

Candidate Forename						Candidate Surname				
Centre Number						Candidate Number				

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION**

A322/01

**TWENTY FIRST CENTURY SCIENCE
CHEMISTRY A**

**UNIT 2: Modules C4 C5 C6
(Foundation Tier)**

**WEDNESDAY 24 JUNE 2009: Morning
DURATION: 40 minutes**

SUITABLE FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES

**Candidates answer on the question paper
A calculator may be used for this paper**

OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:

None

OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:

Pencil

Ruler (cm/mm)

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- **Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the boxes on the first page.**
- **Use black ink. Pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.**
- **Read each question carefully and make sure that you know what you have to do before starting your answer.**
- **Answer all the questions.**
- **Write your answer to each question in the space provided, however additional paper may be used if necessary.**

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- **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 42.**
- **The Periodic Table is printed on page 32.**

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Answer ALL the questions.

1 Lithium is an element in Group 1.

It can be added to rocket fuel to give an extra boost for take off.

(a) Lithium works well in rocket fuels because it is very reactive.

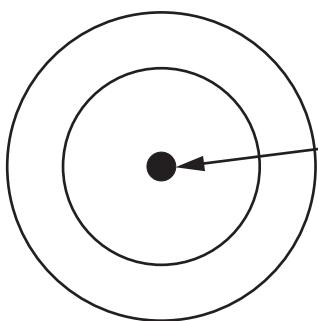
Which of the following statements about the reactivity of lithium are TRUE and which are FALSE?

Put ticks (✓) in the correct boxes.

	<u>TRUE</u>	<u>FALSE</u>
Lithium reacts with cold water.		
Lithium reacts with other group 1 elements to form compounds.		
Lithium tarnishes in moist air more quickly than potassium.		
Lithium chloride is very unstable.		

[2]

(b) The diagram shows an atom of lithium.



nucleus contains	_____
and	_____

LITHIUM ATOM

(i) Label the diagram by filling in the NAMES of the particles in the nucleus.

Choose words from this list.

CYTOPLASM

ELECTRONS

NEUTRAL

NEUTRONS

PROTONS

PROTEASE

[2]

(ii) Lithium has THREE electrons. Use crosses (X) to draw the electrons on the diagram of the lithium atom. [1]

[Total: 5]

2 Iodine solution can be used as a treatment for cuts.

(a) Solid iodine is used to make iodine solution.

Solid iodine is kept in sealed jars because it easily changes into iodine gas.

Iodine gas is very harmful to people.

(i) Draw straight lines to show the correct COLOUR for solid iodine and for iodine gas.

dark grey

solid iodine

red-brown

orange

purple

iodine gas

yellow

green

[2]

(ii) What are the TWO MOST IMPORTANT safety precautions for handling chemicals that can give off harmful gases?

Put ticks (✓) in the boxes next to the TWO correct answers.

Do experiments in a fume cupboard.

Wear a lab coat.

Keep away from naked flames.

Do not breathe in the gas.

Wear protective gloves.

[2]

(b) Iodine solution is used on cuts because it stops the cuts from becoming infected.

Why does iodine stop infection?

Put a tick (✓) in the box next to the correct answer.

Iodine solution contains a non-metal element.

Iodine solution is neutral.

Iodine solution kills bacteria.

Iodine is more reactive than chlorine.

[1]

[Total: 5]

3 Eve wants to find out what elements are in a salt.

She does a flame test.

She heats a sample of the salt in a Bunsen flame.

(a) What should Eve look for when she does the flame test?

Put a tick (✓) in the box next to the correct answer.

how quickly the salt evaporates in the flame

the colour of the flame

whether or not a gas is given off

whether the crystal melts

[1]

(b) During the test, Eve looks at the flame through a spectroscope.

What will she see?

Put a tick (✓) in the box next to the correct answer.

a fixed pattern of lines

lines that keep changing position

a series of numbers

an outline of the crystal

[1]

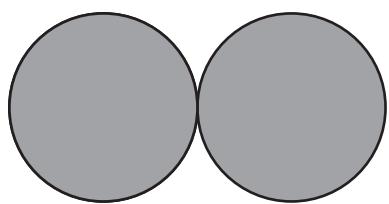
(c) The salt Eve tested has the formula KCl .

Give the NAMES of the two elements in this salt.

