

F

Thursday 19 May 2016 - Morning

## GCSE TWENTY FIRST CENTURY SCIENCE CHEMISTRY A/SCIENCE A

A171/01 Modules C1 C2 C3 (Foundation 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)

**Duration:** 1 hour



Candidate forename			Candidate surname						
Centre number						Candidate nu	ımber		

### **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. HB pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Answer all the questions.
- 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. If additional space is required, you should use the lined page(s) at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.
- Do not write in the bar codes.

### **INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

- The quality of written communication is assessed in questions marked with a pencil ( ).
- The Periodic Table is printed on the back page.
- The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is 60.
- This document consists of 20 pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

2 BLANK PAGE

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE

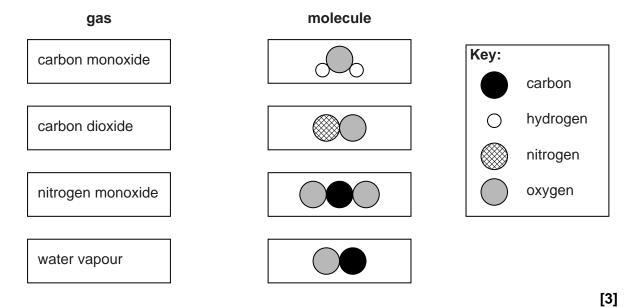
### Answer **all** the questions.

								[2]
		argon	carbon dioxide	chlorine	nitrogen	sulfur dioxide	water	
		Put (rings) arou	ind the <b>two</b> coi	rrect answers.				
		What are these	two substance	es?				
	(c)	When ethyne b	urns completel	y in oxygen <b>tw</b>	o substances are	e made.		
			,		F3. 1100.010	<b>., u.</b> .		[1]
		carbonate		carbon	particulate	hvdr	oxide	
		Put a (ring) aro	und the correct	t answer.				
		What type of co	mpound is eth	yne?				
	(b)	Ethyne molecul	es contain only	y <b>carbon</b> and <b>I</b>	<b>nydrogen</b> atoms.			
		Fuels do not b	urn in air.					[1]
		Burning fuels	are reduced.					
		Fuels burn fas	ter in oxygen t	han air.				
		Oxygen make:	s up 10% of the	e air.				
		Put a tick (✓) in	the box next to	o the correct a	nswer.			
	(a)	Suggest why et	hyne is burned	d in oxygen rath	ner than in air.			
1	The Ethy	ding is used to jo metal is melted one is a gas used ning this gas in c	by heating it to	a very high te	•			

[Total: 4]

- 2 The air contains some gases that are emitted by cars.
  - (a) Some gases in the air are listed below.
    Diagrams of their molecules are also shown.

Draw a straight line from each gas to its correct molecule.



[Total: 9]

**(b)** Scientists measure the pollutants in the exhaust gases from 2 cars.

The cars are the same except for the fuel they use (petrol or diesel).

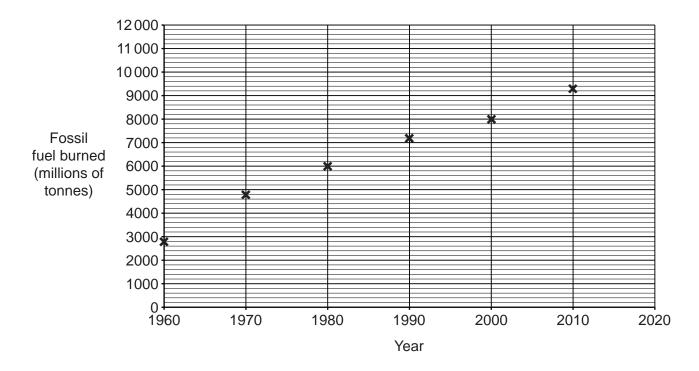
	Pollutant (grams per km travelled)				
	Nitrogen dioxide	Carbon particulates			
Petrol car	6.0	none			
Diesel car	9.0	0.5			

Pollutants from cars build up in towns and can be harmful to human health.

