

GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION GATEWAY SCIENCE SCIENCE B

Unit 1 Modules B1 C1 P1 FOUNDATION TIER MONDAY 21 MAY 2007

Calculators may be used.
Additional materials: Pencil

Ruler (cm/mm)





Candidate Name					
Centre Number			Candidate		
Number			Number		

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, Centre Number and Candidate Number in the boxes above.
- Answer all the questions.
- Use blue or black ink. Pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Do not write in the bar code.
- Do not write outside the box bordering each page.
- WRITE YOUR ANSWER TO EACH QUESTION IN THE SPACE PROVIDED. ANSWERS WRITTEN ELSEWHERE WILL NOT BE MARKED.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks for each question is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- A list of physics equations is printed on page two.
- The Periodic Table is printed on the back page.

FOR EXAMINER'S USE		
Section	Max.	Mark
A	20	
В	20	
C	20	
TOTAL	60	

This document consists of 23 printed pages and 1 blank page.

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2

EQUATIONS

 $efficiency = \frac{useful\ energy\ output}{total\ energy\ input}$

wave speed = frequency \times wavelength

power = voltage × current

kilowatt hours = power $(kW) \times time (h)$

Answer all the questions.

Section A - Module B1

1 Lucy makes a list of some of the foods that she eats in a day.



bread energy = 100 kJ/g

high in

- carbohydrate
- fibre



orange juice

energy = 15kJ/g

high in

- water
- vitamin C



meat

energy = $90 \, kJ/g$

high in

- protein
- iron



chips

energy = $80 \, kJ/g$

high in

- carbohydrate
- fat
- (a) Which food in Lucy's list has the highest amount of energy per gram?

Put a (ring) around the correct answer in the list.

bread

orange juice

meat

chips

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2 Jane wears glasses.

This is because she is short-sighted.

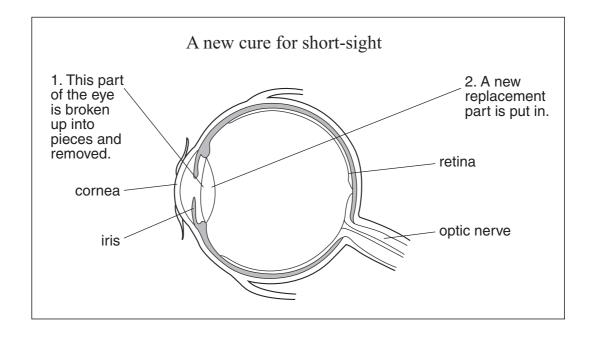


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(a)	Other people may have other eye problems.	
	This means that they can see, but not perfectly.	
	Write down the name of one of these other eye problems.	
		Γ - 4

(b) Jane reads an article in a newspaper.

It describes a new operation to cure short-sight.



(i)	The diagram names four parts in the eye.
	Choose the correct parts to finish the following sentences.
	The transparent layer at the front of the eye is called the
	The coloured disc of tissue with a hole in the middle is called the [2]
(ii)	Write down the name of the part of the eye that is replaced in this operation.
	[1]
(iii)	Why does replacing this part of the eye cure short-sight?
	[1]

[Total: 5]

3 Read the newspaper article about a new type of drug.

A New Type of Contraceptive



A skin patch has been developed as a contraceptive.

It contains a mixture of two female sex hormones.

The patch is worn on the arm. It slowly releases the hormones through the skin and into the bloodstream.

Each patch lasts for a week.

