

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
GCSE**

B712/01

**GATEWAY SCIENCE
SCIENCE B**

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

FRIDAY 10 JUNE 2016: Morning

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

MODIFIED ENLARGED 24pt

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 85.

Any blank pages are indicated.

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EQUATIONS

energy = mass × specific heat capacity × temperature change

energy = mass × specific latent heat

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

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

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

power = force × speed

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

momentum = mass × 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 (a) Sperm whales are an endangered species.

The whales are endangered because they have been hunted.

Write down TWO OTHER ways species can become endangered.

[2]

(b) Some species of whales are still being hunted as SUSTAINABLE RESOURCES.

Write down what is meant by sustainable resource.

[1]

(c) People have differing views about hunting whales.

Some of these views are scientific and others are opinions.

Put a tick (✓) next to one statement that is an OPINION.

Hunting whales helps us to find out how they survive deep in the ocean.

Hunting should be banned because it is cruel.

Whale hunters can make money.

Whale oil is used to make lipstick.

[1]

(d) Whales and dolphins have become tourist attractions.

Tourists take boat trips to see whales and dolphins.

The graph opposite shows the number of dolphins seen during one year by one boat.

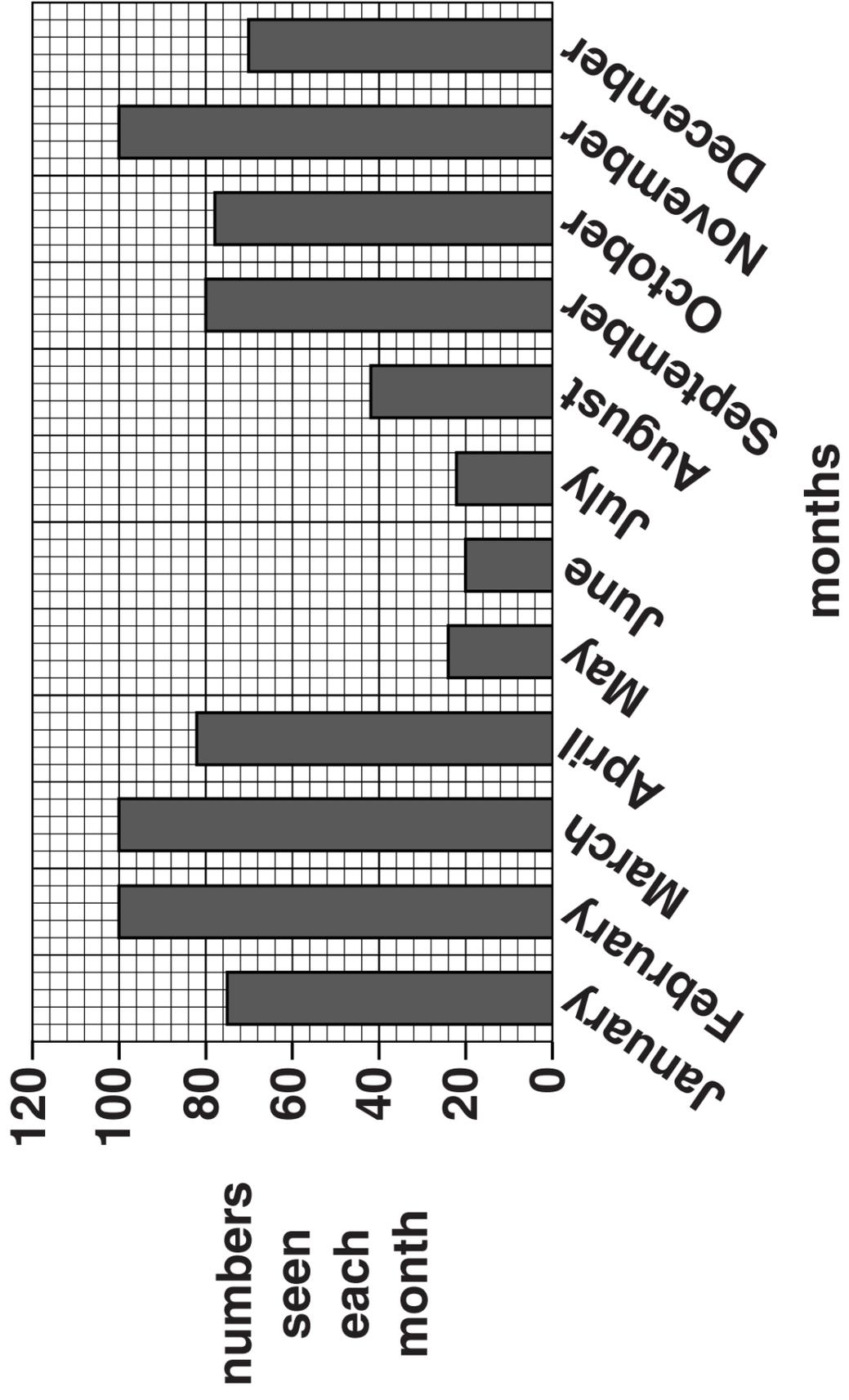
The captain of the tourist boat made this statement to the tourists.

‘The best time to see dolphins is during the winter months, from November to March. This is because there are fewer fishing boats around.’