Explain why each pollutant in the table is harmful and decide which car is better for use in towns.

13	The quality of written communication will be assessed in your answer.
	[6

3 John looks at a graph that shows the amount of fossil fuels burned in the world between 1960 and 2010.



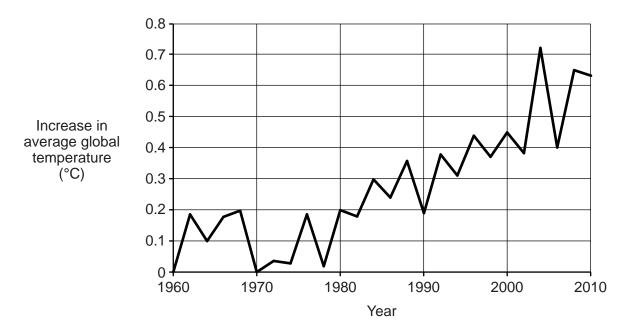
(a) (i) John says that the amount of fossil fuels burned has increased by the same amount every ten years.

Is ne correct?	
Use data from the graph to justify your answer.	
Estimate the amount of fossil fuels that will be burned in 2020.	
millions of tonnes	[1]

(ii)

[Total: 8]

(b) John also looks at the changes in average global temperature over the same time.



What does the graph show about changes in average global temperature?

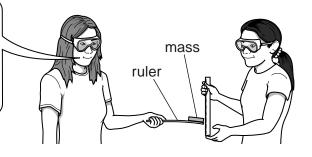
			[2]
(ii)	Complete these sentences a Choose from the words in the all.	about the <b>two</b> graphs. e list. You may use each word o	once, more than once or not at
	cause	correlation	decreased
	increased	reaction	stayed the same
		reaction unt of fossil fuels burned has	-
		unt of fossil fuels burned has	-
	From 1960–2010, the amou	unt of fossil fuels burned has	and the
	From 1960–2010, the amou	unt of fossil fuels burned has has has has hetween the	and the

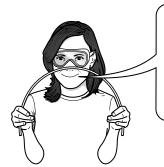
4 Some students investigate the stiffness of plastic rulers.

This is how three students plan their investigation.

### Jane

I will hold the ruler at one end and put a mass on the other end. I will measure how much it bends and get my friend to repeat the test.



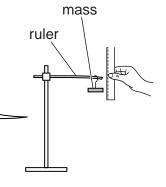


### Katya

I will measure how far I can bend the ruler before it breaks. I will bend and break the rulers myself so that the test is fair.

### Matt

I will use rulers that are the same length. I will hang the same mass to the end of each ruler and measure the distance it bends. I will do each test four times and work out the mean.



(a)	Which plan is best? Explain why this plan is better than the other two plans.	
	The quality of written communication will be assessed in your answer.	

**(b)** Here are the measurements for one ruler.

Test number	1	2	3	4	5
Bend (mm)	23	26	13	19	24

(i)	What is the range of <b>all</b> these measurements?	
		[1]
(ii)	These measurements include an outlier.	
	Which measurement is the outlier?	
		[1]
(iii)	What could the students do to decide whether or not to include the outlier was calculating the best estimate of the true value from their measurements?	hen
		[1]
(iv)	Include the outlier and work out the best estimate of the true value of their measureme	nts.
	Show your working.	

[2]

[Total: 11]

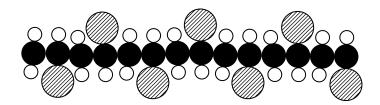
[Total: 5]

Plastic has been used to replace many other materials.

5

(a)		undred years ago most buckets were made of metal. v most buckets are made of plastic.
		e <b>one</b> property of plastic that makes it a better material than metal for buckets, and explain it is better.
		[2]
(b)	(i)	Name another material that has been replaced by plastic.
		Write down a <b>use</b> of this material.
		[1]
	(ii)	Give <b>two</b> reasons why plastic is better for this use than the material you have named.
		[2]

6 The diagram shows part of a molecule of PVC.



(a) PVC contains carbon, hydrogen and one other element.

