

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
GCSE
A172/02
TWENTY FIRST CENTURY SCIENCE
CHEMISTRY A/ADDITIONAL SCIENCE A
Modules C4 C5 C6 (Higher Tier)
WEDNESDAY 14 JUNE 2017:
Morning
DURATION: 1 hour
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
A model for question 1

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 60.

A list of qualitative tests for ions is printed on pages 4–5.

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TWENTY FIRST CENTURY SCIENCE DATA SHEET

Qualitative analysis

Tests for ions with a positive charge

Ion	Test	Observation
calcium Ca²⁺	add dilute sodium hydroxide	a white precipitate forms; the precipitate does not dissolve in excess sodium hydroxide
copper Cu²⁺	add dilute sodium hydroxide	a light blue precipitate forms; the precipitate does not dissolve in excess sodium hydroxide
iron(II) Fe²⁺	add dilute sodium hydroxide	a green precipitate forms; the precipitate does not dissolve in excess sodium hydroxide
iron(III) Fe³⁺	add dilute sodium hydroxide	a red-brown precipitate forms; the precipitate does not dissolve in excess sodium hydroxide
zinc Zn²⁺	add dilute sodium hydroxide	a white precipitate forms; the precipitate dissolves in excess sodium hydroxide

Tests for ions with a negative charge

Ion	Test	Observation
carbonate CO_3^{2-}	add dilute acid	the solution effervesces; carbon dioxide gas is produced (the gas turns lime water from colourless to milky)
chloride Cl^-	add dilute nitric acid, then add silver nitrate	a white precipitate forms
bromide Br^-	add dilute nitric acid, then add silver nitrate	a cream precipitate forms
iodide I^-	add dilute nitric acid, then add silver nitrate	a yellow precipitate forms
sulfate SO_4^{2-}	add dilute acid, then add barium chloride or barium nitrate	a white precipitate forms

Answer ALL the questions.

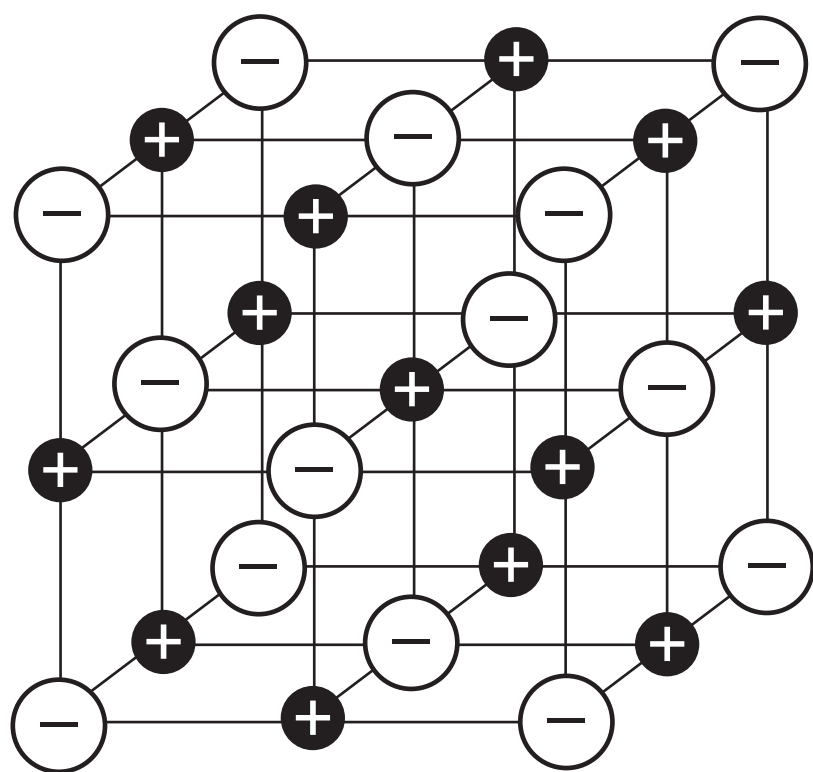
1 Seawater contains water and dissolved salts.

