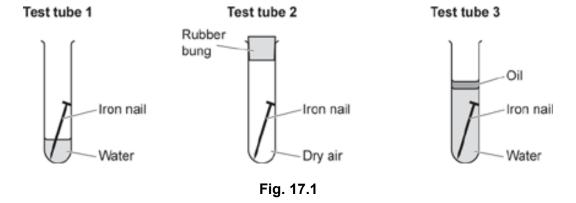
[2]

1(a). A student sets up three test tubes to investigate the rusting of iron as shown in Fig. 17.1.



The student measures the mass of each nail at the start and the end of the experiment.

Only the mass of the nail in test tube 1 increases.

Explain why the iron nail in test tube 1 is the only nail that rusts.					

(b). The student sets up another test tube as shown in Fig. 17.2.

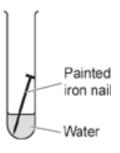


Fig. 17.2

The mass of this iron nail was unchanged after a week.

Expl	lain	why.
I		,

Explain why.		
		[2]

(c). Table 17.1 shows some properties of three different materials.

Table 17.1

	Ceramic	Metal	Polymer
Melting point (°C)	2200	1083	204
Strength (MPa)	416	69	27
Relative thermal conductivity	18	388	0.21

i. The diagram shows a pan of boiling water.



Which material would you choose to make the base of a pan?

Explain your choice using the information in **Table 17.1.**

Material	
Explanation	
	 [3]

ii. Estimate how many times higher the melting point of the ceramic is compared to the polymer.

You will need to round the melting points to 1 significant figure.

Answer =[1]

(d). Table 17.2 shows some information about recycling containers made from different materials.

Table 17.2

	Time powering a TV from the energy saved by recycling (hours)	CO₂ saved by recycling each year (kg)
Aluminium cans	4	294
Glass bottles	3	9
Plastic bottles	6	23

A student thinks that recycling aluminium cans is the most beneficial to the environment.

Explain why they are correct.

Lies information from Table 47.2	
Use information from Table 17.2 .	
	[2'
	L ² .

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

Polymer	Maximum useable temperature (° C)	
A	38	high
В	85	low
С	110	high
D	160	low

Your answer	[1]
-------------	-----

3. A life-cycle assessment looks at the potential environmental impact at each stage of the life of a product.

Cat food is sold in plastic packets or metal cans.





The table shows information about these two containers.

	Plastic packet	Metal can
Raw Materials	Crude oil	Aluminium ore
Manufacture	Fractional distillation Cracking Polymerisation	Aluminium ore is mined Aluminium is extracted by electrolysis
Using the product	Usually single use	Usually single use but easily repurposed or upcycled
Disposal of the product	Harder to recycle Not biodegradable so takes up space in landfill 90% energy saved by recycling	Easier to recycle Not biodegradable so takes up space in landfill 95% energy saved by recycling

Use the information in the table, and your own scientific knowledge.					

6.1 lmp	proving Processes and Pro	oducts (F)		PhysicsAndMathsTutor.com
				re3
				[6]
4. Iror	n is a transition metal.			
The lis	st shows the reactivity s	eries of some metals. T	he element carbon is also incl	uded.
		Sodium	Most reactive	
		Calcium	П	
		Magnesium		
		Carbon Zinc		
		Iron	マク	
		Copper	Least reactive	
Iron c	an be extracted from the	e compound iron oxide.		
	s iron extracted from iro ne information in the list		nswer.	
				[2]
5. Iror	n objects can be protect	ed from rusting by coati	ng them with a layer of zinc.	
What	is this process called?			
Α	Galvanising			
В	Insulating			
C D	Oxidation Reduction			
Your	answer			[1]

6. Which conditions are needed for the rusting of iron to happen?		
A B C D	Air and no water Air and oil Air and salt Air and water	
Your	answer	[1]
7. Brass is an alloy used to make musical instruments.		
What are the main metals in brass?		
A B C D	Aluminium and copper Copper and tin Copper and zinc Lead and tin	
Your	answer	[1]

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6.1 Improving Processes and Products (F)

END OF QUESTION PAPER