

<b>Candidate Forename</b>						<b>Candidate Surname</b>				
<b>Centre Number</b>						<b>Candidate Number</b>				

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

**B641/01**

**GATEWAY SCIENCE  
CHEMISTRY B**

**Unit 1 Modules C1 C2 C3 (Foundation Tier)**

**WEDNESDAY 26 MAY 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. Additional paper may be used if necessary but you must clearly show your Candidate Number, Centre Number and question number(s).

## **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 Periodic Table is printed on the back page.

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**Answer ALL the questions.**

**SECTION A – MODULE C1**

**1 This question is about foods and food additives.**

**Look at the table. It gives some information about E numbers.**

<b>TYPE OF FOOD ADDITIVE</b>	<b>E NUMBER RANGE</b>
food colour	E101 to E199
preservative	E200 to E299
antioxidant	E300 to E321
emulsifier	E400 to E499
sweetener	E950 to E967

**Look at the food label found on a packet of cake mix.**

**INGREDIENTS:**

**Sugar, wheat flour, vegetable oil, baking powder, E341, dried whey, E477, E471, salt and E415.**

**(a) What type of food additive is E477?**

**[1]**

**(b) Which ingredient is present in the SMALLEST amount?**

**[1]**

- (c) One of the ingredients in the cake mixture is baking powder.

Write down ONE reason why baking powder is used for baking cakes.

[1]

- (d) Baking powder contains sodium hydrogencarbonate.

When sodium hydrogencarbonate is heated it breaks down.

Look at the word equation for the breakdown of sodium hydrogencarbonate.



Write down the name of one PRODUCT of this reaction.

[1]

- (e) How can you test for CARBON DIOXIDE gas?

name of the chemical used

result you would expect to see

[2]

[Total: 6]

- 2 An elephant in a zoo has an injured foot. A vet makes a shoe for the elephant.**



**The shoe is made out of Gore-Tex®.**

**The shoe is hard-wearing and waterproof. It is also breathable.**

- (a) Suggest ONE reason why the elephant's shoe was NOT made out of nylon.**

---

[1]

**(b) Gore-Tex® and nylon are both polymers.**

**It can be difficult to dispose of some polymers.**

**Look at the list of sentences about the disposal of polymers.**

**Which sentences are correct?**

**Put ticks (✓) in the TWO boxes next to the correct sentences.**

**Most polymers break down quickly in landfill sites.**

**Some polymers release toxic fumes when burned.**

**Microbes decompose biodegradable polymers.**

**Recycling polymers wastes valuable resources.**

**Polymers are easy to sort for recycling.**

**[2]**

**(c) Polymers are very large molecules.**

**They are made from small molecules called monomers.**

**This is shown in the equation.**



**(i) What is the name of process A?**

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

**(ii) Polystyrene is made from styrene.**

**Ethene is used to make a polymer.**

**Write down the NAME of this polymer.**

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

**(d) Polystyrene is a polymer.**

**Write down ONE use of polystyrene.**

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

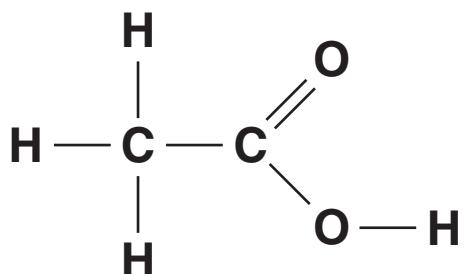
**[Total: 6]**

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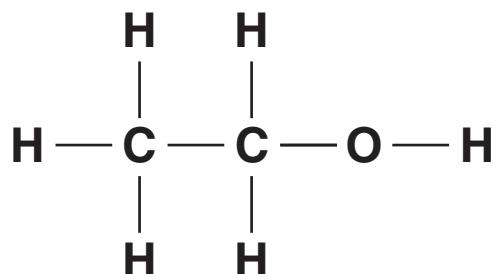
- 3 This question is about compounds that contain carbon.

Look at the displayed formulas of some compounds.