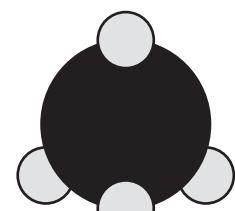
_____ and _____ [2]

[Total: 4]

4 These diagrams show the arrangement of atoms in oxygen and methane molecules.



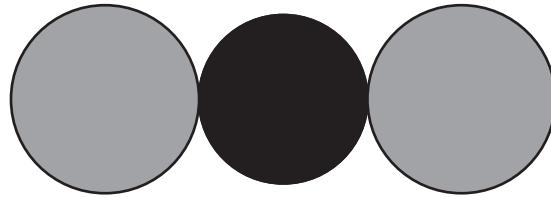
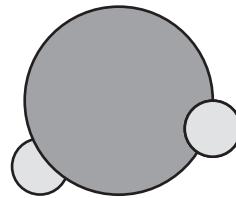
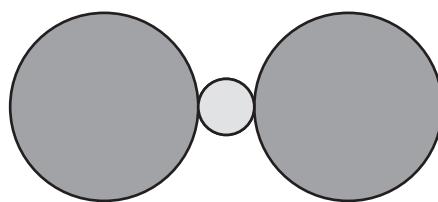
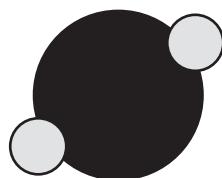
OXYGEN
O₂



METHANE
CH₄

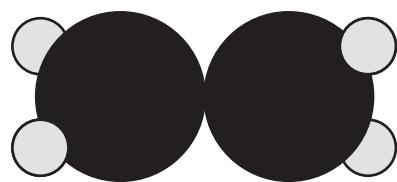
(a) Which of the diagrams below shows a molecule of water, H_2O ?

Put a tick (✓) in the box next to the correct answer.



[1]

(b) What is the formula for this molecule?



formula _____ [2]

[Total: 3]

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5 Gold used in jewellery is a mixture of gold with other metals.

Different types of gold have different carat numbers to show how much gold they contain.

(a) The page opposite shows information about different types of gold.

(i) Put a ring around the correct word to complete each sentence.

Gold with a higher carat number contains

MORE / LESS gold.

Gold with a higher carat number is

MORE / LESS expensive.

Gold with a higher carat number is

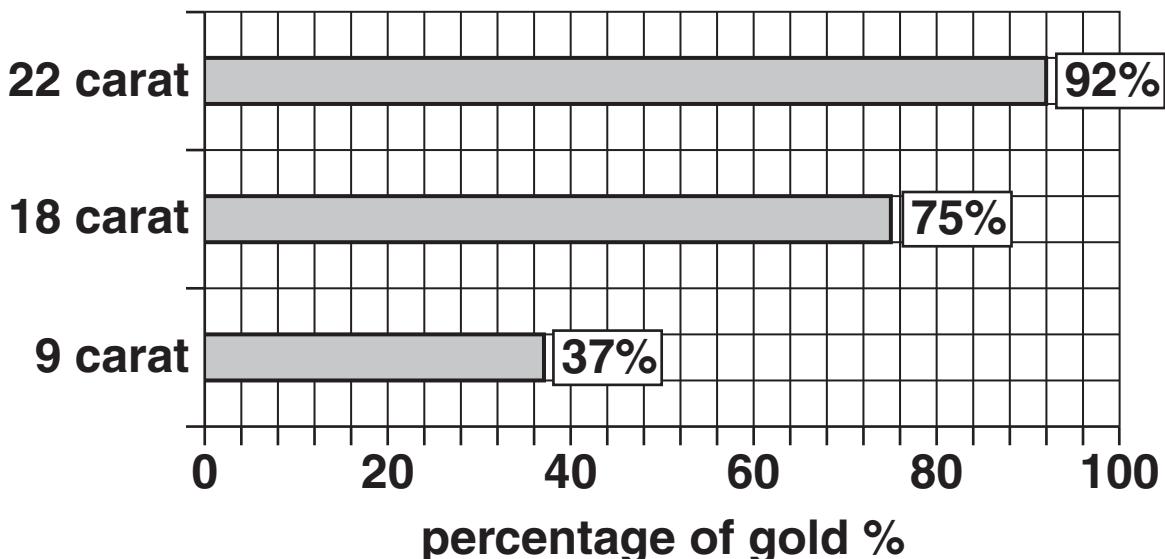
MORE / LESS hardwearing. [2]

(ii) Another type of gold has a carat number of 14.

