

**GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION
GATEWAY SCIENCE
SCIENCE B**

B622/02

Unit 2 Modules B2 C2 P2 (Higher Tier)

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

OCR supplied materials:
None

Other materials required:

- Pencil
- Ruler (cm/mm)

**Wednesday 15 June 2011
Morning**

Duration: 1 hour



Candidate forename		Candidate surname	
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Centre number						Candidate number				
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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes above. 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.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

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 two.
- The Periodic Table is printed on the back page.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **60**.
- This document consists of **24** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

2

EQUATIONS

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

$$\text{energy} = \text{mass} \times \text{specific heat capacity} \times \text{temperature change}$$

$$\text{energy} = \text{mass} \times \text{specific latent heat}$$

$$\text{fuel energy input} = \text{waste energy output} + \text{electrical energy output}$$

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

$$\text{energy supplied} = \text{power} \times \text{time}$$

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

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

Answer **all** the questions.

Section A – Module B2

1 Polar bears live in the arctic.

They are predators, feeding on seals that live under the ice.



(a) Polar bears have small ears.

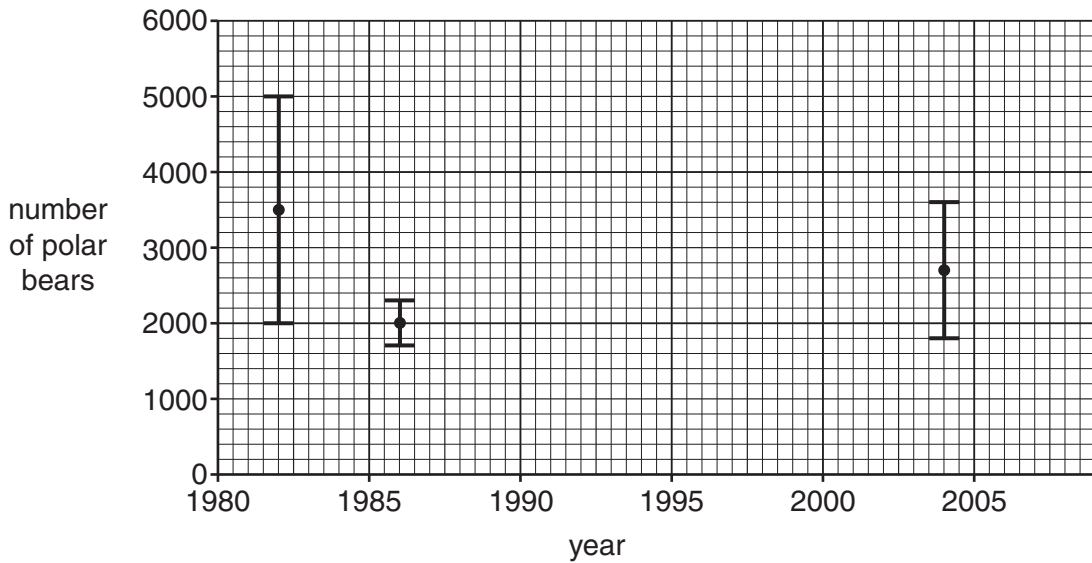
How does this help them to live in the arctic?

..... [1]

(b) Scientists are worried that the number of polar bears might be going down.

There have been very few attempts to count the number of polar bears.

The graph shows the results of three studies in one large area of the arctic.



(i) The three studies give different possible ranges for the number of polar bears.

Write down the largest and smallest possible number of polar bears found by any of the studies.

largest number

smallest number

[1]

(ii) Each study produced a different **range** of possible numbers of polar bears.

Suggest why.

.....
 [1]

(c) The level of carbon dioxide in the air is increasing.

Scientists are worried that this might cause polar bears to become **endangered**.

Suggest how the increasing level of carbon dioxide could affect the polar bears.