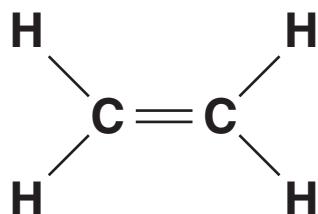
ethanoic acid



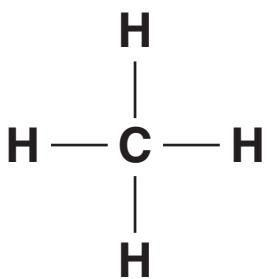
ethanol



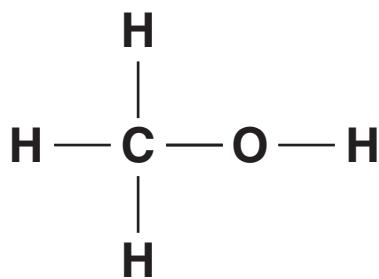
ethene



methane



methanol



- (a) Write down the NAME of a compound that is a hydrocarbon.

Choose from the compounds shown.

---

[1]

**(b) Write down the NAME of a compound that is an alkane.**

**Choose from the compounds shown.**

---

**[1]**

**(c) Look at the displayed formula for ethanol.**

**How many ATOMS are shown in the displayed formula?**

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**[1]**

**[Total: 3]**

**4 This question is about cracking.**

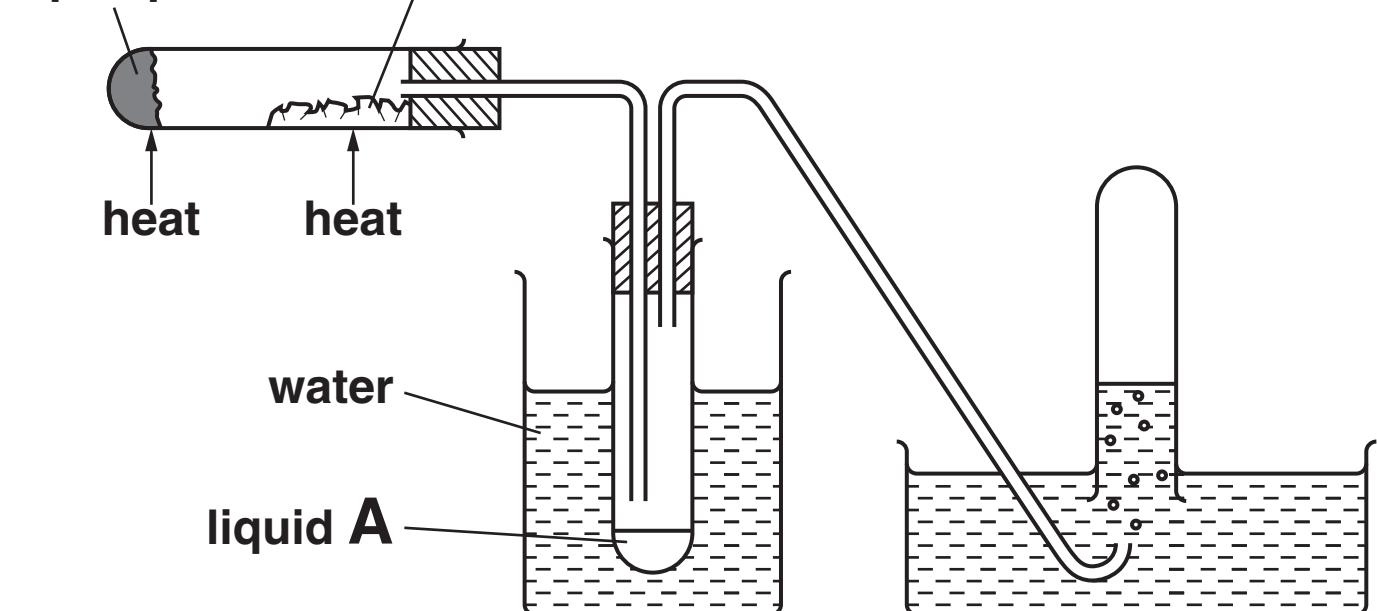
**Cracking is an important reaction used in the oil industry.**