(a) Salts can be extracted from seawater by evaporating the water to leave solid salts.

The table shows the names and formulae of some salts in seawater.

Name of salt	Formula
lithium fluoride	LiF
calcium chloride	CaCl_2
sodium sulfate	Na_2SO_4

(i) The diagram represents the three dimensional arrangement of ions in one of the salts. You may use a model to help you.



The diagram can only be used to represent ONE of the salts in the table.

Which one? Explain your answer.

[3]

(ii) The solid salt forms when seawater evaporates.

Describe the differences between the movement and arrangement of ions in the seawater and the movement and arrangement of the ions in the solid salt.

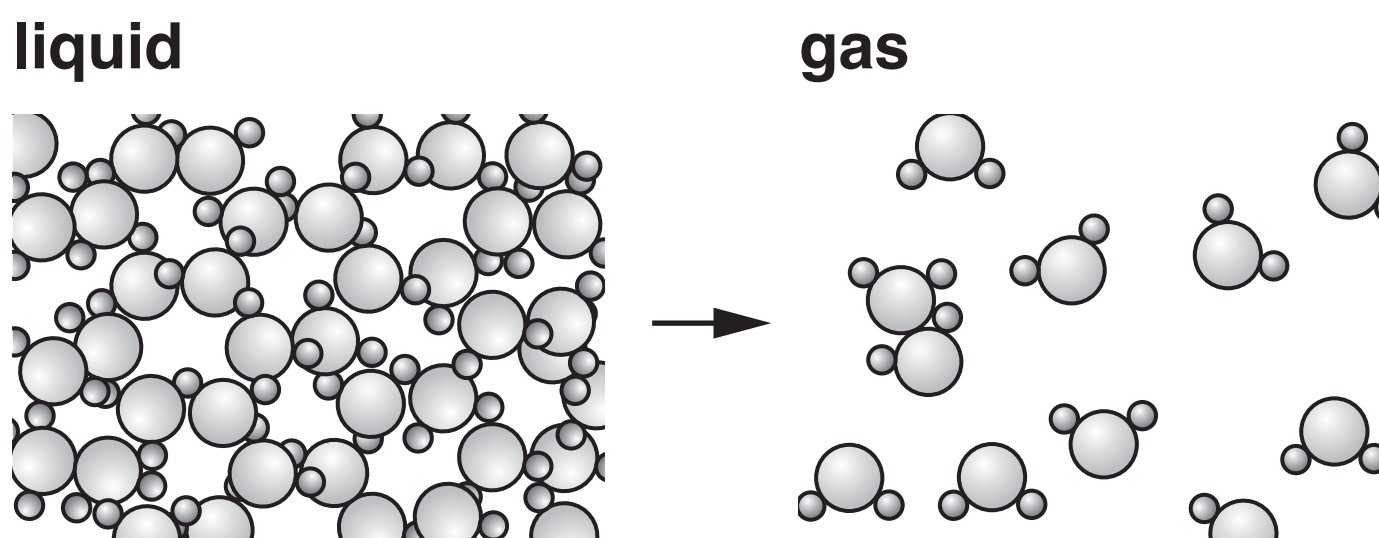
[3]

(b) When seawater evaporates, water changes from a liquid to a gas.

(i) Complete the equation to show what happens when water evaporates by filling in the missing state symbols.



(ii) The diagrams show what happens to the molecules when water evaporates.



Describe and explain what happens to the BONDS BETWEEN ATOMS and the FORCES BETWEEN MOLECULES when water evaporates.

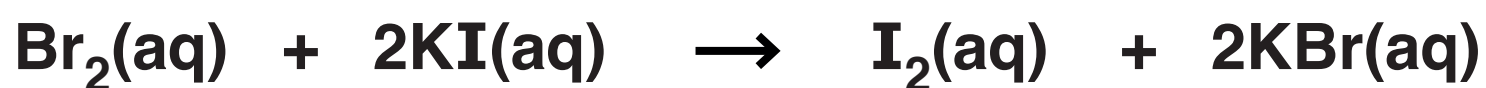
[2]

[TOTAL: 9]

2 Ben investigates the reactivity of the Group 7 elements.

(a) Ben adds bromine water to dilute potassium iodide.

