Surname			Othe	er Names			
Centre Number			Candidate Number				
Candidate Signature							



General Certificate of Secondary Education June 2005

SCIENCE: DOUBLE AWARD A (MODULAR) 3468/1F FOUNDATION TIER Paper 1



Monday 6 June 2005 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

In addition to this paper you will require:

- the Data Sheet (enclosed);
- a ruler.

You may use a calculator.

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer all questions in the spaces provided.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want marked.

Information

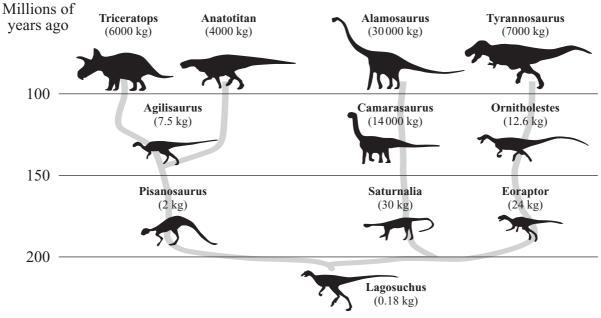
- The maximum mark for this paper is 90.
- Mark allocations are shown in brackets.
- You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers.

For Examiner's Use				
Number	Mark	Number	Mark	
1		10		
2		11		
3		12		
4		13		
5		14		
6		15		
7		16		
8		17		
9				
Total (Column	1)	>		
Total (Column :	2)	-		
TOTAL				
Examiner's Initials				

INHERITANCE AND SELECTION

1 The diagram shows a timeline for the evolution of some dinosaurs.

The mass of each dinosaur is shown in the brackets by its name.

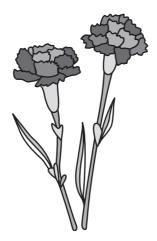


	Lagosuchus (0.18 kg)
(a)	Name one dinosaur which lived between 100 and 150 million years ago.
	(1 mark)
(b)	Which dinosaur did Ornitholestes evolve from?
	(1 mark)
(c)	Apart from body size and mass, give one other difference between Lagosuchus and Alamosaurus.
	(1 mark)

)	(i)	Which d	inosaur had the l	argest mass?			
							(1 mark)
((ii)	What ha	ppened to the ma	ass of dinosau	rs during evolut	tion?	
							(1 mark)
W	Ve kı	now abou	t dinosaurs from	their fossils.			
D)esci	ribe one w	way in which foss	sils are forme	d.		
••	•••••	•••••					(1 mark)
C	Comp	plete the s	entence by using	the correct w	vords from the b	OOX.	, , ,
	b	illion	complex	large	million	simple	thousand
Т	he t	heory of e	evolution states th	hat all species	s of living things	s have evolved	
		•		-			
						•	
							(2 marks)

8

2 Carnation plants have attractive flowers.

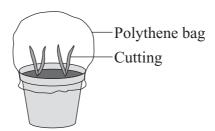


(a) Carnation plants are grown from cuttings.

Complete the sentences by using the correct words from the box.

asexual	clones	genes	mutation	sexual	
Carnations grown	from cuttings l	have the same		as t	their parents.
This type of reprod	duction is				
The new plants are	known as				(3 marks)

Gardeners usually cover the cuttings with a polythene bag as shown in the diagram below.



Why do the cuttings grow better if gardeners do this	
	(1 mark)

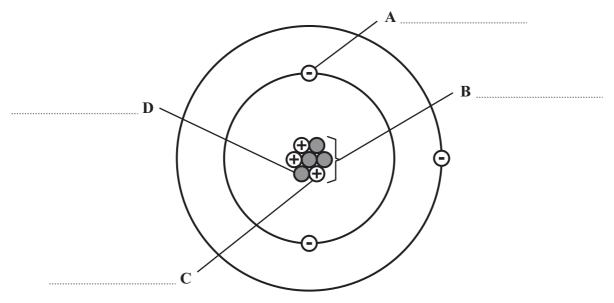


STRUCTURES AND BONDING

3	Use t	he periodic table on the Data Sheet to help you to answer these questions.
	(a)	Write the symbol for helium.
		(1 mark)
	(b)	Write the name of an element in Group 4.
		(1 mark)
	(c)	Write the name of the element which has a relative atomic mass of 64.
		(1 mark)
	(d)	Write the name of the element with the next highest atomic number after Te (tellurium) in the periodic table on the Data Sheet.
		(1 mark)



4 The diagram shows an atom.



(a)	On the diagram, write the names of structures A, B, C and D.	(4 marks)
(b)	To which Group of the periodic table does this atom belong?	
	Give one reason for your answer.	
		(2 marks)
		(2 marks)
(c)	Name the element which is made up of this type of atom.	