**Look at the diagram. It shows the apparatus that can be used in a laboratory to crack liquid paraffin.**

**mineral wool**

**soaked in  
liquid paraffin**

**broken porcelain**



**(a) What is the name of liquid A?**

**Choose from the list.**

**bitumen**

**petrol**

**water**

**answer**

**[1]**

**(b) Cracking is used to make ethene.**

**ON THE DIAGRAM** put the letter X to show where ethene is collected. [1]

**(c) Write about cracking.**

## Your answer should include

- the conditions needed for cracking
  - what happens to hydrocarbon molecules during cracking
  - why cracking is a useful reaction.

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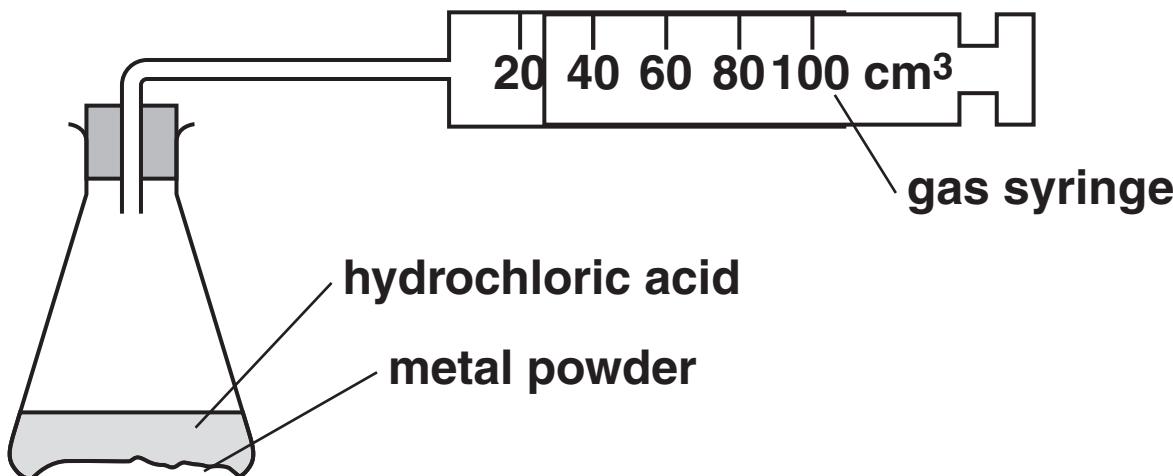
[3]

[Total: 5]

## **SECTION B – MODULE C2**

- 5 Cameron investigates the reaction of metal powders with dilute hydrochloric acid.**

