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|-------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Candidate forename | | | | | | Candidate surname | | | | |
| Centre number | | | | | | Candidate number | | | | |

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION**

B621/01

GATEWAY SCIENCE

SCIENCE B

Unit 1 Modules B1 C1 P1 (Foundation Tier)

FRIDAY 27 MAY 2011: Morning

DURATION: 1 hour

SUITABLE FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES

**Candidates answer on the question paper.
A calculator may be used for this paper.**

OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:

Insert (graph)

OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:

Pencil

Ruler (cm/mm)

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes on the first page. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink. Pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided. Additional paper may be used if necessary but you must clearly show your candidate number, centre number and question number(s).
- Answer **ALL** the questions.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- A list of physics equations is printed on page three.
- The Periodic Table is provided.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **60**.

EQUATIONS

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

$$\text{wave speed} = \text{frequency} \times \text{wavelength}$$

$$\text{power} = \text{voltage} \times \text{current}$$

$$\text{energy (kilowatt hours)} = \text{power (kW)} \times \text{time (h)}$$

Answer ALL the questions.

SECTION A – MODULE B1

1 Jo investigates her pulse rate.

She exercises by running across the school playing field.

She then sits down and measures her pulse rate every minute for 10 minutes.

The graph on the loose A3 sheet shows her results.

(a) Use the graph to answer the questions.

(i) What is Jo's lowest pulse rate?

_____ beats per minute [1]

(ii) After exercise, Jo's pulse rate returns to its lowest value.

How long after her exercise does it take for Jo's pulse rate to return to its lowest value?

_____ minutes [1]

- (b) Complete the sentences about what happens when Jo exercises.**

When Jo exercises, her pulse rate increases to get more _____ TO her muscles.

Her pulse rate also increases to remove more _____ FROM her muscles. [2]

- (c) (i) Jo wants to measure her body temperature before she exercises.**

What should she use to measure her temperature?

[1]

- (ii) Jo's body temperature BEFORE she exercises is 37 °C.**

What is Jo's body temperature DURING exercise?

Put a ring around the BEST answer.

31 °C 34 °C 37 °C 40 °C 43 °C

[1]

- (iii) When she exercises, Jo starts to sweat.**

Why does Jo need to sweat?

[1]

[Total: 7]

2 (a) Sam has red-green colour blindness.

This means that he CANNOT tell the difference between red and green colours.

- (i) Red-green colour blindness is an inherited disorder.**

Look at the list.

Put a tick (✓) in the box next to another inherited disorder.

athlete's foot

cholera

cystic fibrosis

dysentery

flu

[1]

- (ii) In which part of a cell would you find the gene for red-green colour blindness?**

_____ [1]

- (iii) Red-green colour blindness is the result of CHANGES to genes.**

Write down the scientific word for a change to a gene.

_____ [1]

(iv) Sam has an IDENTICAL twin called Todd.

Todd has the same genes as Sam.

What is the probability that Todd also has red-green colour blindness?

Put a ring around the correct answer.

