Surname		Other	Names			
Centre Number Candidate Number						
Candidate Signature						

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General Certificate of Secondary Education June 2004

SCIENCE SINGLE AWARD (MODULAR) HIGHER TIER Paper 1

3469/H



Monday 7 June 2004 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		9		
2		10		
3		11		
4		12		
5		13		
6		14		
7		15		
8		16		
		17		
Total (Column	Total (Column 1)			
Total (Column 2)				
TOTAL				
Examiner's Initials				

ENVIRONMENT, INHERITANCE AND SELECTION

1	(a)	This question is about the hormones that control the monthly cycle in women.
		Complete the sentences.
		Hormones control the monthly release of an egg from a woman's
		They also control the thickness of the lining of her
		Hormones that are given to women to stimulate the release of eggs are called
		drugs.
		Hormones that are given to women to prevent the release of eggs are called
		oral
	(b)	In humans, one of the pairs of chromosomes in each cell carries the genes which determine sex.
		What is the difference between the sex chromosomes of a man and a woman?



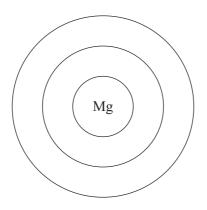
2	(a)	Cornflowers are weeds that grow in crops such as wheat.
		Suggest two factors that cornflowers and wheat will compete for.
		1
		2
	(b)	To gain full marks for this question you should write your ideas in good English. Put them into a sensible order and use the correct scientific words.
		Sulphur dioxide is released when some fossil fuels are burned.
		Describe, in as much detail as you can, how sulphur dioxide affects the environment.
		(3 marks)



PATTERNS AND REACTIONS

Use the Periodic Table of Elements on the Data Sheet to help you to answer this question.		
(a) Describe, in as much detail as you can, the structure of a fluorine atom.		
(3 marks)		

(b) Complete the diagram to show the electronic structure of a magnesium atom.



(1 mark)



4	Hydrogen	peroxide slowly	decomposes into	water and	oxvgen.

hydrogen peroxide → water + oxygen

The reaction can be speeded up by adding manganese dioxide.

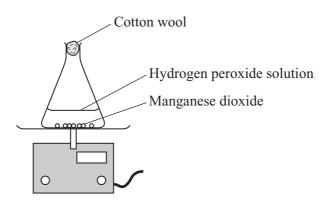
(a)	(1)	What do we call a substance that speeds up a chemical reaction without being changed itself?
		(1 mark)
	(ii)	Give two other ways of increasing the rate of this reaction.

1.....

2......(2 marks)

(b) The diagram shows how the rate of this reaction can be measured.

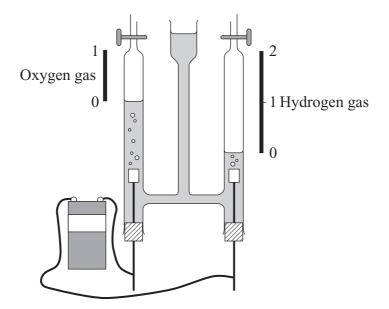
As the hydrogen peroxide decomposes, the mass of the flask and its contents decreases.



Why does this decrease in mass take place?	
	(1 mark)



5 In the nineteenth century, the scientist Gay-Lussac electrolysed water and got the results shown in the diagram.



He did experiments on other compounds. His results are shown in the table.

Volumes of reacting gases in cm ³			Ratio of gases in c	_	
hydrogen	100	oxygen	50	Н:О	2:1
hydrogen	90	nitrogen	30	H:N	3:1
nitrogen	50	oxygen	100	N:O	

(a)	Complete the table.	(1 mark)
(b)	What does this tell you about the way in which gases combine?	
		(1 mark)

(c)	Gay-Lussac suggested that the formula of water is H ₂ O.
	Dalton thought it was HO.
	Look at the results for the electrolysis of water. Which scientist was correct?
	Give the reason for your answer.
	(1 mark)
(d)	Dalton believed that atoms of the same element would repel each other.
	A scientist called Avogadro said that gases such as oxygen existed as pairs of atoms linked to form molecules.
	What holds the two oxygen atoms together in an oxygen molecule?
	(1 mark)