**Look at the apparatus he uses.**



**Cameron measures the time it takes to collect 100 cm<sup>3</sup> of hydrogen in the gas syringe.**

**He makes sure that all of his experiments are fair.**

**Look at the bar chart of Cameron's results.**

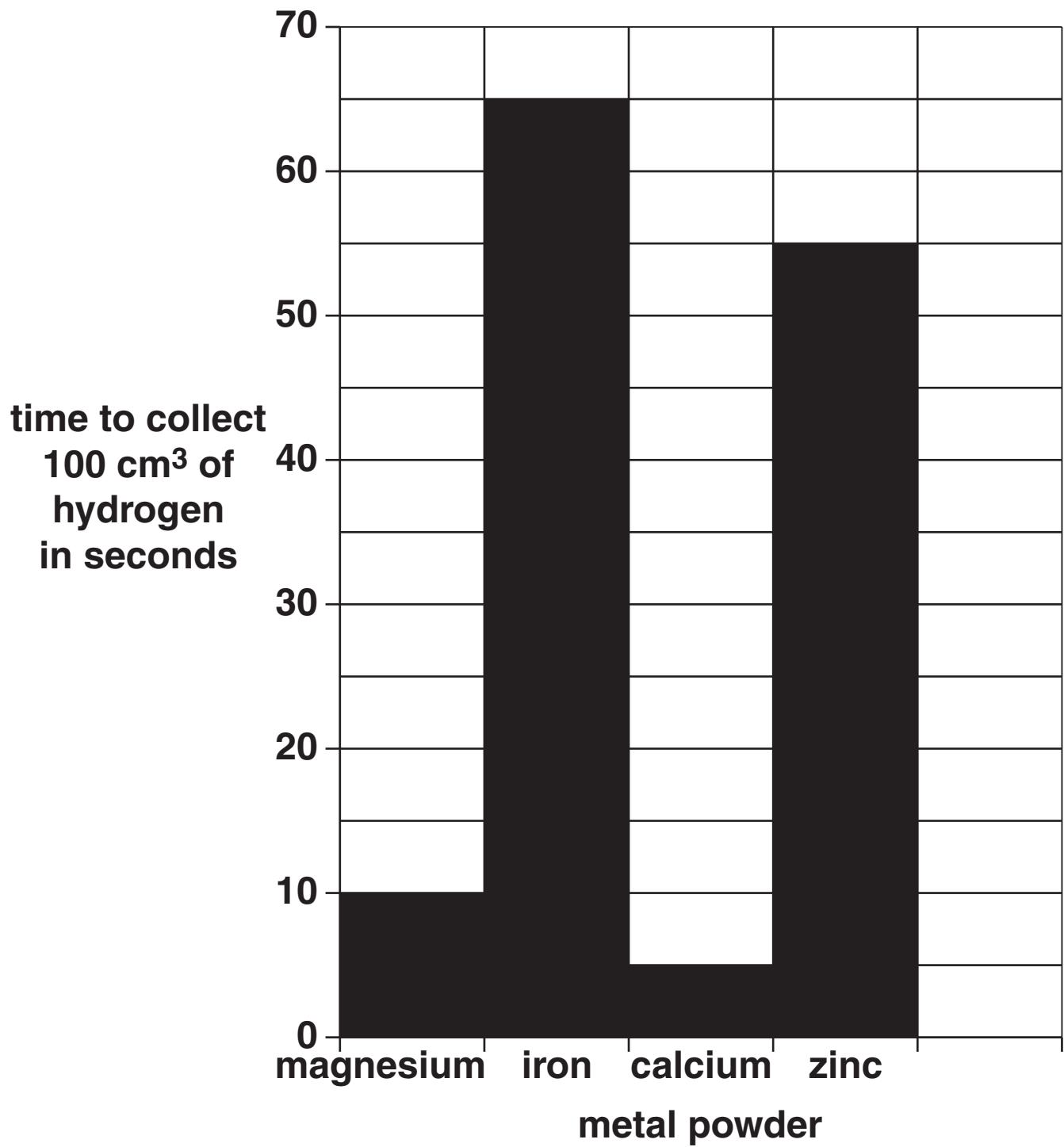
**(a) Look at the bar for MAGNESIUM.**

**How long does it take to collect 100 cm<sup>3</sup> of hydrogen?**

\_\_\_\_\_ seconds [1]

**(b) Which metal takes the LONGEST time to collect 100 cm<sup>3</sup> of hydrogen?**

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]



**(c) Cameron repeats the experiment with zinc.**

This time he uses a MORE concentrated solution of hydrochloric acid.

What happens to the time it takes for the zinc to make  $100\text{ cm}^3$  of hydrogen?

---

**Explain your answer.**

---

[2]

**(d) Cameron does the experiment with zinc again.**

This time he uses acid at a HIGHER temperature.

The reaction is much FASTER.

**Explain why.**

**Use ideas about particles.**

---

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[2]

**(e) Cameron does the experiment with zinc again.**

**This time he uses a LUMP of zinc rather than zinc POWDER.**

**What happens to the rate of reaction?**

---

**Explain your answer.**

---

---

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**[2]****[Total: 8]**

## 6 This question is about air.

Air contains oxygen, carbon dioxide and water vapour.

Air also contains pollutants such as carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen and sulfur dioxide.

- (a) Write down the name of ONE OTHER gas found in air.

