

<b>Candidate Forename</b>						<b>Candidate Surname</b>				
<b>Centre Number</b>	<input type="text"/>	<b>Candidate Number</b>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>				

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

**B622/02**

**GATEWAY SCIENCE**

**SCIENCE B**

**Unit 2 Modules B2 C2 P2  
(Higher Tier)**

**MONDAY 18 JANUARY 2010: Morning  
DURATION: 1 hour**

**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.**
- **A list of physics equations is printed on page three.**
- **The Periodic Table is printed on the back page.**
- **The total number of marks for this paper is 60.**

## EQUATIONS

$$\text{efficiency} = \frac{\text{useful energy output}}{\text{total energy input}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{energy} = \\ \text{mass} \times \text{specific heat capacity} \times \text{temperature change}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{energy} = \text{mass} \times \text{specific latent heat}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{fuel energy input} = \\ \text{waste energy output} + \text{electrical energy output}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{power} = \text{voltage} \times \text{current}$$

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

$$\text{energy (kilowatt hours)} = \text{power (kW)} \times \text{time (h)}$$

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

**Answer ALL the questions.**

**SECTION A – MODULE B2**

**1 Read the information carefully.**

**Hirta is a small island in the north of Scotland.**

**The island is cold and is covered in rocky hills.**

**Many sheep live on the island.**

**Scientists have studied these sheep over many years.**

**Usually only the largest sheep survive the winter.**

**Now the scientists are finding that the average mass of sheep on the island is going down.**

**(a) Suggest why the largest sheep are more likely to survive the winter.**

---

[1]

**(b) Smaller sheep are now surviving the winter.**

**This may be because the average temperature of the Earth is increasing.**

**Complete these sentences about this increase in temperature.**

**The increase in the average temperature of the Earth is called \_\_\_\_\_.**

**It is caused by the increased release of the gas \_\_\_\_\_ into the air.**

**[2]**

**[Total: 3]**

**2 Mosquitoes are small organisms that feed on blood.**

***Culex pipiens* is the scientific name for a type of mosquito.**

**This type of mosquito feeds on the blood of live birds.**

**(a) (i) Birds are vertebrates but mosquitoes are invertebrates.**

**What do all vertebrates have that invertebrates lack?**

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**[1]**

**(ii) The mosquito is a PARASITE.**

**What is meant by the term parasite?**

---

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**[1]**

(b) Many years ago, tunnels were dug under London for underground trains.

A group of *Culex pipiens* mosquitoes were trapped in the tunnels and have lived there ever since.

Another group of the mosquitoes still lives above ground.

Complete these sentences about the two groups of mosquitoes by using words from the list.

CLASSES

COMMUNITIES

HABITATS

POPULATIONS

The mosquitoes that live together in the tunnels and the mosquitoes that live above ground are now separate \_\_\_\_\_ of mosquitoes.

The two groups of mosquitoes have developed slightly different features because they have adapted to live in different \_\_\_\_\_ .

[2]

(c) (i) Scientists have recently trapped some mosquitoes from the tunnels.

They mated them with *Culex pipiens* mosquitoes from above ground.

Studying the offspring made the scientists decide to give the mosquitoes living in the tunnels a new scientific name, *Culex molestus*.

Suggest why the scientists have given the mosquitoes a new scientific name.

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[2]

(ii) Four people gave explanations for the differences in the mosquitoes.

