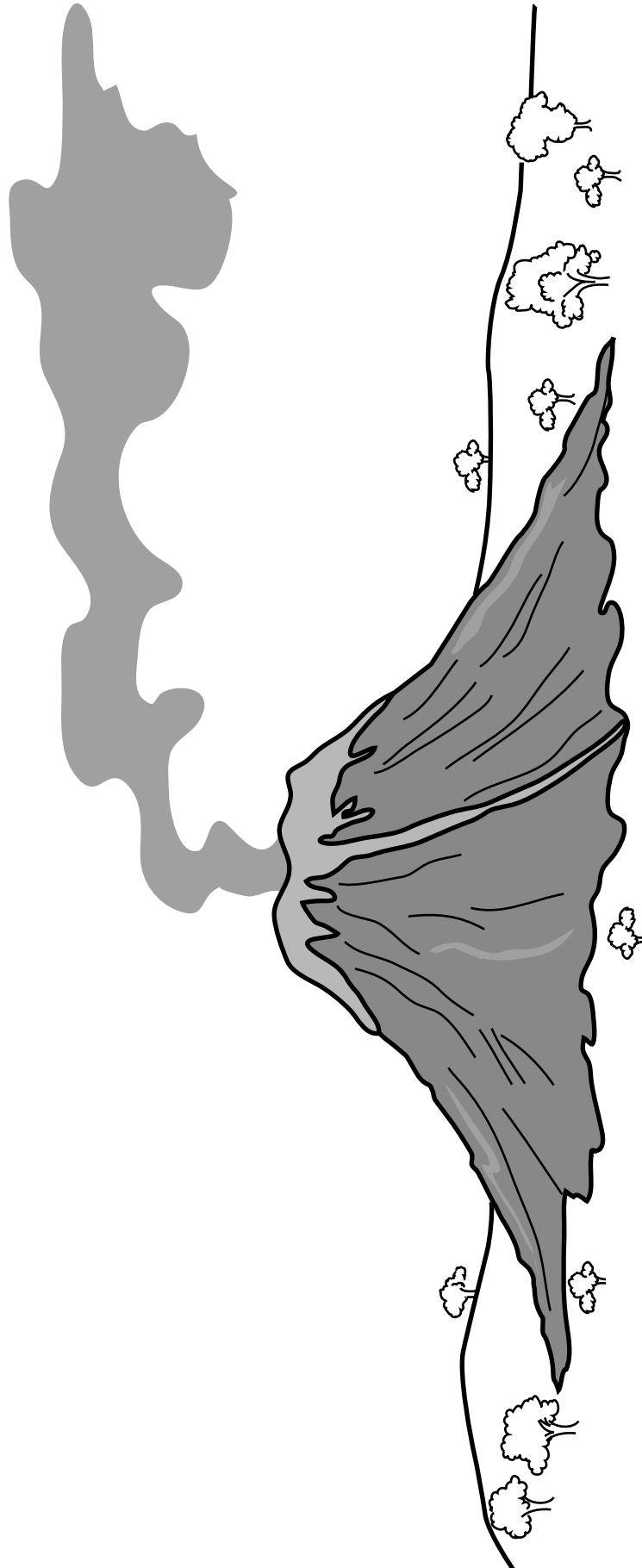
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**[3]**

**[Total: 5]**

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## 7 Geologists study volcanoes.





**Explain why it is important that geologists study volcanoes.**

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**[2]**

**[Total: 2]**

**8 Potassium nitrate is a fertiliser.**

**It is made by neutralisation.**

**Look at the word equation for neutralisation.**

**acid + alkali  $\rightarrow$  salt + water**

**Fertilisers such as potassium nitrate can cause EUTROPHICATION.**

**Write down the names of the acid and alkali needed to make potassium nitrate and explain the problem of eutrophication caused by such fertilisers.**



