

Candidate Forename		Candidate Surname								
Centre Number						Candidate Number				

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

A215/01

**TWENTY FIRST CENTURY SCIENCE
ADDITIONAL SCIENCE A**

**UNIT 1: Modules B4 C4 P4
Foundation Tier**

**WEDNESDAY 20 MAY 2009: Afternoon
DURATION: 40 minutes**

SUITABLE FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES

**Candidates answer on the question paper
Calculators may be used**

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.
- A list of physics equations is printed on page 4 and 5.
- The Periodic Table is printed on the back page.

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TWENTY FIRST CENTURY SCIENCE EQUATIONS

USEFUL RELATIONSHIPS

EXPLAINING MOTION

$$\text{speed} = \frac{\text{distance travelled}}{\text{time taken}}$$

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

$$\text{change of momentum} = \text{resultant force} \times \text{time for which it acts}$$

$$\text{work done by a force} = \text{force} \times \text{distance moved by the force}$$

$$\text{change in energy} = \text{work done}$$

$$\text{change in GPE} = \text{weight} \times \text{vertical height difference}$$

$$\text{kinetic energy} = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{mass} \times [\text{velocity}]^2$$

ELECTRIC CIRCUITS

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

$$\frac{V_p}{V_s} = \frac{N_p}{N_s}$$

$$\text{energy transferred} = \text{power} \times \text{time}$$

$$\text{power} = \text{potential difference} \times \text{current}$$

$$\text{efficiency} = \frac{\text{energy usefully transferred}}{\text{total energy supplied}} \times 100\%$$

THE WAVE MODEL OF RADIATION

$$\text{wave speed} = \text{frequency} \times \text{wavelength}$$

Answer ALL the questions.

1 Ben is on holiday. The weather is very hot and dry.

(a) What happens to Ben's core body temperature as he sits in the sun?

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

His core body temperature decreases.

☐

His core body temperature increases.

☐

His core body temperature remains steady.

☐

[1]

- (b) Ben's body has control systems to respond to changes in temperature.

Draw a straight line from each RESPONSE to the correct PART OF HIS CONTROL SYSTEM.

RESPONSE

The change in temperature is detected by his skin.

His sweat glands produce more sweat.

His brain receives information and triggers his sweat glands.

PART OF HIS CONTROL SYSTEM

processing centre

receptor

effector

[2]

(c) Ben sits in the sun for too long and develops heat stroke.

(i) What are the symptoms of heat stroke?

Put a ring around each of the TWO correct answers.

HOT DRY SKIN

RAPID PULSE RATE

SHIVERING

SLOW PULSE RATE

SWEATING

VOMITING

[2]

- (ii) These statements describe how heat stroke may develop.

They are in the wrong order.

Put the letters A, B, C, D and E in the boxes in the right order.

One has been done for you.

A sweating is reduced

B sweating increases

C the body is exposed to high temperatures

D dehydration develops

E body temperature increases above normal

				E
--	--	--	--	---

[2]

[Total: 7]

2 The kidneys help to maintain a constant internal environment in the body.

(a) What is the name of this process?

Put a ring around the correct answer.

HOMEOSTASIS

HYPOTHALAMUS

HYPOTHERMIA

[1]

(b) The kidneys filter chemicals from the blood and reabsorb some of them.