**ANNA**

**The two groups of mosquitoes became adapted to different conditions.**

**PAUL**

**The mosquitoes living in the tunnels have mutated in order to become better adapted to the new conditions.**

**LIZ**

**Natural selection must have happened.**

**RESHMA**

**The two groups of mosquitoes now have different genes.**

**Write down the name of the person whose explanation is WRONG.**

**name \_\_\_\_\_**

**[1]**

**[Total: 7]**

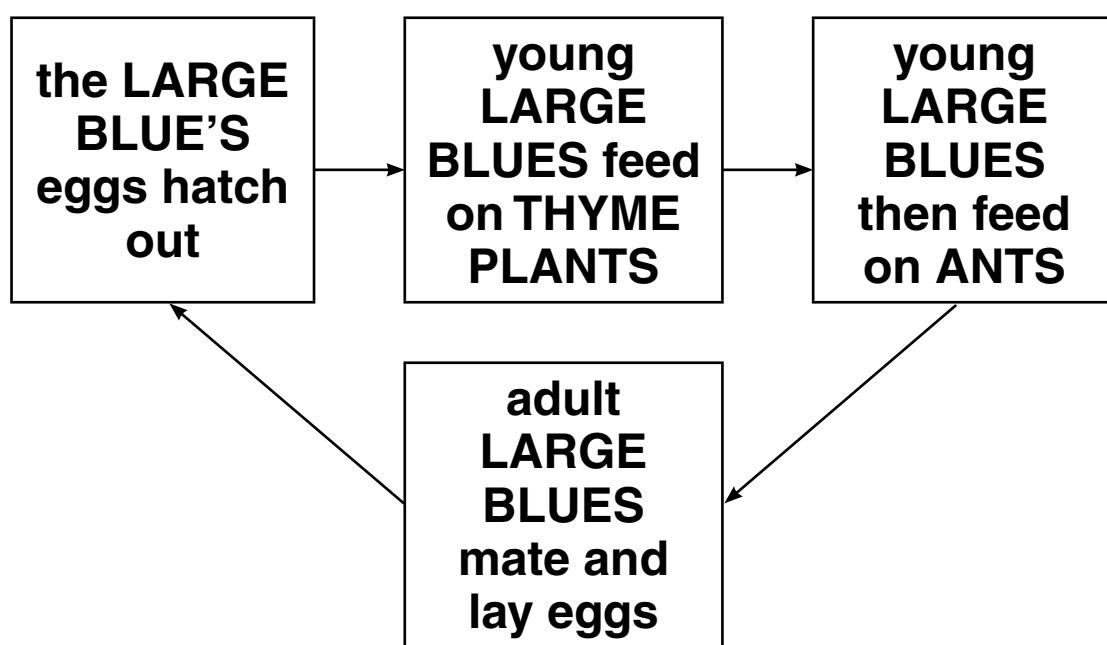
3 The Large Blue is a butterfly which lives in certain parts of England.

These areas contain patches of bare ground where ants live.

By 1974 the Large Blue had become an endangered species.

(a) Scientists tried to find out why the Large Blue had become endangered.

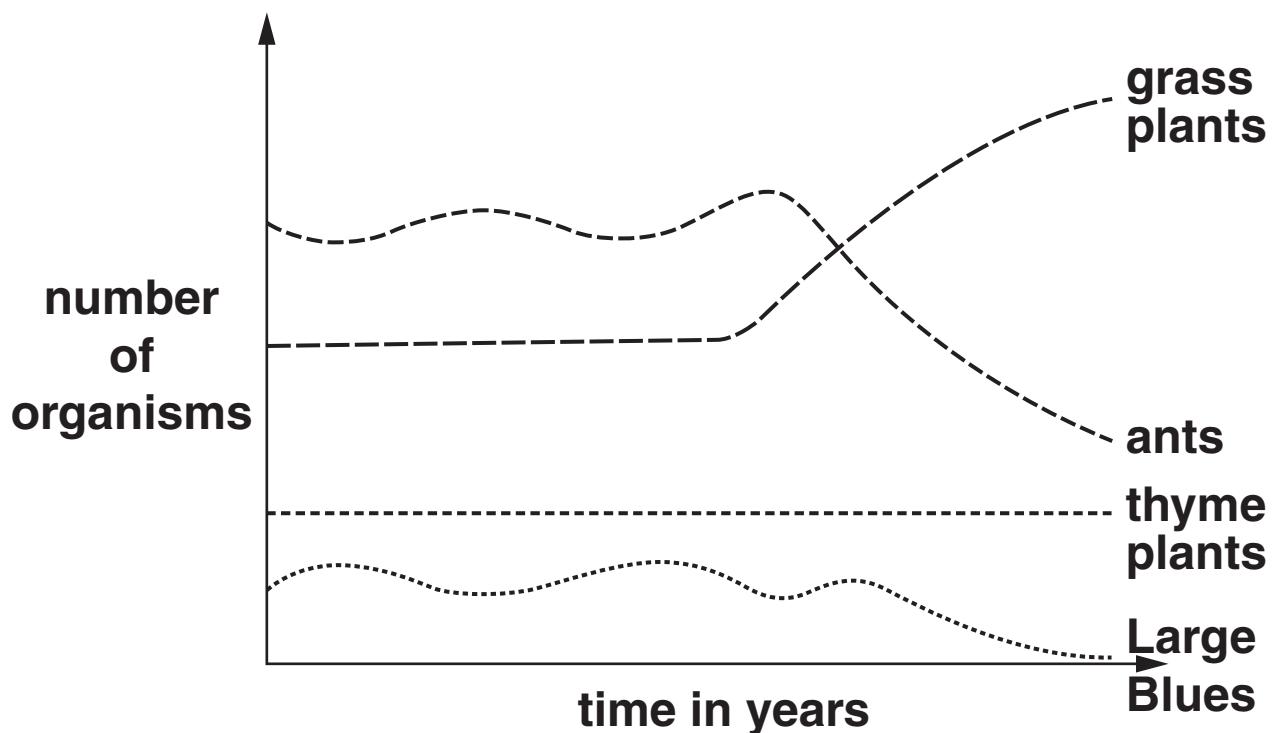
They looked at the Large Blue's life cycle.