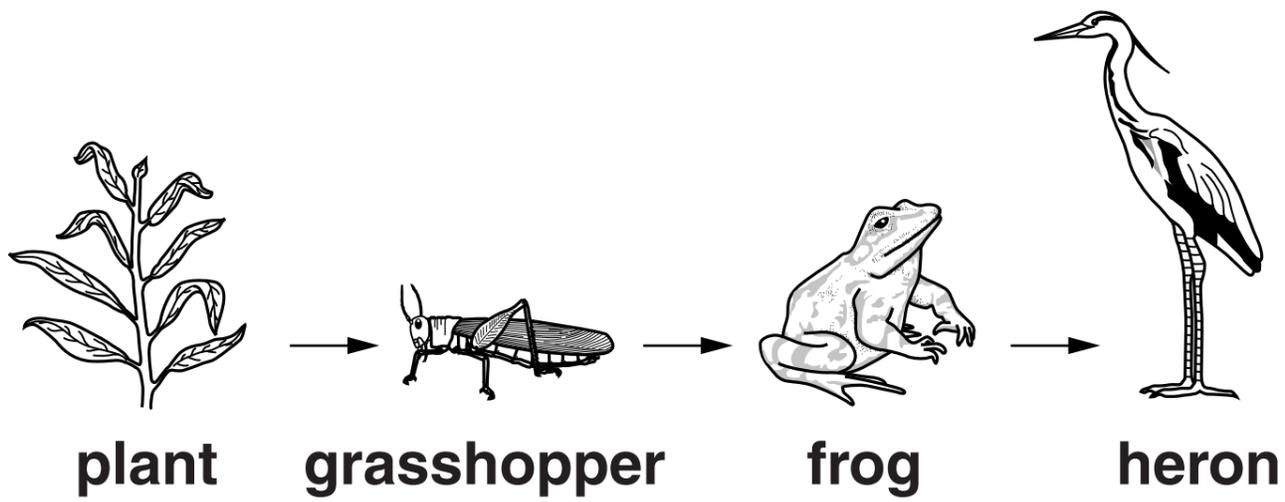
Explain why the graph only supports PART of his statement.

[2]

[TOTAL: 6]



2 Look at the food chain.



(a) The food chain shows animals and plants living near a pond.

One year the number of herons increased.

The population of grasshoppers also increased.

The change in heron population caused the change in grasshopper population.

Explain how.

[2]

(b) The plants living near the pond need nitrogen to make protein.

Finish the sentences.

Choose words from the list.

carbon dioxide

colourless

nitrates

oxygen

reactive

unreactive

The air contains nitrogen gas.

Plants CANNOT use nitrogen directly from the air because it is _____ .

Plants take up nitrogen by using their roots to absorb _____ from the soil.

[2]

(c) When plants die, the elements in them are made available for other plants.

Describe how the elements are made available.

[2]

[TOTAL: 6]

4 Matt and Ellie are investigating the animals living in a lake.

They collect some of the animals.

Look at the descriptions of some of the animals they collect.

ANIMAL DESCRIPTION	ARTHROPOD CLASS
has wings and six legs	insect
has two body sections and ten legs	_____
has eight legs and two body sections	_____

(a) Finish the table by writing in the correct scientific name of the arthropod class.

The first one has been done for you.

Choose from the list.

animal

arachnid

crustacean

myriapod

protocista

[2]

(b) Ellie identifies some of the beetles they collect and writes their names in a table.

BEETLE	COMMON NAME	BINOMIAL NAME
A	whirligig beetle	<i>Gyrinus natator</i>
B	hairy whirligig beetle	<i>Orectochilus villosus</i>
C	great diving beetle	<i>Dytiscus marginalis</i>
D	there is no common name for this beetle	<i>Dytiscus latissimus</i>

Ellie makes this statement about the beetles.

She says ‘Beetles A and B are more closely related than the other beetles because they are both called whirligig beetles.’

Is Ellie correct? _____

Explain your answer.

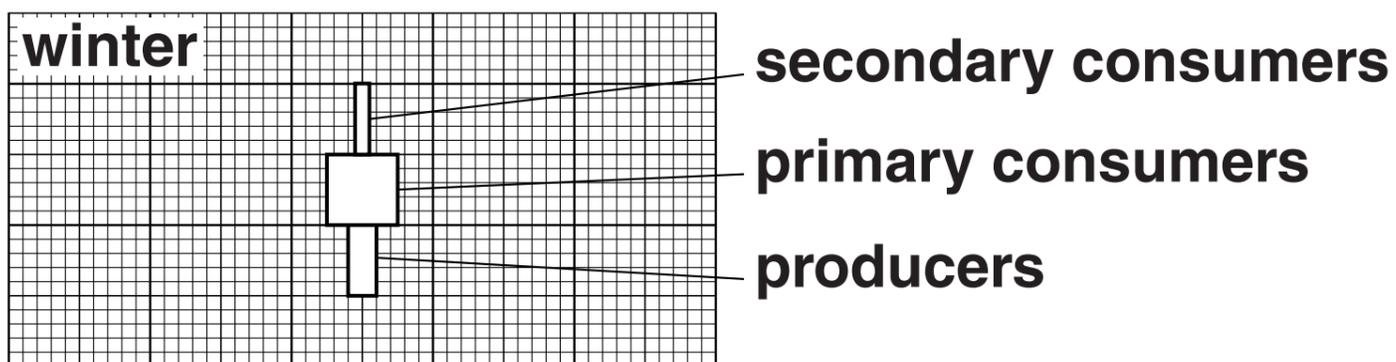
_____ [1]

(c) Matt finds some information about the biomass values for the lake in winter and spring.