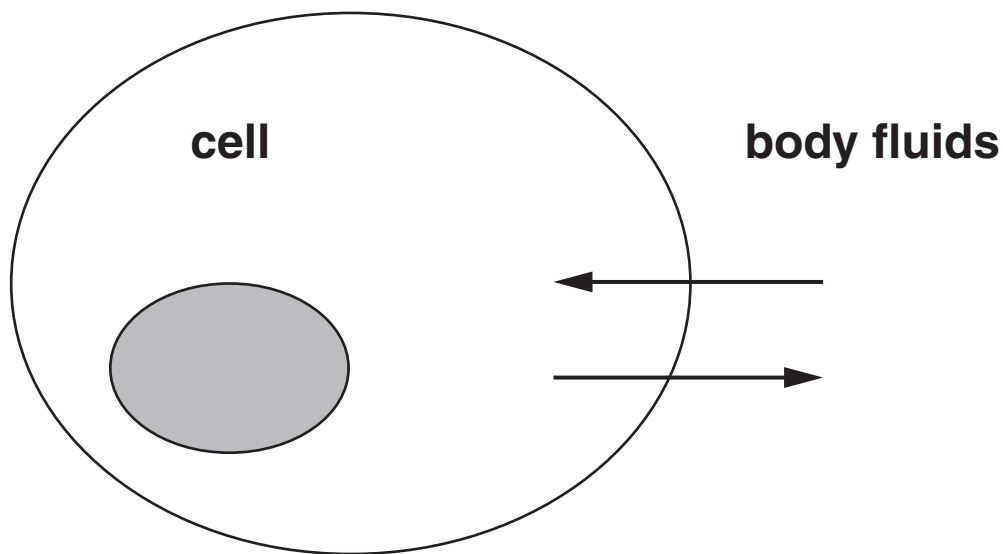
Complete the table.

Put ticks (✓) in the correct boxes to show whether ALL, SOME or NONE of each chemical is reabsorbed.

chemical	all reabsorbed	some reabsorbed	none reabsorbed
water			
sugar			
salt			
urea			

[4]

- (c) The diagram shows a cell surrounded by body fluids.



The arrows show movement of chemicals between cells and body fluids.

- (i) Name one GAS that moves into or out of cells by diffusion.

_____ [1]

- (ii) What is the name of the process that describes the overall diffusion of WATER through a cell membrane?

_____ [1]

[Total: 7]

- 3 Sam's sunglasses go darker when sunlight gets brighter.

This is caused by silver iodide in the glass.

(a) The formula of silver iodide is AgI.

Draw a straight line from each ELEMENT in silver iodide to its SYMBOL.

<u>ELEMENT</u>	<u>SYMBOL</u>
	A
silver	Ag
	g
iodine	gI
	I

[1]

(b) The sunglasses go dark in bright light.

Silver iodide breaks apart to form silver and iodine.

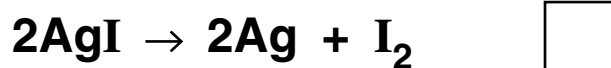
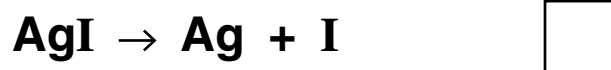
(i) Fill in the boxes to make a word equation for this reaction.



[1]

(ii) In the reaction, silver iodide makes silver ATOMS and iodine ATOMS.

Put a tick (✓) in the box next to the equation for this reaction.



[1]

(c) An iodine atom has 53 protons in its nucleus.

An iodine atom has a relative atomic mass of 127.

(i) How many ELECTRONS are in an iodine atom?

Put a ring around the correct answer.

53

74

127

180

[1]

(ii) Iodine is in group 7 of the Periodic Table and it forms iodide ions.

How does an iodine atom form an iodide ion?

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

It gains 1 electron.

☐

It gains 7 electrons.

☐

It loses 1 electron.

☐

It loses 7 electrons.

☐

[1]

(d) Iodine is similar to bromine.

Bromine forms molecules.

Put a ring around the formula of a bromine molecule.

Br

Br₂

Br₃

Br₇

[1]

[Total: 6]

4 NASA plans to send a mobile laboratory to the surface of Mars.

One idea is to use a laser to find out what elements are in Martian rocks.

The laser heats a rock until it vaporises.

The vapour gives out light.

The mobile laboratory then identifies the elements present.

(a) What is the best way of identifying the elements present in the rock?

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

dissolve the rock

☐

photograph the rock pieces

☐

study the spectrum of the light

☐

weigh the rock

☐

[1]

- (b) Sodium chloride and potassium chloride have been found on Mars.

Draw a straight line from each COMPOUND to its FORMULA.

<u>COMPOUND</u>	<u>FORMULA</u>
	KCl
sodium chloride	NaCl ₂
	NaCl
	PCl ₃
potassium chloride	PoCl
	SCl

[2]

[Total: 3]

5 Potassium, rubidium and caesium are in group 1 of the Periodic Table.

(a) Put a tick (✓) in the box next to the correct statement about caesium.