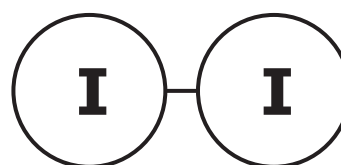
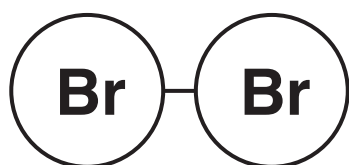
This is the equation for the reaction.



How does the equation show that bromine is more reactive than iodine?

[2]

(b) The diagrams show the structure of bromine and iodine molecules.



(i) How do the diagrams show that both bromine and iodine are ELEMENTS?

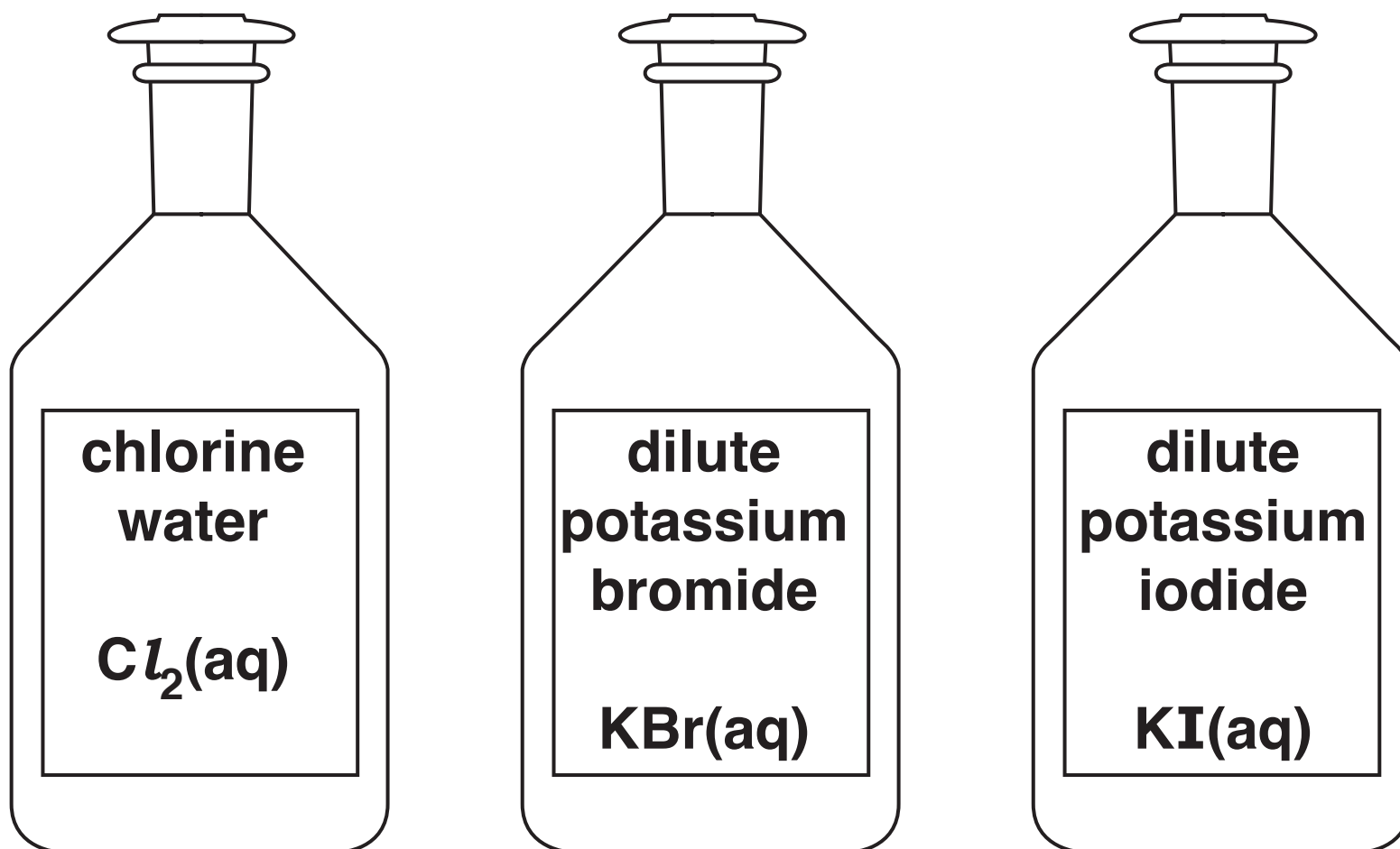
[1]