0%

25%

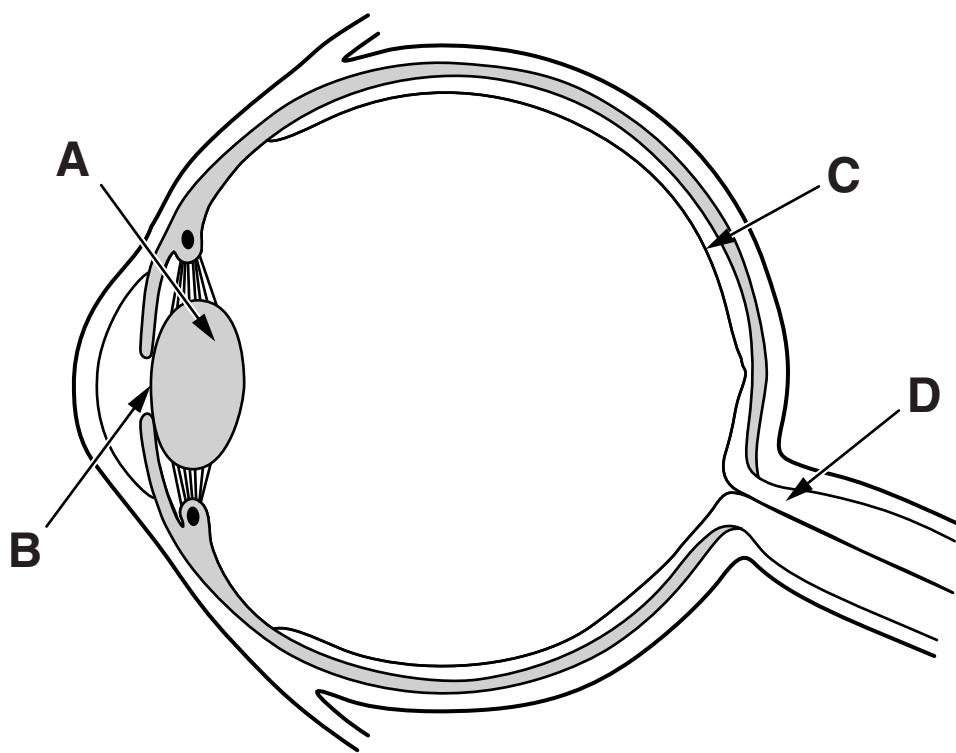
50%

100%

[1]

(v) Red-green colour blindness is caused by a lack of special cells in the retina.

Look at the diagram of an eye.



Which part is the retina?

Choose from A, B, C or D.

answer

[1]

(b) Vision can also be affected by drinking alcohol.

(i) Alcohol slows down brain activity.

Write down the name of the TYPE of drug that slows down brain activity.

[1]

(ii) What effect does drinking a lot of alcohol have on vision?

[1]

[Total: 7]

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Question 3 begins on page 10

- 3 (a) Dalia lives in a part of Africa where there are food shortages.

She has not eaten enough PROTEIN.

She has a swollen stomach.

- (i) What is the name of Dalia's condition?

Put a **ring** around the correct answer.

CONSTIPATION

DIABETES

KWASHIORKOR

OBESITY

SCURVY

[1]

- (ii) The recommended daily amount of protein (RDA) can be calculated using the formula:

$$\text{RDA in g} = 0.75 \times \text{body mass in kg}$$

Dalia's friend Nia has a body mass of 40 kg.

Calculate Nia's RDA of protein.

answer _____ g

[1]

(iii) Nia's body mass is greater than Dalia's.

Nia eats more meat and fish.

Protein from meat and fish is called FIRST CLASS PROTEIN.

Why is it called first class protein?

[1]

(b) Malaria is a common disease in the part of Africa where Dalia and Nia live.

Describe how malaria is spread.

In your answer include

- what causes malaria**
- how it is spread from one person to another.**

[3]

[Total: 6]

SECTION B – MODULE C1

4 This question is about food.

(a) Apples are eaten raw.

Potatoes are cooked before they are eaten.

One of the reasons potatoes are cooked is to improve their texture.

Write down two OTHER reasons why potatoes are cooked before they are eaten.

1 _____

2 _____ [2]

(b) How does the TEXTURE of a potato change when it is cooked?

_____ [1]

(c) Jean bakes a cake.

Jean's cake does not rise.

Which ingredient did Jean forget to put in her cake mixture?

Choose from the list.

BAKING POWDER

BUTTER

FLOUR

SUGAR

answer _____ [1]

[Total: 4]

5 Paul collects his shirts from the dry cleaners.

They are wrapped in a plastic bag.

- (a) Answer the following questions using words from the list.**

NYLON

POLYESTER

POLY(ETHENE)

POLY(PROPENE)

POLYSTYRENE

- (i) Write down the name of the polymer most often used to make plastic bags.**

_____ [1]

- (ii) Write down the names of TWO polymers used to make shirts.**

_____ and _____ [1]

(b) Look at the information about polymers A, B, C and D.

| POLYMER | MELTING POINT IN °C | EASY TO MOULD? | EASILY COLOURED? | STIFF OR FLEXIBLE? |
|---------|---------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| A | 250 | no | yes | stiff |
| B | 98 | yes | no | flexible |
| C | 240 | yes | no | flexible |
| D | 160 | yes | yes | stiff |

Which polymer would be best for making a washing-up bowl?

Explain your choice.

[1]

(c) Complete the following sentences about making polymers.

Polymers are made when many small molecules

called _____ join together.

The reaction that makes polymers is called

_____ .

[2]

[Total: 5]

6 This question is about hydrocarbon fuels.

Look at the table.

It shows information about four gases which can be used as fuels.

| GAS | MOLECULAR FORMULA | DISPLAYED FORMULA |
|---------|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| methane | CH_4 | $\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{H} \\ \\ \text{H} \end{array}$ |
| ethane | C_2H_6 | $\begin{array}{cc} \text{H} & \text{H} \\ & \\ \text{H}-\text{C} & -\text{C}-\text{H} \\ & \\ \text{H} & \text{H} \end{array}$ |
| propane | | $\begin{array}{ccc} \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} \\ & & \\ \text{H}-\text{C} & -\text{C} & -\text{C}-\text{H} \\ & & \\ \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} \end{array}$ |
| butane | C_4H_{10} | $\begin{array}{cccc} \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} \\ & & & \\ \text{H}-\text{C} & -\text{C} & -\text{C} & -\text{C}-\text{H} \\ & & & \\ \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} \end{array}$ |

(a) What is the total number of ATOMS in one molecule of butane?