The scientists counted the number of Large Blues, thyme plants, grass plants and ants in an area.

The scientists counted the organisms regularly over several years.

The graph shows their results.



Suggest what caused the Large Blue to become endangered.

Use information from the LIFE CYCLE and the GRAPH to help you.

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[2]

**(b) There is now a conservation plan to save the Large Blue.**

**Many people think that it is important to save animals such as the Large Blue.**

**Write down ONE reason why they might think this.**

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**[1]**

**[Total: 3]**

4 Lichens are organisms that usually live on walls and tree trunks.

They consist of fungi that have small organisms called algae living inside them.

(a) Explain why fungi are NOT classified as plants.

---

---

[1]

(b) The algae in the lichen make food by photosynthesis.

Complete the balanced symbol equation for photosynthesis.



(c) Lichens can be described as crusty, leafy or bushy according to their shape.

The table shows the percentage of each type found on trees.

Trees were sampled at different distances downwind from a factory.

TYPE OF LICHEN	PERCENTAGE OF EACH TREE TRUNK COVERED BY LICHEN		
	2 km FROM FACTORY	10 km FROM FACTORY	20 km FROM FACTORY
crusty	5	20	30
leafy	0	10	35
bushy	0	0	25

(i) Lichens are often called INDICATOR SPECIES.

Use the information in the table to explain what this means.

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[2]

(ii) Look at the table.

**What is the main difference between the distributions of crusty lichens and bushy lichens?**

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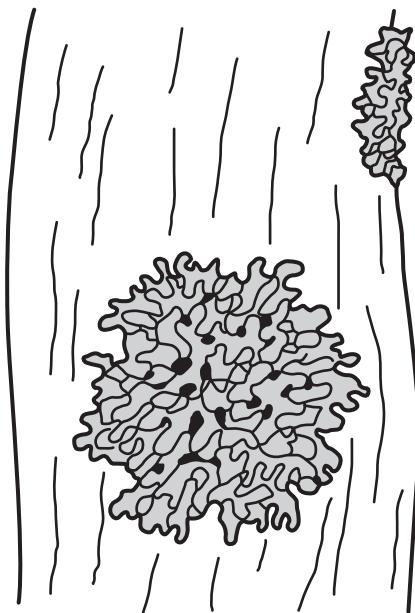
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[1]

(iii) These diagrams show a bushy lichen and a crusty lichen.



a bushy lichen



a crusty lichen

**Use these diagrams to explain the different distribution of the lichens shown in the table.**

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[1]

**[Total: 7]**

**SECTION B – MODULE C2**

**5 This question is about a car.**

**(a) Steel is an alloy of iron.**

**Steel is used instead of iron to make the car body.**

**Explain why.**

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**[2]**

**(b) Alloys are mixtures containing metals.**

**Four alloys are listed below.**

**Draw straight lines to match each ALLOY to the METALS it contains.**

**One has been done for you.**

<u>ALLOY</u>	<u>METALS</u>
solder	copper and zinc
brass	lead and tin
nitinol	nickel and titanium
amalgam	mercury