(ii) How do the diagrams show that both bromine and iodine have DIATOMIC molecules?

[1]

(c) Ben wants to show that chlorine is more reactive than bromine and iodine.

He has these solutions.



Describe what experiments Ben should do to show that chlorine is more reactive than bromine and iodine, and predict his observations. Include equations for any reactions that you expect to happen.



The quality of written communication will be assessed in your answer. [6]

[TOTAL: 10]

- 3 Döbereiner was a chemist who had the idea that elements with similar properties could be arranged in groups of three.

He called the groups 'triads'.

Döbereiner's idea was that the mean relative atomic mass of the first and last element in each triad was close to the relative atomic mass of the element in the middle.

This is an example of a triad.

relative atomic mass of selenium = 79			
↓			
Element	Sulfur	Selenium	Tellurium
Symbol	S	Se	Te
Relative atomic mass	32	79	128
↙ ↘			
mean relative atomic mass of sulfur and tellurium = 80			

(a) Sulfur, selenium and tellurium are in the same group of the modern Periodic Table.

- (i) Which group of the Periodic Table contains sulfur, selenium and tellurium?

_____ [1]

- (ii) Suggest why these three elements are in the same group of the Periodic Table.

_____ [1]

(b) Döbereiner suggested two other triads.

Element	Carbon	Nitrogen	Oxygen
Relative atomic mass	12		16

Element	Chlorine	Bromine	Iodine
Relative atomic mass	35.5		127

- (i) Use Döbereiner's idea about relative atomic masses to predict the relative atomic masses of nitrogen and bromine.**

Show your working.

Döbereiner's predicted relative atomic mass of nitrogen:

Döbereiner's predicted relative atomic mass of bromine:

_____ **[3]**

(ii) The atomic number of nitrogen is 7.

The atomic number of bromine is 35.

Use the Periodic Table to find the actual relative atomic masses of nitrogen and bromine.

relative atomic mass of nitrogen _____

relative atomic mass of bromine _____ [2]

(iii) Does Döbereiner's idea work for nitrogen and bromine?

Explain your answer.

_____ [2]

(c) Döbereiner published his idea over 200 years ago.

Scientists who worked after Döbereiner rejected his idea.

Suggest reasons why they did this.

_____ [2]

[TOTAL: 11]