CAESIUM IS ...

... a halogen.

☐

... a metal.

☐

... a coloured gas.

☐

... a bleach.

☐

[1]

(b) Look at the symbols below.

Put a ring around each of the TWO symbols of elements in group 1.

Be

La

Li

Mg

Na

Pt

[2]

- (c) Potassium, rubidium and caesium are all easy to melt.

Here are some of their melting points.

<u>ELEMENT</u>	<u>MELTING POINT</u>
potassium	63 °C
rubidium	
caesium	29 °C

Which is the most likely melting point of rubidium?

Put a ring around the BEST answer.

16 °C

29 °C

39 °C

63 °C

78 °C

[1]

(d) Potassium reacts violently with water.

Some students are asked how caesium reacts with water.

LIZ: Caesium reacts more violently than potassium.

GLEN: Caesium reacts just as violently as potassium.

MIKE: Caesium reacts less violently than potassium.

MAUREEN: Caesium doesn't react with water.

Who gave the BEST answer?

answer _____ [1]

[Total: 5]

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- 6 Sylvia drives her car along a horizontal road at a constant speed of 12 m/s.

(a) Sylvia has a mass of 65 kg.

How is her kinetic energy calculated?

Put a ring around the correct answer.

$$\underline{65 \times 12 \text{ J}}$$

$$\underline{0.5 \times 65 \times 12 \times 12 \text{ J}}$$

$$\underline{0.5 \times 65 \times 12 \text{ J}}$$

$$\underline{0.5 \times 65 \times 12 \times 2 \text{ J}}$$

[1]

- (b) Put a ring around the correct word to complete these sentences.

Friction is a type of

ENERGY

FORCE

POWER.

The car moves at a steady speed against friction.

The kinetic energy of the car

DECREASES

INCREASES

STAYS THE SAME.

This is because the engine of the car is able to

do ENERGY POWER WORK on the car.

[1]

- (c) The wheels apply a backwards force of 500 N on the road when the car is moving at a constant speed of 12 m/s.

How much WORK do the wheels do on the car when it moves a distance of 10 m?

Put a ring around the correct answer.

120 J

500 J

5000 J

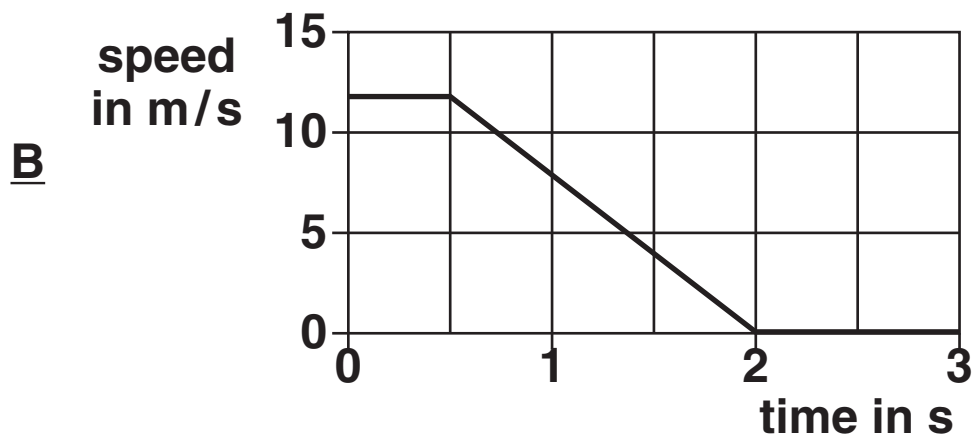
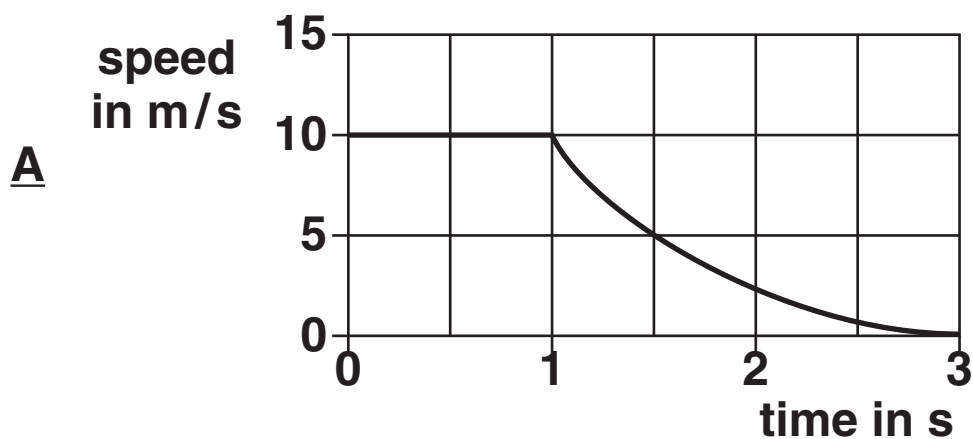
6000 J

