

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
GCSE
B741/01
GATEWAY SCIENCE
CHEMISTRY B
Chemistry modules C1, C2, C3
(Foundation Tier)
FRIDAY 10 JUNE 2016: Morning
DURATION: 1 hour 15 minutes
plus your additional time allowance
MODIFIED ENLARGED 24pt

Candidate forename						Candidate surname					
Centre number						Candidate number					

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. If additional space is required, you should use the lined page(s) at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

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

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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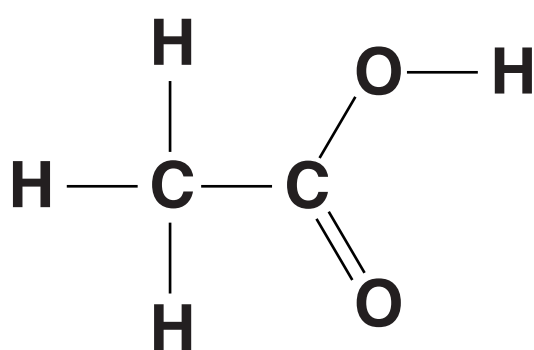
Answer ALL the questions.

SECTION A – Module C1

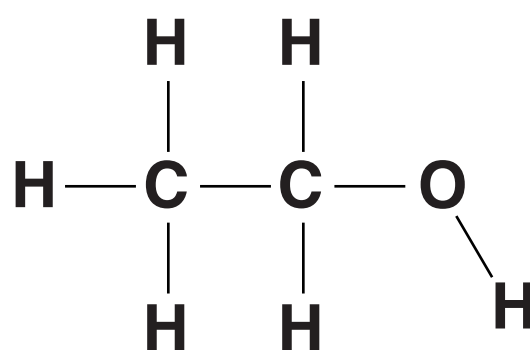
1 This question is about carbon compounds.

Look at the displayed formulas of some compounds.

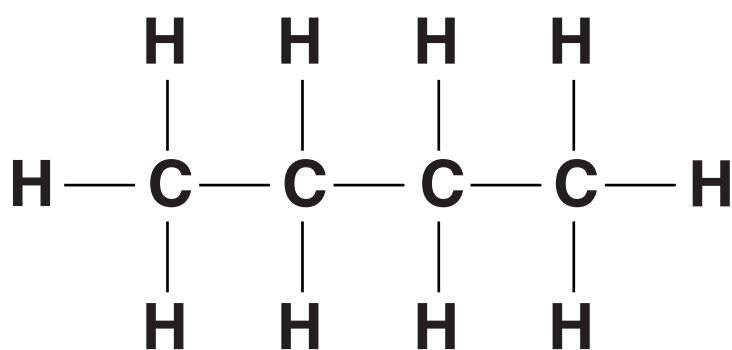
A



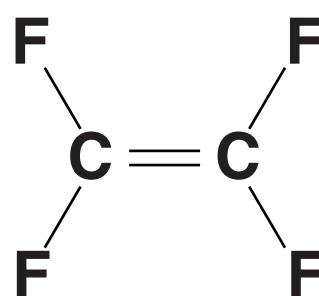
B



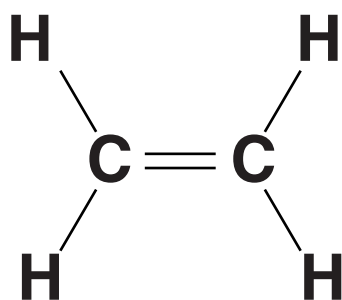
C



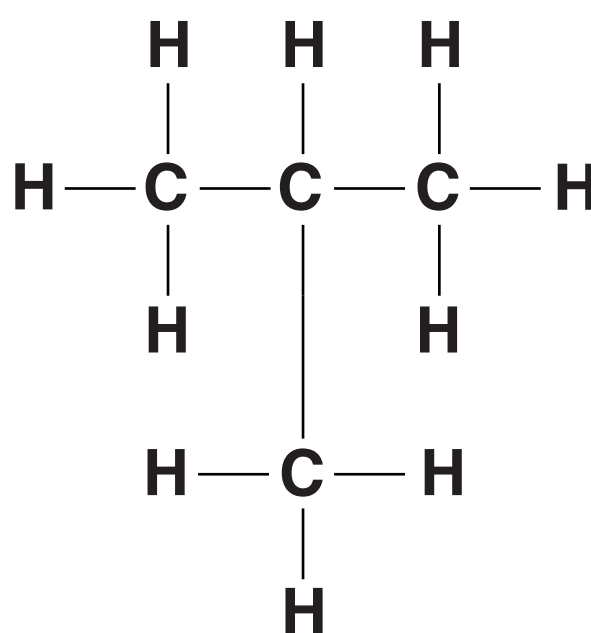
D



E



F



(a) Which compound has a molecule with 8 ATOMS?