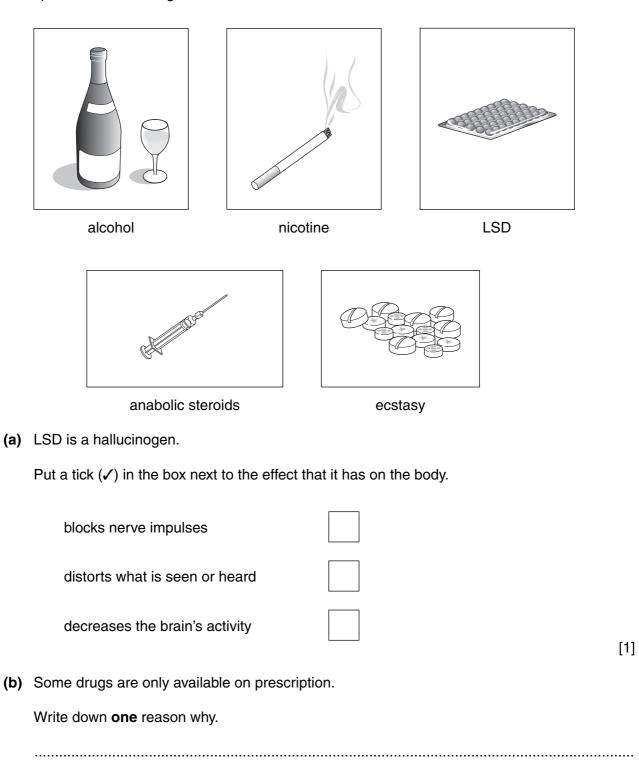
The patch was tested on animals before women were allowed to use it.

(a)	rne	patch can be used instead of a contraceptive pill.	
	Wha	at do contraceptive pills prevent?	
			.[1]
(b)	Sug	gest an advantage of using the patch rather than taking a pill every day.	
			.[1]
(c)	The	patch contains oestrogen, a female sex hormone.	
	(i)	Write down the name of the organ where oestrogen is usually made.	
			.[1]
	(ii)	Oestrogen controls the female secondary sexual characteristics.	
		Write down one of these characteristics.	
			[1]

(d)	The	patch was used on animals before it was allowed to be used on women.
	(i)	Why was this?
		[1]
	(ii)	Suggest why some people may object to using animals in this way.
		[1]
		[Total: 6]

4 This question is about drugs.

Examples of different drugs are shown below.

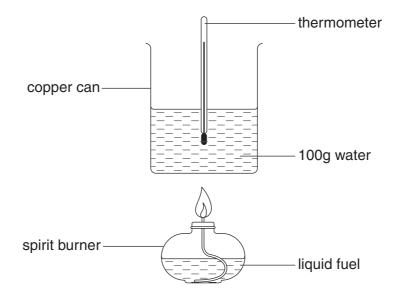


LSD is described as a Class A drug and anabolic steroids as Class C drugs.
Explain why drugs are put in different classes.
Tr.
[2
[Total: 4

Section B - Module C1

5 Rachel and Paul are investigating some fuels.

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



They burn $1.5\,\mathrm{g}$ of fuel each time.

Look at their table of results.

fuel	starting temperature of water in °C	final temperature of water in °C	temperature change in °C
paraffin	20	45	
petrol	20	40	20
ethanol	18	45	27
propanol	15	45	30

(a) Complete the table.

[1]

(D)	which fuel transfers most energy to the water?
	answer
	Explain your answer.
	[2]
(c)	Burning fuels is an exothermic reaction.
	What is meant by an exothermic reaction?
	[1]
	[Total: 4]

6 Nick is cooking an egg.

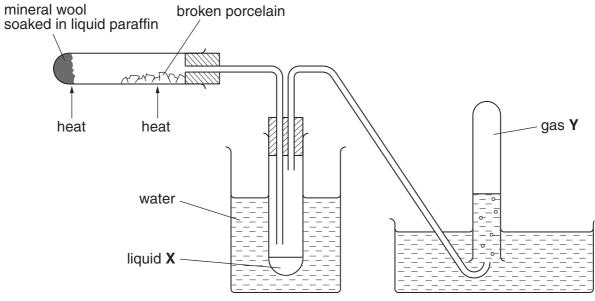


He chooses to **fry** the egg.

(a)	Wri	te down other ways that Nick could use to cook the egg.	
(b)	(i)	Frying an egg is an example of a chemical change.	
		Write down one change that you would see when an egg is fried.	
			.[1]
	(ii)	Frying an egg is a chemical change.	
		Explain why.	
			.[1]
		l Tota	ı. <i>1</i> .

