

GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION GATEWAY SCIENCE ADDITIONAL SCIENCE B

Unit 1 Modules B3 C3 P3

FOUNDATION TIER

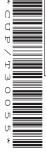
THURSDAY 14 JUNE 2007

Calculators may be used. Additional materials: Pencil

Ruler (cm/mm)







Candidate	
Name	

C	er	ntr	е
Ν	ur	nk	oer

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Candidate Number

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, Centre Number and Candidate Number in the boxes above.
- Answer all the questions.
- Use blue or black ink. Pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Do not write in the bar code.
- Do **not** write outside the box bordering each page.
- WRITE YOUR ANSWER TO EACH QUESTION IN THE SPACE PROVIDED. ANSWERS WRITTEN ELSEWHERE WILL NOT BE MARKED.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks for each question is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- A list of physics equations is printed on page two.
- The Periodic Table is printed on the back page.

FOR EXAMINER'S USE							
Section	Max.	Mark					
A	20						
В	20						
С	20						
TOTAL	60						

This document consists of 20 printed page	This	document	consists	of 20	printed	page
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SP (SLM/CGW) T30055/4

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EQUATIONS

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

$$acceleration = \frac{change \ in \ speed}{time \ taken}$$

force =
$$mass \times acceleration$$

work done = force
$$\times$$
 distance

$$power = \frac{work\ done}{time}$$

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

Answer **all** the questions.

Section A - Module B3

1	Thie	question	ie	ahout	human	arowth

(a) ⁻	The list	shows t	the	main	phases	of	human	arowth
------------------	----------	---------	-----	------	--------	----	-------	--------

adolescence
childhood
infancy
maturity

old age

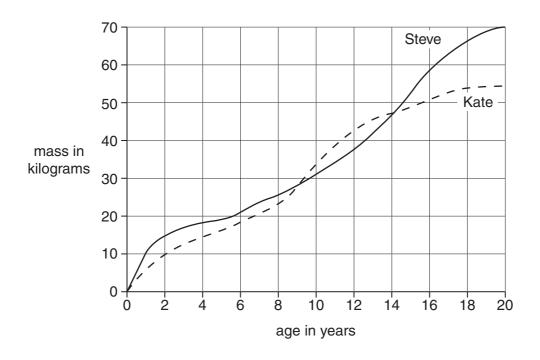
Write out the phases in order of age.

The last one has already been done for you.
1
2
3
4
5old age

[2]

(b) Kate and Steve are twins.

The graph shows how their mass changes as they grow.

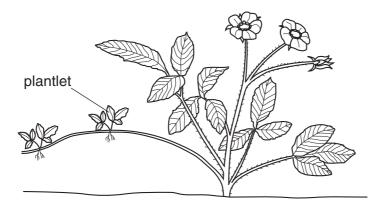


(1)	For now many years was kale neavier than Sieve?	
		[1]
(ii)	Between which ages was Steve growing at the fastest rate?	
		[1]

[Total: 4]

2 Ann grows strawberry plants.

Strawberry plants can reproduce sexually or asexually.



(a) (i) The table shows some of the stages when a strawberry plant reproduces asexually.

Put the stages in the correct order.

Write numbers in the table to show your answer.

The first one has been done for you.

stage	order
Buds grow on the runners.	
The parent plant grows long stems called runners.	1
The runners die.	
The plantlets on the runners grow roots.	
The buds on the runners grow leaves and become plantlets.	

(ii) All of Ann's strawberry plants have been produced by asexual reproduction.

	They are genetically identical.
	Why are they genetically identical?
	[
)	Ann's neighbour Harry grows apple trees.

(b)

He has grown his apple trees from seeds. His trees are **not** genetically identical. Describe **one** advantage of Harry's apple trees **not** being genetically identical.

......[1]

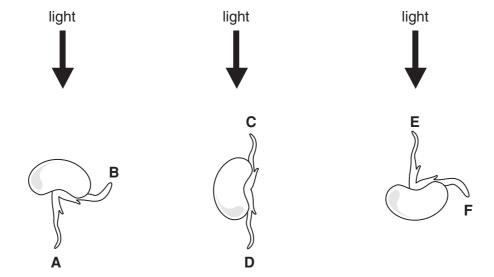
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[2]

3	Thi	is question is about genes.	
	(a)	The list shows some things found in cells.	
		amino acid	
		cytoplasm	
		DNA	
		membrane	
		nucleus	
		protein	
		Finish the sentences by choosing words from the list.	
		You may choose each word once, more than once or not at all.	
		(i) Genes are made of a chemical called	. [1]
		(ii) The genes in a cell are found in the	. [1]
		(iii) The movement of substances in and out of a cell is controlled by the	
			[1]
	(b)	Many genes tell cells to make enzymes.	
		Enzymes control different chemical processes in living things.	
		Look at the list.	
		diffusion	
		photosynthesis	
		protein synthesis	
		respiration	
		Write down one process that is not controlled by enzymes.	
		Choose your answer from the list.	
			. [1]
		[Tota	al: 4]