Look at the table.

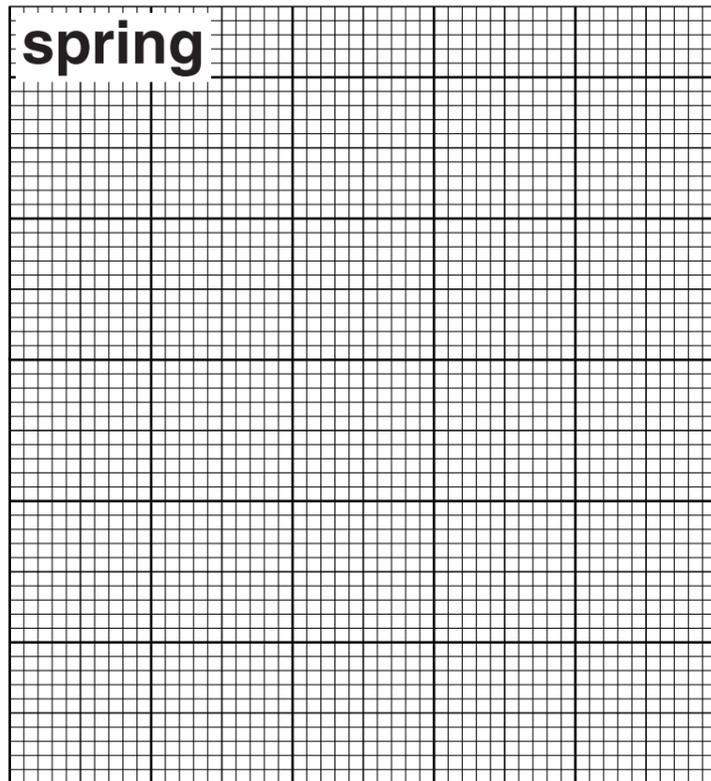
TROPHIC LEVEL	BIOMASS IN mg DRY MASS PER m ³	
	Winter	Spring
producers	4	100
primary consumers	10	12
secondary consumers	2	6

The diagram shows the pyramid of biomass for winter.



(i) Draw the pyramid of biomass for spring on the grid.

Make sure the bars are drawn to the SAME scale and LABELLED.



[2]

(ii) The pyramid of biomass for winter is a different shape to the spring pyramid of biomass.

Describe ONE way the winter pyramid is different in shape and suggest a reason for the difference.

[2]

[TOTAL: 7]

SECTION B – Module C2

5 Potassium nitrate is used as a fertiliser.

Look at the formula of potassium nitrate.



(a) How many DIFFERENT ELEMENTS are in potassium nitrate?

Choose from

2 3 4 5 6

answer _____ [1]

(b) What is the total number of ATOMS in the formula for potassium nitrate?

Choose from

2 3 4 5 6

answer _____ [1]

(c) Potassium nitrate, KNO_3 , is a NITROGENOUS fertiliser.

Write down the name of ANOTHER nitrogenous fertiliser.

Choose from the list.

AMMONIUM NITRATE, NH_4NO_3

CALCIUM HYDROXIDE, $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$

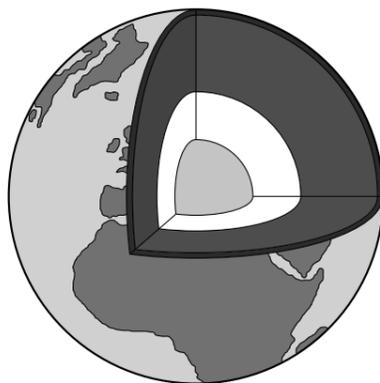
POTASSIUM SULFATE, K_2SO_4

SODIUM PHOSPHATE, Na_3PO_4

answer _____ [1]

[TOTAL: 3]

6 Look at the diagram of the structure of the Earth.



(a) What are the three main parts of the structure of the Earth?

[3]

(b) The surface of the Earth is made up of tectonic plates.

This was first suggested by a scientist called Wegener in 1914.

The theory of tectonic plates is now widely accepted.

Explain why theories that scientists like Wegener propose take some time to become widely accepted.

[2]

[TOTAL: 5]

7 Look at the table. It shows some properties of different metals.

Metal	Density in g/cm³	Relative electrical conductivity	Relative strength	Melting point in °C
A	8.9	64	13	1083
B	7.7	11	21	1510
C	2.7	40	15	660
D	11.4	5	2	328
E	19.4	20	41	3410

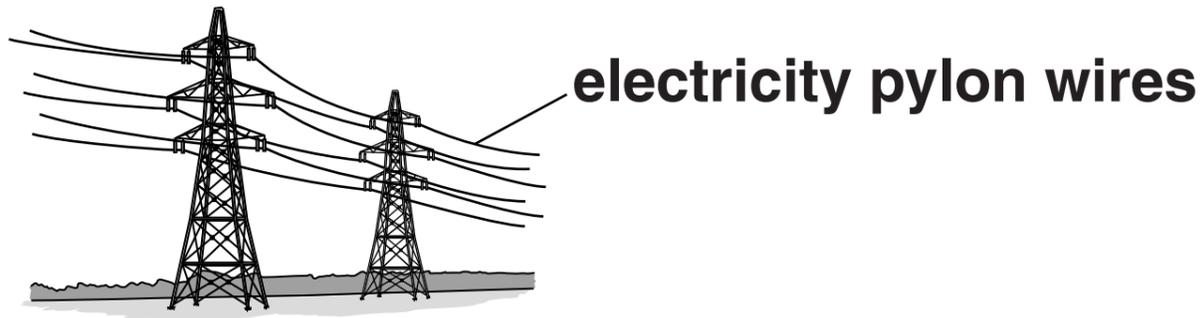
(a) (i) Which metal from the table can be used to make a container to hold a molten metal at 2000 °C?