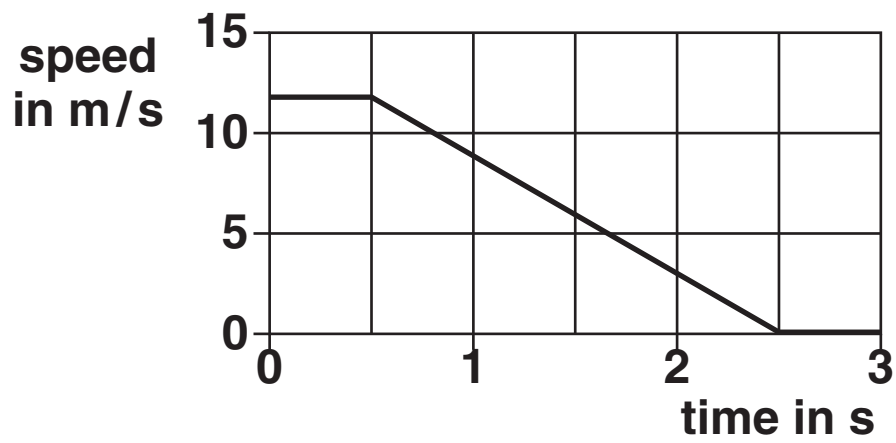
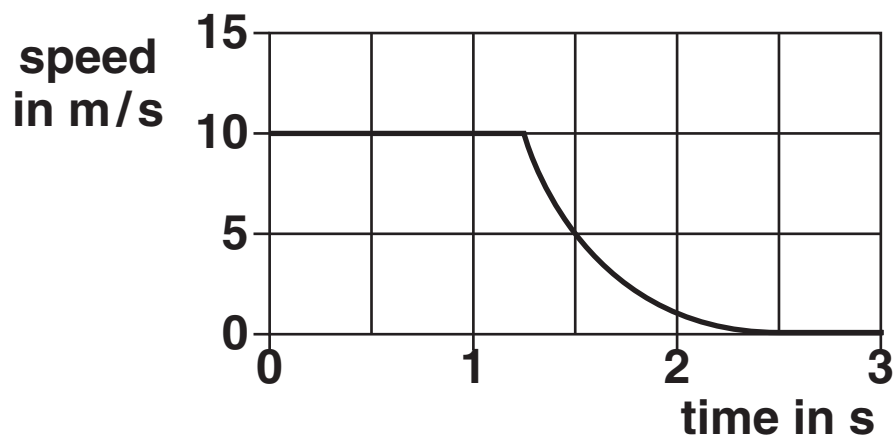
[1]

(d) Sylvia spots a child in the road ahead and stops the car.

Her speed drops steadily from 12 m/s to 0 m/s in 2 s.

Which of these speed-time graphs, A, B, C or D, shows this?