**[2]**

**(c) Nitinol is an alloy of nickel and titanium.**

**This alloy has 'shape memory property'.**

**The alloy is used to make spectacle frames.**

**Explain how the shape memory property of the alloy is useful for making spectacle frames.**

---

**[1]**

**[Total: 5]**

**6 Large grains (lumps) of wheat are changed into a fine powder.**

**The fine powder is called flour.**

**(a) From 1987 to 1997 there were 129 explosions in flour mills in America.**

**An explosion is a very fast chemical reaction.**

**Describe what is made during an explosion.**

---

**[1]**

**(b) Flour and wheat react with oxygen.**

**Powdered flour reacts more quickly than lumps of wheat.**

**Explain why.**

**Use ideas about collisions between particles.**

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**[2]**

**[Total: 3]**

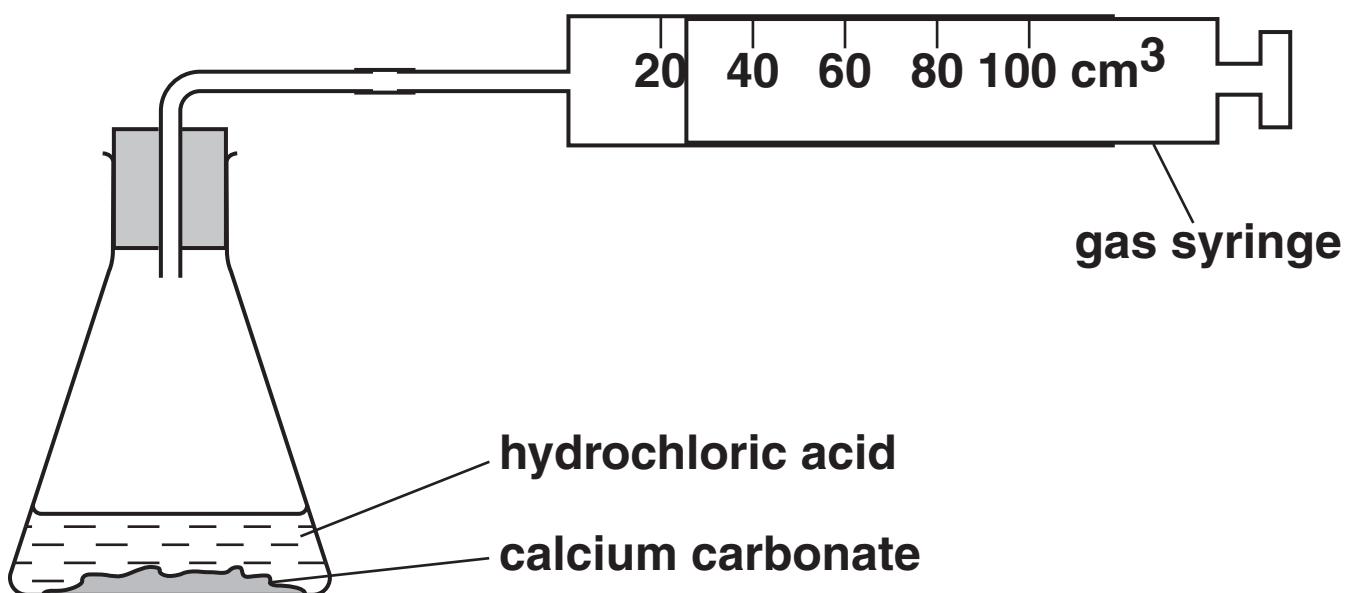
7 Ryan and Naomi investigate the reaction between 1.0 g of calcium carbonate and hydrochloric acid.

Calcium chloride, carbon dioxide and water are made in this reaction.

(a) Write the WORD equation for this reaction.

