

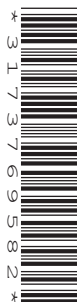
**F****Thursday 19 June 2014 – Afternoon****GCSE TWENTY FIRST CENTURY SCIENCE
CHEMISTRY A/FURTHER ADDITIONAL SCIENCE A****A173/01** Module C7 (Foundation Tier)

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)

Duration: 1 hour

Candidate forename		Candidate surname	
Centre number		Candidate number	

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes above. 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).
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

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**.
- The Periodic Table is printed on the back page.
- This document consists of **16** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

2

Answer **all** the questions.

- 1** Millions of tonnes of hydrogen are made every year.

The hydrogen is usually made from methane.

The process starts with methane and steam, and makes hydrogen and carbon dioxide.

- (a)** Write a word equation for this process.

..... [1]

- (b)** In this process 52 tonnes of methane and steam make 8 tonnes of hydrogen.

- (i)** The waste product of this reaction is carbon dioxide.

What mass of carbon dioxide is made from 52 tonnes of methane and steam?

answer tonnes [1]

- (ii)** Why does this suggest that the process is not very green?

.....
.....
..... [2]

- (c)** A new process for making hydrogen is by heating wood from trees.
Both processes for making hydrogen make carbon dioxide.
Suggest why this new process might be greener than the old one.

.....
.....
..... [2]

[Total: 6]

The diagram illustrates a continuous flow reactor system. Gases enter from the left, labeled "gases in", and flow into a vertical pipe. The pipe is equipped with a catalyst, represented by a cross-hatched rectangular block. The flow continues downwards through the pipe, where a valve or stopcock is located. The flow then splits: one path leads to the "product out" at the bottom, and the other path leads to a "recycling pipe" that loops back to the top of the reactor, just before the catalyst. Arrows indicate the direction of flow throughout the system.



..... [6]

Turn over

4

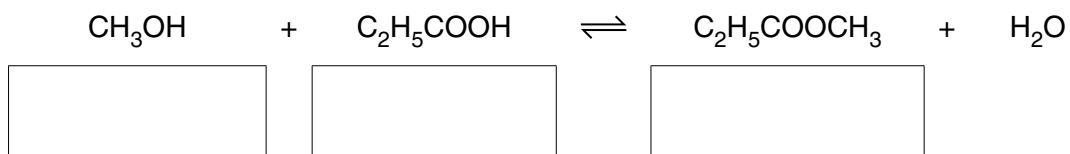
3 Mary and Steve make an ester.

- (a) Mary writes the equation for the reaction.
Use the words in the list to fill in the boxes.

ester

alcohol

carboxylic acid

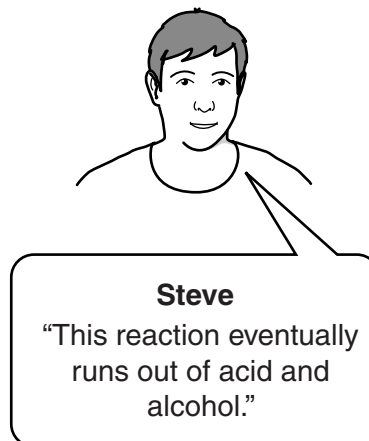
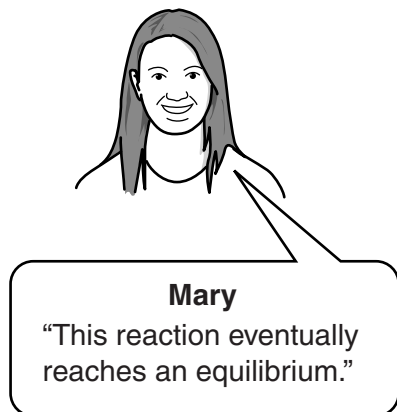


[2]

5

- (b) They know that one molecule of acid reacts with one molecule of alcohol to make the ester. They start with equal amounts of acid and alcohol. They measure the amount of the ester which is made. However long they leave the reaction, they never get as much ester as expected.