·				
This question is about the blood system.				
Dominic has cut his arm in an accident.				
He has gone to hospital because his arm is bleeding.				
The doctor tells him he is lucky he has not cut an artery.				
(a) A cut artery is more serious than a cut vein.				
Why is a cut artery more serious than a cut vein?				
Explain your answer.				
	[2]			
(b) Dominic's arm stops bleeding before he has any treatment.				
What makes the bleeding stop?				
In your answer, include				
what part of the blood is involvedwhat it does.				
	[2]			
[Total:	4]			

- 5 This question is about plant growth.
 - (a) Niamh is growing some bean seeds in glass jars.



(i) Look at the diagrams.

Which three are the shoots?

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

.....[1]

(ii) Explain your answer.

.....[1]

(b) The boxes show some uses of plant hormones and the effects of these hormones.

Draw lines to join each **use of hormone** with the **effect of the hormone**.

Draw only three lines.

use of hormone

used to grow new begonia plants from cuttings

used to remove weeds from a lawn

used after transporting green tomatoes from Spain

effect of hormone

makes some plants grow very quickly and then die

makes roots grow more quickly

makes fruit ripen quickly

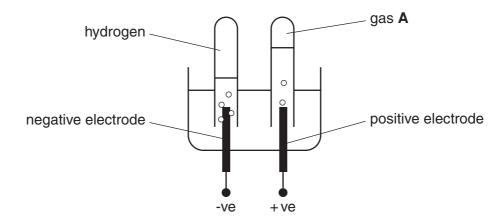
[2]

[Total: 4]

Section B - Module C3

6	This	question is about the elements in the Periodic Table.			
	Loo	k at the list of elements.			
		boron			
		carbon			
		copper			
		fluorine			
		helium			
		magnesium			
		sodium			
		sulfur			
	Ans	wer the questions below.			
	Choose all your answers from the list.				
	Each element can be used once, more than once or not at all.				
	The	Periodic Table on the back page may help you.			
	(a)	Write down the name of an element in Group 7 (a halogen).			
		[1]			
	(b)	In a flame test, one element gives a yellow / orange flame colour.			
		Write down the name of this element.			
		[1]			
	(c)	Write down the name of an element in the same Group as aluminium.			
		[1]			
	(d)	Write down the name of an element in the same period as aluminium.			
		[1]			
	(e)	Write down the name of a transition element.			

7 Look at the diagram. It shows the electrolysis of dilute sulfuric acid.



(a) Hydrogen is made at the negative electrode.

(b)

(i) What is the name of the negative electrode?Choose from:

anion

anode

cation

cathode

		answer[1]
(ii)	What is the test for hydrogen?	
		[2]
Gas	s A is made at the positive electrode.	
Wh	at is the name of gas A?	
		[1]

[Total: 4]

This	s question is about the properties of metals.	
(a)	Most metals are shiny.	
	Put ticks (✓) in two boxes to show two other properties of most metals.	
	good conductor of heat low density high melting point soft	[2]
(b)	At very low temperatures, some metals are superconductors .	
	What is meant by a superconductor?	
(c)		[1]
	plastic coating copper wire	
	Copper is used to make the electrical wire.	
	Explain why copper is chosen to make electrical wires.	
	L. C.	Total: 5]

- 9 This question is about atoms, molecules and ions.
 - (a) Draw a straight line from each particle to an example of the particle.

Draw only three lines.

	particle	example	
	atom	H ₂ O	
	ion	No+	
	ion	Na ⁺	
	molecule	He	
/b\ \/	nesium, Mg, reacts with oxy	vaen. O _a .	
	nesium oxide, MgO, is mad		
Mag		le.	

[Total: 4]

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10 Look at the table. It gives information about some particles found in atoms.

particle	charge	relative mass
A positive		1
В	negative	0.0005
С	no charge	1

(a)	Which particle is an electron?
	Choose from A , B or C .
	answer[1]
(b)	The nucleus of an atom is positively charged.
	Which particle gives the nucleus its positive charge?
	Choose from A , B or C .
	answer[1]
	[Total: 2]

Section C – Module P3

11 Davinder does an experiment to find out the speeds of cars along a road.

She takes some measurements using some apparatus.