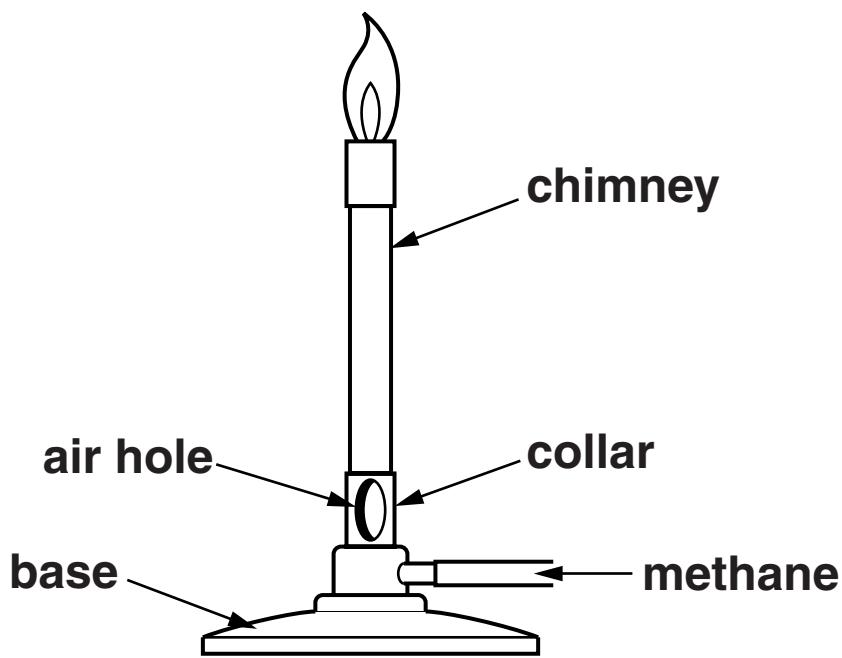
[1]

(b) What is the MOLECULAR formula for propane?

Write your answer in the table.

[1]

(c) A Bunsen burner uses methane.



Carolyn heats 100 g of water for 3 minutes. She uses a blue flame.

She works out that the temperature rise of the water is 54 °C.

Carolyn does the experiment again. This time she uses a yellow flame.

Look at her results.

| BUNSEN FLAME | TEMPERATURE OF WATER BEFORE HEATING IN °C | TEMPERATURE OF WATER AFTER HEATING IN °C | TEMPERATURE RISE IN °C |
|--------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| blue | 15 | 69 | 54 |
| yellow | 15 | 41 | |

(i) Complete the table.

[1]

(ii) When the air hole is open the flame is blue.

When the air hole is closed the flame is yellow.

It is better to heat the beaker of water using a blue flame instead of a yellow flame.

Write down TWO reasons why.

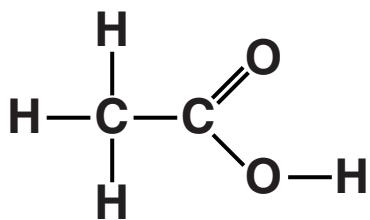
[2]

[Total: 5]

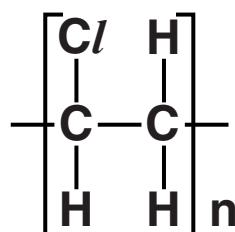
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Question 7 begins on page 20

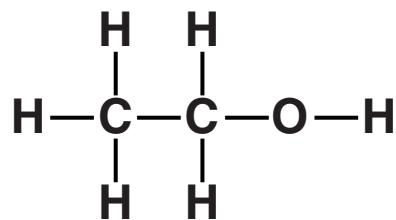
7 Look at the displayed formulas.