They try to explain this.



Explain who is right and who is wrong.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

- (c) The substance $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{COOCH}_3$ is highly flammable. When it burns in oxygen, it makes two products. Suggest the names for these products.

..... and [2]

[Total: 7]

6

- 4 Kate and William decide to make some ethanol.
Ethanol is an alcohol.
They add yeast to sugar solution and leave it to ferment.
Fermentation produces a dilute solution of ethanol.

(a) State two uses of ethanol.

.....
..... [2]

(b) Explain why fermentation will produce only a **dilute** solution of ethanol.

.....
..... [2]

-
- dilute ethanol solution
- anti-bumping granule
- more concentrated ethanol solution



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

..... [6]

8

- (d) An alcoholic drink is made by distilling a dilute alcohol solution. The solution contains a mixture of alcohols.

	Boiling point	Amount which will poison a person [in g]
methanol	65 °C	120
ethanol	79 °C	560
propanol	97 °C	400
butanol	117 °C	350
pentanol	138 °C	120

William says that you should only make the drink from alcohol that distils at 79 °C. He says that it isn't safe to drink alcohol that has been distilled at other temperatures.

Is he right? Explain your answer.

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

- (e) The formula of ethanol is $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$.

Choose numbers from this list to complete the sentences which follow.

2 3 5 7 9

The total number of atoms in the formula is

The number of different elements in the formula is

[2]

[Total: 15]

(a) He uses dilute sulfuric acid, sodium hydroxide solution and an indicator solution. He has a burette and a 25.0 cm³ pipette.



indicator

flask

pipette

burette



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

..... [6]

10

(b) James gets these results.

titration number	1	2	3	4
volume of acid in cm ³	26.4	25.2	25.6	25.4

James decides that the best value for the volume of acid is 25.4 cm³.

Show how he arrived at this value.

.....
 [2]

(c) A factory makes a food additive which can be analysed by titration.
 They take several samples throughout the day.
 They analyse each sample as soon as it has been taken.

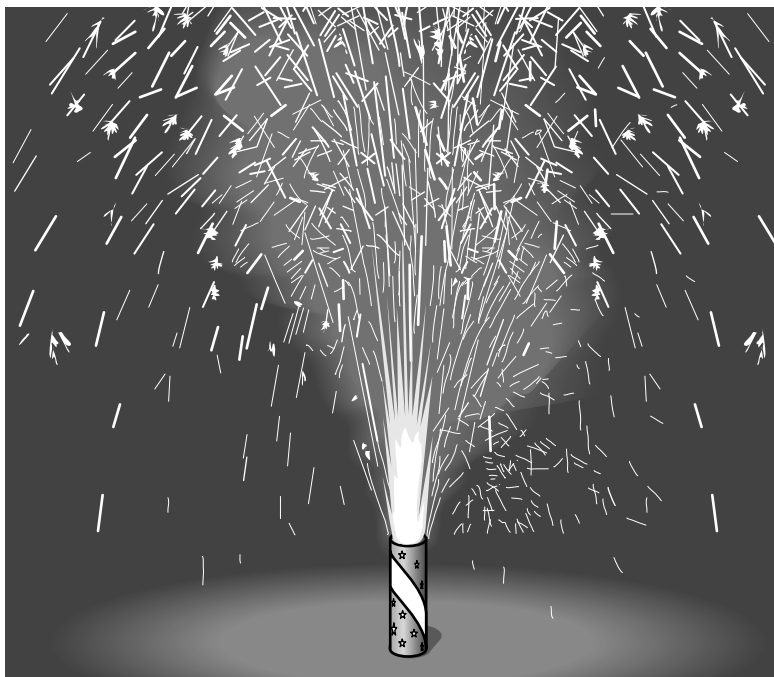
Suggest why they do these steps.

.....

 [3]

[Total: 11]

- 6 Most fireworks contain gunpowder.



When the gunpowder burns it gives out energy.