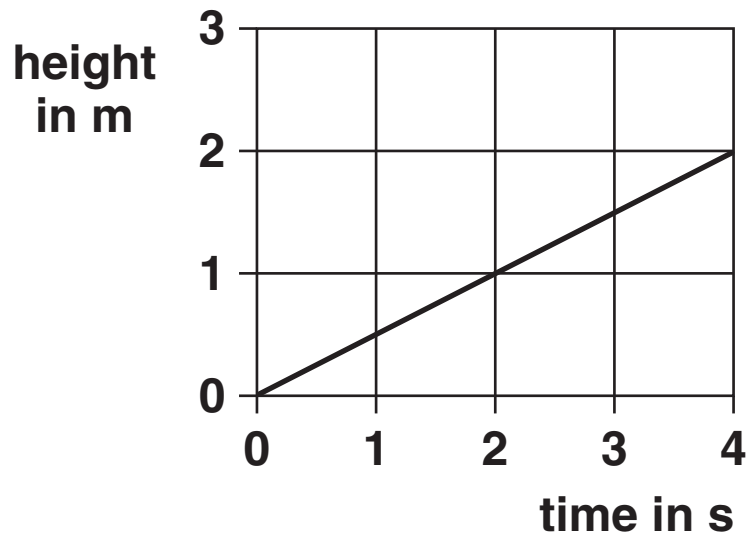
CD

answer _____ [1]

[Total: 4]

7 Serena goes up in a hot air balloon.

(a) The graph shows how the height of the balloon changes with time.



Which of the calculations below shows the speed of the balloon?

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

$$\frac{4.0}{2.0} = 2.0 \text{ m/s}$$

$$2.0 \times 4.0 = 8.0 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\frac{2.0}{4.0} = 0.5 \text{ m/s}$$

[1]

(b) Two forces act on the balloon as it moves up.

Its weight acts downwards, and the air around it pushes it up.

Why does the balloon move up at a CONSTANT speed?