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

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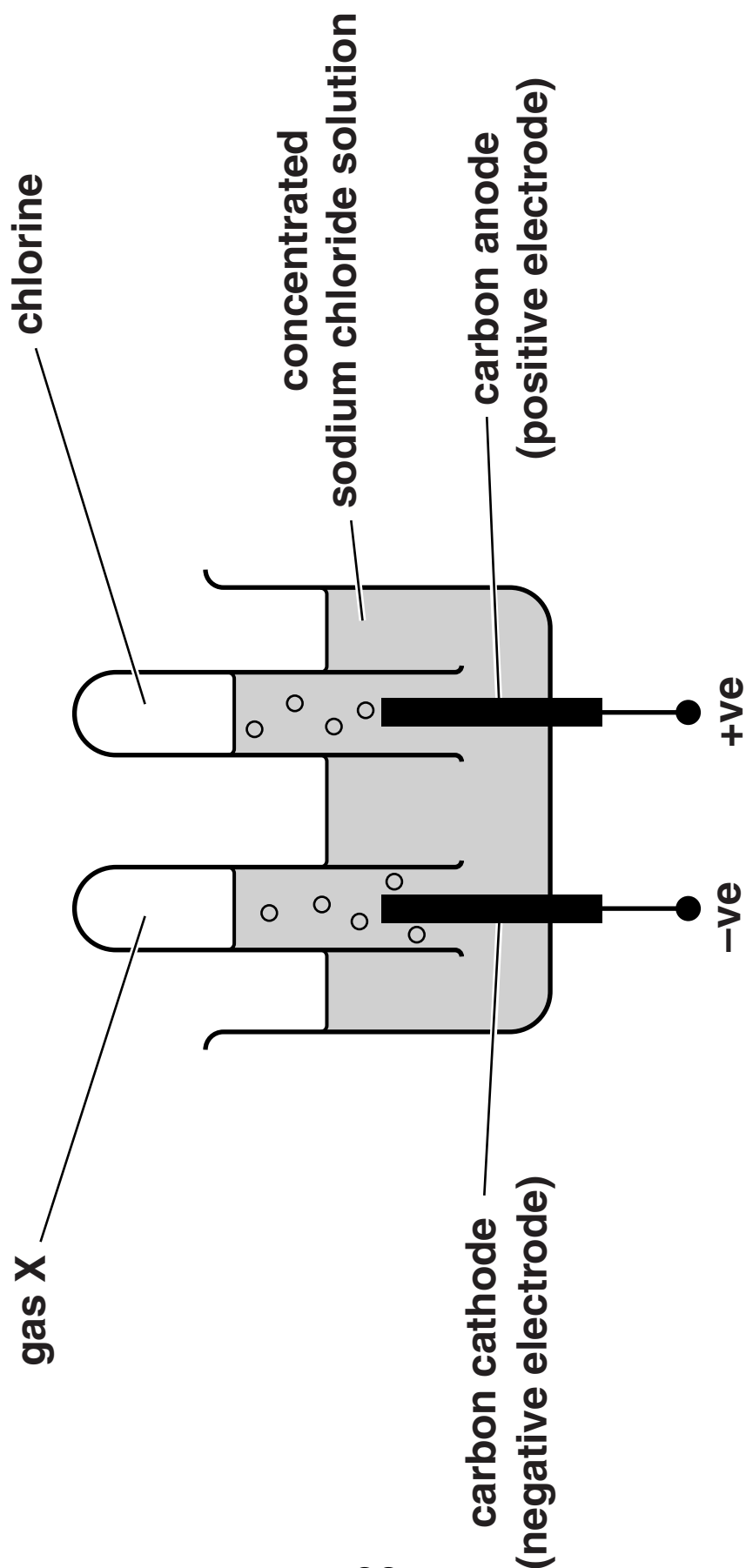
**[6]**

**[Total: 6]**

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## 9 Salt is sodium chloride.

Look at the diagram. It shows the electrolysis of concentrated sodium chloride solution.