Explain your answer.

_____ [2]

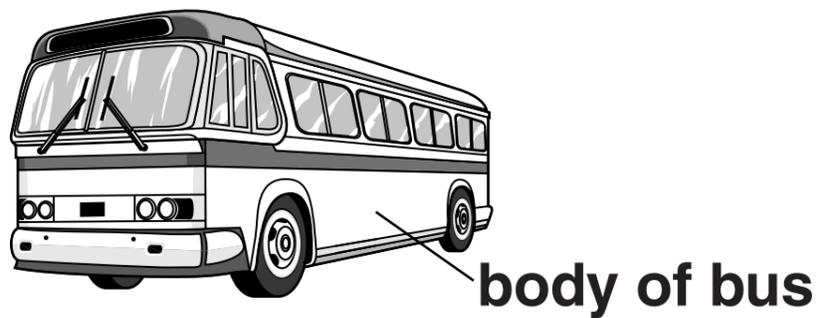
(ii) Which metal from the table is best to use to make electricity pylon wires?

Write down TWO reasons for your choice.



[3]

(b) The body of a bus is made from aluminium or steel.



What properties, apart from cost, are needed by the metal used to make the body of a bus?

[2]

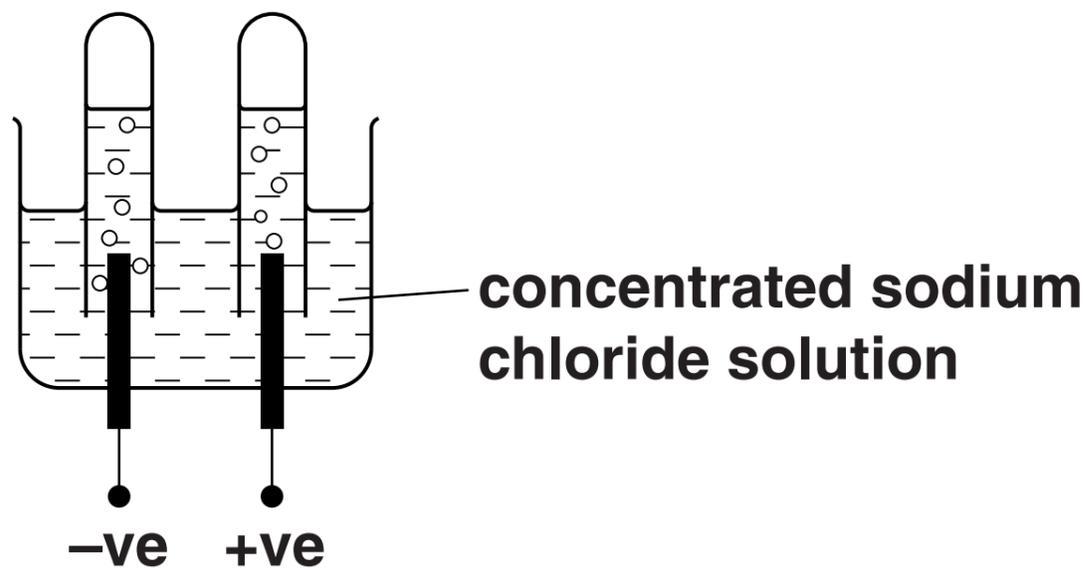
[TOTAL: 7]

8 Sodium chloride (salt) is a very important chemical.

Sodium chloride can be extracted from salt deposits by solution mining.

Concentrated sodium chloride solution can be electrolysed to make useful products.

Look at the diagram. It shows how this can be done in the laboratory.



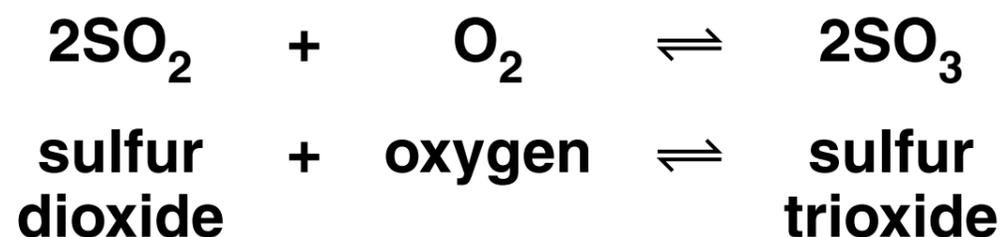
Write about how sodium chloride is extracted by SOLUTION MINING.

What is made during the electrolysis of concentrated sodium chloride solution?