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

the upwards push is less than the weight

☐

the upwards push is bigger than the weight

☐

the upwards push is the same size as the weight

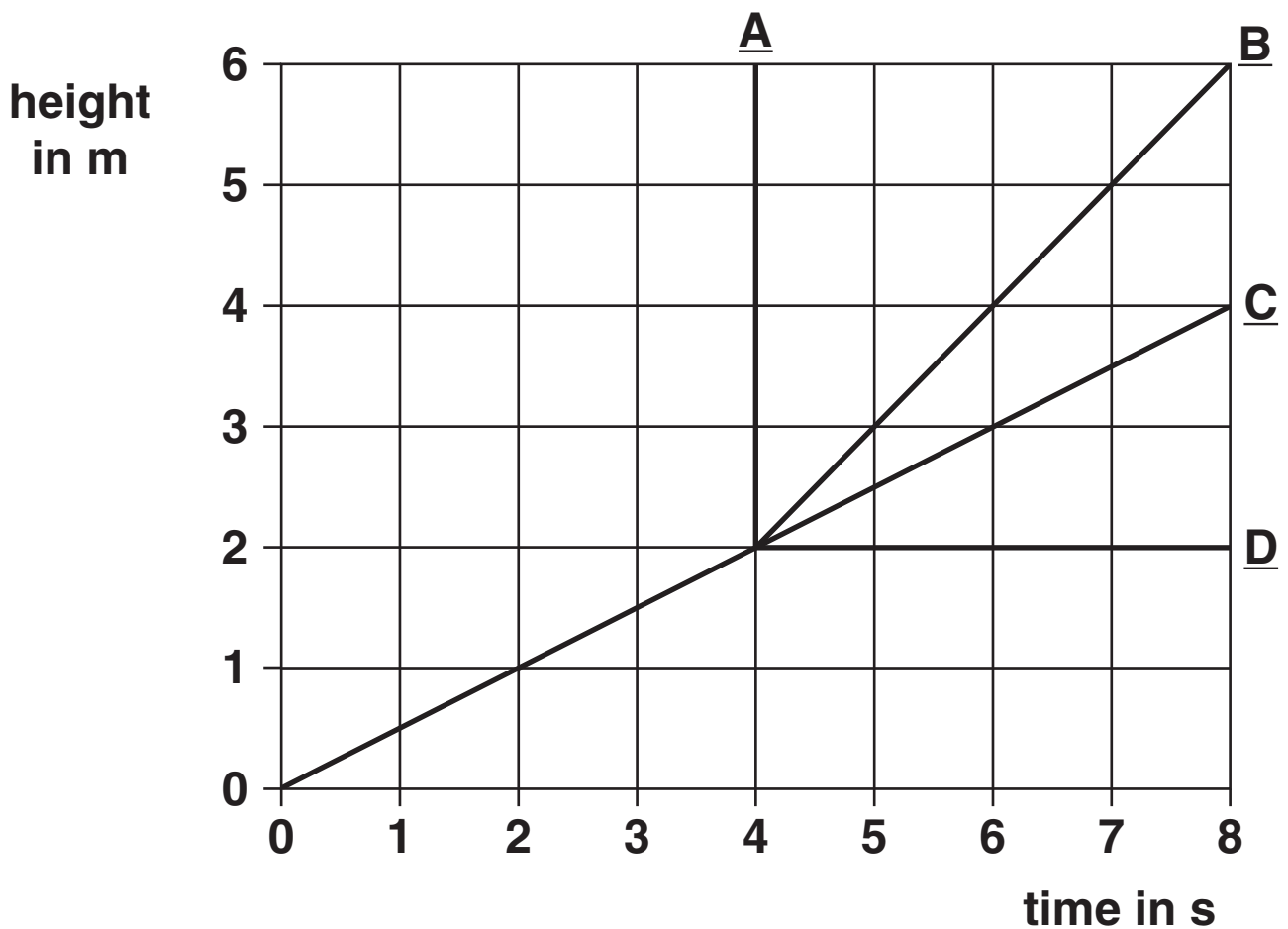
☐

[1]

(c) After 4 seconds Serena releases a sandbag.

This suddenly increases the speed of the balloon.

Which of the lines, A, B, C or D, shows the new, steady speed of the balloon?



correct line _____ [1]

(d) Complete the sentences.

Choose words from the list

FALLING

GRAVITATIONAL POTENTIAL

HEATING

KINETIC

As the sandbag falls through the air it loses

_____ energy.

It speeds up, gaining

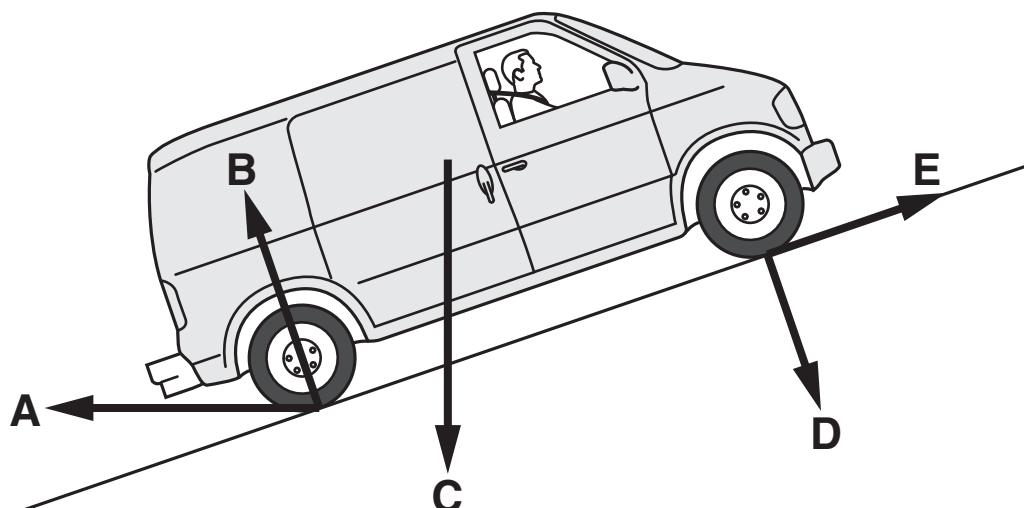
_____ energy.

Air resistance results in the loss of some energy

by _____. [2]

[Total: 5]

8 Alan parks his van on a hill.



- (a) Five possible force arrows are shown on the diagram.

Here are three descriptions of forces acting on the van and the road.

Choose the BEST force arrow to show each force.

Enter A, B, C, D or E next to each description.

