

**GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION
TWENTY FIRST CENTURY SCIENCE
CHEMISTRY A**

A321/02

Unit 1: C1 C2 C3 (Higher 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)

**Monday 17 January 2011
Morning**

Duration: 40 minutes



Candidate forename		Candidate surname	
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Centre number						Candidate number				
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MODIFIED LANGUAGE

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. Pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- 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).
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

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

Answer **all** the questions.

1 This question is about food additives.

(a) Complete this table about food additives.

type of food additive	purpose
	keep food safe to eat for longer
	replace sugar in processed foods
emulsifiers	

[3]

(b) Labels on packets of food include the E numbers of additives.

An E number indicates that the additive has passed a safety test and been approved for use.

Some people still choose **not** to buy food which contains certain E numbers.

Suggest why they do this.

Use ideas about the **precautionary principle** in your answer.

.....

.....

.....

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.....

.....

..... [3]

(c) Scientists develop a new food additive.

It needs to be used in a safe way that is not a risk to people.

How will its use in food be controlled to make it safe?

Put ticks (✓) in the boxes next to the **two** best answers.

The scientists who developed the new additive will decide on a safe level for it.

Official actions and laws will control the use of the additive.

The company making the additive will decide how much can be used.

Food manufacturers will decide how much additive is safe to use.

A scientific advisory committee will carry out a risk assessment for the additive.

[2]

[Total: 8]

2 (a) Plants need nitrogen to make amino acids and proteins.

Which three other elements are present in all amino acids and proteins?

1

2

3

[2]

(b) Some elements move between plants, animals and the environment.

Write down **two** ways that this happens.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

(c) Farmers add nitrogen compounds to the soil.

Which two statements explain why they need to do this?

Put ticks (✓) in the boxes next to the **two** correct answers.

Nitrogen is a gas so it escapes from the soil.

Plants take nitrogen compounds from the soil as they grow.

Nitrogen kills weeds that grow in the soil.

Nitrogen kills pests that attack the crops.

When crops are harvested, nitrogen is not returned to the soil.

[2]

[Total: 6]

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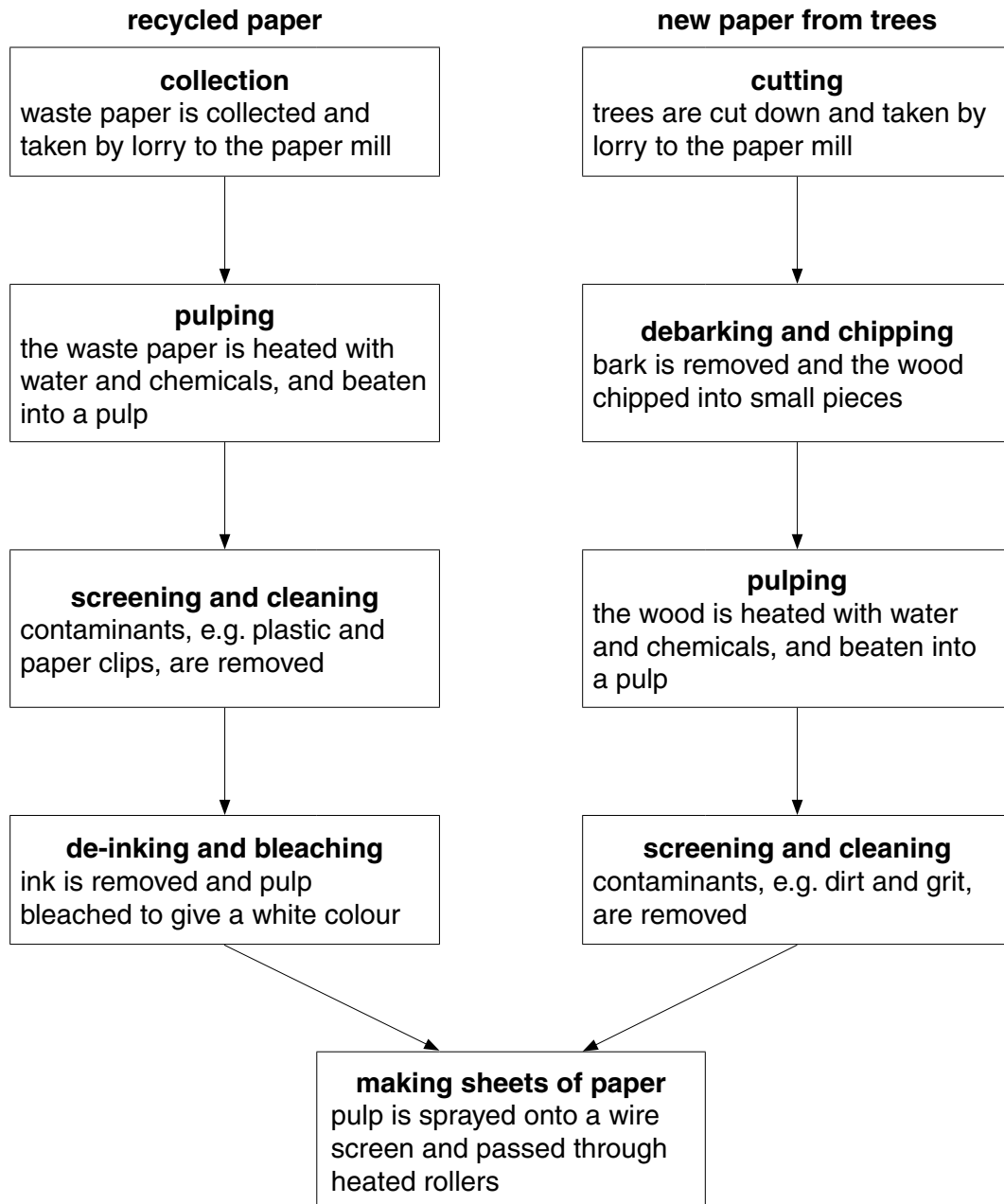
Question 3 starts on page 6

