

Centre Number	Candidate Number			
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#### **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the boxes above.
- 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.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.
- 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 60.
- The marks allocated and the spaces provided are a good indication of the length of answers required.
- This document consists of 16 pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

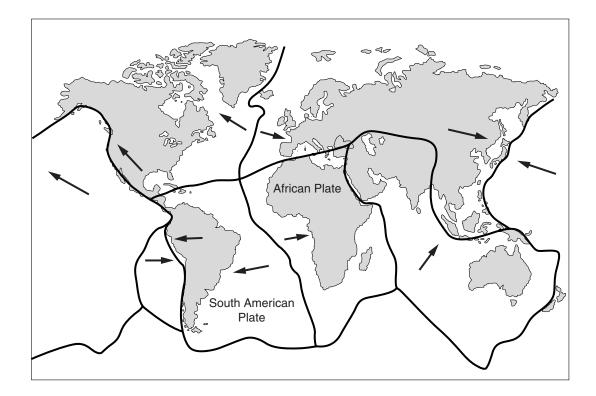
FOR EXAMINER'S USE					
Qu.	Max.	Mark			
1	10				
2	10				
3	9				
4	13				
5	9				
6	9				
TOTAL	60				

#### Answer **all** the questions.

1 Scientists study the Earth to try and predict earthquakes.

They know that the surface of the Earth is made up of plates. The plates move.

The arrows on the map show which direction each plate is moving.



(a) What are these type of plates called?

Put a (ring) around your answer.

ceramic geographic magnetic oceanic tectonic

[1]

- (b) Scientists believe many earthquakes are caused by the movement of the plates.
  - (i) Put an X on the map to show a likely place for an earthquake caused by movement of the plates.
     [1]
  - (ii) To make predictions about earthquakes scientists measure the movement of the plates.

Describe how scientists measure the movement of plates.

- (c) Scientists made the following observations at three different plate boundaries
  - **A** plates moving apart
  - **B** plates moving along in same direction
  - **C** plates moving past each other in opposite directions
  - (i) At which place are new rocks likely to form?

Choose from **A**, **B** or **C**.

(ii) Which place is least likely to have had a big earthquake?

Choose from **A**, **B** or **C**.

- (d) The movement of the plates causes other changes in the Earth as well as earthquakes.
  - (i) Put a tick ( $\checkmark$ ) in the boxes next to the **two** correct changes.

mountain formation	
drought	
volcanoes	
melting icecaps	
mountain erosion	

[2]

(ii) South America and Africa are moving apart.

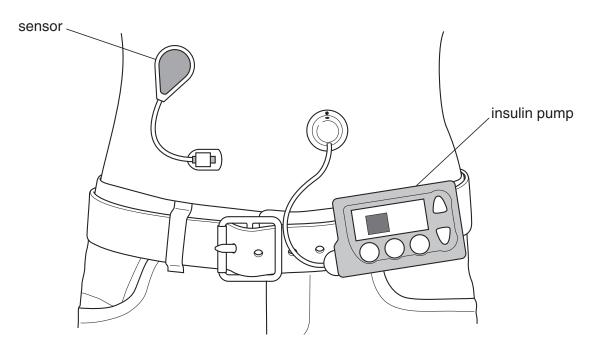
Explain why.

[2] [Total: 10] 2 People with diabetes do not produce enough insulin.

A new device has been developed for people with type 1 diabetes.

The device works in three stages.

- 1. A sensor tests a drop of blood.
- 2. A mini-computer works out how much insulin the body needs.
- 3. The correct dose of insulin is pumped into the blood.



(a) The sensor tests the blood so that the correct dose of insulin can be worked out.

(i) What substance does the sensor test the blood for?
[1]
(ii) Explain why it is necessary for people with diabetes to test their blood for this substance.
[1]
(iii) Many people with diabetes have blood test kits to test their own blood.
They can also inject themselves with doses of insulin.
Give two reasons that these people may think that the new device is better.

(b) (i) The new device does the job of an organ in the human body.

Which organ?

Put a (ring) around the correct answer.

		heart	kidney	liver	pancreas	[1]
(ii)	Insulin is tra	ansported ar	ound the body	in the blood	ł.	
	Which part	of the blood	transports ins	ulin?		
	Put a ring	around the	correct answei	r.		
	plasma	platelet	s red b	lood cells	white blood cells	[1]
(iii)	The change	es that insul	in causes in t	he body ha	open more slowly than those tha	at are

(iii) The changes that insulin causes in the body happen more slowly than those that are caused by the nervous system.

Why is this?

Put ticks ( $\checkmark$ ) in the boxes next to the **two** correct answers.

Nerve impulses are carried by red blood cells.

Insulin is carried in the blood.

Nerve impulses pass through the spinal cord.

Blood travels more slowly than nerve impulses.

The brain does not control nerve impulses.

[2]
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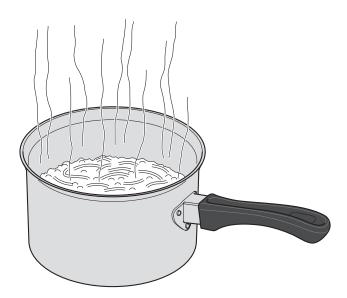
(c) Some types of diabetes can be controlled without taking insulin.

Explain how.

......[2]

[Total: 10]

**3** Helen is using a saucepan to cook some spaghetti.



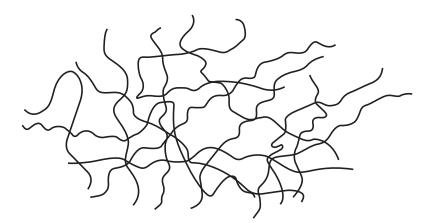
The saucepan is made of metal and plastic.