- (a) What do we call a reaction which gives out energy?

Put a ring around the correct answer.

endothermic

equilibrium

exothermic

explosive

[1]

- (b) Here are some statements about the energy changes in a firework.

Put a ring around the correct word in each statement or phrase.

Jo uses a match to start the reaction.

The reaction starts when energy from the match **breaks** / **makes** / **reacts with** chemical bonds in the gunpowder.

When new bonds are made they **concentrate** / **dilute** / **give out** / **take in** energy.

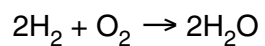
In a firework the energy change when bonds break is **less than** / **the same as** / **more than** when bonds are made.

The energy needed to start the reaction is the **activation** / **initiation** / **starting** energy.

[3]

12

- (c) Some rockets which go into space use the reaction between hydrogen and oxygen.



- (i) How many molecules of water are shown in this equation?

answer [1]

- (ii) The rocket uses different masses of hydrogen and oxygen.
Two molecules of H_2 react with one molecule of O_2 .
Relative atomic masses are given in the Periodic Table on the back page.

Calculate the relative masses of

two molecules of H_2 **one** molecule of O_2 [2]

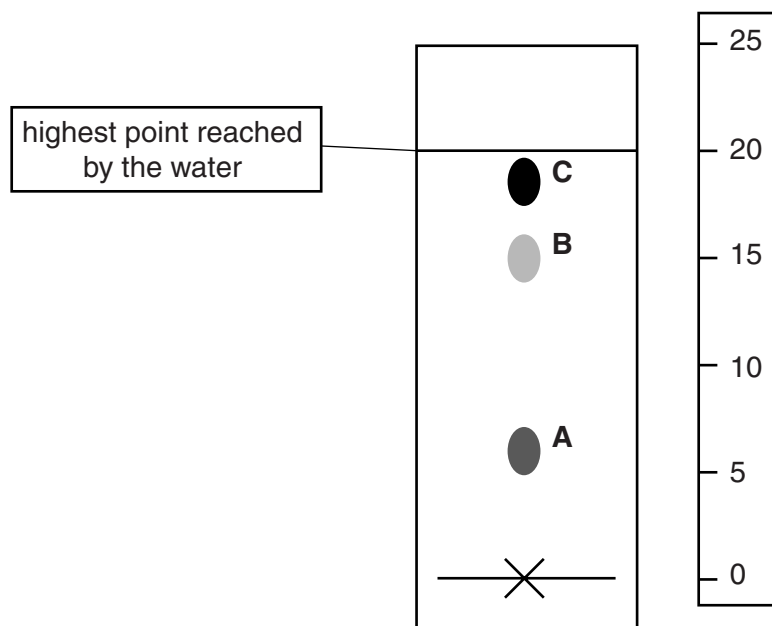
[Total: 7]

13

7 Alex does a chromatography experiment using the ink from her pen.

She makes an ink dot on the paper, and then puts the bottom of the paper into a dish of water.

She gets this pattern.



(a) (i) How many colours are in the ink?

answer [1]

(ii) Alex knows that the different colours all dissolve in water.
Which colour dissolves in water the best?
Explain your answer.

.....

..... [2]

(iii) Use the formula to calculate the R_f value for colour **B**.

$$R_f = \frac{\text{distance travelled by solute}}{\text{distance travelled by solvent}}$$

Show your working.

$R_f =$ [2]

14

- (b) Alex tries out the ink from a different pen. She knows that the ink contains two colours. She gets this result when she runs the chromatogram with water.



- (i) Suggest why no spots appear higher up the paper.

.....
.....
..... [2]

- (ii) How could she change her experiment to make the two colours show up?

.....
..... [1]

[Total: 8]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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The Periodic Table of the Elements

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1	2	Key										3	4	5	6	7	0	
		relative atomic mass atomic symbol name atomic (proton) number																
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	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							

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Key

relative atomic mass
atomic symbol
name
atomic (proton) number

* 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.