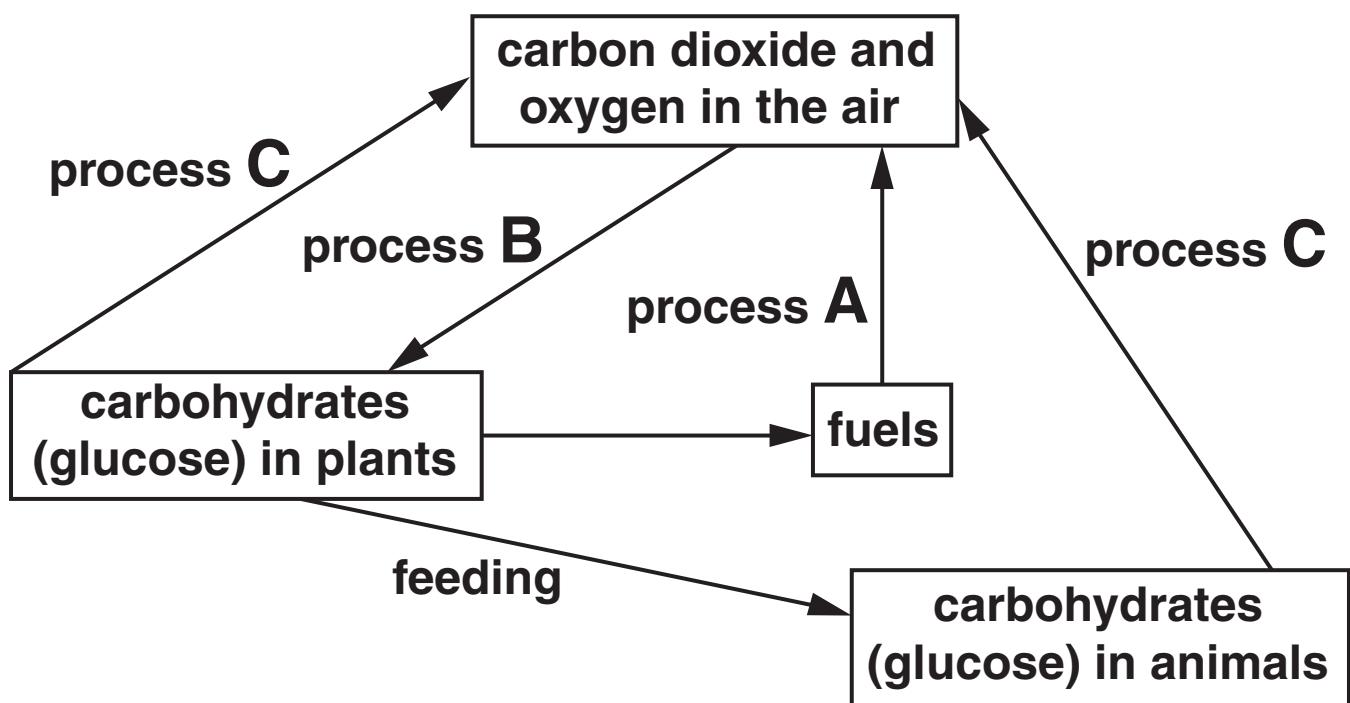
[1]

- (b) The levels of oxygen and carbon dioxide in the air are almost constant.

The carbon cycle helps to keep these levels constant.

Look at the diagram.

It shows a simple carbon cycle.