**(a) What is gas X?**

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

**(b) Sodium chloride solution contains the ions  $\text{Na}^+$ ,  $\text{OH}^-$ ,  $\text{H}^+$  and  $\text{Cl}^-$ .**

**Sodium hydroxide is made during the electrolysis of sodium chloride solution.**

**Explain how.**

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

**(c) Describe how salt solution can be extracted from salt deposits by solution mining.**

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

**[Total: 5]**

## SECTION C – MODULE P2

**10 Anna tells her friend Ben that the electricity in her house comes from coal.**

**Ben asks how this can happen.**

**(a) Write about how electricity is produced in a coal fired power station.**

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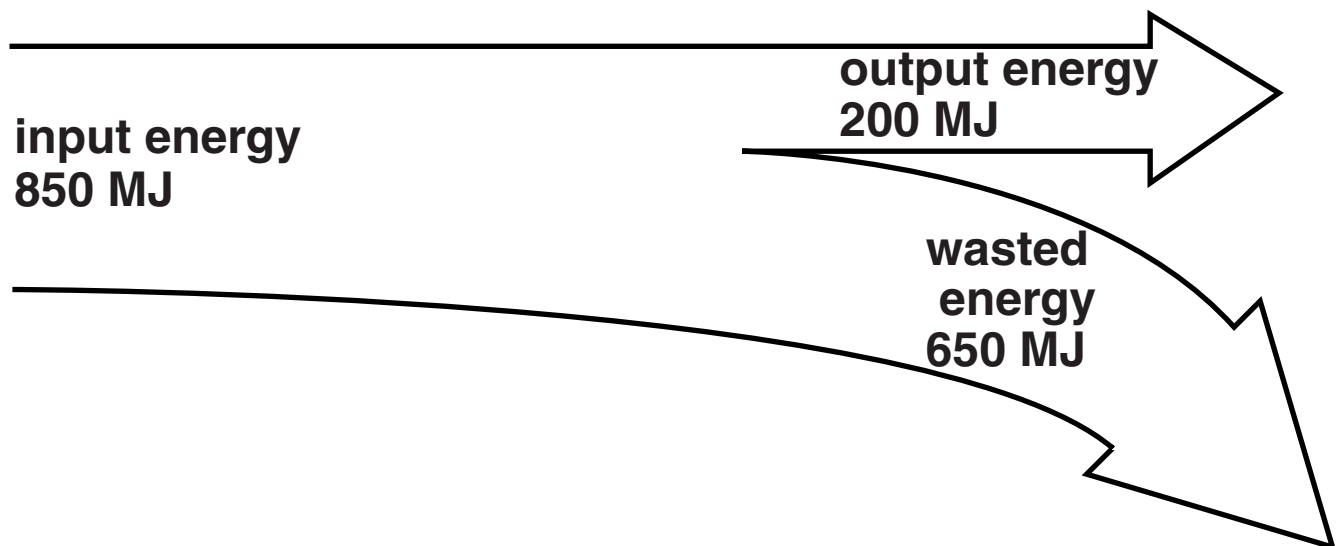
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[2]

**(b) Producing electricity by using the energy stored in coal is not very efficient.**

**Look at the Sankey diagram.**



**Calculate the efficiency of the power station.**

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[1]

- (c) (i) This power station transmits 500 MW of electrical power through the National Grid at a voltage of 100 000V.**

**Calculate the current in the power lines.**

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**answer \_\_\_\_\_ A** **[2]**

- (ii) Other power stations with the same power output use a higher voltage of 200 000V.**

**Explain why this is a good idea.**

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[2]

- (d) Look at the information below about fuels used to generate electricity in the UK.**

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
<b>% OF ELECTRICITY FROM RENEWABLE SOURCES</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>6.6</b>

- (i) Use the data and the graph opposite to predict the percentage of electricity from renewable sources in 2015.**

