Please check the examination details be	low before ente	ering your candidate information			
Candidate surname		Other names			
Centre Number Candidate N Pearson Edexcel Inter		al GCSE (9–1)			
<b>Time</b> 1 hour 10 minutes	Paner				
Science (Single Award)					
Chemistry					
PAPER: 1C					
You must have:		Total Marks			
Calculator, ruler		J Total Marks			

### **Instructions**

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
  - there may be more space than you need.
- Calculators may be used.

# Information

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
  - use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.

## **Advice**

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Write your answers neatly and in good English.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ▶





# The Periodic Table of the Elements

0 <b>4 He</b> helium 2	20 <b>Ne</b> neon 10	40 <b>Ar</b> argon 18	84 <b>Kr</b> krypton 36	131 <b>Xe</b> xenon 54	[222] <b>Rn</b> radon 86	t full y
7	19 <b>F</b> fluorine 9	35.5 <b>CI</b> chlorine 17	80 <b>Br</b> bromine 35	127 	[210] At astatine 85	orted but not
O	16 <b>O</b> oxygen 8	32 <b>S</b> sulfur 16	79 <b>Se</b> selenium 34	128 <b>Te</b> tellurium 52	[209] <b>Po</b> polonium 84	ive been rep
5	14 N nitrogen 7	31 P phosphorus 15	75 <b>As</b> arsenic 33	122 <b>Sb</b> antimony 51	209 <b>Bi</b> bismuth 83	s 112–116 ha authenticated
4	12 <b>C</b> carbon 6	28 <b>Si</b> silicon 14	73 <b>Ge</b> germanium 32	119 <b>Sn</b> tin 50	207 <b>Pb</b> lead 82	omic numbers
ო	11 <b>B</b> boron 5	27 <b>AI</b> aluminium 13	70 <b>Ga</b> gallium 31	115 <b>In</b> indium 49	204 <b>T</b> thallium 81	Elements with atomic numbers 112–116 have been reported but not fully authenticated
·			65 <b>Zn</b> zinc 30	112 <b>Cd</b> cadmium 48	201 <b>Hg</b> mercury 80	Elem
			63.5 <b>Cu</b> copper 29	108 <b>Ag</b> silver 47	197 <b>Au</b> gold 79	Rg roentgenium 111
			59 <b>Ni</b> nickel 28	106 <b>Pd</b> palladium 46	195 <b>Pt</b> platinum 78	[271] <b>Ds</b> damstactium 110
			59 <b>Co</b> cobalt 27	103 <b>Rh</b> rhodium 45	192 <b>Ir</b> inidium 77	[268]
T T hydrogen			56 <b>Fe</b> iron 26	101 <b>Ru</b> ruthenium 44	190 <b>Os</b> osmium 76	[277] <b>Hs</b> hassium 108
			55 Mn manganese 25	[98] <b>Tc</b> technetium 43	186 <b>Re</b> rhenium 75	[264] <b>Bh</b> bohrium 107
	mass <b>bol</b> number		52 <b>Cr</b> chromium 24	96 <b>Mo</b> molybdenum 42	184 <b>W</b> tungsten 74	[266] Sg seaborgium 106
Key	relative atomic mass atomic symbol name atomic (proton) number		51 <b>V</b> vanadium 23	93 <b>Nb</b> niobium 41	181 <b>Ta</b> tantalum 73	[262] <b>Db</b> dubnium 105
	relati <b>atc</b> atomic		48 <b>Ti</b> tttanium 22	91 <b>Zr</b> zirconium 40	178 <b>Hf</b> hafnium 72	[261] <b>Rf</b> rutherfordium 104
			45 Sc scandium 21	89 <b>×</b> yttrium 399	139 <b>La</b> * lanthanum 57	[227] <b>Ac*</b> actinium 89
2	9 <b>Be</b> beryllium 4	24 <b>Mg</b> magnesium 12	40 <b>Ca</b> calcium 20	88 <b>Sr</b> strontium 38	137 <b>Ba</b> bantum 56	[226] <b>Ra</b> radium 88
-	7 <b>Li</b> Iithium 3	23 <b>Na</b> sodium 11	39 <b>K</b> potassium	85 <b>Rb</b> rubidium 37	133 <b>Cs</b> caesium 55	[223] Fr francium 87
			39 <b>K</b> potassium 0			

<sup>\*</sup> 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.