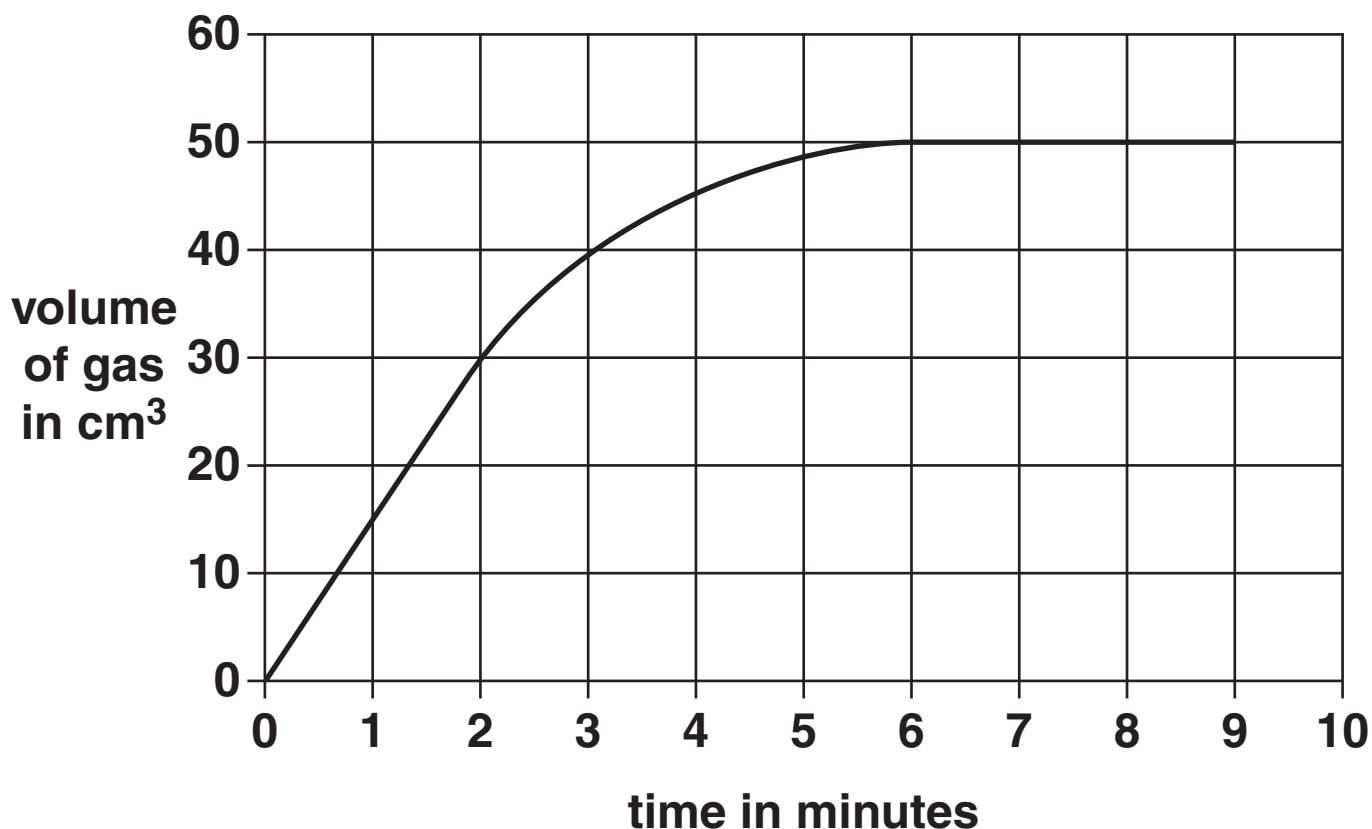
\_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ [1]

(b) The diagram shows the apparatus they use.



Look at the graph.

It shows their results from the experiment.



(i) Calculate the rate of this reaction during the first two minutes of the experiment.

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answer \_\_\_\_\_  $\text{cm}^3/\text{min}$  [2]

(ii) In a second experiment, Ryan and Naomi use a MORE concentrated solution of hydrochloric acid.

**The rate of reaction in the second experiment is higher.**

**Explain why. Use ideas about collisions between particles.**

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[1]

**[Total: 4]**

8 This question is about copper.

(a) Copper, Cu, is extracted by heating copper carbonate,  $\text{CuCO}_3$ , with carbon, C.

Carbon dioxide is also made.