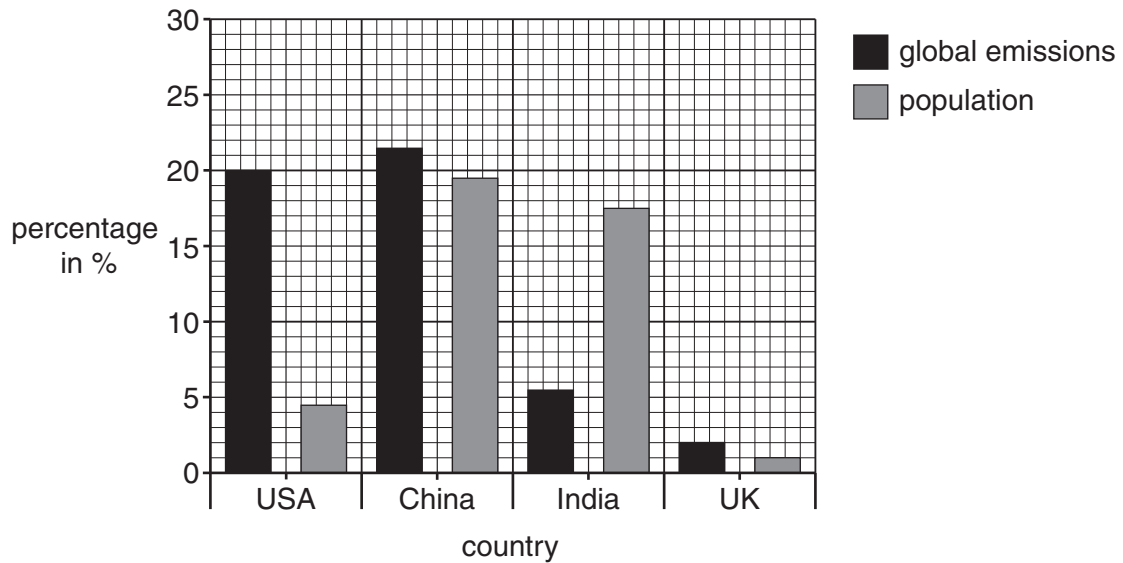
.....

 [2]

(d) The graph shows carbon dioxide emission data for four countries.

It shows the percentage of the world's total carbon dioxide emissions each country releases.

It also shows the percentage of the world's population that lives in each country.



Each country produces a different amount of carbon dioxide **per person**.

(i) Write down the four countries in order of the amount of carbon dioxide released per person.

.....

highest **lowest**

[1]

(ii) Write down **one** reason for the differences in the amount of carbon dioxide released per person.

.....

..... [1]

[Total: 7]

2 Scientists have recently discovered some fossil bones in Georgia in Eastern Europe.

The fossils may be from a human ancestor and are 1.8 million years old.

The scientists have modelled what they think the human ancestor looked like when it was alive.



(a) Only the bones have been preserved as fossils.

Why have the other parts of the body **not** become fossils?

.....
..... [1]

(b) Scientists are trying to decide what to call this human ancestor.

One suggestion is *Homo georgicus*.

What system are the scientists using to name the human ancestor?

..... [1]

(c) Most scientists agree that modern humans have less hair on their bodies than this ancestor.

One explanation for this is about fleas that can live in hair and feed on blood.

Modern humans may have evolved less hair because this means they have fewer fleas.

(i) What word is used to describe the type of feeding relationship between fleas and humans?

..... [1]

(ii) How could humans have evolved to have less hair?

Use ideas about natural selection in your answer.

.....
.....
.....
.....
..... [3]

(iii) One other explanation for the loss of hair is that it fell out due to human ancestors scratching.

They then had children who had less hair.

Why is this explanation **unlikely** to be correct?

.....
..... [1]

[Total: 7]

3 Michaela investigates gas exchange in leaves.

She uses a solution called hydrogencarbonate indicator.

It changes colour depending on how much carbon dioxide is in the air.

	level of carbon dioxide		
	low	normal	high
colour of indicator	purple	red	yellow

(a) The leaves photosynthesise when light shines on them.

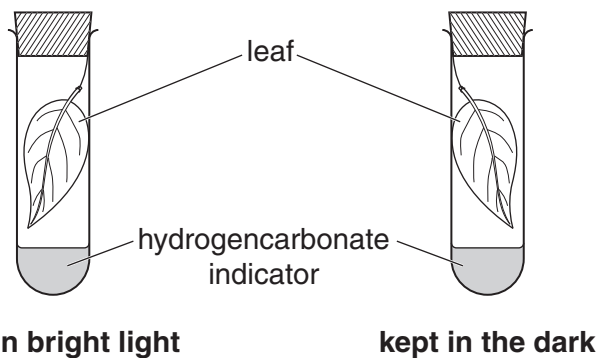
Photosynthesis uses carbon dioxide.

Complete the **word** equation for photosynthesis.