FORCES, WAVES AND RADIATION

6	(a)	A government decides to launch a spy satellite to see if another country is increasing the size of its air force. They decide not to use a geostationary satellite.
		What type of orbit should the satellite be placed in? Indicate the position of the orbit and its height.
		(2 marks) Explain the reasons for your answer.
		(2 marks)
	(b)	The drawing shows a space shuttle.
		Explain how a space shuttle stays in an orbit around the Earth.
		(2 marks)



7 The diagram shows how the thickness of aluminium foil is controlled. The thicker the aluminium foil, the more radiation it absorbs.

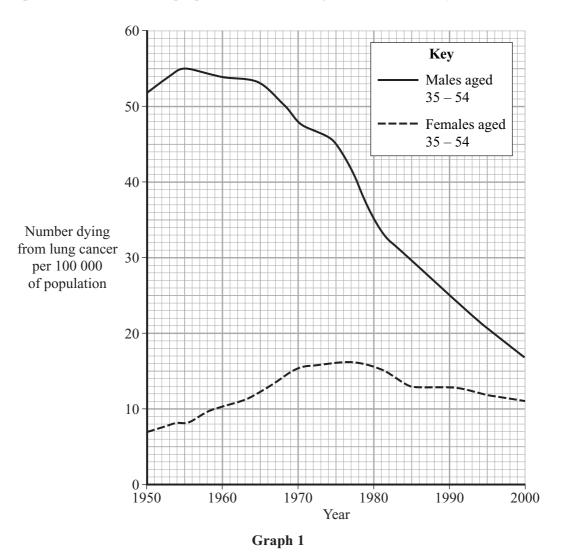
	ssure ntrol		Aluminium
	_	Roller	foil
		Beta radiation source	
(a)	The	designers used a beta radiation source for this control system.	
	(i)	Why would an alpha radiation source be unsuitable in this control sys	stem?
			(1 mark)
	(ii)	Why would a gamma radiation source be unsuitable in this control sy	stem?
			(1 mark)
(b)		substance used in the beta radiation source is radioactive.	
	(i)	Why are some atoms radioactive?	
			(1 mark)
	(ii)	Explain why radiation is dangerous to humans.	
			(2 marks)



QUESTIONS RELATING TO PREVIOUSLY TESTED MODULES

8 Scientists study the effect of smoking on the number of people dying from lung cancer.

Graph 1 shows the number of people who died from lung cancer in this country between 1950 and 2000.

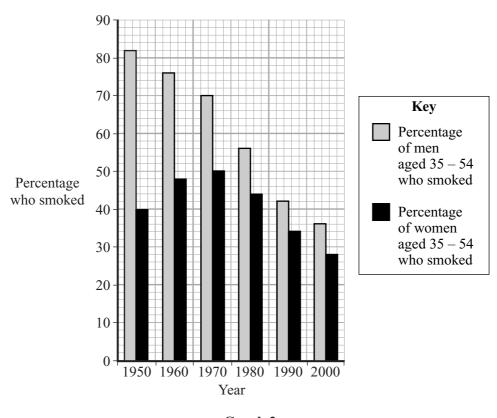


(a) Describe how the number of men who died from lung cancer changed between 1960 an	d 2000.
	••••••
(2	marks)

between 1960 and 2000.
1
2
(2 marks)
A town in this country had 500 000 inhabitants in 1955.
How many men aged 35–54 from that town are likely to have died from lung cancer in 1955?
Number of men(1 mark)

QUESTION 8 CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE

(d) Graph 2 shows the percentage of the population who smoked between 1950 and 2000.