9 Sulfur trioxide, SO_3 , is made in a chemical factory.

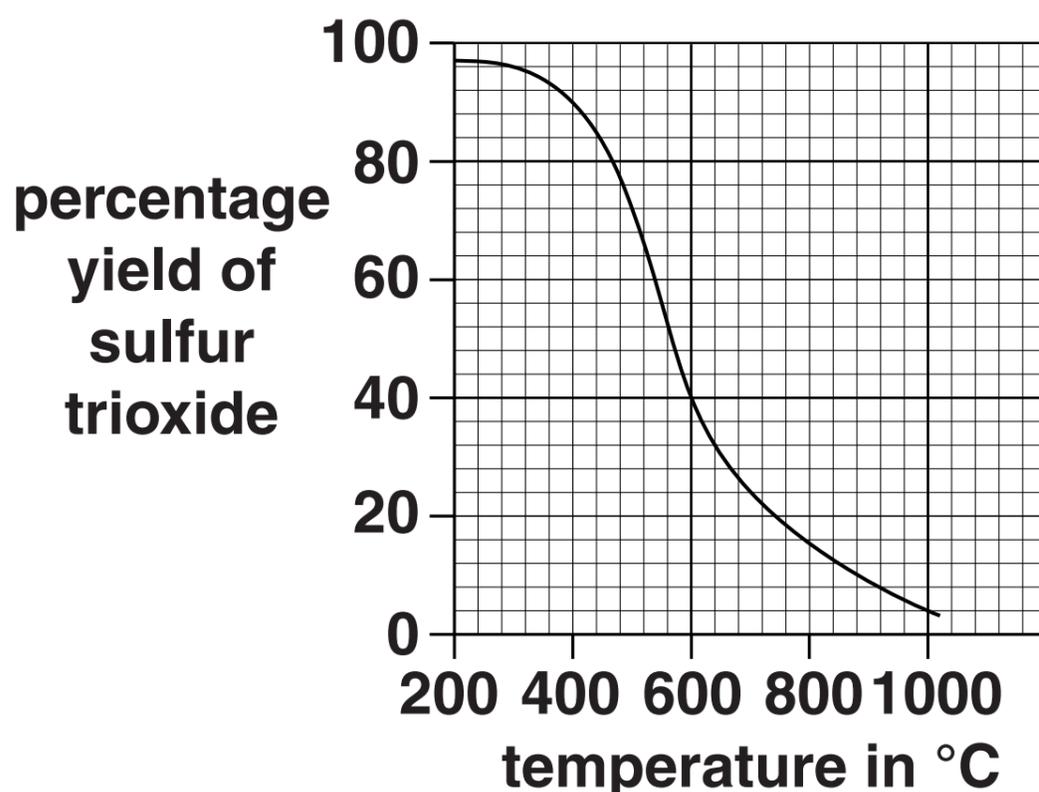
It is used to make sulfuric acid.

The equation shows how sulfur trioxide is made.



Look at the graph.

It shows how the percentage yield of sulfur trioxide changes as the temperature changes.



(a) What is the percentage yield of sulfur trioxide at 600°C ?

answer _____ % [1]

(b) How does INCREASING the temperature affect the percentage yield?

_____ [1]

(c) The conditions used in the reaction are

450 °C

low pressure

catalyst of vanadium(V) oxide.

Suggest why these conditions are chosen.

[2]

[TOTAL: 4]

SECTION C – Module P2

10 This question is about electrical appliances and their running costs.

(a) Sally uses several electrical appliances.

Look at the information about each appliance.

	APPLIANCE	CURRENT IN AMPS	VOLTAGE IN VOLTS
A	lamp	5	12
B	television	1.5	230
C	electric fire	6	230
D	computer	4.5	20

(i) Which appliance has the highest power rating?

Choose from: A B C D

answer _____ [1]

(ii) Sally uses each appliance for 1 hour.

Which appliance costs the LEAST to run?

Choose from: A B C D

answer _____ [1]

(b) Sally also uses an electric heater to produce her hot water.

The heater is rated at 3 kW.

It is switched on for 7 hours each day.

Electricity costs 15 pence per unit.

Calculate the cost to heat the water each day.

answer _____ pence [2]

[TOTAL: 4]

11 (a) Most of our electrical energy is produced in large power stations.

A large power station produces up to 2000 MW of power.

Some of our electrical energy is now produced by wind farms.



A wind farm is made up of several wind turbines.

Each turbine produces up to 2 MW of power.

Suggest one reason why some people are FOR more wind farms and one reason why others are AGAINST.

reason for _____

reason against _____

[2]

(b) Tom uses solar panels to charge batteries.

He has four identical solar panels.

Tom puts each panel in a different place.

He connects a battery to each panel.

Look at his results.

Place of solar panel	Current produced at different times of day in amps			
	midnight	6am	12 noon	6pm
A	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.2
B	0.0	1.0	0.8	0.3
C	0.0	0.5	1.1	0.5
D	0.0	0.5	1.3	1.2

Which place, A, B, C or D is best for charging a battery?

Explain your answer.

[2]

(c) Tom wants to recharge one of the batteries in a shorter time.