(b) Michaela sets up two tubes with leaves and red hydrogencarbonate indicator.

She puts one in bright light and one in the dark.



Complete the table.

Write **yes** or **no** to show the processes occurring in each leaf.

Write down the colour of the indicator in each tube after 30 minutes.

	is photosynthesis occurring?	is respiration occurring?	colour of indicator after 30 minutes
tube in bright light			
tube in the dark			

[3]

(c) Carbon dioxide is described as a **limiting factor** for photosynthesis.

What does the term limiting factor mean?

.....
 [1]

[Total: 6]

Section B – Module C2

4 This question is about metals used in making cars.

(a) Copper is used to make electrical wires because it is a good conductor of electricity.

Suggest one **other** reason why copper is used to make electrical wires.

.....

Explain your answer.

.....

..... [2]

(b) Aluminium and steel are both used to make car bodies.



Write down **and explain** one advantage and one disadvantage of using **aluminium** rather than steel to make car bodies.

advantage

.....

.....

disadvantage

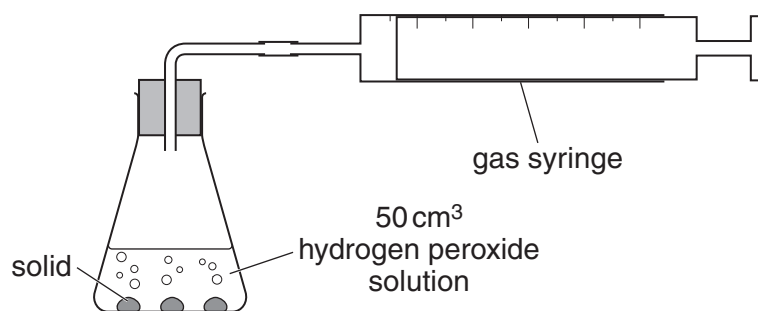
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..... [2]

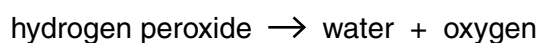
[Total: 4]

5 Louise and Mike investigate the decomposition of hydrogen peroxide solution.

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



Look at the word equation for the reaction.



On its own, hydrogen peroxide solution reacts very slowly.

A solid must be added to make the reaction faster.

Louise and Mike add different solids to hydrogen peroxide solution.

They measure the rate of the reaction each time.

Look at their results.

solid added	mass of solid at start in g	mass of solid at end in g	relative rate of reaction
none	–	–	1
A	0.2	0.1	10
B	0.3	0.2	5
C	0.1	0.1	10
D	0.2	0.2	1

(a) Which solid is acting as a **catalyst** for this reaction?

Choose **A**, **B**, **C** or **D**.

answer

Explain your answer.

.....

.....

.....

.....

[3]

(b) Catalysts are **specific**.

What is meant by this?

..... [1]

[Total: 4]

6 Limestone, marble and granite are rocks used in building.

(a) Place limestone, marble and granite in order of their hardness.

Write the hardest rock first.

hardest

.....

softest

[1]

(b) Limestone is heated with clay.

Write down the name of the substance made.

..... [1]

(c) Calcium carbonate, CaCO_3 , is heated.

Calcium oxide, CaO , and carbon dioxide are made.

(i) Write a **balanced symbol** equation for this reaction.

..... [1]

(ii) This reaction is an example of **thermal decomposition**.

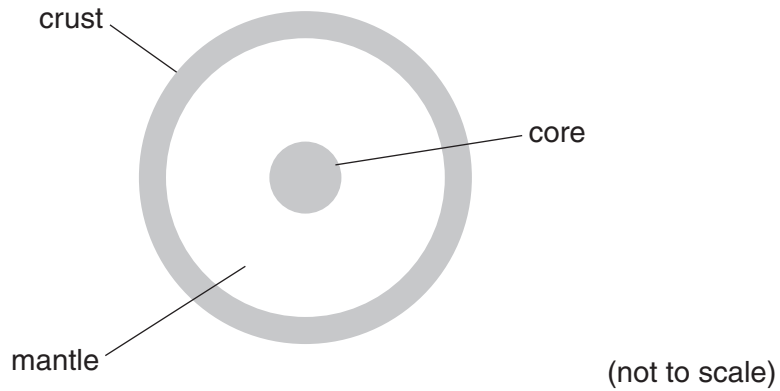
What is meant by thermal decomposition?

.....