What is that other element?

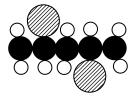
Put a (ring) around the correct answer.

chlorine nitrogen oxygen sulfur [1]

(b) Seven monomers have been joined together to make the polymer in the diagram above.

Which diagram shows a monomer of PVC?

Put a (ring) around the correct answer.









[1]

			13		
(c)	Plas	sticizers are small n	nolecules. They are added to PVC	to make it more flexible.	
	(i)	Explain how adding	g plasticizers makes PVC more fle	exible.	
		Put ticks (✓) in the	e boxes to complete these sentence	es.	
			move the PVC chains further apa	rt.	
		Plasticizers link the PVC chains.			
	tangle the PVC chains together.				
				stronger.	
		This means the for	rces between the molecules are	the same.	
				weaker.	
			are held together and cannot m	ove.	
		So the molecules	can slide over each other.		
			move out of their solid structure	-	[3]
	(ii) PVC, which contains plasticizers, can be used for wrapping food. Plasticizers m out of the PVC.				
	Suggest why this could be harmful.				

[Total: 7]

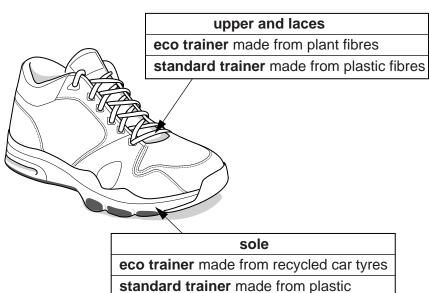
© OCR 2016 Turn over

.....[2]

7 A company makes a standard trainer using plastics made from crude oil.

They make a new **eco trainer** from plant fibres and recycled car tyres.

The table shows the data for the Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) of each type of trainer.



	Eco	Eco trainers		lard trainers
	Energy (MJ)	Greenhouse gases made (kg CO <sub>2</sub> )	Energy (MJ)	Greenhouse gases made (kg CO <sub>2</sub> )
Making materials for the trainers	1.6	0.1	6.0	4.2
Making the trainers from the materials	1.4	1.0	4.2	3.7
Disposing of the trainers	0.8		0.8	0.6
Total of the three stages		1.7	11.0	8.5

(a) (i) Complete the table above.

[2]

(ii)	The company s	ays	that	the	есо	trainers	are	less	harmful	to	the	environment	and	are
	more sustainabl	le.												

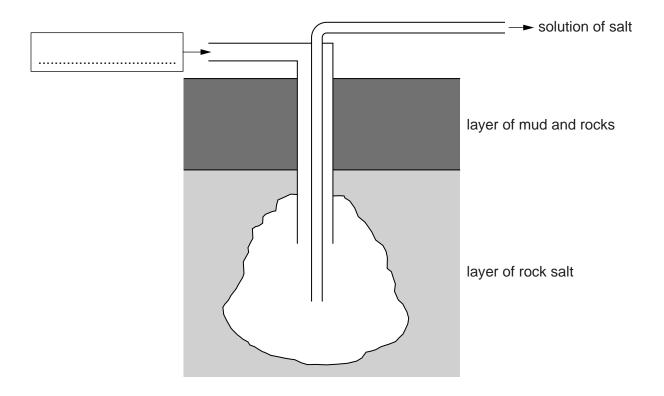
Are they correct?
Use data from the table to justify your answer.