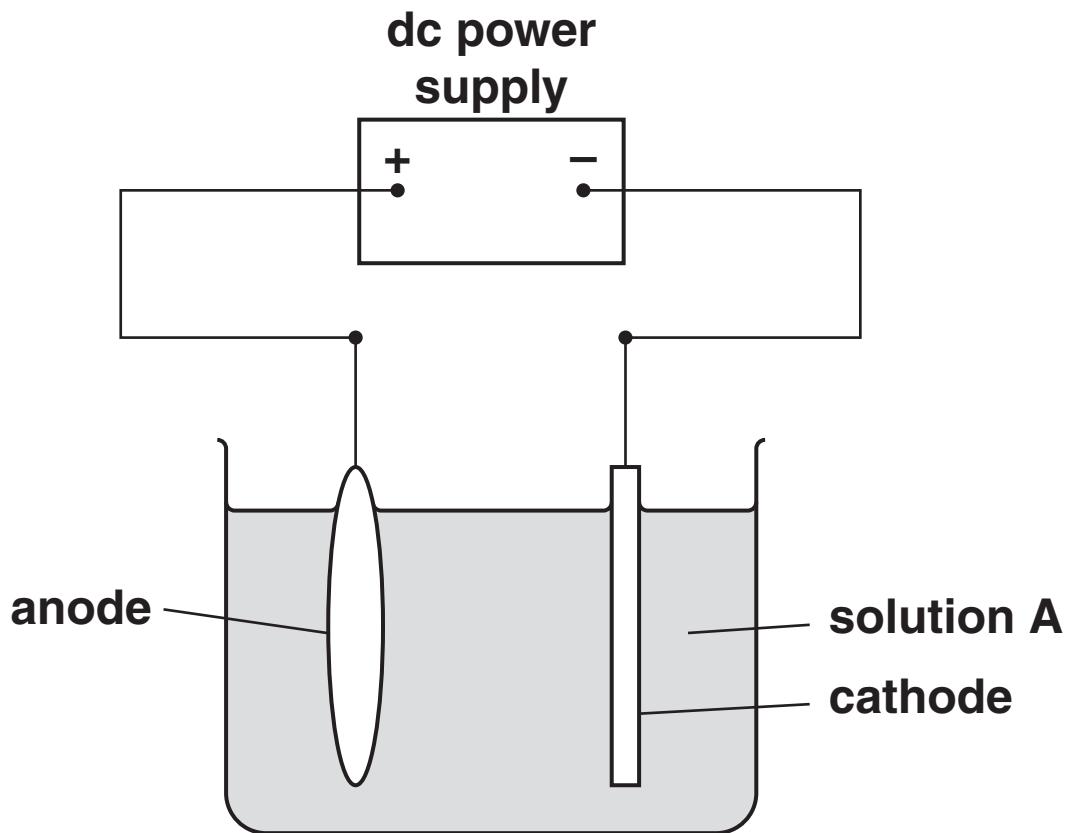
Write a balanced SYMBOL equation for this reaction.

[2]

(b) The copper that is made is impure.

Look at the diagram.

It shows the apparatus used to purify copper.



**The process used to purify copper is electrolysis.**

**Complete these sentences.**

**The name of solution A is \_\_\_\_\_ .**

**The anode is made of \_\_\_\_\_ .**

**The cathode is made of \_\_\_\_\_ .**

**[3]**

**[Total: 5]**

**9 This question is about the Earth.**

**The Earth has three layers. These layers are the crust, the mantle and the core.**

**(a) What is the name given to the crust and outer part of the mantle?**

**Choose from the list.**

**CONTINENTAL PLATE**

**LAVA**

**LITHOSPHERE**

**MAGMA**

**OCEANIC PLATE**

**SURFACE**

**answer \_\_\_\_\_ [1]**

**(b) The Earth's crust is made of tectonic plates.**

These plates FLOAT on the mantle.

Explain why these plates float on the mantle.

The data in the table may help you.

ROCK TYPE	AVERAGE DENSITY IN kg/m <sup>3</sup>
tectonic plate	2660
mantle	5518

---

[1]

**(c) Granite is a rock made when magma cools.**

Granite contains large crystals.

Explain why. Use ideas about the RATE OF COOLING of the magma.

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[1]

[Total: 3]