..... [1]

[Total: 4]

7 Look at the diagram. It shows the structure of the Earth.



(a) Look at the mantle.

The mantle near the crust is different from the mantle near the core.

Write about these differences.

.....
.....
.....
..... [2]

(b) The crust is made up of tectonic plates.

The tectonic plates are found **on top** of the mantle.

Explain why.

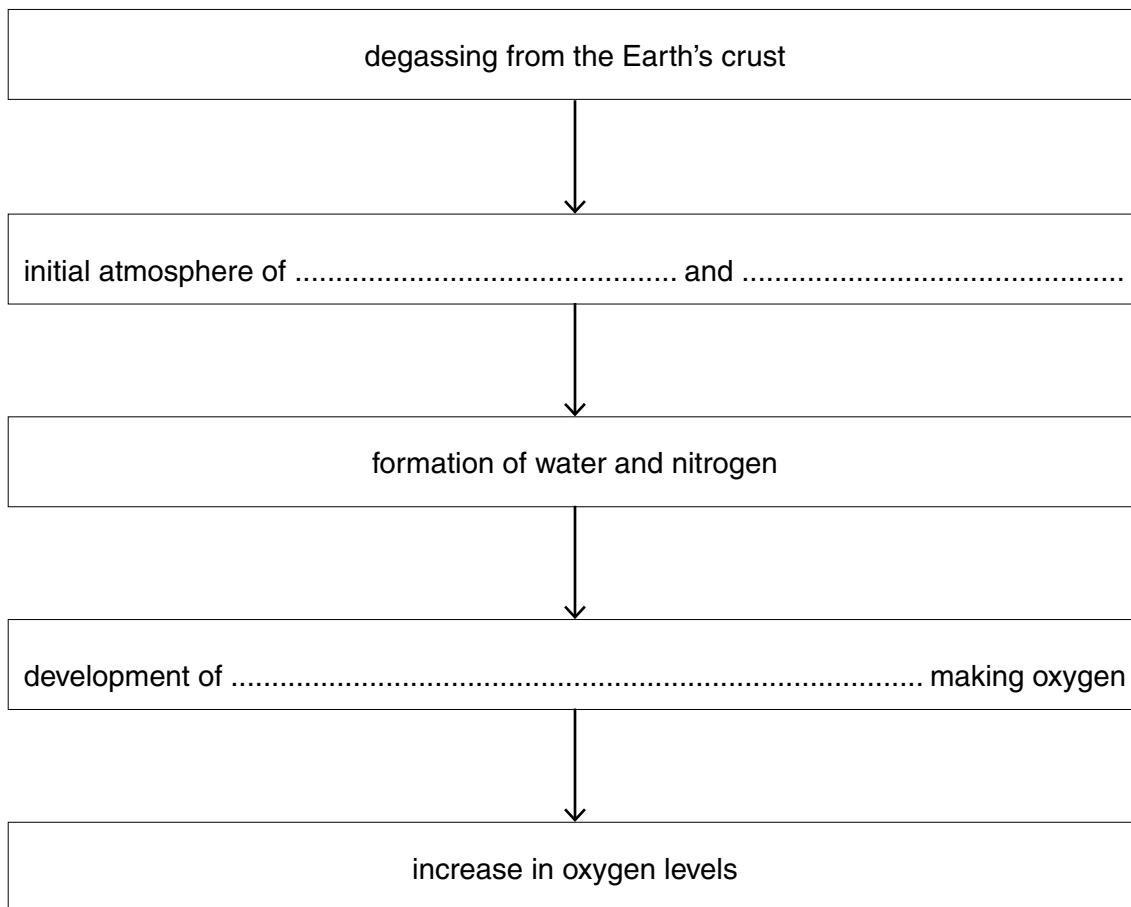
.....
..... [1]

[Total: 3]

8 This question is about the Earth's atmosphere.

The atmosphere is believed to have evolved from gases escaping from inside the Earth.

Look at the flowchart. It shows one theory of how our atmosphere evolved.



(a) Complete the gaps in the flowchart. [3]

(b) Catalytic converters remove carbon monoxide, CO, and nitric oxide, NO, from exhaust gases.

Carbon dioxide, CO₂, and nitrogen, N₂, are made.

Write a **balanced symbol** equation for this reaction.

..... [2]

[Total: 5]

14
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Section C – Module P2

9 Sizewell is a nuclear power station in Suffolk.

It is next to the sea.