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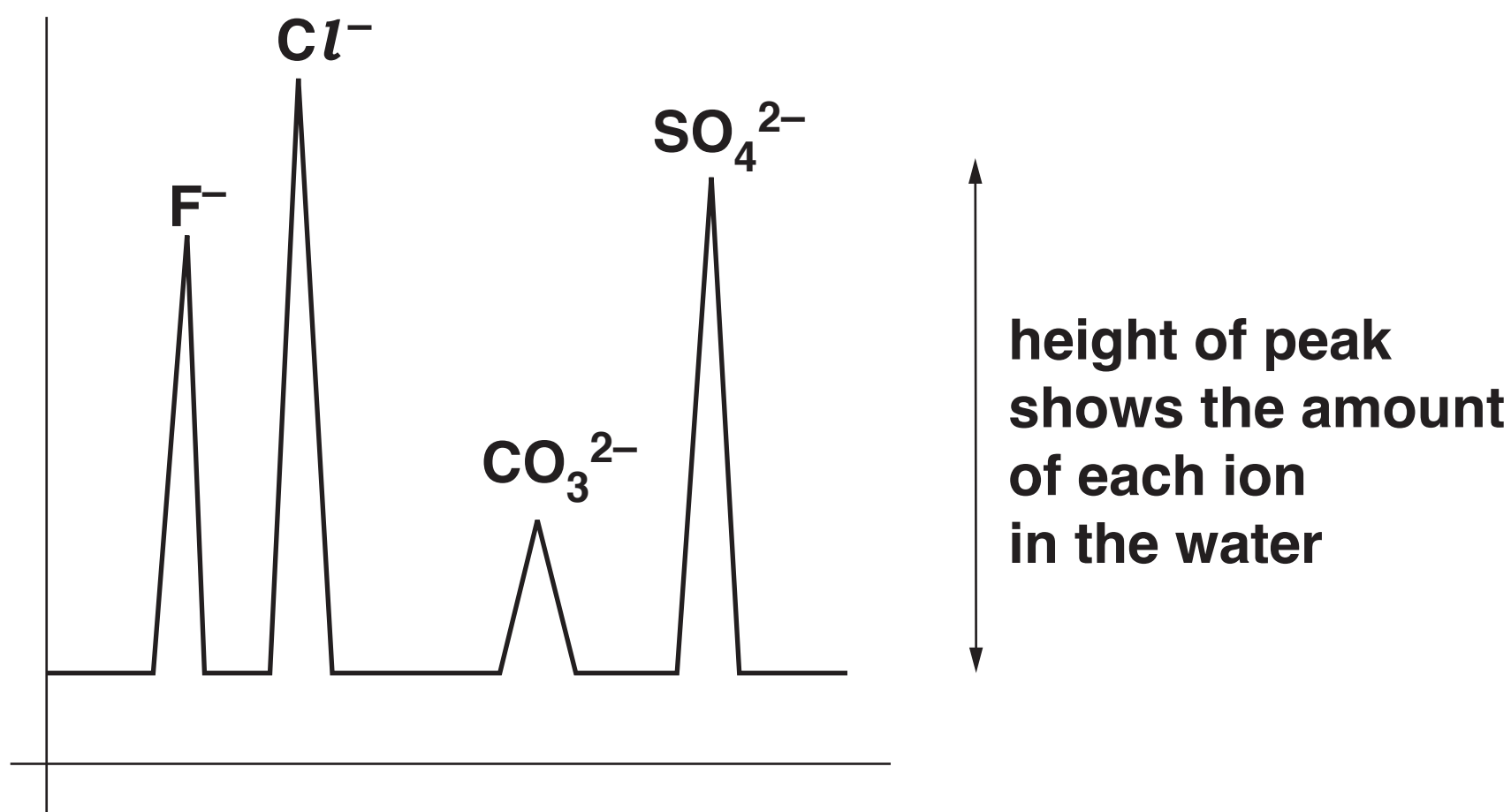
4 Nikesh tests some bottled fizzy water to find out what ions it contains.

(a) He has a new machine called an ion chromatography machine.

The machine gives a printout to show the negative ions in the water.

The position of each peak identifies the ion and the height of each peak shows the amounts of each ion.

This is the printout for the fizzy water.



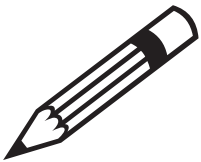
He also uses test-tube tests to identify the ions in the water.

These are his results.

Test-tube test	Result
add dilute acid	fizzing, gas turns lime water milky
add silver nitrate	white precipitate
add barium nitrate	white precipitate

Describe and explain how each test-tube test supports the ion chromatography results and describe what extra information the ion chromatography gives.

Use the data sheet on pages 4–5 of this question paper to help you to answer.



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

[6]

(b) Nikesh wants to find out what positive ions are in the water.

He uses a spectroscopy machine to produce a line spectrum from the water.

This is the line spectrum.



Nikesh uses a reference book to find information to help him to interpret the line spectrum.