**Some of the data has been plotted for you.**

**prediction \_\_\_\_\_%** **[1]**

- (ii) The actual value may be different from the value indicated by the data.**

**Explain why.**

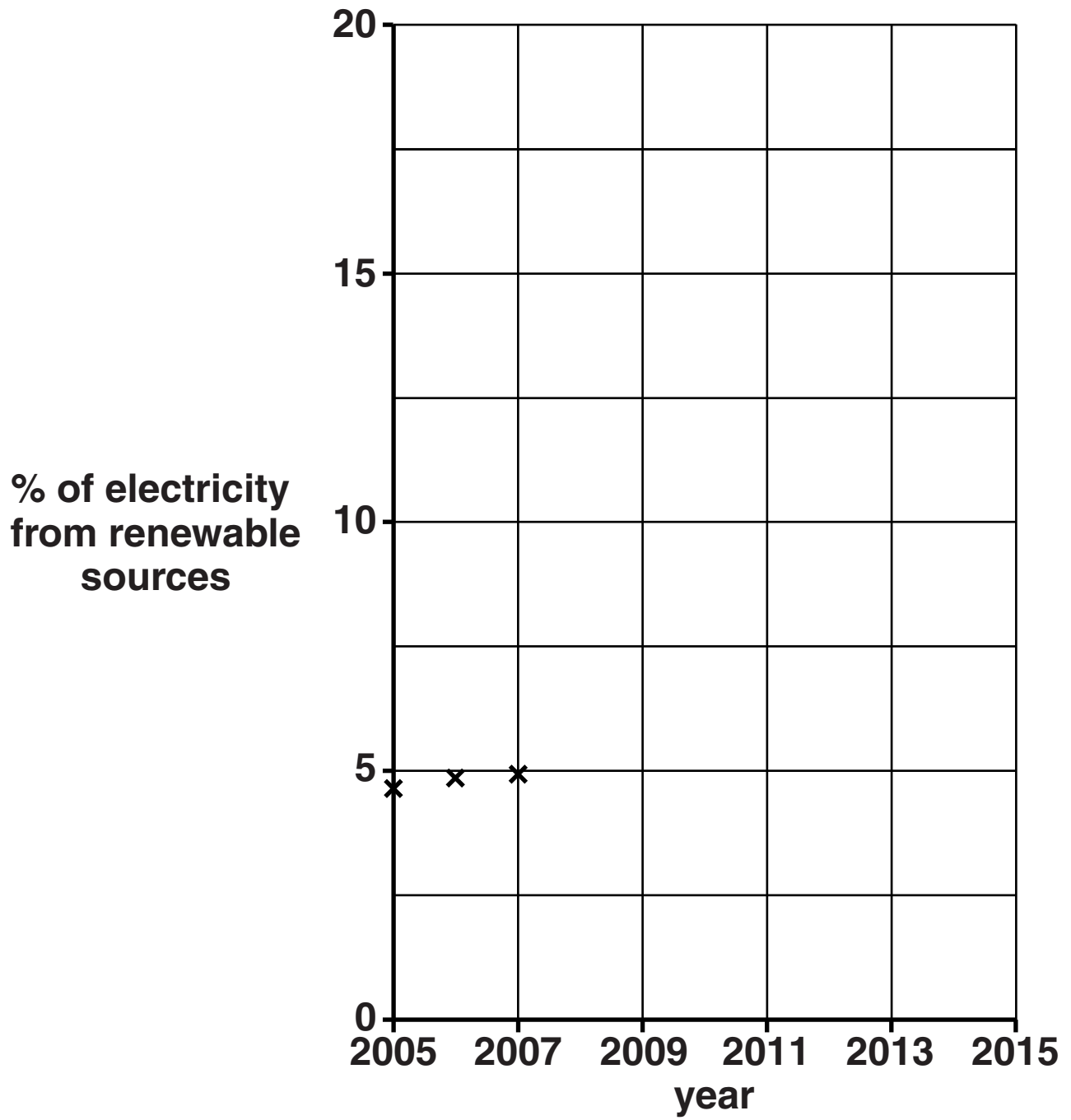
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\_\_\_\_\_ **[2]**

**[Total: 10]**





**11 This question is about nuclear radiation.**

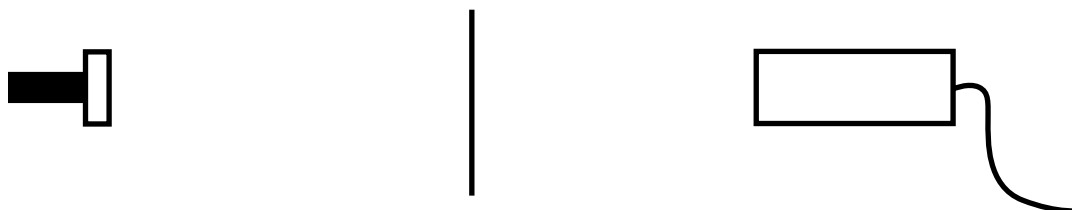
**Emma investigates the radiation from a radioactive source.**