Use the graph to estimate the percentage of gold in 14 carat gold.

percentage of gold _____ % [1]

PERCENTAGE GOLD



<u>TYPE OF GOLD</u>	<u>PRICE</u>	<u>HARDNESS</u>
9 carat	cheapest	very hard
18 carat	more expensive	hard
22 carat	most expensive	very soft

(b) The sentences show some uses of gold.

Each use depends on a different property.

Draw lines to connect each USE with the best PROPERTY.

USE

PROPERTY

Car air bags have gold electrical contacts.

very unreactive

Jewellery can be made by shaping gold wires.

easily bent

Some people have gold fillings in their teeth.

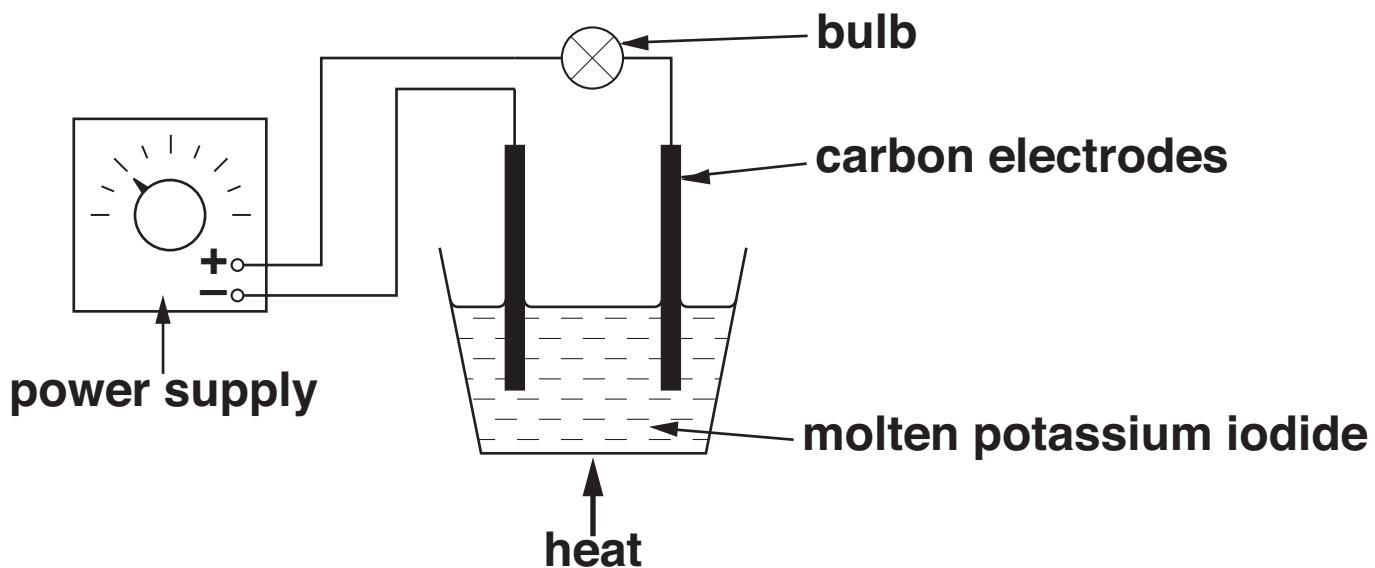
good conductor

[2]

[Total: 5]

6 Joe does an experiment. He passes electricity through molten potassium iodide.

The diagram shows how he sets up his experiment.



(a) What will Joe see when the power supply is switched on?

Put ticks (✓) in the boxes next to the TWO correct answers.

The bulb dims.

The liquid evaporates.

Bubbles form around an electrode.

The bulb lights up.

The liquid solidifies.

[2]

(b) Complete the sentences to explain what happens when molten potassium iodide conducts electricity.

Choose words from this list.

ATOMS

COVALENT

IONIC

IONS

METAL

NEUTRAL

POSITIVE

The bonding in potassium iodide is

When potassium iodide melts

can move around.

Iodine forms at the _____ electrode.

[3]

(c) Lead bromide also conducts electricity when it is molten.

What is the name of the element that forms at the NEGATIVE electrode?

[1]

[Total: 6]

7 Ben makes some magnesium sulfate crystals for a school display.

(a) He makes magnesium sulfate by reacting a solid with an acid.