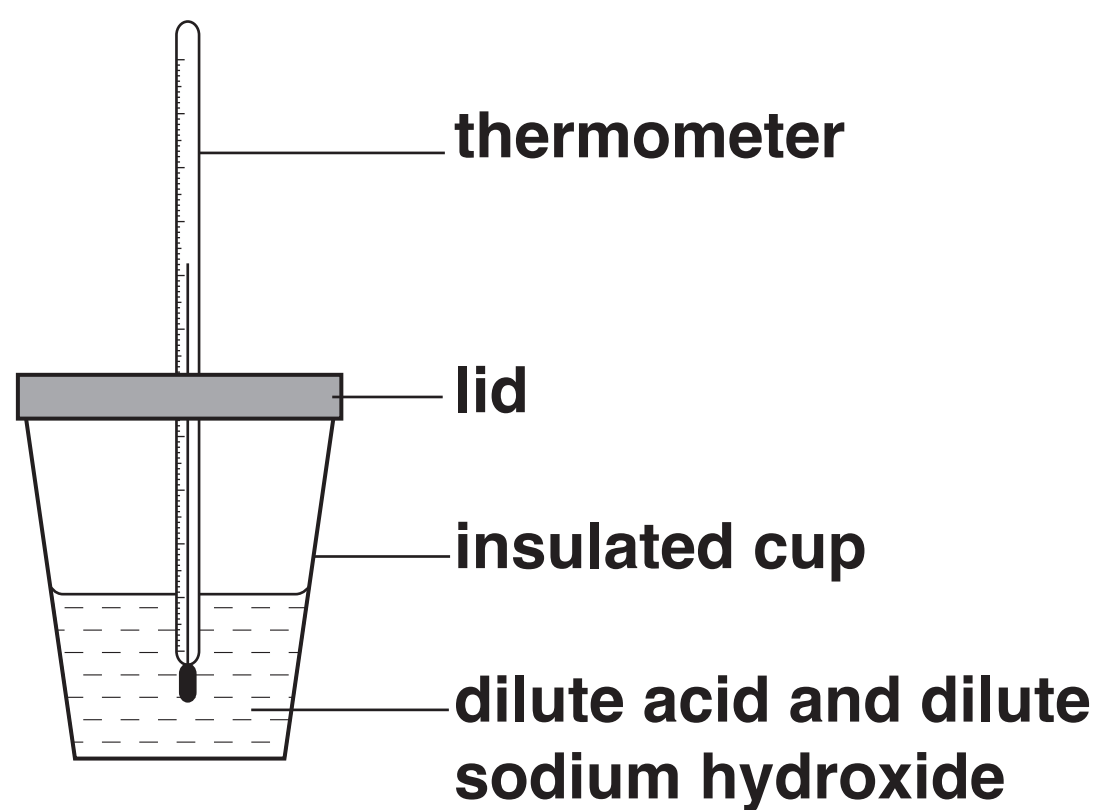
Describe the information he needs to find and how he uses it to identify the ions in the water.

[2]

[TOTAL: 8]

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5 Jack measures the temperature change when different dilute acids react with dilute sodium hydroxide.



He uses the same volume and concentration of the acid and the sodium hydroxide every time.

The table shows his results.

Acid		Temperature change in °C
Name	Formula	
hydrochloric acid	HCl	+ 5.0
nitric acid	HNO ₃	+ 5.0
sulfuric acid	H ₂ SO ₄	+ 9.5

(a) (i) Jack has an idea about his results.

Jack's Idea: I think that the temperature change is linked to the number of hydrogen atoms in the formula of the acid.

Explain how the results in the table support Jack's idea.

[3]

(ii) Jack does an investigation to find out if his idea works for other acids.

He reacts acids with different numbers of hydrogen atoms in their formula with dilute sodium hydroxide. He measures the temperature change.

Identify whether each variable is an INPUT VARIABLE, an OUTCOME VARIABLE or a CONTROL VARIABLE in his investigation.

Put a tick (✓) in one box in each row. [3]

Variable	Input variable	Outcome variable	Control variable
Number of hydrogen atoms in formula of acid			
Volume of dilute sodium hydroxide			
Concentration of acid			
Temperature			

(b) Which words can be used to describe the reactions between any acid and dilute sodium hydroxide?