Choose from A, B, C, D, E or F.

[1]

(b) Which compound is an ALKENE?

Choose from A, B, C, D, E or F.

[1]

(c) Which TWO compounds have the same MOLECULAR formula?

Choose from A, B, C, D, E and F.

_____ and _____

[1]

(d) Compound D is called tetrafluoroethene.

It is a monomer and can be made into a polymer.

What is the name of this polymer?

_____ **[1]**

[TOTAL: 4]

2 Esters can be used in nail varnish remover.

Look at the table of information about some esters.

Ester	Molecular formula of ester	Melting point in °C	Boiling point in °C	How well it dissolves in water (1 = poor 10 = good)
methyl ethanoate	$\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{O}_2$	-98	57	1
ethyl ethanoate	$\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{O}_2$	-84	77	8
propyl ethanoate	$\text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_2$	-95	102	2
butyl ethanoate	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_2$	-77	127	1
pentyl ethanoate		-71	149	1

(a) Esters are NOT hydrocarbons.

Explain why using information from the molecular formulas.

_____ [1]

(b) Pentyl ethanoate has SEVEN carbon atoms in its molecule.

Deduce the MOLECULAR FORMULA for pentyl ethanoate.

_____ [1]

(c) The solvent in a nail varnish remover needs to have these properties

liquid at room temperature, 25 °C

evaporates easily

fairly soluble in water.

Which ester would be MOST suitable for use as a nail varnish remover?

Explain your answer.

[3]

[TOTAL: 5]

3 Air contains oxygen, nitrogen and carbon dioxide.

The percentage by volume of these gases in air hardly changes.

This is because of the balance between the three processes, combustion, respiration and photosynthesis.

Write down the percentage by volume of oxygen and carbon dioxide in air.

Describe the effect of

combustion

respiration

photosynthesis

on these TWO percentages.

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

[6]

[TOTAL: 6

4 The Olympic flame for the London Olympics burned a fuel. This fuel was a gas.

(a) The designer of the Olympic flame had to decide which fuel to use.

He could not decide whether to use bio gas or natural gas.

One factor he considered was the energy value of the two fuels.

Write about THREE other factors he had to consider.

[3]

(b) The designer decided to use natural gas.

The Olympic flame was yellow in colour and could be seen easily.

Natural gas normally burns with a blue flame.

Suggest TWO reasons why the Olympic flame was yellow and not blue.

[2]

[TOTAL: 5]

5 This question is about different paints.

Look at the table. It shows the percentage by mass of each ingredient in four paints.

INGREDIENT	PERCENTAGE BY MASS IN EACH PAINT			
	Paint A	Paint B	Paint C	Paint D
solvent	32	25	55	20
oil	0	25	0	25
pigment	24	10	5	30
bonding medium	30	30	28	23
other additives	14	10	12	2

(a) Look at the column for paint D.

Parminster wants to present the data about the ingredients in paint D.

Which will be the BEST way for her to present this data?

Choose from

bar chart

line graph

pie chart

scatter graph

answer _____ [1]

(b) Parminder wants to show the percentage of solvent in each of the four paints.

Which will be the BEST way for her to present this data?

Choose from

bar chart

line graph

pie chart

scatter graph

answer _____ **[1]**

(c) Which paint is likely to be the easiest to spread?

Explain your answer.

_____ **[1]**

(d) Paint B contains a THERMOCHROMIC pigment.

Paint D contains a PHOSPHORESCENT pigment.

Write about the differences between a thermochromic pigment and a phosphorescent pigment.

[2]

[TOTAL: 5]

SECTION B – Module C2

6 This question is about metals and alloys.

(a) Look at the list of materials.

amalgam

bronze

copper

mercury

solder

Some of the materials are ALLOYS.

Some of the materials are METALLIC ELEMENTS.

Finish the table. Put each material in the correct column.

One material has been done for you.

ALLOY	METALLIC ELEMENT
	copper

[2]

(b) Copper can be made from copper oxide, CuO, using hydrogen gas.