**SECTION C – MODULE P2**

**10 This question is about nuclear radiation.**

**(a) The three types of radiation will penetrate (go through) different materials.**

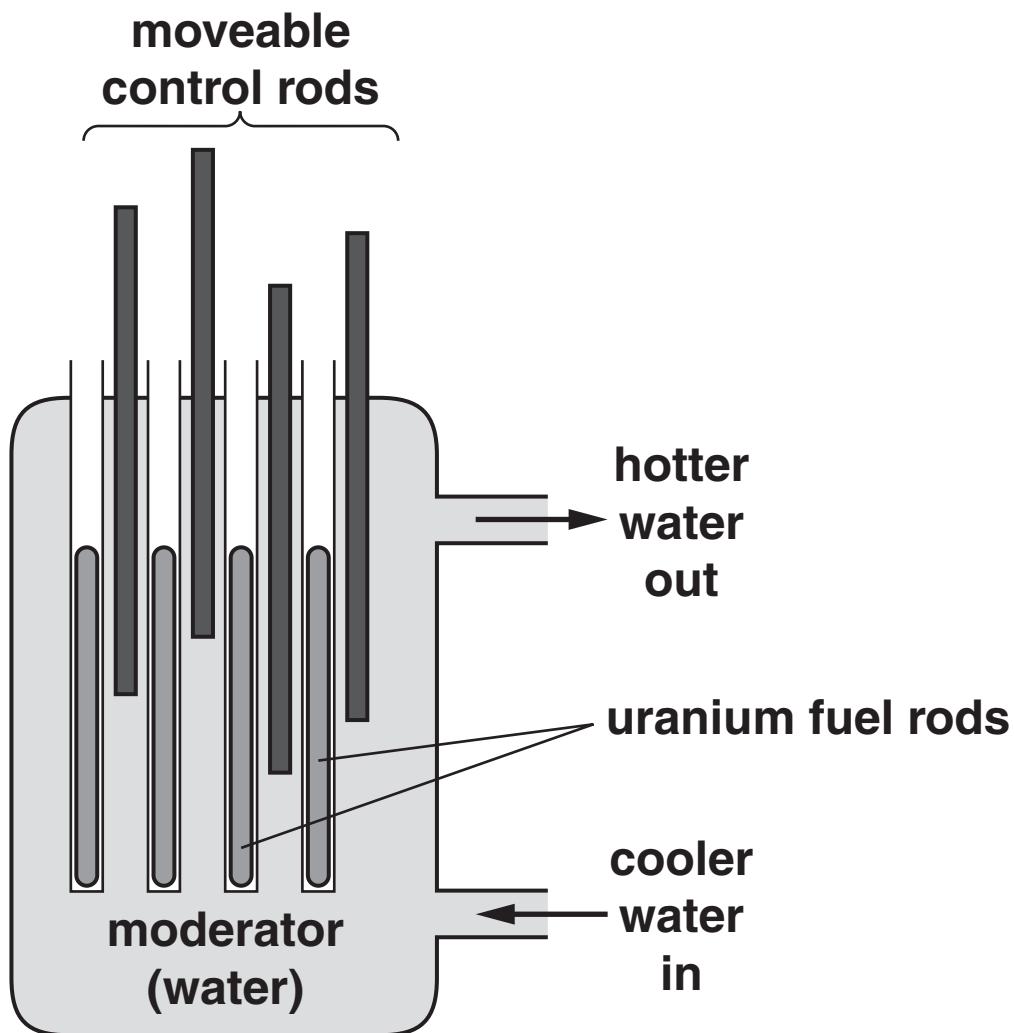
**Complete the table for each type of radiation.**

<b>TYPE OF NUCLEAR RADIATION</b>	<b>DOES IT PENETRATE A SHEET OF PAPER?</b>	<b>DOES IT PENETRATE 1 mm OF ALUMINIUM?</b>	<b>DOES IT PENETRATE SEVERAL mm OF LEAD?</b>
<b>alpha</b>	_____	_____	<b>no</b>
<b>beta</b>	<b>yes</b>	_____	_____
_____	<b>yes</b>	_____	<b>yes</b>

**[3]**

**(b) Nuclear power stations generate electrical energy.**

**(i) Nuclear power stations use fuel rods.**



**Complete the sentences.**

**Fuel rods release energy in the form of**

---

**The fuel rods produce a waste material called**

---

**[2]**

(ii) The power station has an efficiency of 0.4 (40%).

The electrical power output is 1200 MW.

Calculate the power WASTED in the power station.

The equations on page 3 may help you.