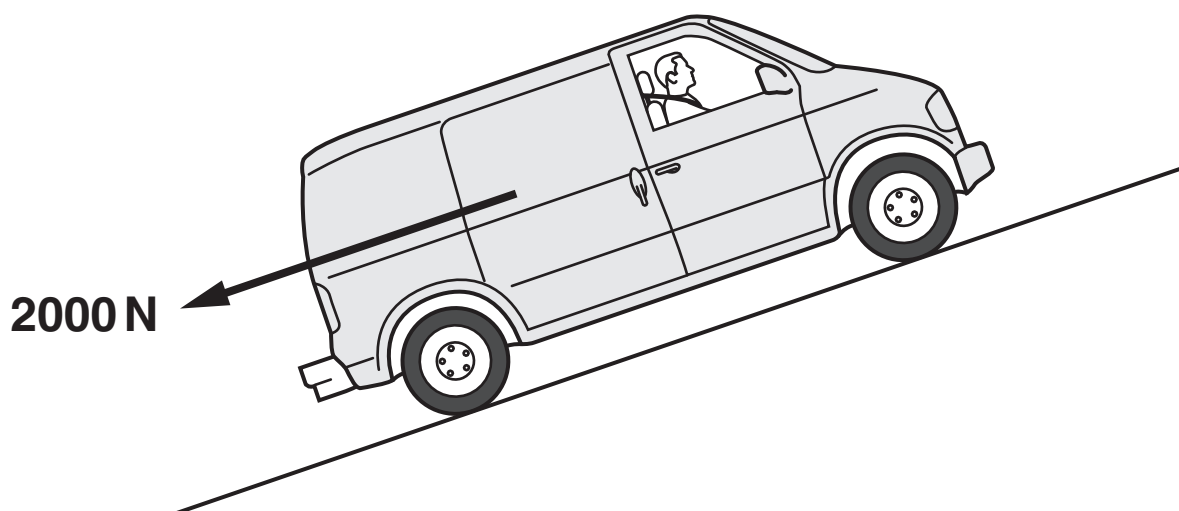
The weight of the van.

The reaction of the road on the van.

The friction on the van from the road.

[3]

- (b) The brakes fail and the van rolls back down the hill.



The resultant force pulling the van down the hill is 2000 N.

How should Alan calculate the change in momentum of the van after 10 seconds?

Put a ring around the correct calculation.

$$\frac{2000}{10} \text{ kg m/s}$$

$$2000 \times 10 \text{ kg m/s}$$

$$\frac{10}{2000} \text{ kg m/s}$$

[1]

(c) The van hits a tree and stops.

Alan is unhurt because the back of the van crumples.

Put a tick (✓) in the box next to the reason why Alan is unhurt.

The crumpling reduces Alan's momentum slowly.

☐

The crumpling reduces Alan's momentum quickly.

☐

Alan's seatbelt reduces his momentum quickly.

☐

[1]

[Total: 5]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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The Periodic Table of the Elements

1	2	Key										3	4	5	6	7	0					
1 H hydrogen 1		relative atomic mass atomic symbol name atomic (proton) number														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	59 Co cobalt 27	59 Ni nickel 28	63.5 Cu copper 29	65 Zn zinc 30	70 Ga gallium 31	73 Ge germanium 32	75 As arsenic 33	79 Se selenium 34	80 Br bromine 35	84 Kr krypton 36					
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	103 Rh rhodium 45	106 Pd palladium 46	108 Ag silver 47	112 Cd cadmium 48	115 In indium 49	119 Sn tin 50	122 Sb antimony 51	128 Te tellurium 52	127 I iodine 53	131 Xe xenon 54					
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 rhenium 75	190 Os osmium 76	192 Ir iridium 77	195 Pt platinum 78	197 Au gold 79	201 Hg mercury 80	204 Tl thallium 81	207 Pb lead 82	209 Bi bismuth 83	[209] Po polonium 84	[210] At astatine 85	[222] Rn radon 86					
[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	[277] Hs hassium 108	[268] Mt meitnerium 109	[271] Ds darmstadtium 110	[272] Rg roentgenium 111	Elements with atomic numbers 112-116 have been reported but not fully authenticated											

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.