Nuclear power stations produce waste.

(a) Finish the sentence.

Power stations are often built by the sea because they
..... [1]

(b) Most electricity is generated from power stations that burn fossil fuels.

(i) Write down one **advantage** of using uranium instead of burning fossil fuels.
.....
..... [1]

(ii) Nuclear power stations produce radioactive waste.

Write down one **other disadvantage** of using uranium instead of burning fossil fuels.
.....
..... [1]

(c) The electricity produced by a nuclear power station is transmitted around the country.

This is done at very **high voltages**.

Explain why.

.....
..... [1]

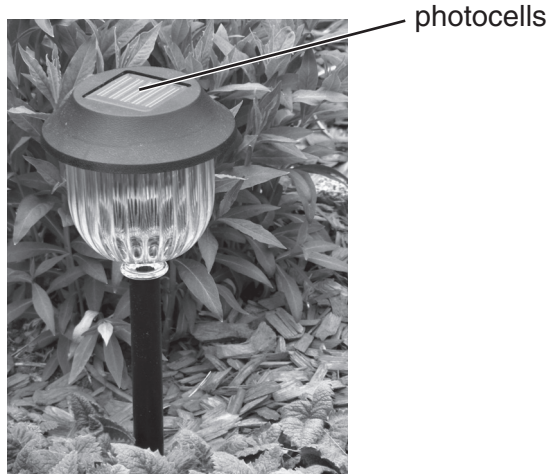
[Total: 4]

Turn over

10 Charlie has solar lamps in her garden.

The Sun shines onto the photocells. These are on top of the solar lamps.

The electricity produced charges batteries in the solar lamp.



(a) Write about how light produces electricity in a **photocell**.

Use ideas about

- energy
- atoms and electrons

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

(b) Write down one **disadvantage** of using photocells to provide electricity.

.....

..... [1]

(c) The current through the LED in the lamp is 0.02 A. The voltage from the batteries is 3 V.

(i) Calculate the power of the LED.

The equations on page 2 may help you.

.....
.....

answer [2]

(ii) How long would it take for the LED to use 1 kWh of electricity?

The equations on page 2 may help you.

.....
.....

answer h (hours) [2]

[Total: 7]

11 About 65 million years ago an asteroid struck the Earth.

Some scientists think this caused the dinosaurs and other living things to become extinct.



(a) Most asteroids orbit the Sun in a belt between two planets.

Finish the sentence by choosing the **best** planets from this list.

Earth

Jupiter

Mars

Mercury

Neptune

Saturn

Uranus

Venus

Most asteroids are found between the planets and

.....

[1]

(b) Some asteroids and comets are called Near Earth Objects (NEOs).

Scientists **monitor** Near Earth Objects.

Explain why.

.....

..... [1]

(c) Comets orbit the Sun in elliptical orbits.

Their speeds change as they approach the Sun.

(i) Describe how the speed of a comet changes as it approaches the Sun.

..... [1]

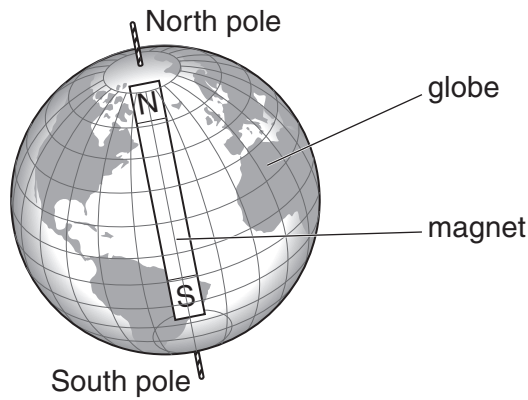
(ii) Explain why the speed changes in this way.

.....
..... [1]

[Total: 4]

12 Alan's science teacher makes a model of the Earth.

He places a magnet inside a globe.



(a) Draw, on the diagram, the magnetic field **surrounding the Earth**.

Show clearly

- the shape of the field
- the direction of the field.

[2]

(b) Cosmic rays are charged particles.

What happens to cosmic rays when they approach the Earth's atmosphere?

In your answer describe

- how the rays behave
- what they produce.

.....

.....