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE

3 Newspapers are printed on paper.

Paper can be made from recycled waste paper or from trees.

The diagram shows the main steps in the production of **recycled paper** and **new paper from trees**.



- (a) The sustainability of making recycled paper and making new paper may be different.

Explain how.

Use ideas from the diagram to help you answer the question.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

- (b) Newspapers and books can both be made from recycled paper.

Use this example to explain how the result of a Life Cycle Assessment will depend on the product that is made from the recycled paper.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

- (c) In 2007, 29% of the waste paper collected in the UK was exported to China.

Which of these statements best explain why this happens?

Put ticks (✓) in the boxes next to the **two best** answers.

- China has a higher demand for waste paper to recycle than the UK.
- A large amount of energy is used to transport waste paper from the UK to China.
- Recycling paper uses large amounts of water.
- Recycling paper saves taking up space in landfill.
- Waste paper in the UK contains more contaminants than that in China.
- Containers which have been used to bring imports from China would be empty on the return journey. So they can be used to ship waste paper to China.

[2]

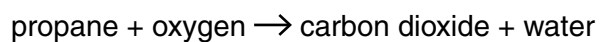
[Total: 7]

Turn over

4 This question is about chemicals from crude oil.

(a) Propane, C_3H_8 , is a fuel used for central heating in some homes.

When propane burns in a plentiful supply of air, complete combustion takes place.



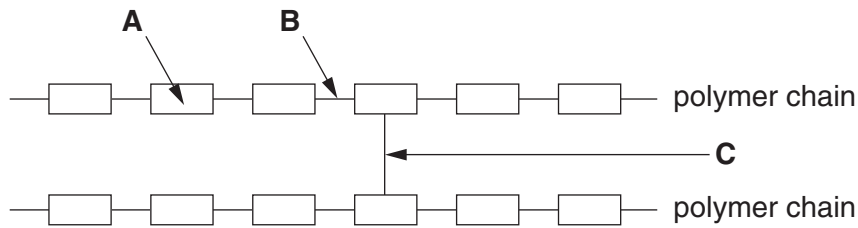
One molecule of propane burns in a plentiful supply of air.

Complete the table to show the **total** number of atoms of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen in each of the products from the reaction of **one molecule of propane**.

	total number of atoms of each element in all molecules of			
	propane	oxygen	carbon dioxide	water
carbon	3	0		
hydrogen	8	0		
oxygen	0	10		

[3]

- (b) The diagram shows where each of three different forces of attraction, **A**, **B** and **C**, are in a polymer.



- (i) Which statements describe changes that increase the melting point of this polymer?

Put ticks (✓) in the boxes next to the **two** best answers.

make the polymer chains longer

introduce more cross-links

put plasticizer molecules between the chains

make force **A** stronger

make force **B** stronger

[2]

- (ii) The crystallinity of a polymer is increased.

This increases both the melting point and the density of the polymer.

Which statements explain how an increase in crystallinity causes these changes?

Put ticks (✓) in the boxes next to the **two** best answers.

The polymer chains are shorter.

The forces within each polymer chain are larger.

The polymer chains are closer to each other.

The forces between the polymer chains are larger.

The polymer chains are arranged in a less regular way.

[2]

[Total: 7]

5 When petrol is burned in a car engine, the pollutant gas carbon dioxide is released into the air.

(a) Car manufacturers state the amount of carbon dioxide made in the engines in their cars.

The table gives this information for different size engines fitted in the same design of car.

size of engine in litres	carbon dioxide made in g/km travelled
1.4	158
1.6	184
2.0	207
2.6	224

Describe the **correlation** shown by this data.

.....

..... [1]

(b) A car manufacturer designs a new engine.

Scientists compare the carbon dioxide made by the new engine with that from the old engine.

Both engines are the same size.

The scientists test both engines five times. They work out that the best estimate of the carbon dioxide made by the new engine is 144 g/km.

	carbon dioxide made in g/km travelled				
	test 1	test 2	test 3	test 4	test 5
new engine	145	146	143	144	142
old engine	160	168	159	157	156

(i) Show that the best estimate of carbon dioxide made by the old engine is 158 g/km.

[2]

(ii) Motorists pay car tax each year.

The tax depends on the amount of carbon dioxide the car makes.