**(i) Find process A on the diagram.**

**It increases the level of carbon dioxide and decreases the level of oxygen in the air.**

**What is the name of process A?**

**[1]**

**(ii) Find process B on the diagram.**

**It decreases levels of carbon dioxide and increases levels of oxygen in the air.**

**What is the name of process B?**

**[1]**

**(iii) Find process C on the diagram.**

**It increases the level of carbon dioxide and decreases the level of oxygen in the air.**

**What is the name of process C?**

**[1]**

**(c) Oxides of nitrogen are pollutants in the air.**

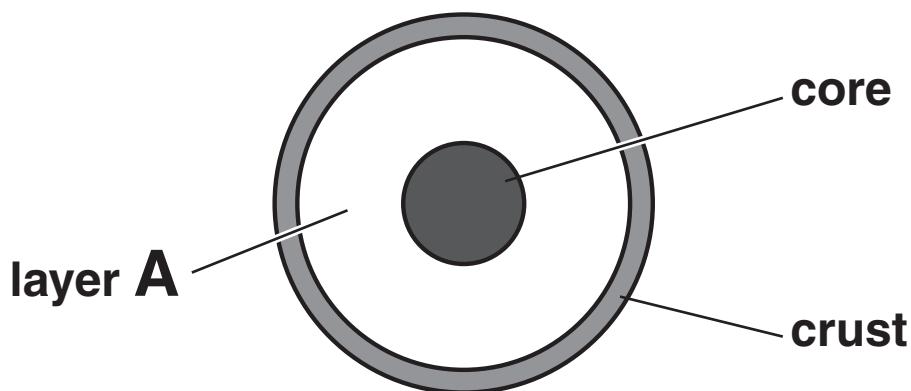
**Write down one problem caused by oxides of nitrogen in the air.**

**[1]**

**[Total: 5]**

## **7 The Earth is made of several layers.**

**Look at the diagram. It shows the structure of the Earth.**



**(a) What is the name of layer A?**

**[1]**

**(b) What is the name of the main element that makes up the core?**

**Choose from**

**calcium**

**carbon**

**hydrogen**

**iron**

**silicon**

**answer** \_\_\_\_\_

**[1]**

**(c) The crust consists of tectonic plates.**

**The tectonic plates move very slowly.**

**Finish the sentence.**

**The movement of tectonic plates can cause**

**volcanoes and \_\_\_\_\_ . [1]**

**(d) Lava is liquid (molten) rock that erupts from a volcano.**

**(i) What TYPE of rock is made when lava cools down?**

**Choose from**

**igneous**

**magma**

**metamorphic**

**sedimentary**

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

**(ii) Lava often cools down very rapidly.**

**Describe how the rate of cooling affects the size of crystals in the rock.**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- (e) Construction materials are used to make buildings.**

**Brick and glass are construction materials.**

**Brick and glass are made from rocks from the Earth's crust.**

- (i) Look at the table about brick and glass.**

**Finish the table.**

<b>CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL</b>	<b>ROCK FROM WHICH THE CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL IS MADE</b>
brick	clay
glass	

**[1]**

- (ii) Write down the name of ONE OTHER construction material.**

\_\_\_\_\_

**[1]**

**[Total: 7]**

## **SECTION C – MODULE C3**

- 8 This question is about the elements in the Periodic Table.**

**Look at the list of elements.**

aluminium	oxygen
argon	phosphorus
chlorine	potassium
helium	sodium
iodine	sulfur

**Answer the questions.**

**Choose ALL your answers from the list.**

**Each element can be used ONCE, MORE THAN ONCE or NOT AT ALL.**

**The Periodic Table may help you.**

- (a) Write down the NAME of an element in Group 1 (an alkali metal).**

**[1]**

- (b) Write down the NAME of the element used for sterilising cuts and wounds.**

**[1]**

(c) Write down the NAME of the element with atomic number 16.

---

[1]

(d) Write down the NAME of the element with 8 electrons in its outer shell.

---

[1]

(e) Write down the NAME of an element that forms a positive ion.

---

[1]

**[Total: 5]**

## 9 The Group 7 elements are called the halogens.

Look at the table.

It shows some information about the halogens.

element	molecular formula	colour	state at room temperature
fluorine	$F_2$	pale yellow	gas
chlorine	$Cl_2$	pale green	gas
bromine	$Br_2$	_____	liquid
iodine	$I_2$	dark grey	_____
astatine	$At_2$	black	solid

(a) Complete the table to show

- the COLOUR of bromine
- the STATE of iodine at room temperature. [2]

(b) Which is the most reactive halogen?

[1]

(c) Sodium reacts with chlorine.

Sodium chloride is made.