## **Answer ALL questions.**

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box ⋈. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box  $\boxtimes$  and then mark your new answer with a cross  $\boxtimes$ .

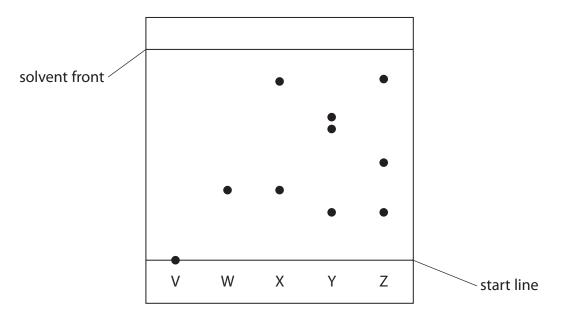
- 1 Use the Periodic Table to help you answer this question. (a) (i) Name the element with atomic number 16. (1) (ii) Name the element in Group 3 and Period 2. (1) (iii) Name an element that is a liquid at room temperature. (1) (b) (i) Determine the number of neutrons in a chlorine atom with mass number 37. (1)
  - (ii) Give the formula of a sulfide ion. (1)
  - (iii) Give the formula of magnesium fluoride. (1)

(Total for Question 1 = 6 marks)



**2** A student uses paper chromatography to identify the dyes in five different inks, V, W, X, Y and Z.

The chromatogram shows the results of the student's experiment.



(a) (i) State why ink V did not move from the start line.

(1)

(ii) Explain which two inks contain a dye that is likely to be the most soluble in the solvent.

(2)



(b) Calculate the  $R_{\rm f}$  value for the dye in ink W.

(3)

 $R_f$  value = .....

(Total for Question 2 = 6 marks)

3	This question is about the elements in Group 1 of the Periodic Table.  (a) State the name given to the elements in Group 1.	
	(a) State the name given to the elements in Group 1.	(1)
	(b) A scientist adds a small piece of potassium to a trough of water.	
	(i) Which observation is <b>not</b> correct when potassium is added to water?	(1)
	A a colourless solution forms	( 1 )
	■ B a lilac flame is seen	
	C effervescence occurs	
	D potassium sinks	
	(ii) Give a reason why the scientist does not use a large piece of potassium.	(1)
	(iii) After the reaction stops, the scientist adds a few drops of universal indicator solution to the trough.	
	The universal indicator solution turns purple.	
	Give the formula of the ion that causes the universal indicator solution to turn purple.	
	tum purple.	(1)
	(iv) Complete the chemical equation for the reaction of potassium with water.	(2)
	H <sub>2</sub> O → +	



(c) Sodium reacts with oxygen to form the ionic compound sodium oxide, Na₂O					
E	Explain, in terms of structure and bonding, why sodium oxide has a				
ł	high melting point.	(4)			
	/T-4-16 O				
	(Total for Question 3 = 10 ma	arks)			

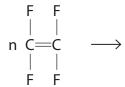


4	(a) An alkane has the molecular formula $C_3H_8$ (i) Give the name of this alkane.	(1)
	(ii) Draw the displayed formula of this alkane.	(1)
	(iii) Give the general formula for the alkanes.	(1)
	(b) The alkanes $C_2H_6$ and $C_4H_{10}$ contain covalent bonds and have simple molecular structures.	
	(i) State what is meant by the term <b>covalent bond</b> .	(1)
	(ii) Explain why $C_4H_{10}$ has a higher boiling point than $C_2H_6$	(3)



- (c) The organic compound tetrafluoroethene ( $C_2F_4$ ) can be polymerised to form poly(tetrafluoroethene).
  - (i) Complete the equation for this polymerisation reaction.

(2)



(ii) Poly(tetrafluoroethene) is used as a coating on non-stick frying pans.

The C—F covalent bonds in poly(tetrafluoroethene) are very strong.

Suggest a reason why poly(tetrafluoroethene) is suitable as a coating on non-stick frying pans.