(1 mark)

WAVES AND RADIATION

5 The pictures show devices that use electromagnetic radiation.

Use words from the box to label each picture with the type of radiation used.

gamma rays infra red rays light ultraviolet rays microwaves X-rays





Examining broken bones









(5 marks)



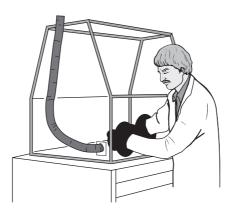
6 The table gives the frequencies of sound that different animals can hear.

Animal	Lowest frequency it can hear in Hz	Highest frequency it can hear in Hz
Human	64	23 000
Dog	67	45 000
Mouse	1 000	91 000
Rat	200	76 000
Cat	45	64 000
Tuna	50	1100
Canary	250	8 000
Chicken	125	2 000

(a)	(i)	Which animal can hear the lowest sound frequency?
		(1 mark)
	(ii)	Which animal can hear the smallest range of frequencies?
		(1 mark)
(b)	(i)	What is the name given to sound frequencies higher than those that humans can hear?
		(1 mark)
	(ii)	Give one industrial use of this type of sound.
		(1 mark)



7 The picture shows a man at work in a factory that uses radioactive materials.



The radioactive material is kept behind glass shields. The man wears gloves so that he cannot touch the radioactive material directly.

Explain, as fully as you can, why these precautions are taken.

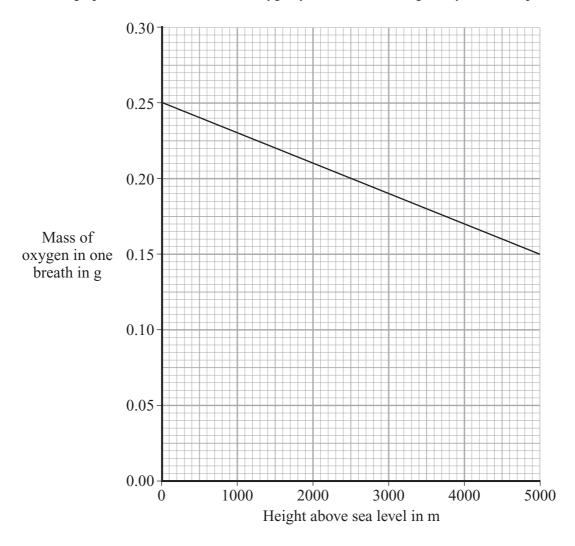
To gain full marks in this question you should write your sensible order and use the correct scientific words.	ideas in good English. Put them into a
	(4 marks)



(3 marks)

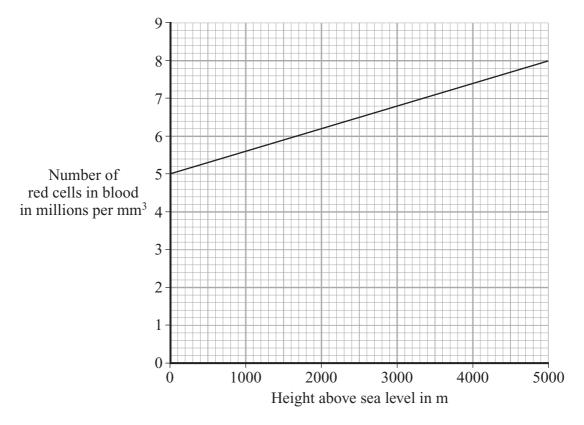
QUESTIONS RELATING TO PREVIOUSLY TESTED MODULES

8 (a) The graph shows how the mass of oxygen you breathe in changes as you climb up a mountain.



climb from sea level to 3000 m.

(b) People who live high up in mountainous areas have more red blood cells than people who live at sea level. The graph below shows how the number of red blood cells changes with height above sea level.



(i)	How many more red blood cells does a person living at 3000 m above sea level have than
	someone living at sea level? Show clearly how you work out your answer.

	••••••
T ' 1 C 111 1 11	'11' 2

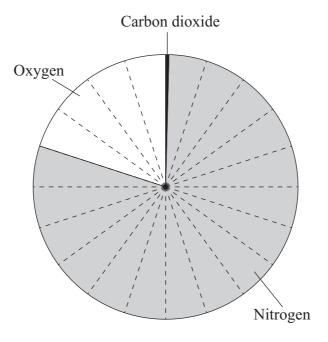
Increase in number of red blood cells = millions per mm³ (2 marks)

(ii)	What is the advantage of having more red blood cells?	