**Here is a diagram of her apparatus.**

**radioactive source**

**absorber**

**detector**



**Look at the table of her results.**

<b>ABSORBER</b>	<b>COUNT RATE IN COUNTS PER MINUTE (cpm)</b>
<b>no absorber</b>	<b>6750</b>
<b>paper</b>	<b>6752</b>
<b>3 mm aluminium</b>	<b>3200</b>
<b>5 mm lead</b>	<b>400</b>

**The count rate with no source present is 25 cpm.**

- (a) Use the information in the table to identify the type(s) of radiation given out by the radioactive source and explain your answer.**

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**[3]**

- (b) Nuclear radiation produces ionisation.**

- (i) What is ionisation?**

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**[1]**

- (ii) This can cause cancer in living animals.**

**Explain how.**

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**[1]**

**[Total: 5]**

**12 Ocrashire Council needs to illuminate a road sign in a remote part of the county.**

**The Council decides to use a panel of photocells to provide power for a lamp.**

**A photocell panel with an area of  $200\text{ cm}^2$  produces  $1\text{ W}$  of power.**

**Look at the information below about lamps that could be used to light up the sign.**

<b>LAMP</b>	<b>LIFETIME IN HOURS</b>	<b>POWER in W</b>	<b>AMOUNT OF LIGHT GIVEN OUT IN LUMENS</b>	<b>COST IN £</b>	<b>TIME TAKEN FOR LIGHT TO COME ON</b>
<b>LED lamp</b>	<b>50 000</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>immediate</b>
<b>filament</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>immediate</b>
<b>fluorescent</b>	<b>15 000</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>5 seconds</b>

**Write about the advantages and disadvantages of using each type of lamp to light up the sign and explain which one the council should use.**