Look at the equation.



This reaction is an example of REDUCTION.

Copper oxide is reduced.

Explain how you can tell from the equation.

[1]

(c) Look at the table. It shows the properties of some alloys.

ALLOY	DENSITY IN g/cm ³	RELATIVE STRENGTH	RELATIVE COST
duralumin	2.8	high	high
brass	8.4	high	medium
steel	7.8	very high	low

Which alloy is most suitable for making aeroplane wings?

Use information from the table to give TWO reasons for your choice.

[2]

[TOTAL: 5]

7 Robert investigates the rusting of iron.

Look at the diagram opposite. It shows the apparatus he uses.

- (a) (i) Robert thinks that BOTH air and water are needed for iron to rust.**

How do you know that he is right?

Use the diagram to help you.

[2]

- (ii) Which substance in Robert's investigation SPEEDS UP rusting?**

[1]

- (b) Aluminium, Al , does not corrode in air.**

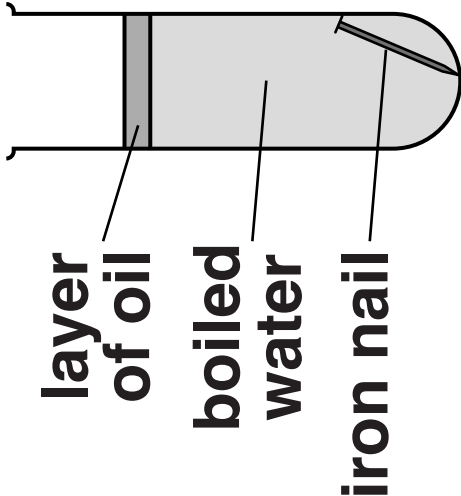
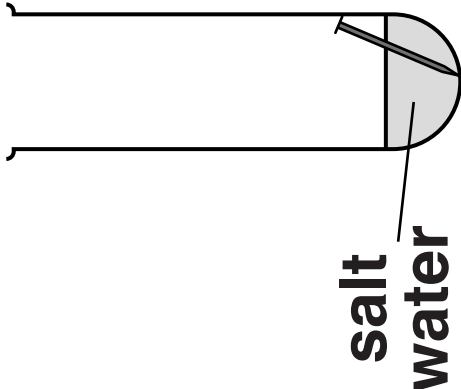
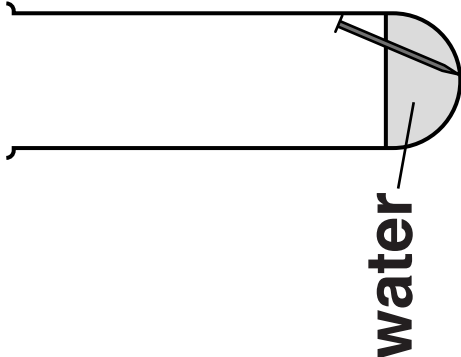

This is because aluminium reacts with oxygen, O_2 .

A protective layer of aluminium oxide, Al_2O_3 , is made.

Write a BALANCED SYMBOL equation for this reaction.

[2]

[TOTAL: 5]

SUBSTANCES IN CONTACT WITH IRON	 <p>layer of oil</p> <p>boiled water</p> <p>iron nail</p>	A	boiled water with NO dissolved air	air and salt water	B	 <p>salt water</p>	C	 <p>water</p>	D	
RESULTS	NOT rusty after 10 days	rusty after 24 hours	rusty after 5 days	NOT rusty after 10 days						

8 This question is about making ammonia by the Haber process.

(a) Nitrogen and hydrogen react to make ammonia.

(i) The hydrogen gas used to make ammonia comes from natural gas.

Where does the NITROGEN GAS come from?

Choose from the list.

air

limestone

salt

water

_____ **[1]**

(ii) Nitrogen and hydrogen react to make ammonia.