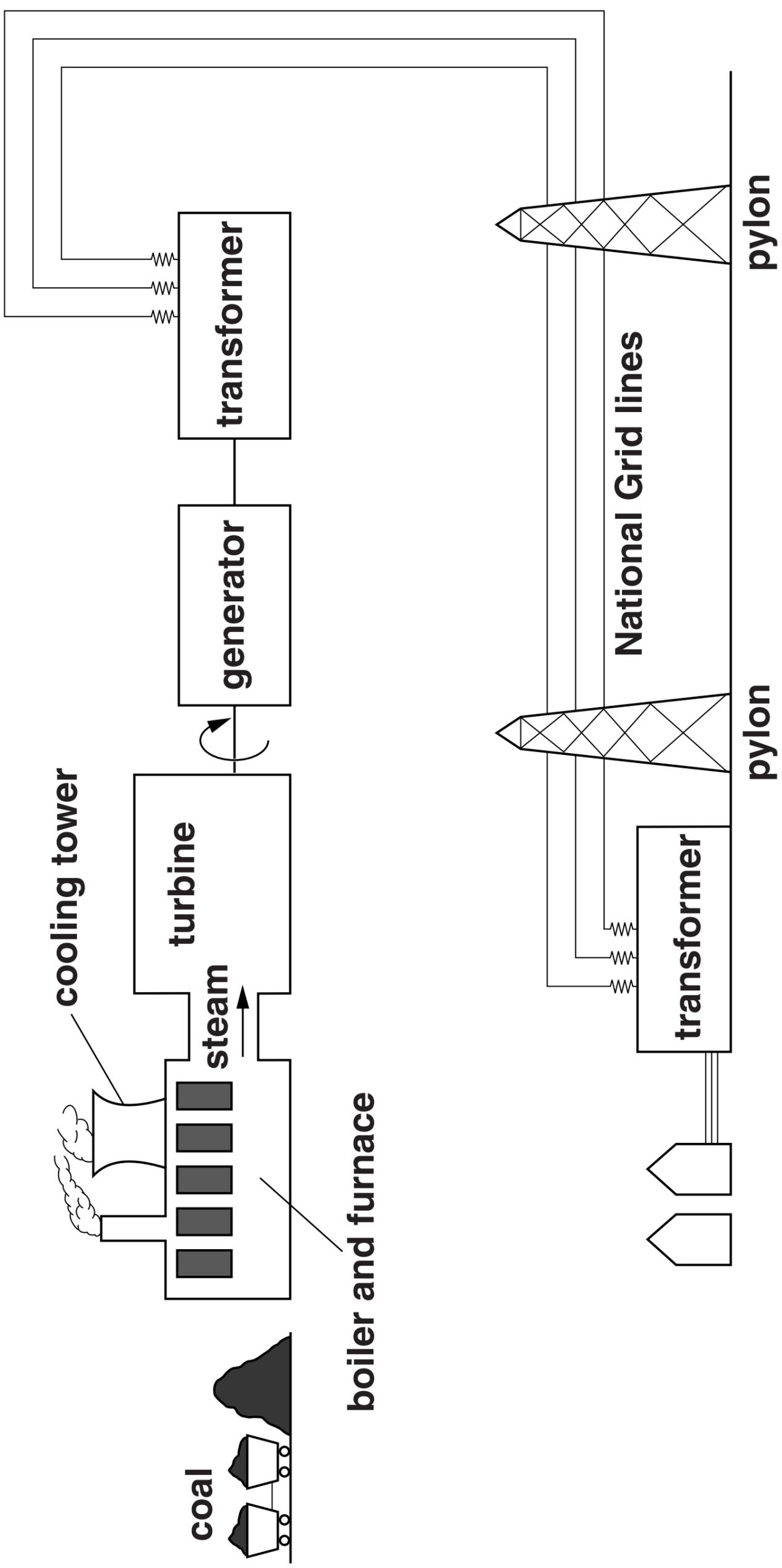
He needs a new solar panel that produces a larger electric current.

Suggest how this new solar panel will be different.

[1]

[TOTAL: 5]

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13 (a) Nuclear radiation can be useful and it can be harmful.

(i) Nuclear radiation can be used in hospitals.

Write down ONE INDUSTRIAL use of nuclear radiation.

[1]

(ii) Write down ONE harmful effect of nuclear radiation.

[1]

(iii) People need to take precautions when handling radioactive materials.

Describe some of these precautions.

[2]

(b) Polly and Oliver were talking about the factory that is near their home.

Polly said that the factory produces dangerous radioactive waste.

Oliver said that if the waste was put into thick aluminium cans it could be stored safely.

Is Oliver correct? _____

Explain your answer.

[2]

[TOTAL: 6]

14 (a) Scientists have observed a new solar system similar to ours.

It is four light years away from Earth.

The system contains a star and planets.

Write about the other OBJECTS that scientists may expect to find in this new solar system.

[2]

(b) This new solar system is four light years away from Earth.

This means it takes four years for the light from the new solar system to reach Earth.

Should manned or unmanned spacecraft be used to travel to this new solar system?

Explain your answer.

[2]