(i) Give the name of the acid Ben should use.

[1]

(ii) Two of the following compounds react with the acid to make magnesium sulfate.

Put a **ring** around the **TWO** correct compounds.

MAGNESIUM CARBONATE

MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE

MAGNESIUM BROMIDE

MAGNESIUM OXIDE

MAGNESIUM NITRATE

[2]

(b) Ben thinks the rate of reaction between the solid and the acid is too fast.

Which of the following changes will SLOW DOWN the rate of reaction?

Put a tick (✓) in the box next to the correct answer.

increase the temperature

use a catalyst

use acid that is more dilute

grind the solid into smaller pieces

[1]

[Total: 4]

8 Joe uses a pH meter to measure the pH of some lemon juice.

(a) What else could Joe use to measure the pH?

Put a tick (✓) in the box next to the correct answer.

a burette

a measuring cylinder

a pipette

indicator paper

[1]

(b) Joe knows that lemon juice is weakly acidic.

He finds out the pH of some other chemicals.

The table shows some of his results.

Complete the table by filling in the empty boxes.

<u>CHEMICAL</u>	<u>ACIDIC, ALKALINE OR NEUTRAL?</u>	<u>pH NUMBER</u>
lemon juice	weakly acidic	6
sulfuric acid	strongly acidic	_____
water	_____	7
sodium hydroxide	strongly alkaline	14
toothpaste	weakly alkaline	_____

[3]

[Total: 4]

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9 Rose reacts hydrochloric acid with sodium hydroxide to make a salt.

(a) She carries out the reaction using a titration.

The diagram on the next page shows the apparatus she uses.

Label the diagram.

Choose words from this list.

BEAKER

BURETTE

CONDENSER

DISTILLED WATER

FLASK

HYDROCHLORIC ACID

SODIUM HYDROXIDE

[3]

(b) What type of reaction happens when an acid reacts with an alkali?

Put a **ring** around the correct answer.