	The quality of written communication will be assessed in your answer.								
••••									
	[6								
	[Total: 8								

8	Salt	has	many	uses

(a)	Salt is added to food. Some scientists say that the amount of salt in food should be lowered.
	Give an advantage and a disadvantage of adding salt to food.
	Advantage
	Disadvantage
	[2]
(b)	In some parts of the UK, layers of rock salt are found under the ground.  Rock salt can be dug out from under the ground using machines.  Salt can also be extracted by pumping water down to the rock. This is called solution mining.
	Why is solution mining used when making salt to add to food?
	[1]

(c) This is a diagram of solution mining of salt.



(1)	salt is obtained from rock salt.	of
		•••
	[	3]
(ii)	Electrolysis of salt solution makes chlorine and two other products.	
	Name the <b>two</b> other products.	
	1	
	2	2]

[Total: 8]

# 18 ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE

If additional space is required, you should use the following lined page(s). The question number(s) must be clearly shown in the margin(s).							
	,						
•••••							
	<u> </u>						



### Copyright Information

OCR is committed to seeking permission to reproduce all third-party content that it uses in its assessment materials. OCR has attempted to identify and contact all copyright holders whose work is used in this paper. To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced in the OCR Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download from our public website (www.ocr.org.uk) after the live examination series.

If OCR has unwittingly failed to correctly acknowledge or clear any third-party content in this assessment material, OCR will be happy to correct its mistake at the earliest possible opportunity.

For queries or further information please contact the Copyright Team, First Floor, 9 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1GE.

OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group; Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.

# The Periodic Table of the Elements

_				20			
0	4 He	20 <b>Ne</b> neon 10	40 <b>Ar</b> argon 18	84 <b>Kr</b> krypton 36	131 Xe xenon 54	[222] <b>Rn</b> radon 86	t fully
7		19 F fluorine 9	35.5 C <b>t</b> chlorine 17	80 <b>Br</b> bromine 35	127 <b>I</b> iodine 53	[210] At astatine 85	orted but no
9		16 0 0 0 8	32 S sulfur 16	79 Se selenium 34	128 Te tellurium 52	Po polonium 84	re been repc
2		14 N nitrogen 7	31 P phosphorus 15	75 As arsenic 33	122 Sb antimony 51	209 Bi bismuth 83	rs 112-116 hav authenticated
4		12 C carbon 6	28 Si silicon	73 Ge germanium 32	119 <b>Sn</b> tin 50	207 <b>Pb</b> lead 82	Elements with atomic numbers 112-116 have been reported but not fully authenticated
3		11 <b>B</b> boron 5	27 At aluminium	70 <b>Ga</b> gallium 31	115 In indium 49	204 T t	nts with atoi
	·			65 <b>Zn</b> zinc 30	112 Cd cadmium 48	201 Hg mercury 80	Eleme
				63.5 Cu copper 29	108 Ag silver 47	197 <b>Au</b> gold 79	Rg roentgenium
				59 Ni nickel 28	106 Pd palladium 46	195 Pt platinum 78	Ds damstadtium
				59 Co cobalt 27	103 Rh rhodium 45	192 <b>Ir</b> iridium 77	[268] Mt meitnerium 109
	1 H hydrogen 1			56 Fe iron 26	101 Ru ruthenium 44	190 Os osmium 76	[277] Hs hassium 108
•				55 Mn manganese 25	[98] Tc technetium 43	186 Re rhenium 75	[264] <b>Bh</b> bohrium 107
		mass ool number		52 Cr chromium 24	96 Mo motybdenum 42	184 W tungsten 74	[266] Sg seaborgium 106
	Key	relative atomic mass atomic symbol name atomic (proton) number		51 V vanadium 23	93 Nb niobium 41	181 Ta tantalum 73	[262]     Db     dubnium     105
		relati <b>atc</b> 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
2		9 Be beryllium 4	24 Mg magnesium 12	40 Ca calcium 20	Sr Strontium 38	137 <b>Ba</b> barum 56	[226] Ra radium 88
_		7 Li lithium 3	23 Na sodium 11	39 K potassium 19	85 <b>Rb</b> rubidium 37	133 Cs caesium 55	[223] Fr francium 87

\* 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.