7 Lesley and Emily investigate what happens when liquid paraffin is heated.

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



	[
The	e experiment changes large hydrocarbon molecul	es into smaller, more useful molecules.
Wh	at is the name of this process?	
		[1]
(i)	What is the name of liquid X ?	
	Choose from:	
	petrol	
	water	
		answer[1]
(ii)	What is the name of gas Y?	
	Choose from:	
	carbon dioxide	
	ethene	
	oxygen	
		answer[1]
Bro	ken porcelain is used in the reaction tube.	
Exp	plain why.	
		[1]
		[Total: 4]
	Wh(i)	(i) What is the name of liquid X? Choose from: bitumen petrol water (ii) What is the name of gas Y? Choose from: carbon dioxide ethene oxygen Broken porcelain is used in the reaction tube. Explain why.

8 Look at the five formulae.

NaCl Ca(O	$CH)_2$ $C=C$ C

Answer the questions.

Choose all your answers from the five formulae above.

Each formula can be used once, more than once, or not at all.

(a) Write down the formula that contains 4 elements.

	[1]
(b)	Write down the formula that is made up of 5 atoms.
	[1]
(c)	Write down the formula that is a hydrocarbon.

[Total: 3]

	9	This	question	is	about	pol	ymers
--	---	------	----------	----	-------	-----	-------

(a) Draw a straight line to join each polymer to its	ts correct use.
--	-----------------

Draw only three lines.

ging						
ging						
ging						
bags						
[2						
What is meant by non-biodegradable?						
PVC is a polymer used to cover copper when electrical wires are made.						
es, is that it lasts a long						

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.....[2]

[Total: 5]

Section C - Module P1

- 10 This question is about temperature and energy transfer.
 - (a) Some objects are hot.

Some objects are cold.

The table shows the temperatures of different objects.

object	temperature in °C	hot	cold
ice	0		
boiling water	100		
boiling oil	280		
liquid air	-190		
burning match	600	✓	

Put ticks (✓) in the table to show which objects are hot and which objects are cold.

One has been done for you.

[2]

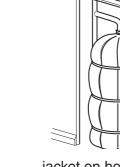
(b) Look at the diagrams.

They show objects in the home.

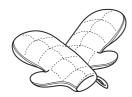








jacket on hot water tank



oven gloves

(i) Insulators are poor conductors of heat.

Write down the name of one insulator.

Choose from:

jacket on hot water tank oven gloves steel radiator metal pan

answer[1]

(ii) Write down the name of one good conductor of heat.

Choose from:

jacket on hot water tank
oven gloves
steel radiator
wooden handle

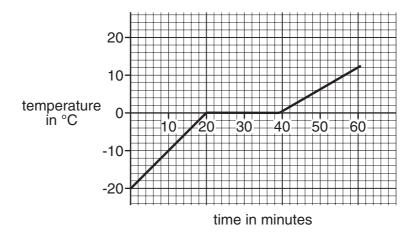
answer[1]

(c) John takes a packet of frozen peas out of his freezer.

The peas are covered in ice.

He measures the temperature of the peas every few minutes for an hour.

Look at the graph of his results.



	The temperature does not change between 20 minutes and 40 minutes.
	What is happening to the bag of peas between 20 minutes and 40 minutes?
	[1]
(d)	After 40 minutes, the temperature of the bag of peas goes up slowly.
	This is because water has a high specific heat capacity.
	Complete the sentence below:
	The specific heat capacity is the amount of energy needed to
	[2]

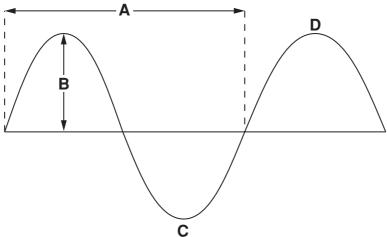
[Total: 7]

19 BLANK PAGE

Question 11 begins on page 20.

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- 11 This is a question about waves.
 - (a) Look at the diagram of a wave.



		C	
	(i)	Which letter shows a crest?	
		Choose from: A B C D	
			[1]
	(ii)	Which letter shows the amplitude?	
		Choose from: A B C D	
			[1]
(b)	(i)	In the past, people carried messages on foot or on horseback.	
		It took a long time for the message to get to where it was going.	
		It is better to use light for sending messages.	
		Give two reasons why.	
		reason 1	
		reason 2	
			[2]
	(ii)	We cannot hear messages sent using light.	
		When light is used to send a message, a code is needed.	
		Write down the name of the code that uses flashes of light.	