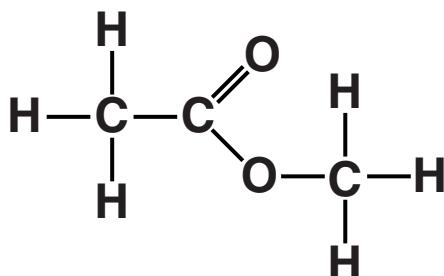
compound A



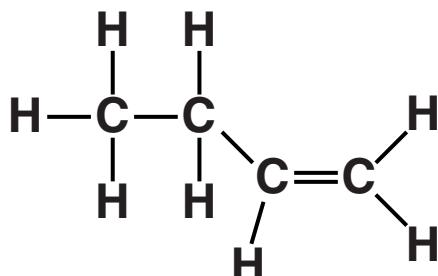
compound B



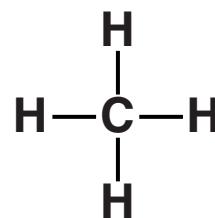
compound C



compound D



compound E



compound F

(a) (i) Which compound is a POLYMER?

Choose from A, B, C, D, E or F.

answer _____ [1]

(ii) Compound F is a HYDROCARBON.

Which other compound is also a hydrocarbon?

Choose from A, B, C, D or E.

answer _____ [1]

(b) Compound D is an ESTER.

(i) Complete the sentence about making an ester.

Alcohols react with _____ to make esters and water. [1]

(ii) Perfumes can be made from synthetic esters.

Perfumes can also be made using esters from natural sources.

Write down one example of a NATURAL source of perfume.

_____ [1]

(iii) We are able to smell perfume.

What happens in our nose when we smell perfume?

_____ [1]

(iv) Perfumes must be carefully tested before they are sold.

Write down ONE reason why.

_____ [1]

[Total: 6]

SECTION C – MODULE P1

- 8 (a) Clare measures the temperature of four objects in her home.**

| OBJECT | TEMPERATURE °C |
|--------------|----------------|
| ice cream | -3 |
| pan | +200 |
| chicken | -20 |
| gas barbecue | +400 |

- (i) Which object has the HIGHEST temperature?**

answer _____ [1]

(ii) Clare turns the barbecue off.

She takes all four objects into the garden.

The temperature of the air is 22 °C.

Which TWO objects will cool down?

Choose from

ICE CREAM

PAN

CHICKEN

GAS BARBEQUE

answer _____ and _____ [2]

(b) Clare takes a hot potato out of the oven.

She wraps the potato in shiny foil.

This shiny foil keeps the potato hot for a long time.

Explain why.

[1]

[Total: 4]

9 Ellie has a mobile phone. She calls her friend who lives in France.

(a) What type of signal does a mobile phone use for phone calls?

Choose from

INFRARED

LIGHT WAVE

MICROWAVE

ULTRAVIOLET

answer _____

[1]

(b) Ellie has photos on her mobile phone.

Ellie wants to put one of the photos onto her laptop.

Some mobile phones use radio waves to transfer data.

Ellie's phone uses ANOTHER type of signal to do this.

What type of signal does Ellie's mobile phone use to transfer photos?

Choose from

INFRARED

LIGHT WAVE

MICROWAVE

ULTRAVIOLET

answer _____ [1]

(c) Ellie uses her mobile phone a lot.

Her mum is worried about it damaging Ellie's health.

Write down ONE possible health risk of using a mobile phone.

[1]

(d) Wireless technology does not use wires.

Write down two OTHER ADVANTAGES of wireless technology.

1 _____

2 _____ [2]

[Total: 5]

10 Sun beds give out ultraviolet radiation.

- (a) Adam uses the sun bed too much.**

This can be harmful.

Describe TWO ways that ultraviolet radiation can harm Adam.

[2]

- (b) Jake likes to lie in the sun.**

He has two types of sun block.

He has a bottle of low sun protection factor (low SPF) sun block, and a bottle of high sun protection factor (high SPF) sun block.

Jake should use the HIGH SPF sun block.

Explain why.

[2]

[Total: 4]

11 Mrs Powers teaches her class about waves.

She shows them some water waves in a ripple tank.

- (a) The water waves have a frequency of 3 Hz.**

What does FREQUENCY mean?

[1]

- (b) The class measures the water waves.**

The waves have a frequency of 3 Hz.

Their wavelength is 0.04 m.

Calculate the SPEED of the waves.

The equations on page 3 may help you.

answer _____ **m/s**

[2]