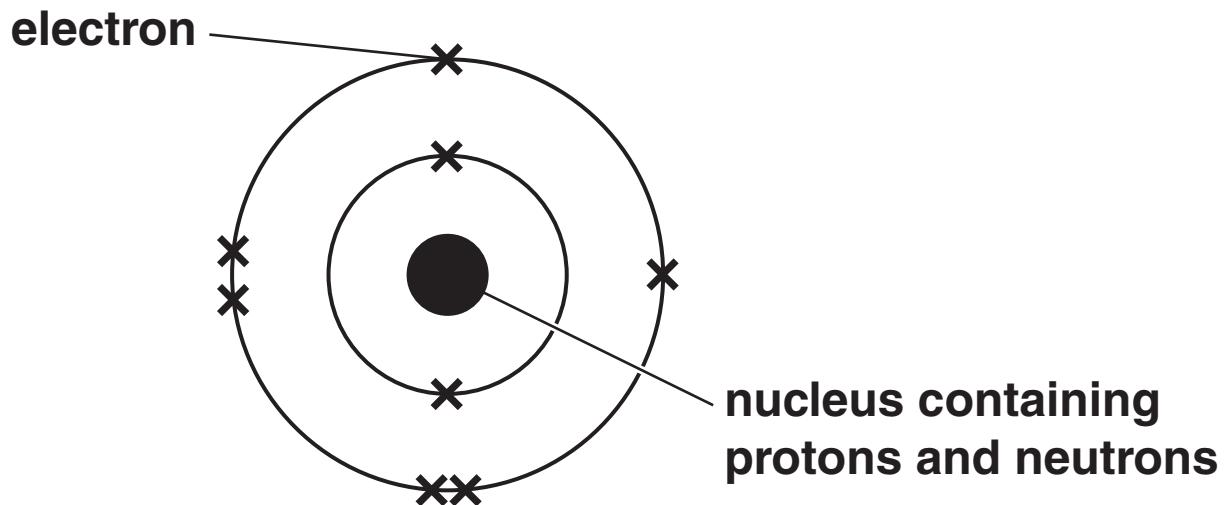
Write down a USE for sodium chloride.

[1]

[Total: 4]

## **10 This question is about atoms.**

**Look at the diagram. It shows an oxygen atom.**



- (a) (i) How many electrons are there in an oxygen atom?**

**[1]**

- (ii) What is the electrical charge on an electron?**

**Choose from the list.**

**negative**

**neutral**

**positive**

**answer**

**[1]**

**(b) What is the electrical charge on the nucleus?**

**Choose from the list.**

**negative**

**neutral**

**positive**

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

**(c) Oxygen is in period 2 of the Periodic Table.**

**Use the diagram of the oxygen atom to explain why oxygen is in period 2.**

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

**[Total: 4]**

**11 A company has created a new toy car that uses hydrogen and oxygen.**



**(a) Hydrogen and oxygen react to make water.**

**Write a WORD EQUATION for this reaction.**

**[1]**

---

**(b) What is the test for HYDROGEN gas?**

**Your answer should include**

- what you would do**
- the result of the test.**

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**[2]**

(c) The hydrogen and oxygen can both be made by **ELECTROLYSIS**.

Draw a straight line between each **WORD** and its correct **DESCRIPTION**.

You should draw only three lines.