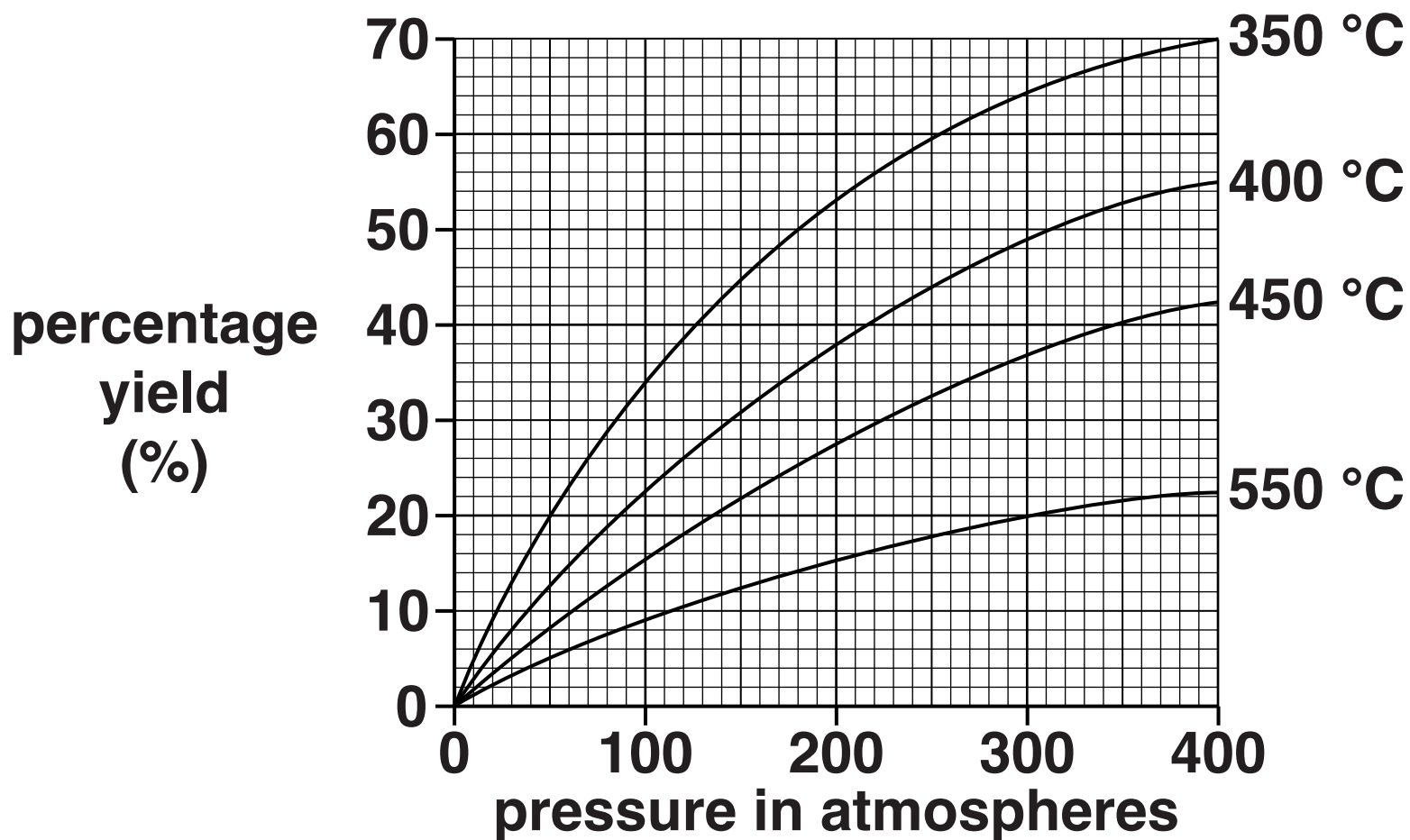
Not all of the nitrogen and hydrogen reacts.

What happens to the unreacted nitrogen and hydrogen?

_____ **[1]**

(b) Look at the graph.

It shows the yield of ammonia under different conditions of temperature and pressure.



One cost of making ammonia is the **ENERGY** needed.

Write about some of the **OTHER** costs of making ammonia.

Use the graph to decide the conditions that give the **HIGHEST** yield of ammonia.



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

[6]

[TOTAL: 8]

9 In 2012 bad weather destroyed farmers' crops in Burma.

The charity called Oxfam helped farmers after the disaster.

Oxfam gave the farmers

seeds to plant new crops

fertilisers.

(a) Why do farmers use fertilisers?

_____ **[1]**

(b) Potassium sulfate, K_2SO_4 , is a fertiliser.

Potassium sulfate contains the ESSENTIAL element potassium, K.

Ammonium phosphate, $(NH_4)_3PO_4$, is another fertiliser.

Write down the names of the TWO ESSENTIAL elements in ammonium phosphate.