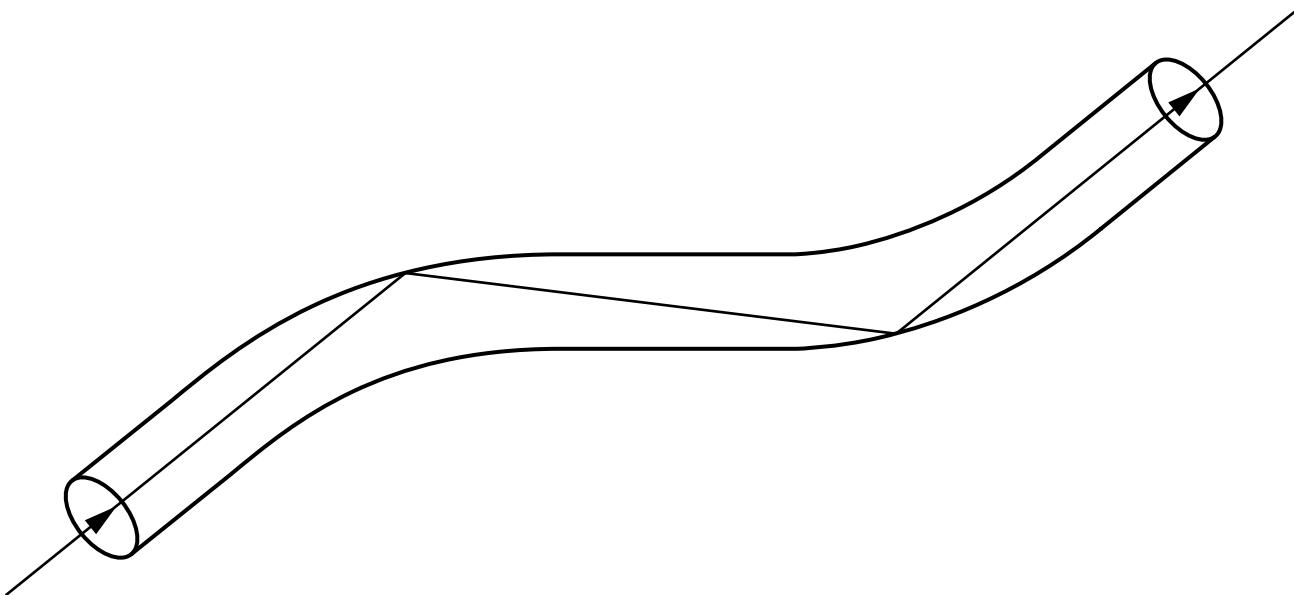
[Total: 3]

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Question 12 begins on page 30

12 Optical fibres can be used to communicate.

Look at the diagram of part of an optical fibre.



(a) Light travels along the optical fibre.

Complete the sentence.

Optical fibres use a process called total internal

[1]

(b) Optical fibres normally carry DIGITAL rather than ANALOGUE signals.

Complete the sentences.

DIGITAL signals can be either

or

ANALOGUE signals have a continuously

The light rays in the optical fibre carry data in

of light.

[3]

[Total: 4]

END OF QUESTION PAPER



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The Periodic Table of the Elements

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 0 | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|------|------------------------|
| | 7 Li lithium 3 | 9 Be beryllium 4 | 11 B boron 5 | 12 C carbon 6 | 14 N nitrogen 7 | 16 O oxygen 8 | 19 F fluorine 9 | 4 He helium 2 | | | | |
| Key | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>relative atomic mass</td> </tr> <tr> <td>atomic symbol</td> </tr> <tr> <td>name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>atomic (proton) number</td> </tr> </table> | | | | | | | | relative atomic mass | atomic symbol | name | atomic (proton) number |
| relative atomic mass | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| atomic symbol | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| name | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| atomic (proton) number | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 79 Br bromine 35 | 80 Kr krypton 36 | 84 Se selenium 34 | 80 Br bromine 35 | 84 Kr krypton 36 | | | | | | | | |
| 70 Ga gallium 31 | 75 Ge germanium 32 | 75 As arsenic 33 | 79 Se selenium 34 | 75 As arsenic 33 | | | | | | | | |
| 65 Zn zinc 30 | 65 Cu copper 29 | 59 Ni nickel 28 | 65 Sn tin 50 | 65 Sn tin 50 | | | | | | | | |
| 106 Pd palladium 46 | 108 Ag silver 47 | 103 Rh rhodium 45 | 115 Cd cadmium 48 | 115 In indium 49 | 122 Sb antimony 51 | 128 Te tellurium 52 | 127 I iodine 53 | 131 Xe xenon 54 | | | | |
| 197 Pt platinum 78 | 192 Ir iridium 77 | 186 Re rhenium 75 | 190 Os osmium 76 | 197 Au gold 79 | 201 Hg mercury 80 | 207 Pb lead 82 | 209 Bi bismuth 83 | [210] At astatine 85 | | | | |
| 268 Mt meitnerium 109 | 277 Hs hassium 108 | 264 Bh bohrium 107 | 277 Ds darmstadtium 110 | 272 Rg roentgenium 111 | | | | [222] Rn radon 86 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Elements with atomic numbers 112-116 have been reported but not fully authenticated | | | | |

* 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