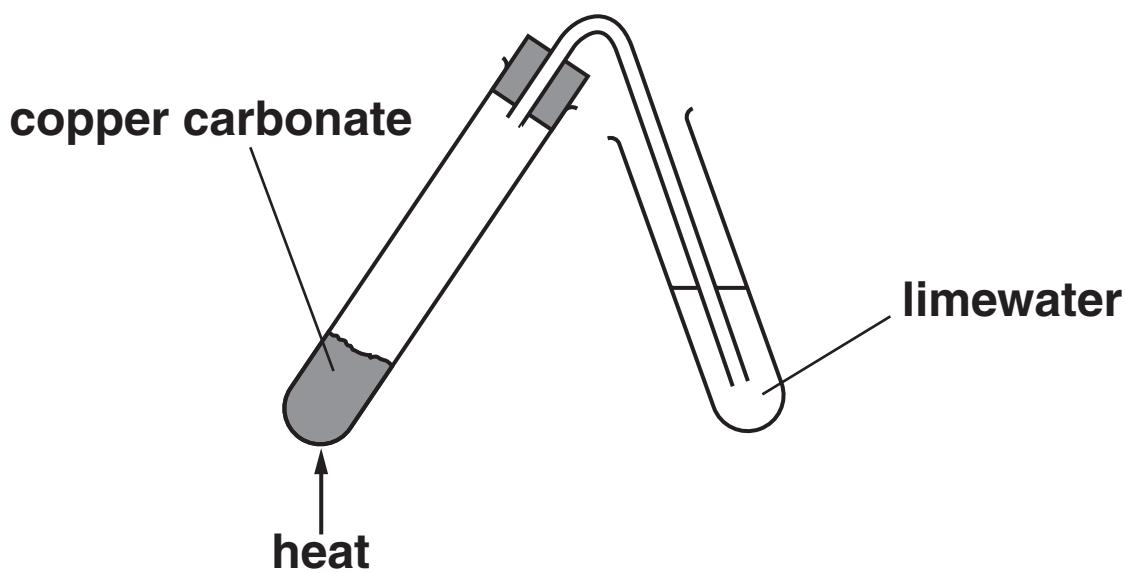
<b><u>WORD</u></b>	<b><u>DESCRIPTION</u></b>
anode	a negative electrode
cathode	a liquid that conducts electricity during electrolysis
electrolyte	a positive electrode

[2]

[Total: 5]

## 12 Helen and Brian heat copper carbonate.

Look at the diagram. It shows the apparatus they use.



(a) The word equation for the reaction is



This is an example of THERMAL DECOMPOSITION.

What is meant by thermal decomposition?

---

---

[1]

(b) The formula of copper carbonate is CuCO<sub>3</sub>.

How many different ELEMENTS are combined together in copper carbonate?

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[1]

[Total: 2]

END OF QUESTION PAPER



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# The Periodic Table of the Elements

1	2											3	4	5	6	7	0															
Li lithium 3	Be beryllium 4											H hydrogen 1																				
<b>Key</b>																																
		relative atomic mass atomic symbol name atomic (proton) number																														
7	9	Sc scandium 21	45	48	Ti titanium 22	51	52	Cr chromium 24	55	Mn manganese 25	56	Co cobalt 26	59	Ni nickel 28	63.5	Cu copper 29	65	Ga gallium 31	70	Ge germanium 32	75	As arsenic 33	79	Se selenium 34	80	Kr krypton 36						
23	24	Mg magnesium 12	40	89	Y yttrium 39	91	93	Nb niobium 40	96	Mo molybdenum 42	[98]	Ru ruthenium 43	101	Rh rhodium 45	103	Pd palladium 46	108	Ag silver 47	112	Cd cadmium 48	115	In indium 49	119	Sb antimony 51	122	Te tellurium 52	128	I iodine 53	127	Xe xenon 54		
39	K potassium 19	Ca calcium 20	85	88	Sr strontium 38	137	139	Ta tantalum 73	178	Hf hafnium 72	181	W tungsten 74	184	Re rhenium 75	190	Os osmium 76	192	Ir iridium 77	195	Pt platinum 78	197	Hg mercury 80	201	Tl thallium 81	204	Pb lead 82	207	Bi bismuth 83	209	[209] Po polonium 84	[210] At astatine 85	[222] Rn radon 86
85	Rb rubidium 37	137	139	La <sup>*</sup> 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	[209] Po polonium 84	[210] At astatine 85	[222] Rn radon 86
133	Cs caesium 55	Ba barium 56	[226]	[227]	Ac <sup>*</sup> actinium 89	[261]	[262]	D <sub>b</sub> dubnium 104	[266]	Sg seaborgium 105	[264]	Bh bohrium 106	[277]	Hs hassium 108	[268]	Mt meitnerium 109	[271]	Rg roentgenium 110	[272]	Rg roentgenium 111	Elements with atomic numbers 112-116 have been reported but not fully authenticated											
[223]	Fr francium 87	Ra radium 88																														

\* 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.