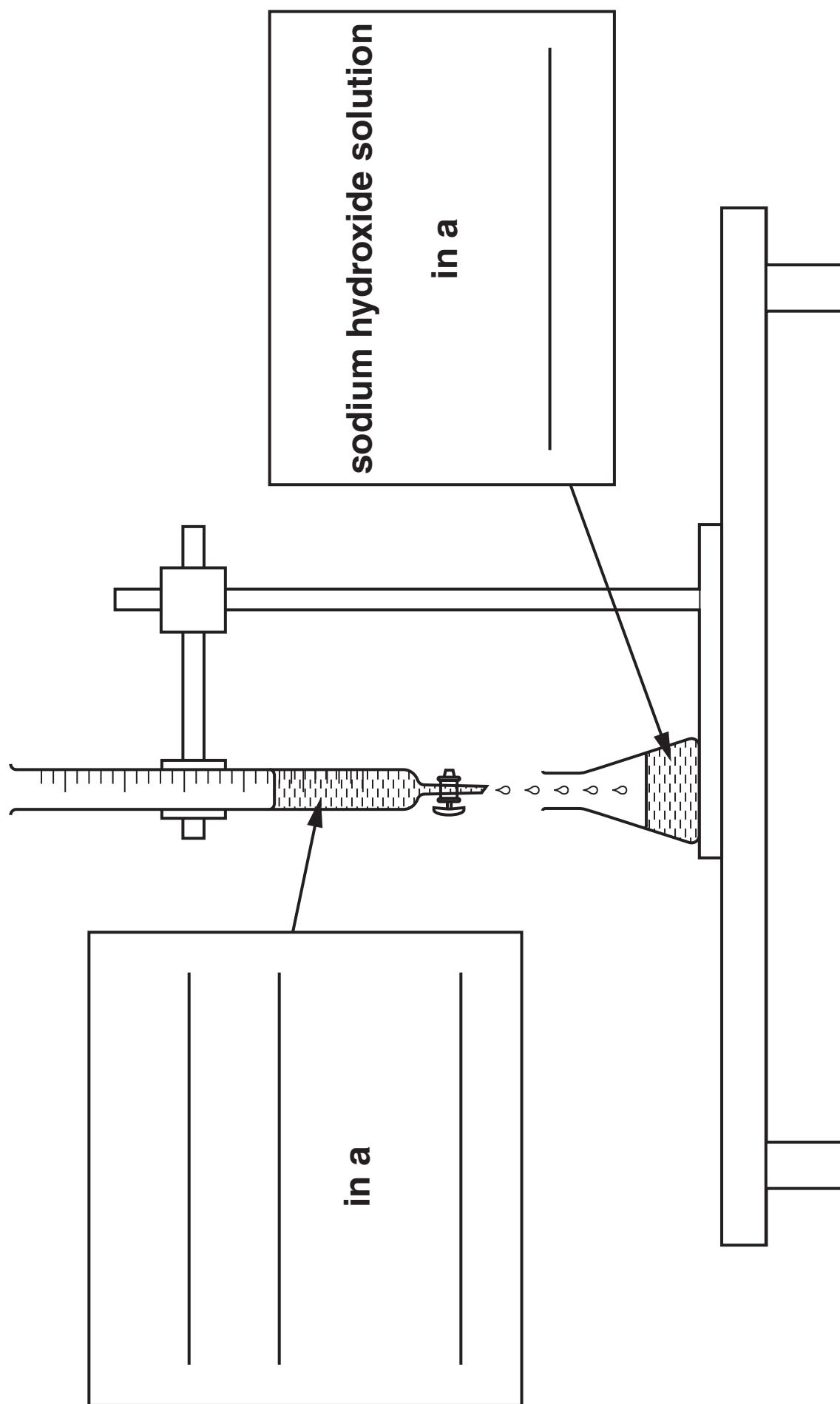
CONCENTRATION

FILTRATION

NEUTRALISATION

PRECIPITATION

[1]



(c) Rose evaporates her solution to get salt crystals. She works out the amount of solid salt she should make at the end of her experiment (her theoretical yield).

(i) First, Rose works out the formula mass of hydrochloric acid.

formula of hydrochloric acid: HCl

relative mass of atoms in formula: $\text{H} = 1 \text{ Cl} = 35.5$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{formula mass of } \text{HCl} &= 1 + 35.5 \\ &= 36.5\end{aligned}$$

What is the formula mass of sodium hydroxide, NaOH ?

Use these relative atomic masses to help you.

$\text{Na} = 23, \text{O} = 16, \text{H} = 1.$

Formula mass of $\text{NaOH} =$ _____ [1]

(ii) Rose is disappointed that her actual yield is less than she expects.

What might have happened to make her actual yield less than she expects?

Put a tick (✓) in the box next to the correct answer.

She used too much acid.

She spilled some chemicals.

She should have used a higher temperature.

Her salt was wet when she weighed it.

[1]

[Total: 6]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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The Periodic Table of the Elements

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0
7 Li lithium 3	9 Be beryllium 4	11 B boron 5	12 C carbon 6	14 N nitrogen 7	16 O oxygen 8	19 F fluorine 9	20 Ne neon 10
23 Na sodium 11	24 Mg magnesium 12	27 Al aluminium 13	28 Si silicon 14	31 P phosphorus 15	32 S sulfur 16	35.5 Cl chlorine 17	40 Ar argon 18
39 K potassium 19	40 Ca calcium 20	45 Sc scandium 21	48 Ti titanium 22	51 V vanadium 23	52 Cr chromium 24	55 Mn manganese 25	56 Fe iron 26
85 Rb rubidium 37	88 Sr strontium 38	89 Y yttrium 39	91 Zr zirconium 40	93 Nb niobium 41	96 Mo molybdenum 42	[98] Tc technetium 43	101 Ru ruthenium 44
133 Cs caesium 55	137 Ba barium 56	139 La* lanthanum 57	178 Hf hafnium 72	181 Ta tantalum 73	184 W tungsten 74	186 Re rhodium 75	190 Os osmium 76
[223] Fr francium 87	[226] Ra radium 88	[227] Ac* actinium 89	[261] Rf rutherfordium 104	[262] Db dubnium 105	[266] Sg seaborgium 106	[264] Bh bohrium 107	[268] Hs meitnerium 108
				[271] Mt mendelevium 109	[277] Ds darmstadtium 110	[271] Rg roentgenium 111	[272] Rg roentgenium 111

Key

relative atomic mass
atomic symbol
atomic (proton) number

1 H hydrogen 1

* The lanthanoids (atomic numbers 58-71) and the actinoids (atomic numbers 90-103) have been omitted.

The relative atomic masses of copper and chlorine have not been rounded to the nearest whole number.

Elements with atomic numbers 112-116 have been reported but not fully authenticated