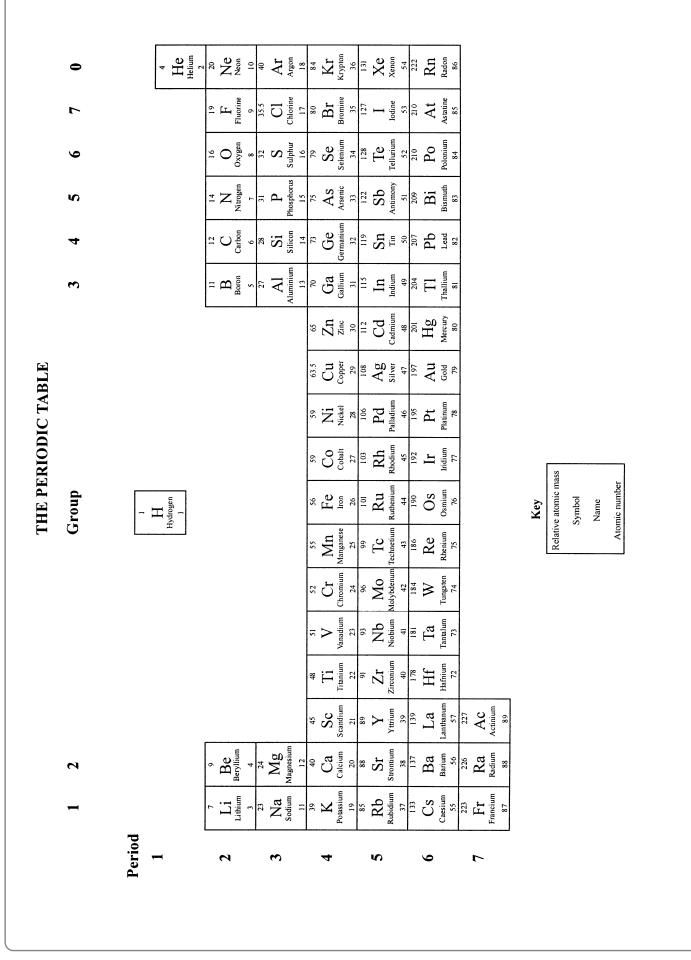
| / 1 C Signature  |                      |
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| C 5657/1C  | Examiner's use only  |
| xcel GCSE  |                      |
|  | Team Leader's use on |
| ce: Single Award B (1535)  |                      |
| ce: Double Award B (1536)  | Question Leav        |
| nistry B (1539)  | Number Blan          |
| les 3 and 4)   | 2                    |
| 1C   | 3                    |
| Indation Tier  | 4                    |
|  | 5                    |
| y 6 June 2005 – Afternoon  |                      |
| 30 minutes   |                      |
| quired for examinationItems included with question paperNil  | <u>rs</u>            |
|  |                      |
|  |                      |
| tre number, candidate number, your surname, initial(s) and reference.                              |                      |
| es provided in this question paper.<br>and state the units. Calculators may be used.               |                      |
| where these are helpful.   |                      |
|  |                      |
| questions are shown in round brackets: e.g. (2).<br>on paper. The total mark for this paper is 30. |                      |
| paper. Any blank pages are indicated.<br>he periodic table on page 2.                              |                      |
|  |                      |
| the quality of your written answer will also be assessed.  |                      |
|  |                      |
|  |                      |
|  | Total                |
|  |                      |