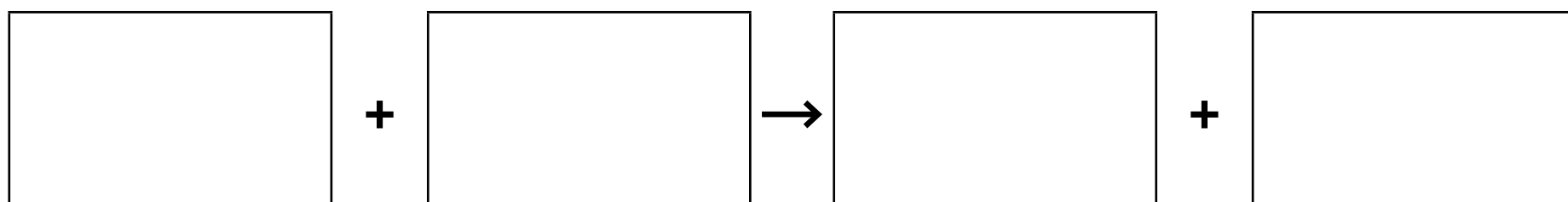
_____ **[2]**

(c) Fertilisers are made by reacting an acid with an alkali.

This is a neutralisation reaction.

(i) Potassium hydroxide reacts with nitric acid.

Write a WORD EQUATION for this reaction.



[2]

(ii) One way to find out the pH of a solution of fertiliser is by using a pH meter.

Write about one OTHER way to find the pH.

[2]

[TOTAL: 7]

SECTION C – Module C3

10 Sodium hydrogencarbonate decomposes when it is heated.

sodium
hydrogencarbonate \rightarrow sodium
carbonate + carbon
dioxide + water



The table shows the relative formula masses, M_r , of the substances in the equation.

Substance	Relative formula mass
NaHCO_3	84
Na_2CO_3	106
CO_2	44
H_2O	18

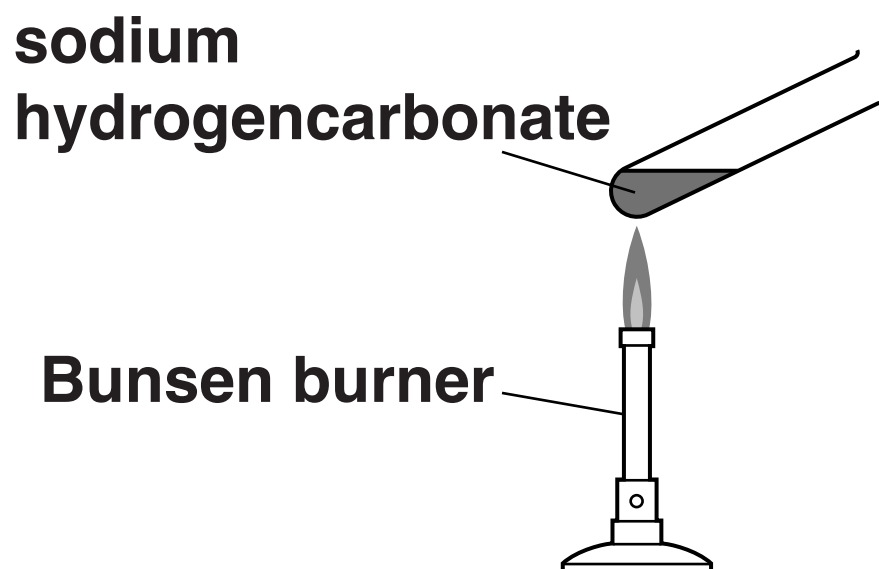
(a) Show that the relative formula mass of Na_2CO_3 is 106.

The relative atomic mass, A_r , of C = 12, O = 16 and of Na = 23.

_____ [1]

(b) Zakia heats some sodium hydrogencarbonate.

Look at the apparatus she uses.



Zakia heats 0.84 g of solid sodium hydrogencarbonate.

When the reaction is complete the test tube contains 0.53 g of solid sodium carbonate.

- (i) The mass of the solid in the test tube DECREASES when it is heated.**

Explain why.

_____ **[1]**

- (ii) Zakia does another experiment.**

This time she heats 8.4 g of solid sodium hydrogencarbonate.

Predict the mass of solid sodium carbonate made when the reaction is complete.

mass = _____ g **[1]**

(iii) Zakia makes LESS solid sodium carbonate than she predicts.