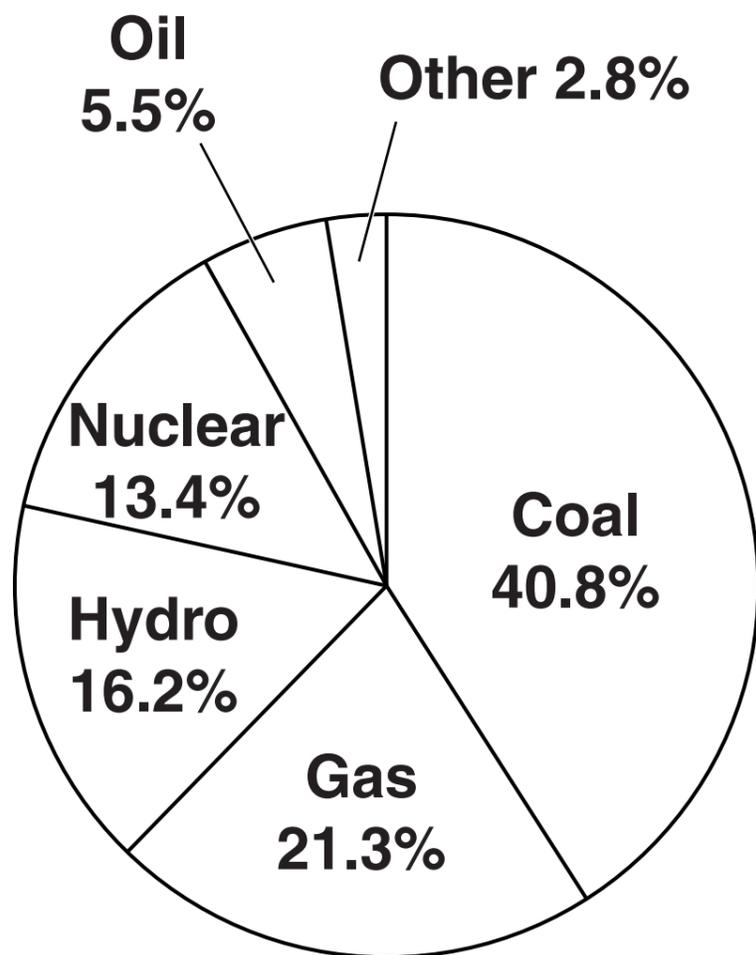
[TOTAL: 4]

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SECTION D

15 Look at the pie chart. It shows information about world electricity production in 2008.

SOURCES FOR WORLD ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION 2008



(a) (i) Coal, oil and gas are fossil fuels.

Fossil fuels are non-renewable.

What percentage of world electricity production in 2008 came from burning fossil fuels?

answer _____ %

[1]

(ii) Suggest some problems this may create for world electricity production in the next 30 years.

[2]

(b) Look at the bar chart opposite. It shows how electricity was produced in different parts of the world in 2008.

The WIDTH of each bar is a measure of the total amount of electricity produced in 2008.

(i) Look at the percentage of electricity produced from COAL in each part of the world.

Put these parts of the world in the correct order. Put the highest first.

**highest percentage
from coal**

**lowest percentage
from coal**

[2]

(ii) Which part of the world produced the LOWEST percentage of their electricity from FOSSIL FUELS?

Suggest why.

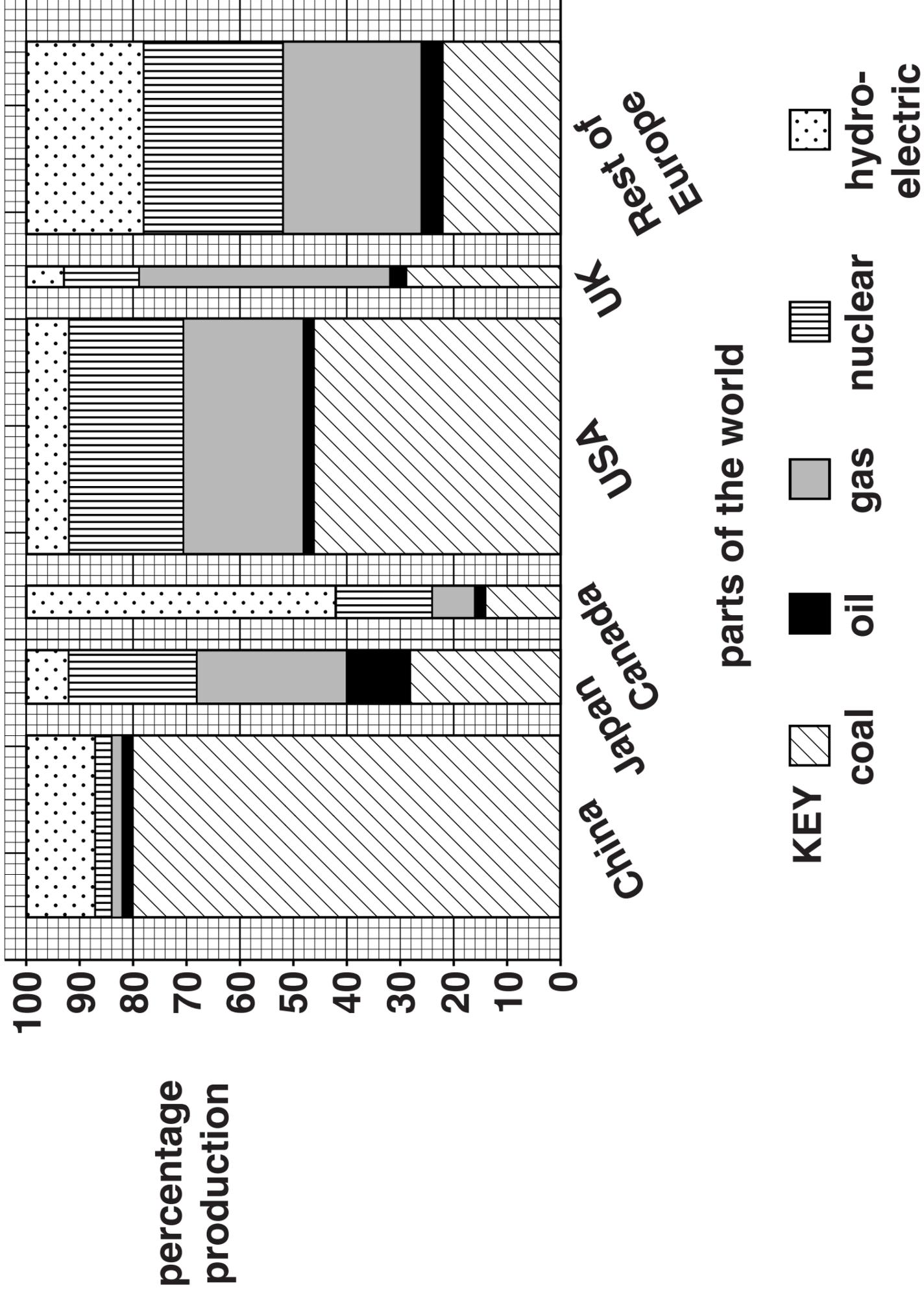
[2]