Complete the table about her experiment.

measurement	apparatus	units
distance		m
	stopwatch	S
speed	speedometer	

[3]

[Total: 3]

12 Look at the information on the **stopping** distance for a car.

stopping distance

	thinking distance	braking distance	
(a)	What does thinking distance mean?	,	
			[2
(b)	What does braking distance mean?		
(c)	Write down two different factors that		
(d)	ABS brakes can make driving safer.		-
	Suggest how.		
			[1

[Total: 6]

13 Look at the information on the fuel consumption of some vehicles.

(a) Which vehicle has the worst fuel consumption?

vehicle	fuel consumption in kilometres per litre		
car	15		
minibus	10		
motorbike	25		
van	8		

	Choose from:					
		car	minibus	motorbike	van	
						[1
(b)	The car uses 30 litres of fuel.					
	Look at the table.					
	Suggest how many kilometres the car travelled using 30 litres of fuel.					

[Total: 2]

14 Mike does weight training. He lifts the weights from the floor to above his head.
Look at the diagram.



(a)	Mike does work when he lifts the weights.	
	He pushes up with a force of 500 N.	
	He lifts the weights 2 m.	
	Calculate the work done on the weights.	
	Select the correct equation from the list on	page 2.
		answerJ [2
(b)	Mike holds the weights above his head.	
	He holds them still so that they do not move	re.
	(i) What type of energy have the weights	got now?
		[1
	(ii) No work is done on the weights when	they are still.
	Explain why no work is done.	
		[1
(c)	Mike gets tired.	
	He drops the weights.	
	What type of energy increases as the weig	ghts fall?
		[1

(d)	Mike is a very powerful weight lifter.	
	He develops a high power when lifting.	
	What does the word power mean?	
		[Total: 6]
Car	s have some safety features.	
(a)	Put a ring around a safety feature that absorbs energy in a crash.	
	Choose from: airbag	
	cruise control	
	electric windows	
	safety cage	[1]
(b)	Put a (ring) around one passive safety feature.	
	Choose from: airbag	
	cruise control	
	electric windows	
	safety cage	[1]
(c)	Seat belts must be replaced after a crash. Suggest why.	
		[Total: 3]
	Car: (a)	He develops a high power when lifting. What does the word power mean? Cars have some safety features. (a) Put a ring around a safety feature that absorbs energy in a crash. Choose from: airbag cruise control electric windows safety cage (b) Put a ring around one passive safety feature. Choose from: airbag cruise control electric windows

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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The Periodic Table of the Elements

0 4 He helium 2	20 Ne neon 10	40 Ar argon 18	84 Kr krypton 36	131 Xe xenon 54	[222] Rn radon 86	t fully
7	19 F fluorine 9	35.5 Cl chlorine 17	80 Br bromine 35	127 	[210] At astatine 85	orted but no
9	16 0 0 0 8	32 S sulfur 16	79 Se setenium 34	128 Te tellurium 52	[209] Po polonium 84	re been repo
2	14 N nitrogen 7	31 P phosphorus 15	75 As arsenic 33	122 Sb antimony 51	209 Bi bismuth 83	rs 112-116 hav authenticated
4	12 C carbon 6	28 Si silicon	73 Ge germanium 32	119 Sn tin 50	207 Pb tead 82	mic numbers a
3	11 B boron 5	27 Al atuminium	70 Ga gallium 31	115 In indium 49	204 T1 thallium 81	Elements with atomic numbers 112-116 have been reported but not fully authenticated
·			65 Zn zinc 30	112 Cd cadmium 48	201 Hg mercury 80	Eleme
			63.5 Cu copper 29	108 Ag silver 47	197 Au gold 79	Rg roentgenium
			59 Ni nicket 28	106 Pd palladium 46	195 Pt platinum 78	[271] Ds damstadtium 110
			59 Co cobalt 27	103 Rh rhodium 45	192 	[268] Mt meitnerium 109
T hydrogen			56 Fe iron 26	101 Ru ruthenium 44	190 Os osmium 76	[277] Hs hassium 108
			55 Mn manganese 25	[98] Tc technetium 43	186 Re rhenium 75	[264] Bh bohrium 107
	mass ool number		52 Cr	96 Mo motybdenum 42	184 W tungsten 74	Sg seaborgium 106
Key	Key relative atomic mass atomic symbol name atomic (proton) number		51 V vanadium 23	93 Nb miobium 41	181 Ta tantalum 73	[262] Db dubnium 105
	relati atc atomic		48 Ti titanium 22	91 Zr zirconium 40	178 Hf hafnium 72	Rf rutherfordium 104
			45 Sc scandium 21	89 Y yttrium 39	139 La* lanthanum 57	[227] Ac* actinium 89
2	9 Be berytlium 4	24 Mg magnesium 12	40 Ca calcium 20	88 Sr strontium 38	137 Ba barium 56	[226] Ra radium 88
-	7 Li ^{lithium} 3	23 Na sodium 11	39 K potassium 19	85 Rb rubidium 37	133 Cs caesium 55	[223] Fr francium 87

* 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.