(1)

(Total for Question 4 = 10 marks)



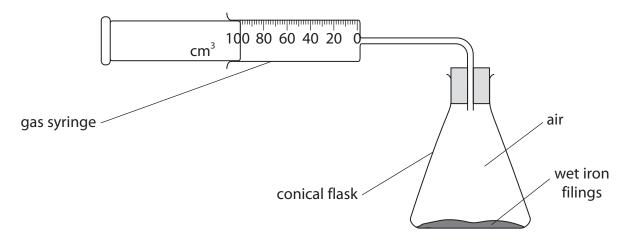
- **5** This question is about gases in the atmosphere.
  - (a) A student adds a piece of burning magnesium ribbon to a gas jar containing oxygen.
    - (i) State an observation that the student could make.

(1)

(ii) Write a chemical equation for the reaction of magnesium with oxygen.

(1)

(b) The student uses this apparatus to find the percentage by volume of oxygen in a sample of air.



The student leaves the apparatus until there is no further decrease in the volume of gas in the syringe.

These are the student's results.

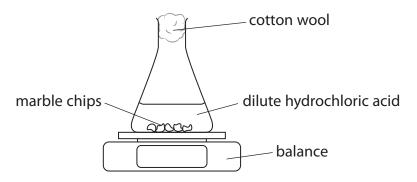
volume of gas in conical flask and connecting tube	275 cm <sup>3</sup>
volume of gas in syringe at start	100 cm <sup>3</sup>
volume of gas in syringe at end	28 cm³



(Total for Question 5 = 10	) marks)
(ii) Explain why an increase in the percentage of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere may cause an environmental problem.	(2)
(i) Describe a test for carbon dioxide.	(2)
percentage of oxygen =	
Give your answer to two significant figures.	(4)



**6** A student uses this apparatus to investigate the rate of the reaction between marble chips and dilute hydrochloric acid.



(a) (i) Complete the equation for the reaction by adding the missing state symbols.

(1)

(ii) State why the mass of the contents of the flask decreases during the reaction.

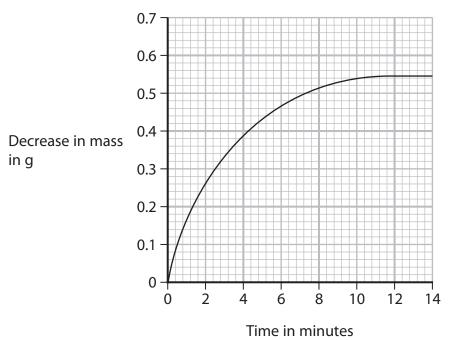
(1)

(iii) State the purpose of the cotton wool.

(1)



(b) The graph shows the student's results.



In the investigation the marble chips are in excess.

(i) Explain the shape of the graph.

(4)

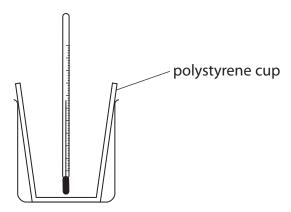

(ii) On the grid, draw the curve the student would obtain if they used the same mass of smaller marble chips, keeping all other conditions the same.

(2)

(Total for Question 6 = 9 marks)



**7** A student uses this apparatus to investigate the reaction between zinc and copper(II) sulfate solution.



This is the student's method.

- add 50.0 cm<sup>3</sup> of copper(II) sulfate solution to the polystyrene cup
- record the initial temperature
- add excess zinc and stir
- record the highest temperature of the mixture

An exothermic reaction occurs.

(a) State what is meant by the term **exothermic**.

(1)

(b) This is the equation for the reaction.

$$Zn + CuSO_4 \rightarrow ZnSO_4 + Cu$$

(i) What is the name of this type of reaction?

(1)

- A combustion
- B decomposition
- C displacement
- D neutralisation



(ii)	Apart from the temperature increasing, give two other observations that the
	student could make during the reaction.

(2)


(iii) State why silver does not react with copper(II) sulfate solution.

(1)

(c) The table shows the student's results.

volume of copper(II) sulfate solution	50.0 cm <sup>3</sup>
initial temperature of copper(II) sulfate solution	20.5°C
highest temperature of mixture	37.0°C

Calculate the heat energy change (Q) in kJ.

[for the solution,  $c = 4.2 \text{ J/g/}^{\circ}\text{C}$  mass of  $1.00 \text{ cm}^{3}$  of solution = 1.00 g]

(4)

(Total for Question 7 = 9 marks)

**TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS** 



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