Suggest TWO reasons why she makes less solid.

[2]

[TOTAL: 5]

11 Phil is a research chemist.

He investigates a new pharmaceutical drug.

Phil extracts the drug from the leaves of a plant.

He purifies the drug and then checks to see if he has made a pure sample.

Phil uses two tests to check the purity of the drug

melting point

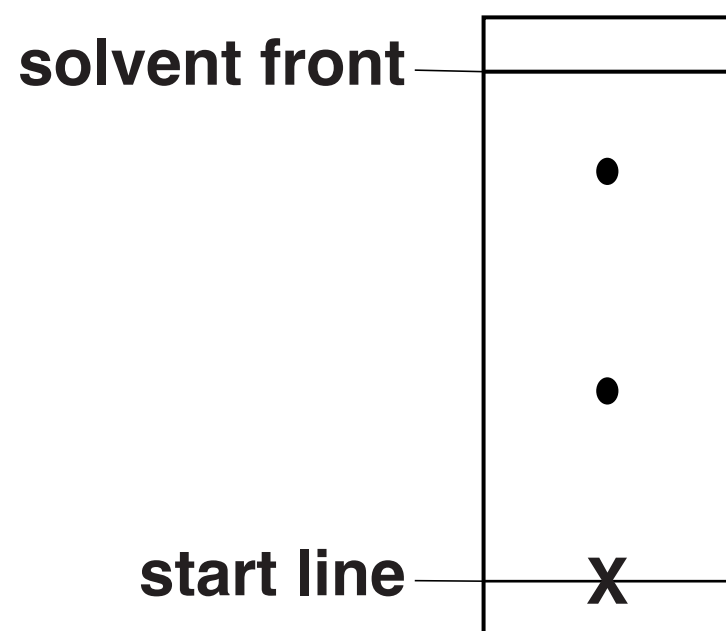
thin layer chromatography.

Look at the results of his tests.

MELTING POINT

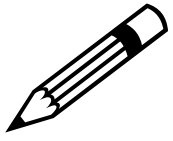
SUBSTANCE	MELTING POINT in °C
pure drug	175
sample of the drug obtained from plant	171 – 173

Thin layer chromatogram of sample of the drug obtained from the plant.



- (a) Write about HOW a sample of the drug is obtained from the leaves of a plant.**

What do the results of his tests show about the purity of the sample?



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

[6]

(b) Pharmaceutical drugs need to be thoroughly tested before they are allowed to be licensed to be sold.

Explain why.

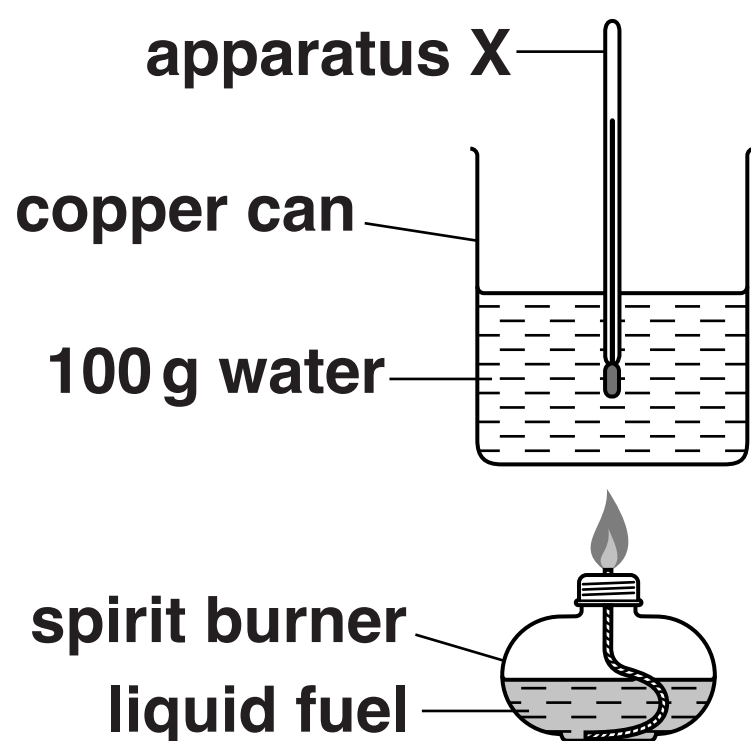
[2]

[TOTAL: 8]

12 Zak compares different fuels.

He heats 100 g of water each time.