	(1 mark)



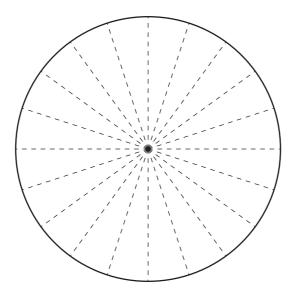
9 The pie chart shows the composition of the air we breathe in.



The table shows the composition of the air we breathe out.

Gas	Percentage
Carbon dioxide	5
Nitrogen	80
Oxygen	15

(a) Complete the pie chart below for the composition of the air we breathe out. Remember to label the chart.



(3 marks)

(b)	Use the information from the two pie charts to give two differences between the air we breather
	in and the air we breathe out.

The air we breathe in contains more	
The air we breathe out contains more	

(2 marks)

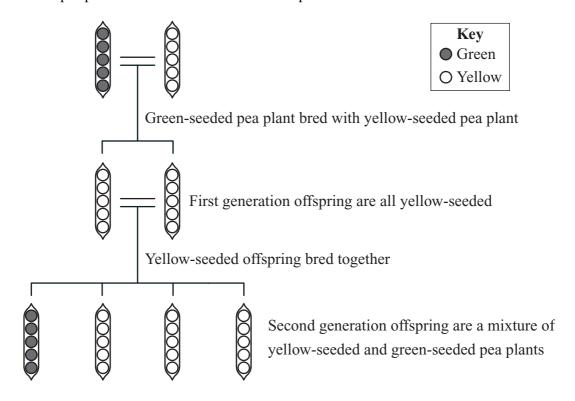
(c) Name the process in the body which produces carbon dioxide.							
	(c)	Name the process	in the l	body which	produces	carbon	dioxide.

(1 mark)



INHERITANCE AND SELECTION

10 The diagram shows one of the experiments performed by a scientist called Mendel in the 1850s. He bred pea plants which had different coloured pea seeds.



(a) Use words from the box to help you to explain the results of this experiment.

	dominant	factor	recessive	
•••••				
	•••••	•••••	••••••••••	•••••
				(2 m anka)
				(3 marks)

<i>(</i> •)		
(1)	What do we now call <i>inherited factors</i> ?	
		(1 mark)
(ii)	Where, in a cell, are these <i>inherited factors</i> found?	
(11)	where, in a cen, are these untertieu juctor's found:	
		(1 mark)

11 The picture shows some birth control (contraceptive) pills for women.



These are some facts about using birth control pills:

- birth control pills are 99 per cent effective in preventing pregnancy
- the hormones in the pills have some rare but serious side effects
- this method of birth control gives no protection against sexually transmitted diseases
- the hormones in the pills give protection against some women's diseases
- the woman has to remember to take a pill every day
- the woman's monthly periods become more regular.

Use the information above to answer these questions.

(a)	Give two advantages of using birth control pills.
	1
	2
	(2 marks)
(b)	Give two disadvantages of using birth control pills.
	1
	2
	(2 marks)



STRUCTURES AND BONDING

12 The table shows some properties of four Group 7 elements.

Element	Boiling	Melting	State at room	Reaction wit	h hydrogen
	point in °C	point in °C	temperature	Description	Product
Fluorine	- 218	- 188	gas	Explosive reaction in dim light Hydrogen fluoride	
Chlorine	- 34	- 101	gas	Explosive reaction Hydrogen in sunlight chloride	
Bromine	+ 59	-7		Reacts if heated	
Iodine	+ 185	+ 114		Reacts if heated strongly	Hydrogen iodide

(a)	What is the state at room temperature of:	
	(i) bromine;	
	(ii) iodine?	(2 marks)
(b)	Which one of the four elements is most reactive?	
		(1 mark)
(c)	Name the compound formed when hydrogen reacts with bromine.	
		(1 mark)