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

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**[6]**

**[Total: 6]**

**13 This question is about electrical energy.**

**(a) Fred uses a 3000W heater to heat his house.**

**He uses the heater for 30 hours each week.**

**Each kWh (unit) of electricity costs 20p.**

**Calculate the cost of using the heater for one week.**

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**answer £\_\_\_\_\_ [2]**

**(b) Fred switches to using off-peak electricity.**

**One advantage for Fred is that it is cheaper.**

**Write down one advantage for the POWER COMPANY of consumers using off-peak electricity.**

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**[1]**

**(c) Fred could NOT use off-peak electricity for all his electricity use.**

**Explain why.**

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**[1]**

**[Total: 4]**

## **SECTION D**

**In this section you will need to interpret data.**

**14 Some scientists are worried about global warming.**

**They say that we are burning too much fossil fuel.**

**They say that more RENEWABLE ENERGY sources should be used.**

**Renewable energy sources include**

- **wind power**
- **hydro-electric power**
- **others, eg tidal power.**

**(a) Sophia researches renewable energy sources on the internet.**

**The bar chart opposite shows her findings.**

**It shows the energy generated using renewable energy sources between 2005 and 2010.**

**Look at the trends shown on the bar chart.**

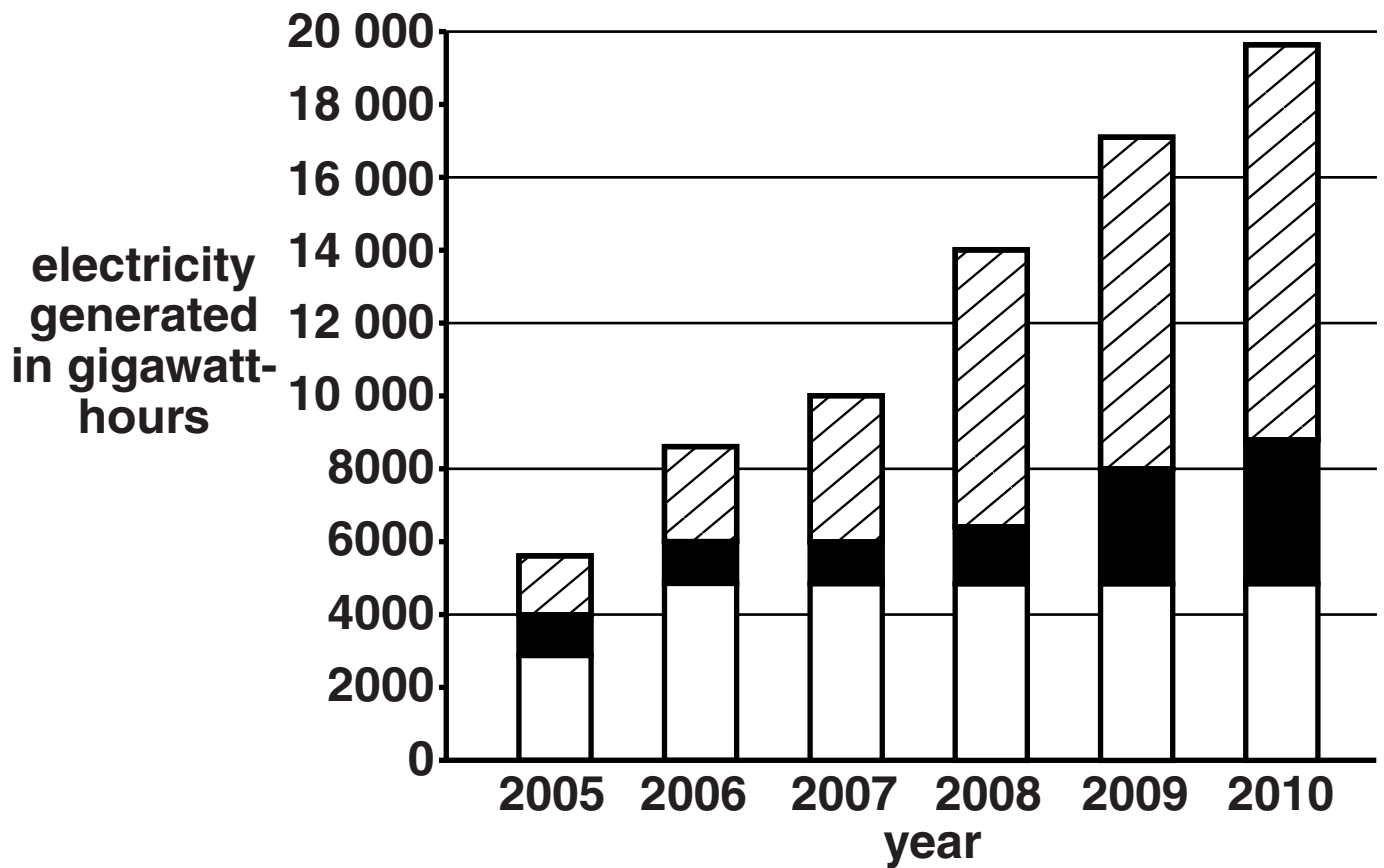


key

 other

 wind

 hydro-electric



**Suggest how energy generated from renewable sources is likely to change between 2010 and 2014.**

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[3]

- (b) Another possible way to reduce global warming is to use BIO-FUELS.**

**The main bio-fuels are bio-diesel and bio-ethanol.**

**Bio-ethanol is made from sugar cane.**

**Bio-diesel is made from rape seed oil or waste vegetable oil.**

**Look at the table below. It shows some information about bio-fuel production in the USA.**

**The energy is measured in relative energy units.**

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>NET AMOUNT OF ENERGY SUPPLIED BY BIO-ETHANOL</b>	<b>NET AMOUNT OF ENERGY SUPPLIED BY BIO-DIESEL</b>
<b>2000</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>2001</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>0.98</b>
<b>2002</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>0.98</b>
<b>2003</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>1.95</b>
<b>2004</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>3.90</b>
<b>2005</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>11.80</b>
<b>2006</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>31.60</b>
<b>2007</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>63.00</b>

- (i) Describe, in detail, the trends in the net amount of energy supplied by bio-ethanol and bio-diesel from 2000 to 2007.**