Look at the apparatus he uses.



(a) Look at the diagram.

What is the name of apparatus X?

_____ [1]

(b) Zak uses four fuels.

Zak always burns the same mass of fuel.

Explain why.

_____ [1]

(c) Look at Zak's table of results.

Fuel	Temperature of water at start in °C	Temperature of water after heating in °C	Temperature change of water in °C
A	22	45	23
B	22	48	
C	21	48	
D	17	47	

Calculate the temperature change for each fuel. One has been done for you.

Use these results to decide which fuel releases the most heat energy.

_____ [2]

(d) What is the name of the TYPE of chemical reaction that gives out energy into the surroundings?

_____ [1]

[TOTAL: 5]

13 Zinc reacts with hydrochloric acid.

Hydrogen gas and zinc chloride are made.

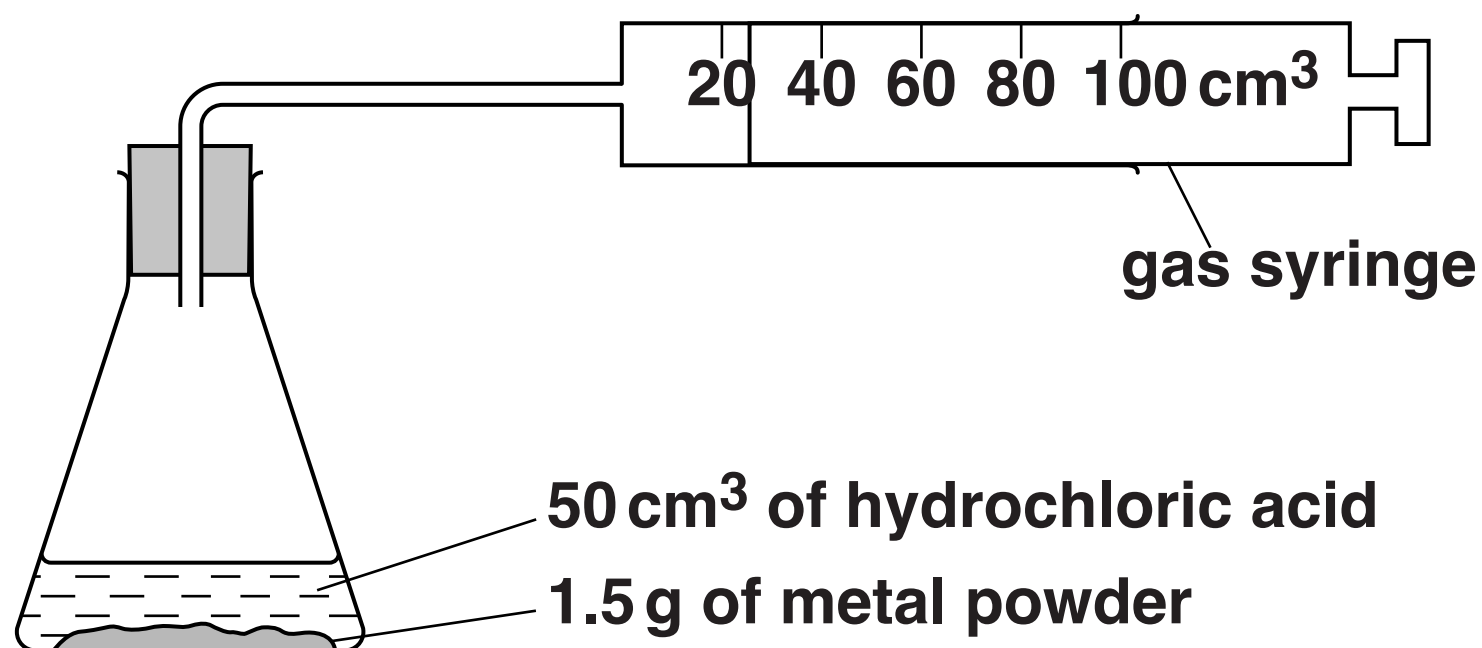
(a) Write the WORD equation for this reaction.

_____ [1]

(b) Fatimah and Sam investigate the reaction between acid and metals.