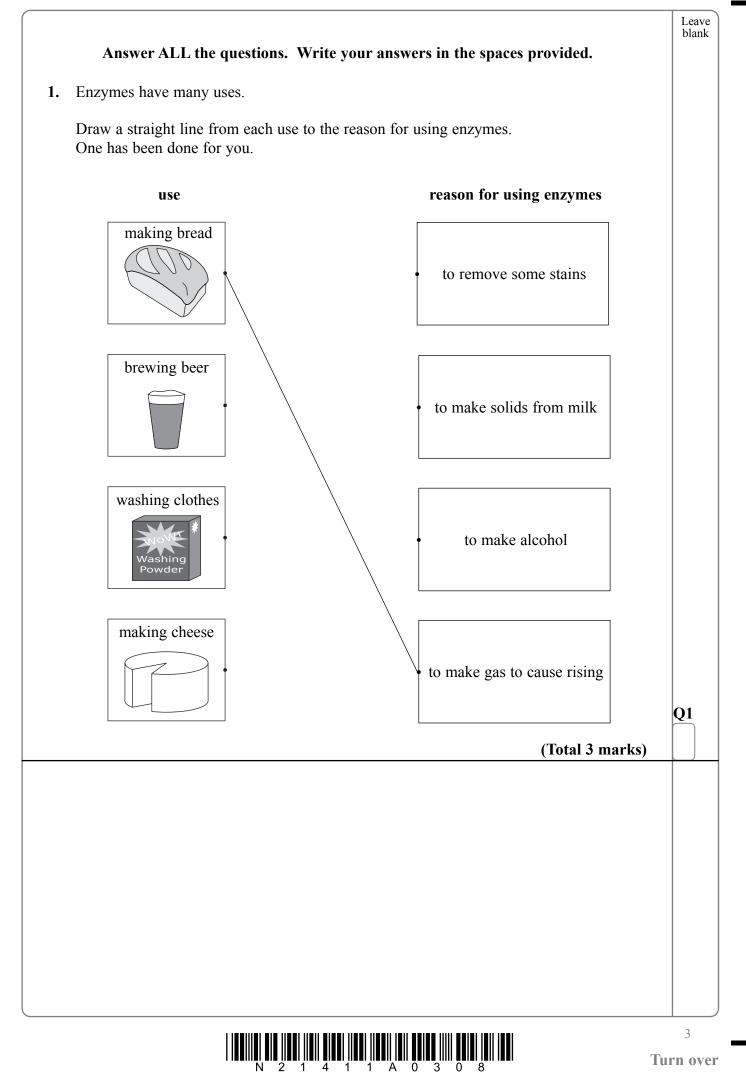








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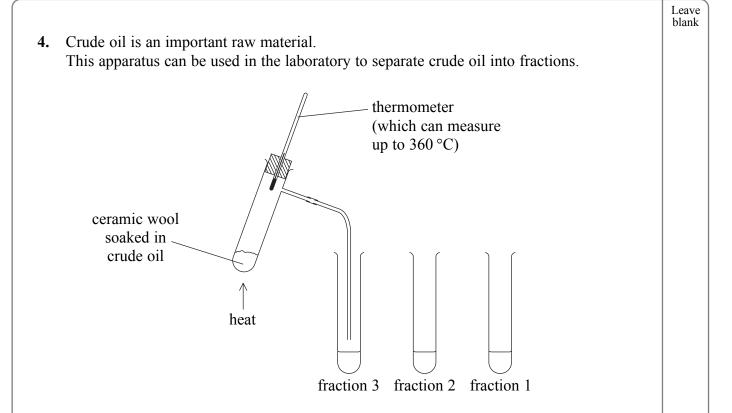
**Turn over** 

| name                         | formula                                | structure                                     |
|------------------------------|--|---|
| methane                      | CH4                                    |   |
| ethane                       | C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub>          | H H<br>   <br>H—C—C—H<br>   <br>H H           |
| propane                      |  | H H H<br>     <br>H—C—C—C—H<br>     <br>H H H |
| a) (i) In the table complete | e the structure of methane.            | (1)   |
| (ii) Write in the formula    | of propane.                            | (1)   |
| b) Name the two elements j   | present in ethane.                     |   |
|                              | and                                    | (2)   |
| c) The balanced equation for | or the burning of methane is           |   |
| (                            | $CH_4 + 2O_2 \rightarrow CO_2 + 2H_2O$ |   |
| Complete the word equa       | tion for the burning of methan         | e.  |
| methane +                    | $\rightarrow$ carbon dioxide + wat     | er (1)  |
|                              |  | (Total 5 marks)                               |
|                              |  |   |