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

neutralisation

☐

titration

☐

analysis

☐

exothermic

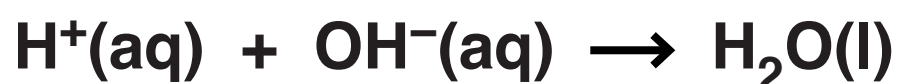
☐

corrosive

☐

[2]

(c) Jack knows that every reaction between an acid and an alkali can be represented by this equation.



Explain why this equation is the same for every reaction between an acid and an alkali.

[2]

(d) The table shows some information about the reactants and products in the reaction between sulfuric acid and potassium hydroxide.

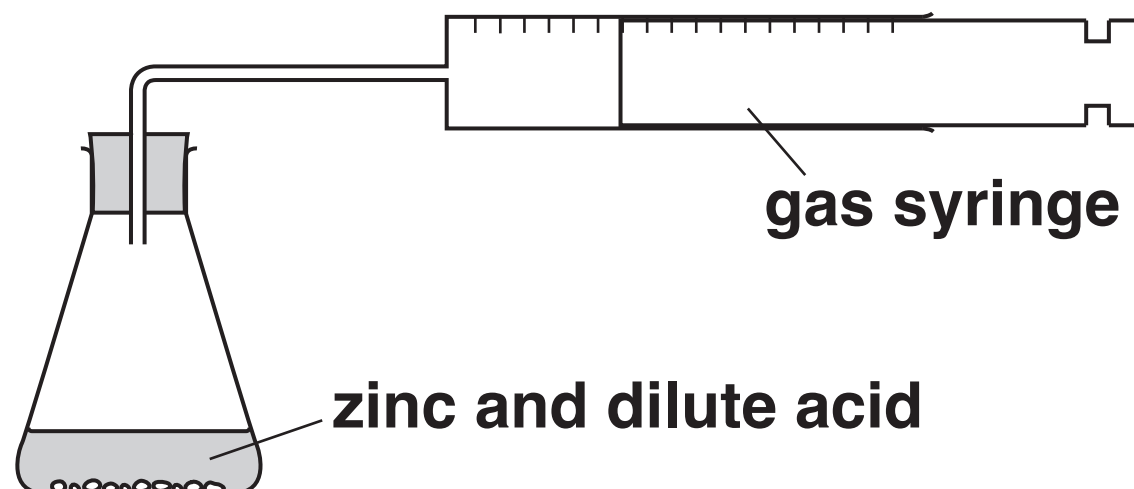
Complete the table by filling in the missing information. [3]

	Name	Formula	Formula of positive ion	Formula of negative ion
Acid used	sulfuric acid	H ₂ SO ₄	H ⁺	SO ₄ ²⁻
Alkali used	potassium hydroxide		K ⁺	OH ⁻
Salt formed			K ⁺	SO ₄ ²⁻

[TOTAL: 13]

6 Jay does some experiments to investigate the rate of the reaction between zinc and a dilute acid.

He uses this apparatus to measure the time taken to collect 10 cm^3 gas in each experiment.



He varies the concentration of the acid.

He also uses a catalyst in some experiments.

(a) (i) State TWO variables that Jay needs to control in every experiment.

1 _____

2 _____

[2]

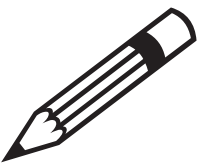
(ii) Name the gas that is made in the reaction between zinc and the dilute acid.

_____ **[1]**

(b) These are Jay’s results.

Concentration of acid in mol/dm ³	Time taken to collect 10 cm ³ gas in s	Catalyst used
0.1	50	no catalyst
0.1	35	catalyst
0.5	25	no catalyst
0.5	18	catalyst
1.0	7	no catalyst
1.0	7	catalyst
2.0	7	no catalyst
2.0	7	catalyst

What conclusions can you make from the data? Use values from the data to support your answer.



The quality of written communication will be assessed in your answer. [6]

[TOTAL: 9]

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 margin(s).

[illegible]

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