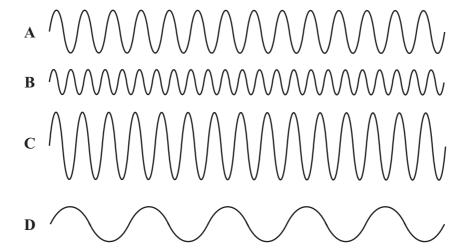


13	(a)	A piece of lithium is placed on the surface of some water in a beaker. Hydrogen is given off. Lithium hydroxide is also formed.
		(i) Write a word equation for this reaction.
		(2 marks)
		(ii) Describe the test for hydrogen.
		(2 marks)
	(b)	The diagram shows the structure of a molecule of methane.
		H H — C — H H
		Write down everything that this diagram tells you about a methane molecule.
		To gain full marks in this question you should write your ideas in good English. Put them into a sensible order and use the correct scientific words.
		(4 marks)



WAVES AND RADIATION

14 The diagram shows oscilloscope traces of four waves, A, B, C and D. All four waves are drawn to the same scale.



Which wave has:

- (a) the longest wavelength;
- (b) the greatest amplitude;
- (c) the highest frequency?

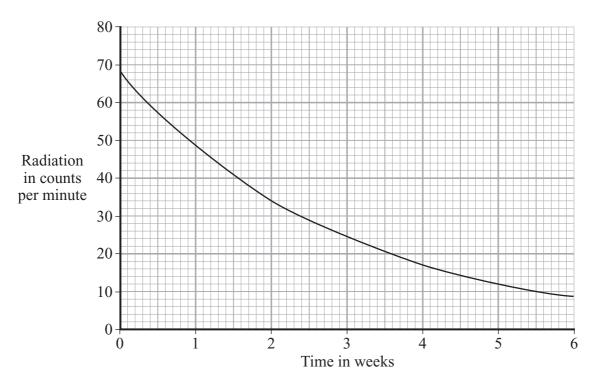
(3 marks)

 $\overline{3}$

15 (a) Complete the sentences about atoms.

(b) A teacher measured the amount of radiation from a radioactive source, during the same lesson each week, over a period of six weeks.

The results are shown on the graph.



(i)	How long does it take for the radiation to fall from 68 counts per minute to half that value?
	Show clearly how you work out your answer.
	Time taken for radiation to halve
(ii)	Complete the sentence.
	When an atom of a radioactive element emits alpha radiation, an atom of a different
	element is formed. A different element is formed because the radioactive element
	has lost



QUESTIONS RELATING TO PREVIOUSLY TESTED MODULES

16 (a) 'Life expectancy' is the age to which a person can expect to live.

The table shows the life expectancy, in years, of smokers and of people who have never smoked.

Life expectancy at age	Females who have never smoked	Female smokers	Males who have never smoked	Male smokers	
25-29	87.6	80.7	79.7	72.2	
30-34	87.7	80.9	80.1	72.7	
35-39	87.9	81.1	80.3	73.3	
40-44	88.1	81.3	80.7	73.8	
45-49	88.3	81.6	81.1	74.5	
50-54	88.6	82.0	81.4	75.2	
55-59	89.0	83.0	82.0	76.4	
60-64	89.5	84.2	83.0	78.1	
65-69	90.4	85.4	84.3	79.9	
70-74	91.5	87.3	85.7	82.4	

(i)	A woman is 43. She has never smoked.	
	To what age can she expect to live?	
		(1 mark)
(ii)	What happens to our life expectancy as we get older?	
		(1 mark)

(iii) Describe, in as much detail as you can, the effect of smoking on the life expect male smokers.	ancy of
	 marks)
The pie chart shows the smoking habits of people who get lung cancer.	,
	who do
'Passive smokers' are people who do not smoke, but who live or work with people smoke.	who do
People Who Get Lung Cancer	
Key	
☐ Cigarette smokers	
Pipe smokers Passive smokers	
■ Non-smokers	
Some people say that this data proves that smoking causes lung cancer.	
Others say that it provides evidence for a link between smoking and lung cancer.	
Which group is right? Explain the reasons for your answer.	
(2	 marks)

7

(b)

- 17 A chemist reacted samples of four different metals:
 - first with cold water for a few minutes;
 - then with steam.

The table shows the results.

Metal	Reaction with cold water	Reaction with steam		
A	Does not react	Does not react		
В	Reacts violently	Too dangerous to try		
С	Does not react	Reacts slowly		
D	Reacts slowly	Reacts quickly		

Use the Reactivity Series of Metals on the Data Sheet to answer this question.

Which	metal	A	R	\mathbf{C}	or	D	was
** 111C11	metal.	л.	ъ.	·	OI.	ν.	w as

gold?
iron?
magnesium?

potassium?

(4 marks)

 $\left(\begin{array}{c} \\ \hline 4 \end{array}\right)$

END OF QUESTIONS