..... [2]

[Total: 4]

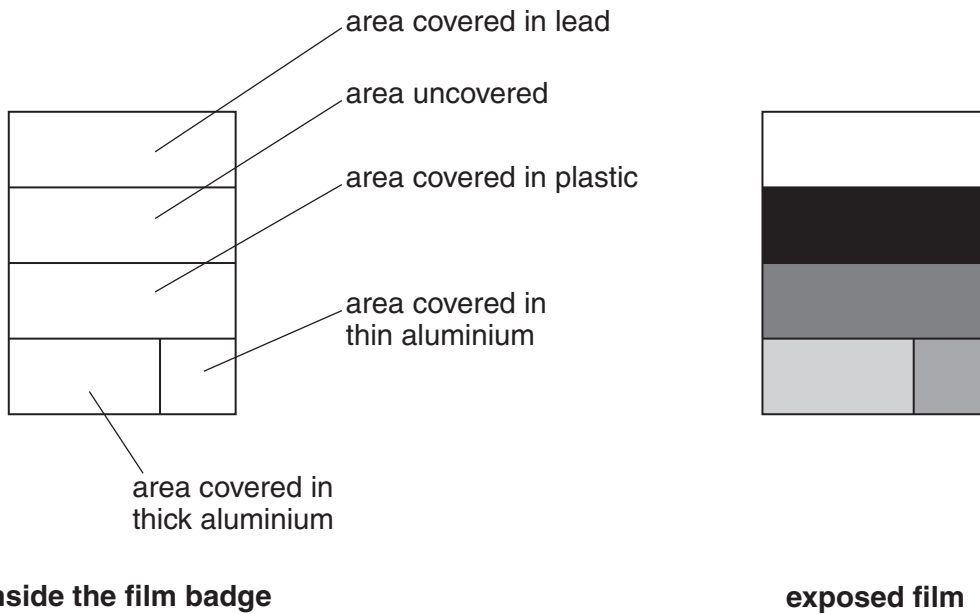
13 Scientists who work near radioactive material wear a film badge.



The film in the badge is partly covered with different materials.

If the film in the badge is exposed to radiation, it turns dark when developed.

If the film in the badge is not exposed to radiation, it stays clear when developed.



Explain how the exposed film shows that someone has been exposed to a **strong** source of **beta** radiation.

.....

.....

..... [1]

[Total: 1]

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 Na sodium 11	12 C carbon 6	13 Al aluminium 13	14 N nitrogen 7	15 P phosphorus 15	16 O oxygen 8	17 F fluorine 9	18 Ne neon 10								
19 K potassium 19	20 Ca calcium 20	21 Sc scandium 21	22 Ti titanium 22	23 V vanadium 23	24 Cr chromium 24	25 Mn manganese 25	26 Fe iron 26	27 Co cobalt 27	28 Ni nickel 28	29 Cu copper 29	30 Zn zinc 30	31 Ga gallium 31	32 Ge germanium 32	33 As arsenic 33	34 Se selenium 34	35 Br bromine 35	36 Kr krypton 36
37 Rb rubidium 37	38 Sr strontium 38	39 Y yttrium 39	40 Zr zirconium 40	41 Nb niobium 41	42 Mo molybdenum 42	43 Tc technetium [98]	44 Ru ruthenium 44	45 Rh rhodium 45	46 Pd palladium 46	47 Ag silver 47	48 Cd cadmium 48	49 In indium 49	50 Sn tin 50	51 Sb antimony 51	52 Te tellurium 52	53 I iodine 53	54 Xe xenon 54
55 Cs caesium 55	56 Ba barium 56	57 La* lanthanum 57	72 Hf hafnium 72	73 Ta tantalum 73	74 W tungsten 74	75 Re rhenium 75	76 Os osmium 76	77 Ir iridium 77	78 Pt platinum 78	79 Au gold 79	80 Hg mercury 80	81 Tl thallium 81	82 Pb lead 82	83 Bi bismuth 83	84 Po polonium 84	85 At astatine [210]	86 Rn radon [222]
87 Fr francium 87	88 Ra radium 88	89 Ac* actinium 89	104 Rf rutherfordium [261]	105 Db dubnium [262]	106 Sg seaborgium [266]	107 Bh bohrium [264]	108 Hs hasseium [277]	109 Mt meitnerium [268]	110 Ds darmstadtium [271]	111 Rg roentgenium [272]	Elements with atomic numbers 112-116 have been reported but not fully authenticated						

1	H hydrogen 1
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relative atomic mass
atomic symbol
name
atomic (proton) number

Key

* 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.