, ,	
(c)	Many people use mobile phones to communicate.
	Look at the list of waves from the electromagnetic spectrum.
	gamma ray microwave radio wave visible light X-ray
	Which sort of wave is used by mobile phones?
	Choose from the list.
	answer[1]
(d)	Mira cooks a potato in her microwave oven.
	She takes the potato out of the oven and wraps it up in aluminium foil.
	Suggest reasons why she does this.
	[2]
	[Total: 8]

12	(a)	Ear	thquakes produce shock waves in the Earth's crust.
		(i)	Write down one effect of shock waves on the Earth.
			[1]
		(ii)	Write down the name of the instrument used to detect shock waves.
			Choose from:
			ammeter
			anemometer barometer
			thermometer
			seismometer
			Scismoniciei
			[1]
	(b)	The	waves produced by earthquakes can travel inside the Earth.
		The	ey are called seismic waves.
		The	ere are two sorts of seismic waves: p-waves and s-waves.
		Loc	k at the table.
		It co	ompares p-waves and s-waves.
		Cor	mplete the table.

feature of wave	p-waves	s-waves
speed	faster	slower
travel through	solids and liquids	
type		

[3]

[Total: 5]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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The Periodic Table of the Elements

4 He hetium 2	20 Ne neon 10	40 Ar argon 18	84 Kr krypton 36	131 Xe xenon 54	[222] Rn radon 86	t fully
	19 F fluorine 9	35.5 Cl chlorine 17	80 Br bromine 35	127 	[210] At astatine 85	orted but no
	16 O oxygen 8	32 S sulfur 16	79 Se selenium 34	128 Te tellurium 52	[209] Po Potentium 84	/e been repo
	14 N nitrogen 7	31 P phosphorus 15	75 As arsenic 33	122 Sb antimony 51	209 Bi bismuth 83	s 112-116 hav authenticated
	12 C carbon 6	28 Si siticon 14	73 Ge germanium 32	119 Sn tin 50	207 Pb Iead 82	mic numbers a
	11 B boron 5	27 Al aluminium 13	70 Ga gallium 31	115 In indium 49	204 T1 thallium 81	Elements with atomic numbers 112-116 have been reported but not fully authenticated
			65 Zn zinc 30	712 Cd cadmium 48	201 Hg mercury 80	Eleme
			63.5 Cu copper 29	108 Ag silver 47	197 Au gold 79	Rg roentgenium 111
			59 Ni nicket 28	106 Pd palladium 46	195 Pt platinum 78	Ds darmstadtium 110
			59 Co cobalt 27	103 Rh rhodium 45	192 Ir iridium 77	[268] Mt meitnerium 109
1 H hydrogen 1			56 Fe iron 26	Ru ruthenium	190 Os osmium 76	[277] Hs hassium 108
			55 Mn manganese 25	[98] Tc technetium 43	186 Re rhenium 75	[264] Bh bohrium 107
	mass ool number		52 Cr	96 Mo molybdenum 42	184 W tungsten 74	Sg seaborgium 106
Key	ve atomic omic symb name (proton) r		51 V vanadium 23	93 Nb niobium 41	181 Ta tantalum 73	[262] Db dubnium 105
	relati at c atomic		48 Ti titanium 22	91 Zr zirconium 40	178 Hf hafnium 72	[261] Rf rutherfordium 104
			45 Sc scandium 21	89 Y yttrium 39	139 La* lanthanum 57	[227] Ac* actinium 89
	9 Be beryllium 4	24 Mg magnesium 12	40 Ca calcium 20	88 Sr strontium 38	137 Ba barium 56	[226] Ra radium 88
	7 Li Lithium 3	23 Na sodium 11	39 K potassium 19	85 R b rubidium 37	133 Cs caesium 55	[223] Fr francium 87
	H hydrogen 1	Key relative atomic mass atomic symbol name atomic (proton) number 4 The hydrogen of Hydrogen atomic mass atomic symbol number atomic (proton)	Key 9 atomic symbol beryllum atomic (proton) number 4 relative atomic mass atomic (proton) number 1	Thirdreg The phytoms The	Figure F	Ca A A A A A A A A A

* 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