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**[2]**

- (ii) Suggest consequences of the changing bio-fuel production in the USA.**

**Explain your answer.**

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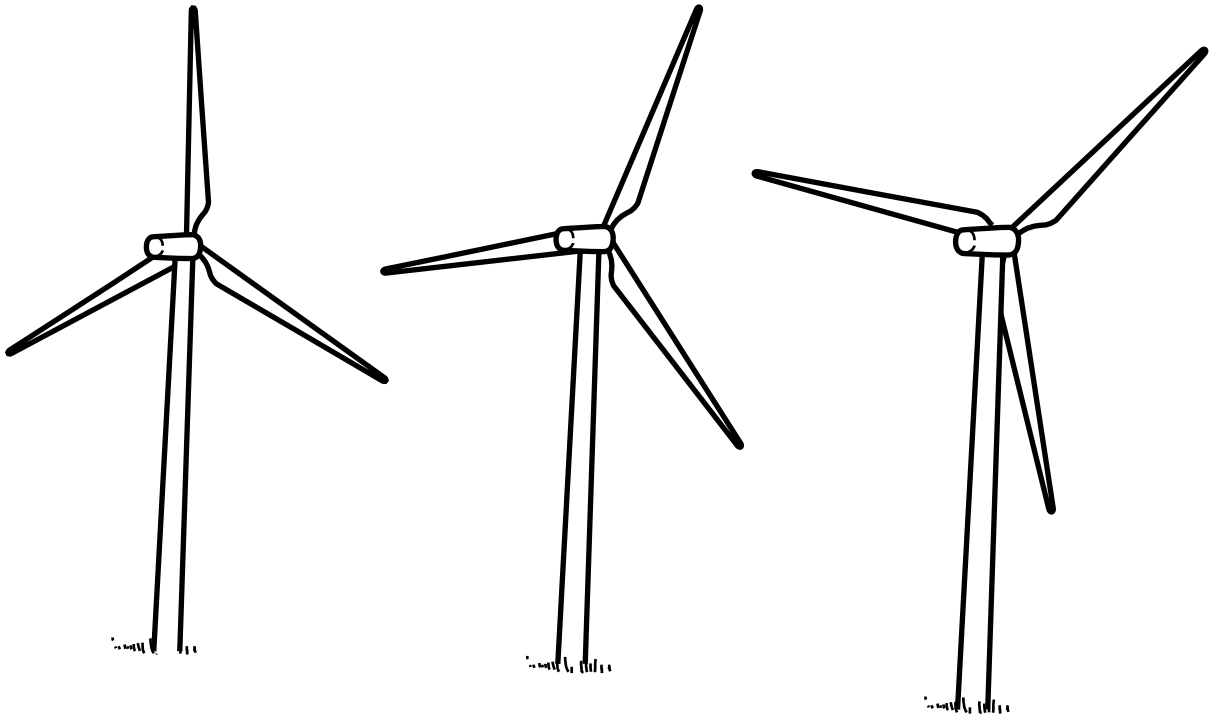
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**[2]**

**(c) Look at the drawing of a wind farm.**



**There are plans for a new UK wind farm to produce power for the National Grid.**

**Look at the data opposite about average wind speeds in different places in the UK.**

PLACE	AVERAGE WIND SPEED AT 10m ABOVE GROUND LEVEL FOR EACH MONTH IN m/s											
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APRIL	MAY	JUN	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
Bedford	5.64	5.35	5.45	4.99	4.57	4.43	4.01	4.16	4.47	4.78	5.09	4.40
Blackpool	6.32	6.07	5.96	5.14	5.04	5.09	5.09	5.14	5.55	5.81	5.91	6.12
Durham	4.27	3.80	3.75	3.08	2.62	2.62	2.52	2.57	3.03	3.24	3.70	3.96
Manchester	4.83	4.73	4.78	4.32	4.16	3.80	3.60	3.60	3.86	4.11	4.27	4.58
St. Mawgan	7.14	6.89	6.58	5.71	5.54	5.14	4.99	4.93	5.50	6.37	6.63	7.09

- (i) Based on wind speed, which place would be best to build the wind farm?

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**Explain your answer.**

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[2]

- (ii) Suggest ANOTHER factor that engineers would need to consider when they decide where to build a wind farm.

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[1]

**[Total: 10]**

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**

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