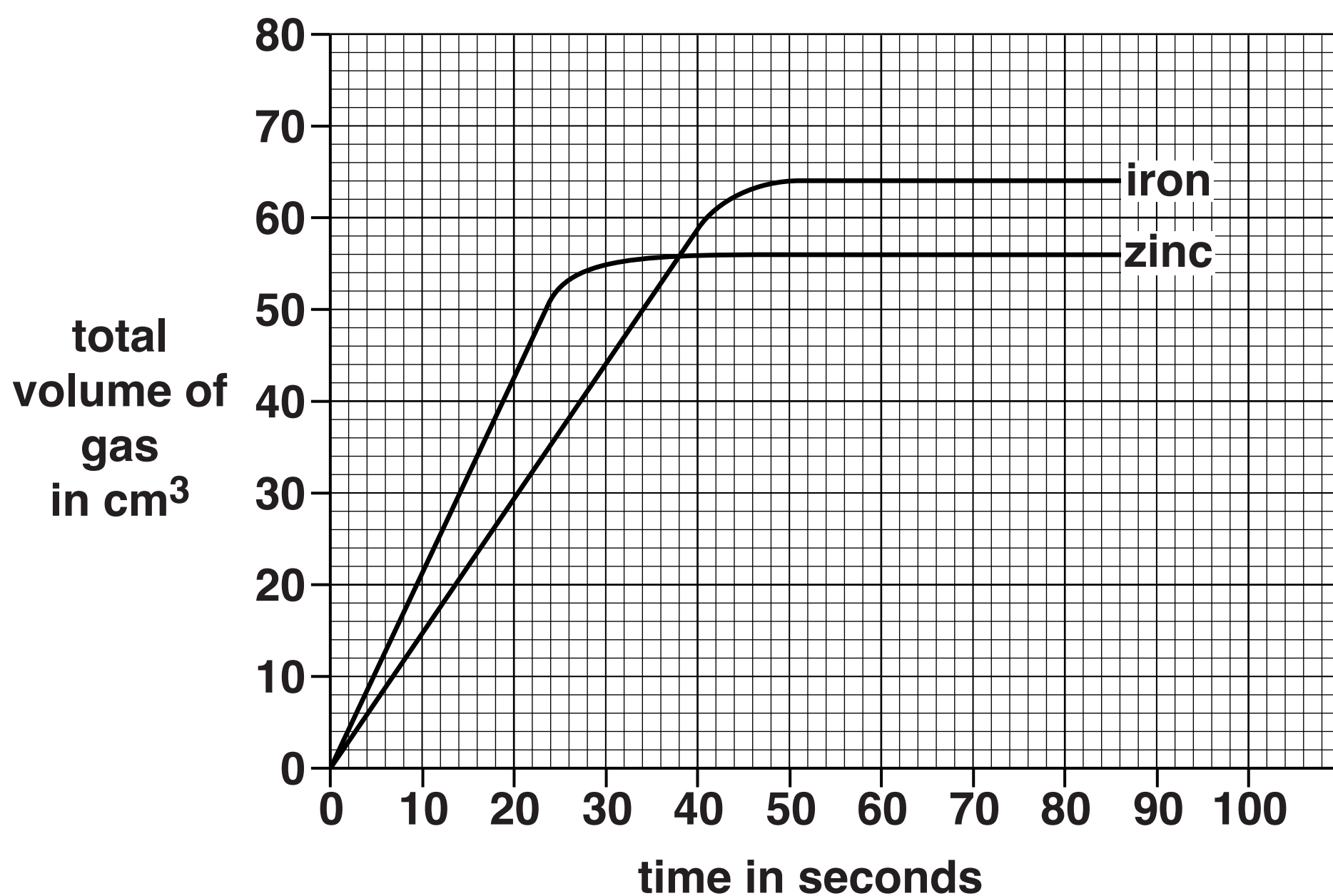
They react dilute hydrochloric acid with zinc powder and then with iron powder.

Look at the apparatus they use.



Every 10 seconds they measure the volume of gas in the gas syringe.

Look at the graph of the results.



- (i) The graph for the reaction of ZINC is different from the graph for IRON.

Write about TWO differences in these graphs.

[2]

(ii) Iron powder reacts faster than a lump of iron of the same mass.

Explain why.

[1]

(iii) Fatimah and Sam want to make the reaction between iron powder and dilute hydrochloric acid FASTER.

They do not want to change the mass of the iron powder or the volume of acid.

Write about THREE ways they can make the reaction faster.

[3]

[TOTAL: 7]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE

If additional space is required, you should use the following lined page(s). The question number(s) must be clearly shown in the margins.

[illegible]

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