(iii) The WIDTH of each bar is a measure of the total amount of electricity produced.

Which part of the world produced most electricity?

[1]

ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION IN 2008



(c) The production of electricity from nuclear fuels changed between 1971 and 2010.

Look at the graph opposite.

The bars show the TOTAL world electricity produced from nuclear fuels (in TWh).

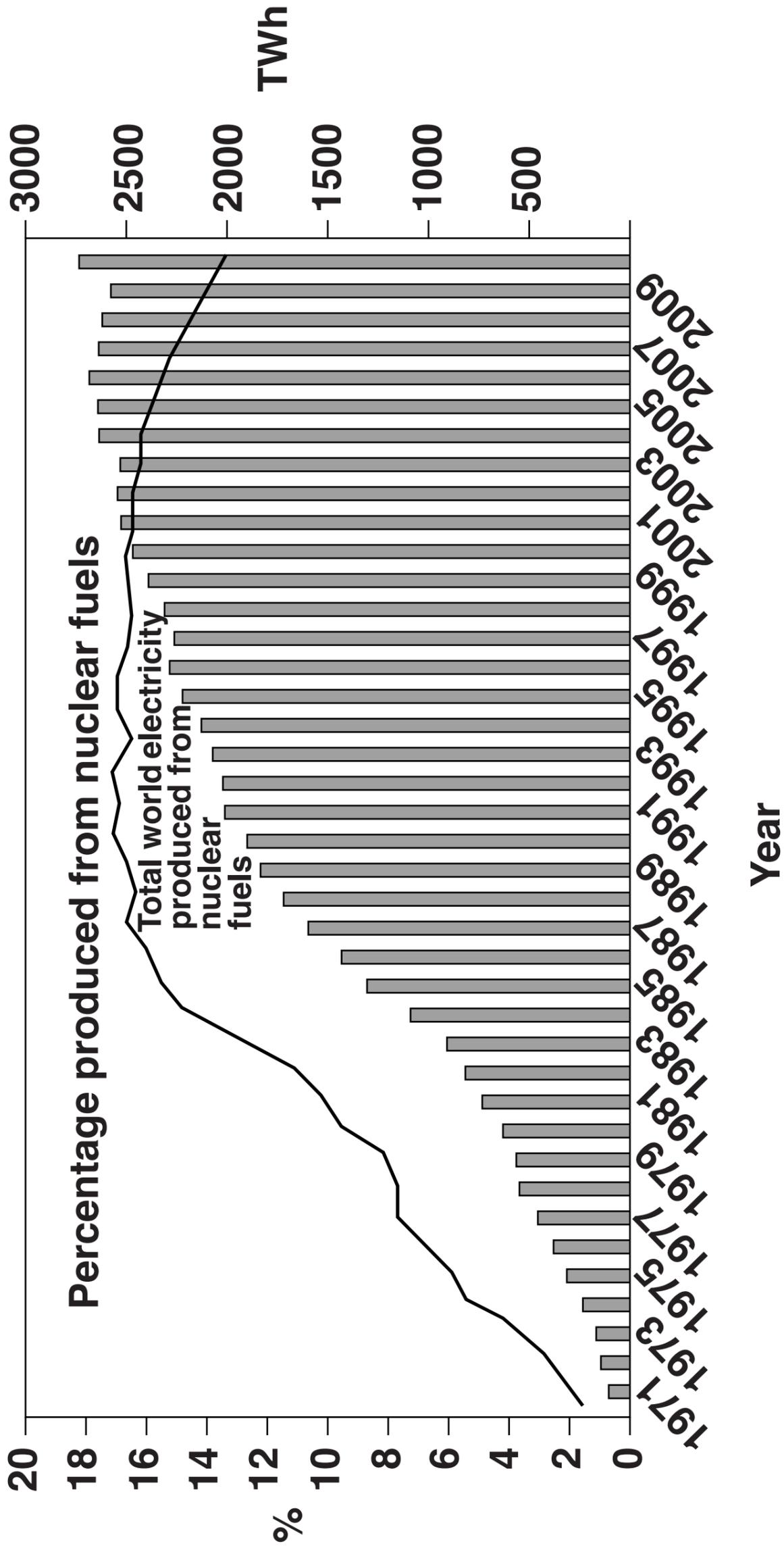
The line shows the PERCENTAGE of world electricity produced from nuclear fuels.

What conclusions can you make from this graph?

[2]

[TOTAL: 10]

END OF QUESTION PAPER





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