| 3. | Elei | nents are arranged in groups in the periodic table.  | Lea<br>blar |
|----|------|--|-------------|
|    | (a)  | Iodine and chlorine are two halogens.  |             |
|    |      | (i) Give the number of the group in the periodic table in which the halogens are found.        |             |
|    |      | (ii) Complete the following.   |             |
|    |      | The halogens have similar chemical reactions. This is because in the outer shell               |             |
|    |      | of their atoms they have the same number of  |             |
|    | (b)  | (1) Explain why  |             |
|    |      | (i) moist blue litmus paper turns white when it is placed in chlorine.                         |             |
|    |      | (1)  |             |
|    |      | (ii) iodine solution is put on cuts in the skin.   |             |
|    |      | (1)  |             |
|    | (c)  | Helium is a noble gas. An atom of helium contains 2 protons, 2 neutrons and 2 electrons.       |             |
|    |      | Draw a labelled diagram to show the number and position of these particles in the helium atom. |             |
|    |      |  |             |
|    |      |  |             |
|    |      |  |             |
|    |      |  |             |
|    |      |  |             |
|    |      |  |             |
|    |      |  |             |
|    |      | (3)  | Q3          |
|    |      |  | Ē           |

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The table gives information about four fractions that were separated using this apparatus.

| fraction | boiling point range          | thickness       | how it burns                          | number of carbon<br>atoms in molecule |
|----------|------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1        | below 70 °C                  | runny           | easily with<br>no smoke               | 46                                    |
| 2        | between 70 °C<br>and 120 °C  | fairly<br>runny | quite easily<br>with some smoke       | 6–8                                   |
| 3        | between 120 °C<br>and 170 °C | thicker         | harder to burn<br>with some smoke     | 8–10                                  |
| 4        | between 170 °C<br>and 240 °C | very<br>thick   | very hard to burn<br>with smoky flame | 10–16                                 |

(a) What name is given to the process used to separate crude oil into fractions?

(1)

| (h) | (i) Explain, in terms of molecules, why fraction 4 is less runny than fraction 1.   | Le<br>bla          |
|-----|---|--------------------|
| (0) |   |                    |
|     | <ul><li>(ii) Suggest why fraction 4 burns with a smoky flame.</li></ul>   |                    |
|     |   |                    |
| (c) | Most scientists believe that crude oil is a fossil fuel formed millions of years ago from<br>small sea creatures called plankton.<br>Professor Thomas Gold claims that this is not true. He believes that the oil was<br>formed at the same time as the Earth and continues to rise from deep below the<br>Earth's surface. |                    |
|     | Suggest why it is difficult for Professor Gold to have his ideas accepted.  |                    |
|     | (1)   |                    |
| (d) | The following was printed on a plastic bag.   |                    |
|     | 100% degradable   |                    |
|     | From date of production this bag degrades<br>in a maximum of 18 months, unlike conventional<br>plastic which potentially lasts one million years  |                    |
|     | Biodegradable plastics are made from plant materials.<br>Explain why it is better for the environment if we use biodegradable rather than non-biodegradable plastics.   |                    |
|     |   |                    |
|     | (3)   | Q4                 |
|     | (Total 7 marks)   |                    |
|     |   |                    |
|     |   | 7<br><b>Turn (</b> |

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|              | atomic<br>number | physical state at room<br>temperature (20 °C)                      | melting point<br>(°C)  | boiling point<br>(°C) |        |
|--------------|------------------|--|------------------------|-----------------------|--------|
| fluorine     | 9                | gas  | -220                   | -188                  |        |
| chlorine     |                  | gas  | -101                   | -35                   |        |
| bromine      | 35               |  | -7                     | 59                    |        |
| iodine       | 53               | solid  | 114                    | 187                   |        |
| Bromine      | is obtained      | romide ions.<br>by passing chlorine into sea<br>s reaction occurs. | a water.               |                       |        |
| <br>(ii) Sug | gest why flu     | orine is not used to obtain b                                      | promine from sea       | (2<br>water.          | <br>2) |
|              |                  |  |                        | (1                    | l)     |
|              | reacts with      | sodium to form sodium ch   | oride                  |                       |        |
|              |                  | sodium to form sodium chl<br>quation for this reaction.            | oride.                 |                       |        |
|              |                  |  | oride.                 | (3                    |        |
|              |                  | quation for this reaction.   | oride.<br>FOTAL FOR PA | (Total 8 marks        | 5)     |
|              |                  | quation for this reaction.   |                        | (Total 8 marks        | 5)     |
|              |                  |  | oride.                 |                       |        |