Graph 2

risk of getting lung	cancer.		
•••••	••••••	•••••	
			(2 marks)

Explain how the data from graphs 1 and 2 support the hypothesis that smoking increases the



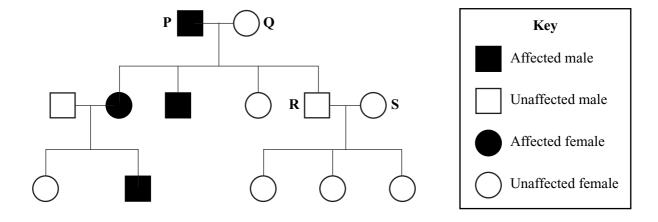
NO QUESTIONS APPEAR ON THIS PAGE

ENVIRONMENT, INHERITANCE AND SELECTION

9 Huntington's disease is a rare inherited disorder of the nervous system.

It is caused by a dominant allele **H**. The recessive allele of this gene is represented by **h**.

The diagram shows the inheritance of Huntington's disease in a family.



(a) Use a genetic diagram to show the inheritance of the Huntington's disease allele by the children of parents **P** and **Q**.

(3 marks)

(b)	Explain why none of the children of R and S inherited Huntington's disease.				
	(2 marks)				



10	(a)	Sex cells are produced by meiosis.	
		Describe what happens to the chromosomes when a cell divides by meiosis.	
		(2 m	 narks)
	(b)	Darwin's theory of natural selection depends on the fact that individual organisms wit species may show a wide range of variation.	hin a
		Explain how meiosis and sexual reproduction give rise to variation.	
			•••••
		(2 m	 arks)
	(c)	Mutation may also give rise to variation.	
		(i) What is meant by mutation?	
			mark)
		(ii) Are all mutations harmful? Explain the reason for your answer.	
			••••••
			•••••
		(2 m	arks)



PATTERNS AND REACTIONS

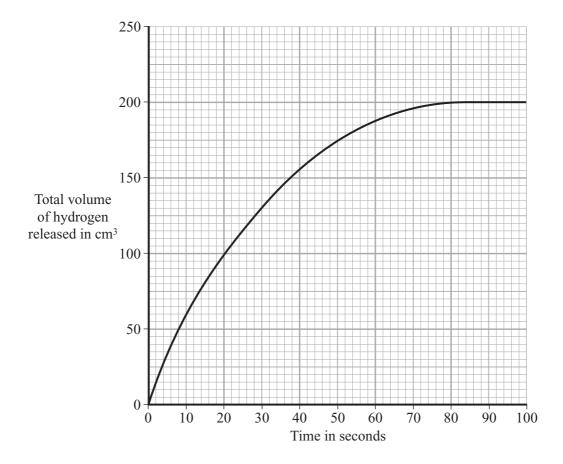
11	Use t	he Per	iodic Table of Elements on the Data Sheet to help you to answer this question.
		,	Fr) is a very rare element. It is estimated that there is only 25 g of francium in the Earth's cium is radioactive and has a half-life of only a few minutes.
		deleev 1939.	predicted the existence of francium in the 1870s but the element was not discovered
	(a)	Expla	ain why Mendeleev was able to predict the existence of francium in the 1870s.
		•••••	
		•••••	
	(1-)	C	(2 marks)
	(b)	Sugg	est why there is not much experimental evidence for the properties of francium.
			(1 mark)
	(c)	(i)	If you could react francium with water, how would the reaction compare with that of sodium with water?
			(1 mark)
		(ii)	Explain the reason for your answer.
			(2 marks)



12 Magnesium reacts with dilute sulphuric acid.

magnesium + sulphuric acid → magnesium sulphate + hydrogen

A student measured the volume of hydrogen given off every 10 seconds. The results are shown on the graph.

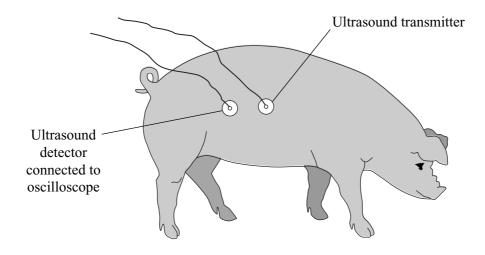


(a)	The a	average rate of hydrogen production in the first 10 seconds is $(60 \text{ cm}^3 \div 10 \text{ s}) = 6 \text{ cm}^3/\text{s}$.
	(i)	Calculate the average rate of production of hydrogen between 30 seconds and 50 seconds. Show clearly how you work out your answer.
		Rate cm ³ /s (3 marks)
	(ii)	Explain, as fully as you can, why the average rate between 30 and 50 seconds is different from the rate between 0 and 10 seconds.
		(2 marks)
(b)	In in	dustry, enzymes are used in both batch processes and continuous processes.
	Give	one reason why continuous processes are usually more profitable than batch processes.
	•••••	
	•••••	(1 mark)