The table gives information for annual car tax payments.

carbon dioxide in g/km travelled	annual car tax in £
up to 100	0
101–120	35
121–150	120
151–165	145
166–185	170
over 185	210

The average lifetime of a car is 12 years.

A motorist using a car fitted with the new engine instead of the old engine would save money on car tax.

Use the table to find this **saving** during the lifetime of the car.

Show your working.

Assume that the annual car tax payment does not change.

saving = £ [2]

(iii) There are several ways of reducing the **total** amount of carbon dioxide released from vehicles.

Which of these statements describe some of them?

Put ticks (✓) in the boxes next to the **two** best answers.

fitting catalytic converters

using low sulfur fuels

more people using public transport instead of cars

increasing the speed limit on motorways

having emission limits enforced by MOT testing of cars

[2]

[Total: 7]

6 This list shows pollutants found in a sample of air.

carbon dioxide carbon monoxide carbon particulates sulfur dioxide

(a) Carbon monoxide causes harm to humans **directly** because it is toxic.

Some other pollutants cause harm to humans **indirectly**.

Use one example from the list to explain how a pollutant can be **indirectly** harmful.

.....

.....

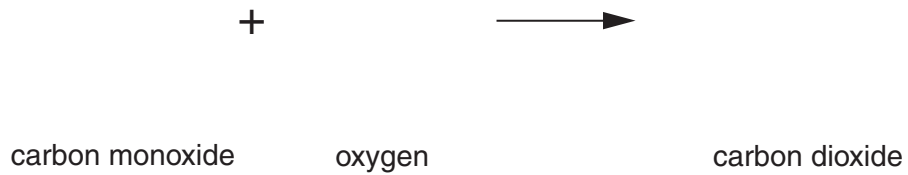
.....

..... [2]

(b) Carbon monoxide reacts with oxygen to produce carbon dioxide.

Draw a diagram to show the molecules in this reaction.

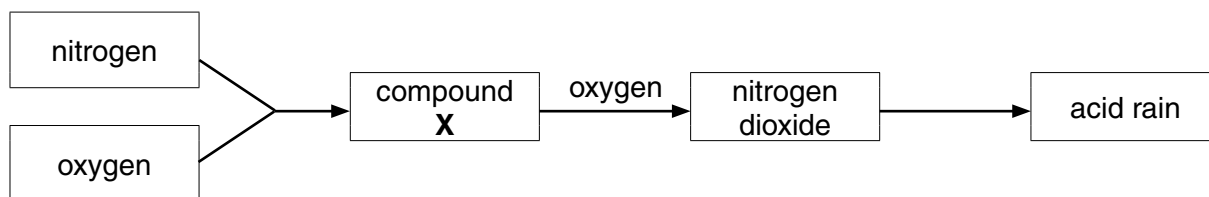
Use ● to represent an atom of carbon and ○ to represent an atom of oxygen.



[2]

(c) The use of petrol engines in cars can lead to the formation of acid rain.

The flow chart shows how this happens.



(i) What is the name of compound X?

..... [1]

(ii) What is the source of the nitrogen and oxygen that react together to form compound X?

..... [1]

(iii) What does nitrogen dioxide react with to form acid rain?

..... [1]

[Total: 7]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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The Periodic Table of the Elements

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0																										
7	Li lithium 3	9	Be beryllium 4	11	Na sodium 11	12	Mg magnesium 12	13	Al aluminium 13	14	N nitrogen 7	15	P phosphorus 15	16	S sulfur 16	17	Cl chlorine 17	18	Ar argon 18																
19	K potassium 19	20	Ca calcium 20	21	Sc scandium 21	22	Ti titanium 22	23	V vanadium 23	24	Cr chromium 24	25	Mn manganese 25	26	Fe iron 26	27	Co cobalt 27	28	Ni nickel 28	29	Cu copper 29	30	Zn zinc 30	31	Ga gallium 31	32	Ge germanium 32	33	As arsenic 33	34	Se selenium 34	35	Br bromine 35	36	Kr krypton 36
37	Rb rubidium 37	38	Sr strontium 38	39	Y yttrium 39	40	Zr zirconium 40	41	Nb niobium 41	42	Mo molybdenum 42	43	[98] Tc technetium 43	44	Ru ruthenium 44	45	Rh rhodium 45	46	Pd palladium 46	47	Ag silver 47	48	Cd cadmium 48	49	In indium 49	50	Sn tin 50	51	Sb antimony 51	52	Te tellurium 52	53	I iodine 53	54	Xe xenon 54
55	Cs caesium 55	56	Ba barium 56	57	La* lanthanum 57	72	Hf hafnium 72	73	Ta tantalum 73	74	W tungsten 74	75	Re rhenium 75	76	Os osmium 76	77	Ir iridium 77	78	Pt platinum 78	79	Au gold 79	80	Hg mercury 80	81	Tl thallium 81	82	Pb lead 82	83	Bi bismuth 83	84	Po polonium 84	85	At astatine 85	86	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													

1	H hydrogen 1
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relative atomic mass
atomic symbol
name
atomic (proton) number

Key

* 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.