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answer \_\_\_\_\_ MW

[3]

**(c) Nuclear fuels and fossil fuels are used to generate electricity.**

**Write about the ADVANTAGES and DISADVANTAGES of using nuclear power.**

[3]

[Total: 11]

**11 Look at the information about using some electrical appliances.**

APPLIANCE	POWER IN kW	TIME USED IN HOURS
toaster	1.5	0.1
washing machine	3.0	2.0
kettle	2.5	0.2
microwave oven	2.0	0.3

**(a) The kettle is used for 0.2 hours.**

**Calculate the number of kilowatt hours used by the kettle.**

**The equations on page 3 may help you.**

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**answer \_\_\_\_\_ kWh [1]**

**(b) The cost of one kWh of electricity is 12p.**

**Calculate the cost of using the kettle for 0.2 hours.**

---



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**answer \_\_\_\_\_ pence [1]**

**[Total: 2]**

**12 This question is about the Sun.**

**(a) A photocell collects energy from the Sun.**

**Photocells are useful in remote locations.**

**(i) Write down one other ADVANTAGE of using photocells.**

---

[1]

**(ii) Write down one DISADVANTAGE of using photocells.**

---

[1]

**(b) The Sun produces solar flares.**

**These can affect satellites.**

**Sometimes these flares reach the Earth.**

**Describe what could happen if a solar flare reaches the Earth.**

---

[1]

**(c) Stars are different sizes.**

**(i) The Sun is a MEDIUM-WEIGHT star.**

**Near the end of its life it will change into a red giant.**

**What forms NEXT?**

**Choose from the list.**

**BLACK HOLE**

**NEUTRON STAR**

**PLANETARY NEBULA**

**SUPERNOVA**

**answer**

**[1]**

(ii) A HEAVY-WEIGHT star also changes into a red giant near the end of its life.

**What happens NEXT?**

**Choose from the list.**

**DOES NOT CHANGE**

**PLANETARY NEBULA**

**SUPERNOVA**

**WHITE DWARF**

**answer** \_\_\_\_\_ [1]

**[Total: 5]**

## 13 The Big Bang theory describes that

- all galaxies are moving away from us
- distant galaxies are moving away quicker.

**Scientists can use the Big Bang theory to calculate the age of the Universe.**

**Explain how they do this. Use ideas about RED-SHIFT.**

[Total: 2]

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**



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# The Periodic Table of the Elements

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0
7 <b>Li</b> lithium 3	9 <b>Be</b> beryllium 4	11 <b>B</b> boron 5	12 <b>C</b> carbon 6	14 <b>N</b> nitrogen 7	16 <b>O</b> oxygen 8	19 <b>F</b> fluorine 9	20 <b>Ne</b> neon 10
23 <b>Na</b> sodium 11	24 <b>Mg</b> magnesium 12	27 <b>Al</b> aluminum 13	28 <b>Si</b> silicon 14	31 <b>P</b> phosphorus 15	32 <b>S</b> sulfur 16	35.5 <b>Cl</b> chlorine 17	40 <b>Ar</b> argon 18
39 <b>K</b> potassium 19	40 <b>Ca</b> calcium 20	45 <b>Sc</b> scandium 21	48 <b>Ti</b> titanium 22	51 <b>V</b> vanadium 23	52 <b>Cr</b> chromium 24	55 <b>Mn</b> manganese 25	56 <b>Fe</b> iron 26
85 <b>Rb</b> rubidium 37	88 <b>Sr</b> strontium 38	89 <b>Y</b> yttrium 39	91 <b>Zr</b> zirconium 40	93 <b>Nb</b> niobium 41	96 <b>Mo</b> molybdenum 42	[98] <b>Tc</b> technetium 43	101 <b>Ru</b> ruthenium 44
133 <b>Cs</b> caesium 55	137 <b>Ba</b> barium 56	139 <b>La*</b> lanthanum 57	178 <b>Hf</b> hafnium 72	181 <b>Ta</b> tantalum 73	184 <b>W</b> tungsten 74	186 <b>Re</b> rhenium 75	190 <b>Os</b> osmium 76
[223] <b>Fr</b> francium 87	[226] <b>Ra</b> radium 88	[261] <b>Ac*</b> actinium 89	[262] <b>Rf</b> rutherfordium 104	[266] <b>Db</b> dubnium 105	[266] <b>Sg</b> seaborgium 106	[264] <b>Bh</b> bohrium 107	[277] <b>Hs</b> meitnerium 108
						[268] <b>Mt</b> mendelevium 109	[271] <b>Rg</b> roentgenium 111
							Elements with atomic numbers 112-116 have been reported but not fully authenticated

\* 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.