FORCES, WAVES AND RADIATION

13 Pigs have a layer of fat in their skin. Underneath the fat is a layer of muscle. Ultrasonic waves are used to measure the thickness of the layer of fat. An ultrasound transmitter and detector are attached to the skin of the pig.



(a)	Expla	nin why ultrasound can be used to measure the thickness of the layer of fat.
	•••••	
	••••••	(2 marks)
(b)	The o	oscilloscope does not measure distance directly.
	(i)	What does the oscilloscope measure in this case?
		(1 mark)
	(ii)	What other information is needed to calculate the thickness of the layer of fat in a pig?
		(1 mark)



(a)	(i)	Describe the structure of alpha particles.	
			(2 marks)
	(ii)	What are beta particles?	
			(1 mark)
(b)	Desc	ribe how beta radiation is produced by a radioactive isotope.	
			(1 mark)
		(ii)	(ii) What are beta particles? (b) Describe how beta radiation is produced by a radioactive isotope.



'Red	shift' is one of the pieces of evidence which led scientists to propose the 'big bang' theory.
(a)	Describe the big bang theory.
	(2 magustas)
	(2 marks)
(b)	To gain full marks for this question you should write your ideas in good English. Put them into a sensible order and use the correct scientific words.
	Explain how red shift provides evidence for the big bang theory.
	(3 marks)



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QUESTIONS RELATING TO PREVIOUSLY TESTED MODULES

16 The table shows the amounts of some of the substances filtered, reabsorbed and excreted by the kidneys in one day.

Substance	Amount filtered	Amount reabsorbed	Percentage reabsorbed	Amount excreted
water		178.5 litres	99.2%	1.5 litres
urea	56 g	28 g	50%	28 g
glucose	800 units	800 units	100%	0
sodium	25 200 units	25 050 units		150 units
chloride	18000 units	17850 units	99.2%	150 units

(a)	Calculate the amount of water filtered by the kidneys in one day.				
	•••••	Amount			
(b)		ulate the percentage of the filtered sodium that was reabsorbed. Show clearly how you out your answer.	1		
		Percentage reabsorbed(1 mark)			
(c)	What effect, if any, does increased secretion of ADH have on:				
	(i)	the volume of urine?			
	(ii)	the concentration of urine?	•		
		(2) marks			



Elect	ricity i	s generated in different ways in different power stations.				
(a)	The cost of nuclear fuel is less than the cost of fuel for gas-fired power stations.					
Gas-fired power stations are now being built in this country, but nuclear power stati						
	Explain one reason for this.					
		(2 marks)				
(b) There is no fuel cost for a tidal power station.						
	 (i) The capital cost of the generating equipment for tidal power stations is much higher the capital cost of a gas-fired power station with the same output. 					
		Give one reason why.				
		(1 mark)				
	(ii)	Suggest one other reason why more tidal power stations have not been built in this country.				
		(1 mark)				

17

(c) Some hydrocarbons are used as fuels in power stations.

The table gives the boiling points of four hydrocarbons.

Hydrocarbon	Boiling point in °C	
W	165	
X	-160	
Y	-40	
Z	180	

	(i)	Which of these hydrocarbons are gases at room temperature (20 °C)?		
			(1 mark)	
	(ii)	Which of these hydrocarbons has the largest molecules?		
			(1 mark)	
	(iii)	Which of these hydrocarbons ignites most easily?		
			(1 mark)	
(d)	Some hydrocarbons are used to produce polymers.			
	Whic	Which type of hydrocarbons can be converted into polymers?		
	•••••		(1 mark)	



END OF QUESTIONS

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