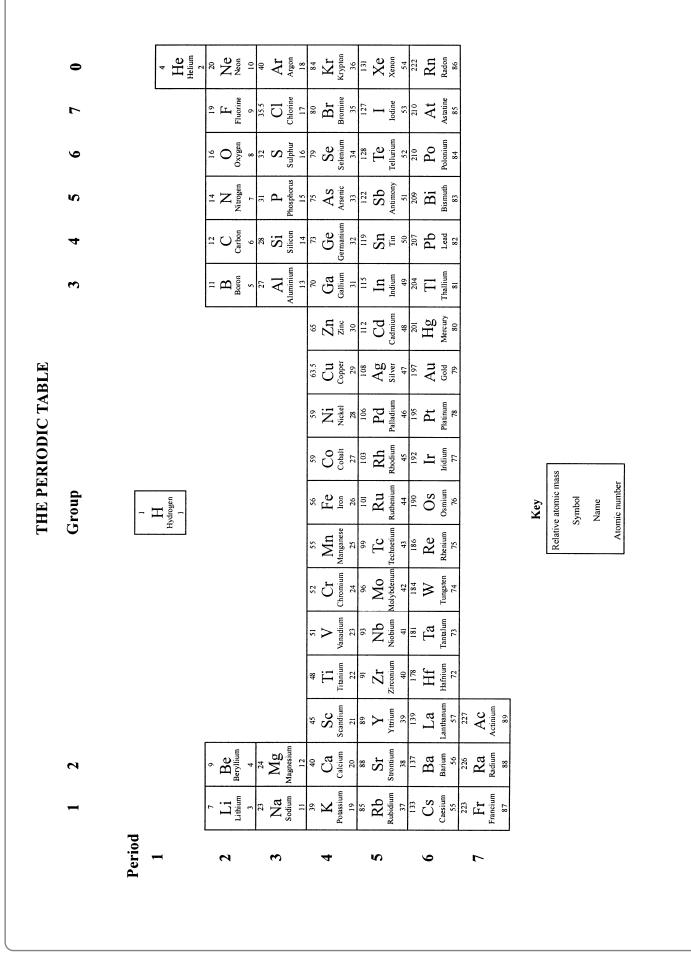
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y 6 June 2005 – Afternoon	
30 minutes	
quired for examinationItems included with question paperNil	<u>rs</u>
tre number, candidate number, your surname, initial(s) and reference.	
es provided in this question paper. and state the units. Calculators may be used.	
where these are helpful.	
questions are shown in round brackets: e.g. (2). on paper. The total mark for this paper is 30.	
paper. Any blank pages are indicated. he periodic table on page 2.	
the quality of your written answer will also be assessed.	
	Total

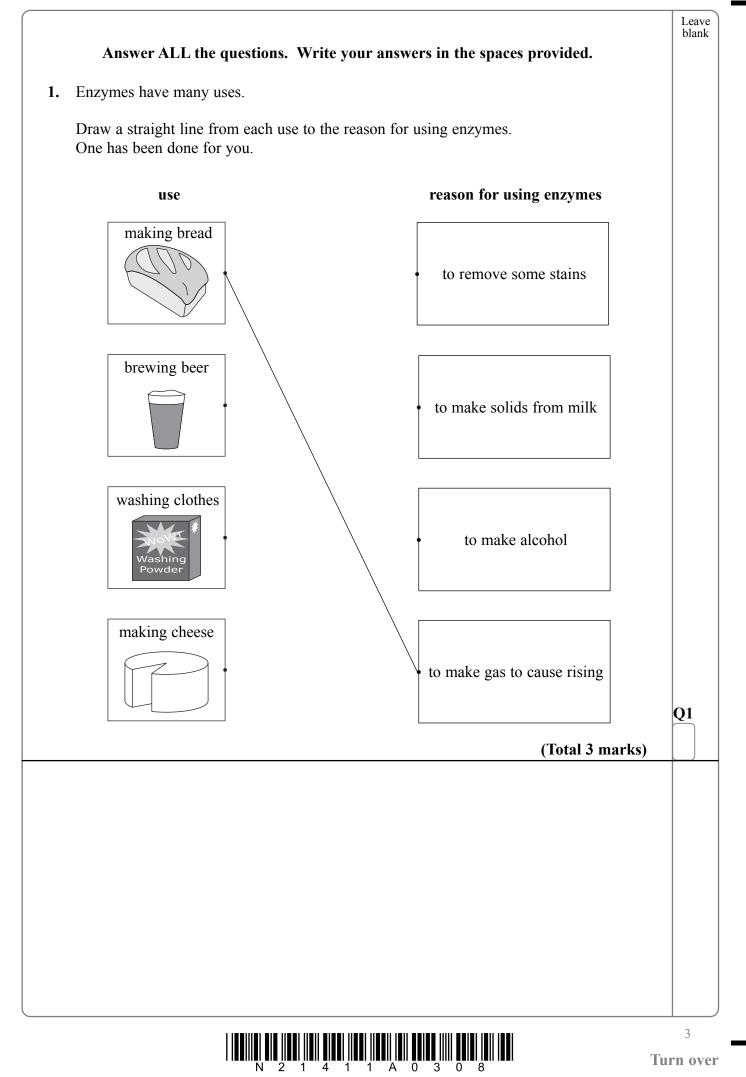








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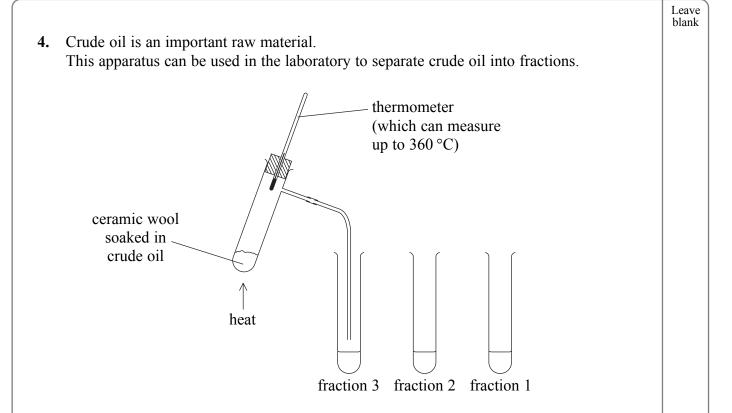
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name	formula	structure
methane	CH4	
ethane	C ₂ H ₆	H H H—C—C—H H H
propane		H H H H—C—C—C—H H H H
a) (i) In the table complete	e the structure of methane.	(1)
(ii) Write in the formula	of propane.	(1)
b) Name the two elements j	present in ethane.	
	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 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 atoms in molecule
1	below 70 °C	runny	easily with no smoke	46
2	between 70 °C and 120 °C	fairly runny	quite easily with some smoke	6–8
3	between 120 °C and 170 °C	thicker	harder to burn with some smoke	8–10
4	between 170 °C and 240 °C	very thick	very hard to burn 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 bla
(0)		
	(ii) Suggest why fraction 4 burns with a smoky flame.	
(c)	Most scientists believe that crude oil is a fossil fuel formed millions of years ago from small sea creatures called plankton. Professor Thomas Gold claims that this is not true. He believes that the oil was formed at the same time as the Earth and continues to rise from deep below the 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 in a maximum of 18 months, unlike conventional plastic which potentially lasts one million years	
	Biodegradable plastics are made from plant materials. Explain why it is better for the environment if we use biodegradable rather than non-biodegradable plastics.	
	(3)	Q4
	(Total 7 marks)	
		7 Turn (

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