(a) The handle is made of a thermosetting plastic.

Write down **two** properties of a thermosetting plastic which makes it useful as a saucepan handle.

..... ......[2] (b) Helen starts by boiling some water. The bonds between the atoms in water molecules are covalent bonds. Explain what is meant by a **covalent bond**. 

(c) Helen thinks you can use cooked spaghetti as a model for the structure of polymers.



She says that spaghetti is made of long thin strands.

The strands can easily slide past each other.

- (i) What does the spaghetti in Helen's model represent?
- (ii) Helen's model is a good model for thermoplastic polymers but not for thermosetting polymers.

Explain why.

(d) Metals are good conductors of electricity.

Explain how the metallic bonding of a metal makes it a good **electrical** conductor.

Your answer should include:

- a description of metallic bonding
- how this type of bonding makes the metal a good electrical conductor.

[2]

[Total: 9]

4 The government is thinking about building new nuclear power stations.



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(a) Nuclear power stations are used to produce electricity for homes and industry.

At present most electricity is produced by burning fossil fuels.

A major advantage of nuclear power stations is that large amounts of energy are produced from small amounts of fuel.

(i) Suggest another **advantage** of using nuclear fuels.

			[1]
	(ii)	Many people oppose the idea of using nuclear fuels in power stations.	
		Suggest two disadvantages of using nuclear fuels.	
		1	
		2	
			[2]
(b)	Nuc	lear fuel is a non-renewable fuel.	
	Exp	lain what is meant by 'non-renewable'.	
			[1]

9

(c) Electricity is passed from the power stations to homes and industry by the National Grid.

Describe how the National Grid passes electricity to homes and industry.

 (d) (i) Write down the formula connecting power, voltage and current.
 (ii) A nuclear power station produces 200 000 000 watts. A voltage used by the National Grid is 400 000 volts. Calculate the current produced at this voltage.

current = ..... amps [2]

(e) The total energy input from nuclear fuel is 2.5 times greater than the electrical energy output by the power station.

The rest of the energy is lost.

(i) Complete the Sankey diagram to show the energy changes in the nuclear power station.

nuclear energy

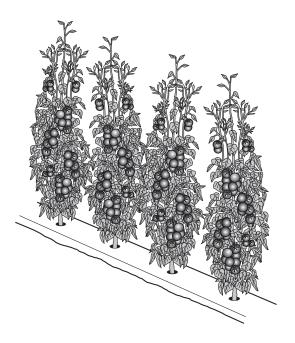
[3]

(ii) What is the efficiency of the power station?

[Total: 13]

Turn over

5 Some tomato plants are grown by a system called hydroponics. The plant roots are in water, not soil. Nutrient minerals are added to the water.



(a) Minerals needed for growth are added to the water.

Complete the table below by using words from the list.

## magnesium

mercury

nitrate

## phosphate

## potassium

used for	mineral
making proteins	
making chlorophyll	
growing roots	

				1	1				
(b)	Cell	division is	involved in	plant growth.					
	(i)	What type	of cell divi	sion takes place	e in plant	growth?			
									[1]
	(ii)	How many	y cells are p	produced by eac	h single	cell in this ty	pe of c	cell division?	
									[1]
(c)	Pho	tosynthesis	s produces	glucose that pla	ants need	d for growth.			
(-)		-	•	ion <b>and</b> the bala		C C	n for n	hotosynthesis	
	001		vora oquat					notooyninoolo.	
Ca	arbor	n dioxide	+	water	$\rightarrow$	glucose	+		
			+		$\rightarrow$	$C_{6}H_{12}O_{6}$	+		
									[3]
(d)	In th	ne plant, glu	ucose is co	nverted into sta	rch for st	orage.			
	Why	/ is starch t	petter than	glucose for stor	age?				
									[1]
								[Tota	l: 91

6 This information comes from a website about sulfuric acid.

Almost 2 million tonnes of sulfuric acid are made in the UK every year. Sulfuric acid is used to make products such as fertilisers, dyes, paints and detergents. The flow chart shows how sulfuric acid is manufactured.

 sulfur S
 oxygen O2 from air

 Step 1:
 sulfur dioxide SO2

 Step 2:
 sulfur trioxide SO3

 Step 3:
 sulfur cacid H2SO4

(a) Use the substances shown in **bold** in the flow chart to answer the following questions.

(i)	Write down the names of two substances that are <b>elements</b> .	
	and	[1]
(ii)	Write down the names of two substances that are <b>compounds</b> .	
	and	[1]
(iii)	Write down the name of one substance that is a <b>mixture</b> .	
		[1]

13

- (b) In step 2, sulfur trioxide is made from sulfur dioxide.
  - (i) Complete and balance the equation for step 2 by filling in the gaps.

		$\dots\dots\dots\text{SO}_2 + \dots\dots \rightarrow 2\text{SO}_3$	[2]
	(ii)	What type of chemical reaction happens in step 2?	
			[1]
	(iii)	In step 2, the gases are put under pressure to increase their concentration.	
		Explain the effect this will have on the rate of the reaction.	
		Use ideas about colliding particles in your answer.	
			[2]
(c)	Loo	k at the list of products of sulfuric acid given in the information above the flow chart.	
	Nar	me one sulfuric acid product that is manufactured as a <b>fine</b> chemical.	
			[1]
		[Total	: 9]

# END OF QUESTION PAPER

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