Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information				
Candidate surname		Other names		
Centre Number Candidate Nu	ımber			
Pearson Edexcel Level	1/Leve	el 2 GCSE (9–1)		
Time 1 hour 10 minutes	Paper reference	1SC0/2CH		
Combined Science	e	•		
PAPER 5				
Higher Tier				
		J		
You must have:		Total Marks		
Calculator, ruler		Total Marks		
Carcalator, raici		J		

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.
- Any diagrams may NOT be accurately drawn, unless otherwise indicated.
- You must show all your working out with your answer clearly identified at the end of your solution.

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.
- In questions marked with an **asterisk** (*), marks will be awarded for your ability to structure your answer logically, showing how the points that you make are related or follow on from each other where appropriate.
- There is a periodic table on the back cover of the paper.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ▶







Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box \boxtimes . 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 A student used the apparatus in Figure 1 to investigate the rate of the reaction between a metal and dilute hydrochloric acid.

Pieces of the metal were placed in dilute hydrochloric acid in the flask, and the total volume of gas produced was measured every minute.

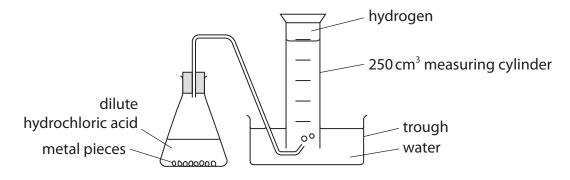


Figure 1

(a) Figure 2 shows a graph of the student's results.

volume of hydrogen in cm³

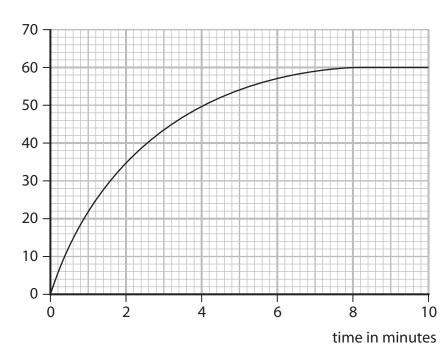


Figure 2

	(i)	Name a piece of apparatus that would be better to measure the volume of groduced, instead of the 250 cm³ measuring cylinder. Give a reason for your answer. name of apparatus	(2)
		reason	
	(ii)	Calculate the mean rate of production of hydrogen over the first 90 seconds, in cm ³ per second.	(3)
		rate =	:m³ per second
	(iii)	The student measured the volume of gas for 10 minutes.	
		State why the measurements could have been stopped at 9 minutes.	(1)
(b)	The	e experiment was repeated, but with acid of a higher concentration. e rate of reaction was faster. Explain why the rate of reaction increases when the concentration of acid is increased.	
			(2)



(ii) Another student suggests four other ways of increasing the rate of this reaction.

Which one is correct?

(1)

- A use the same acid but at a lower temperature
- B use a larger trough
- **C** use a smaller flask
- **D** use the same metal but in a powdered form

(Total for Question 1 = 9 marks)

2 This question is about gas	es.
-------------------------------------	-----

(a) When sodium is added to water, hydrogen gas is produced.

Which observation shows that a gas has been produced?

(1)

- A a white precipitate forms
- **B** effervescence is seen
- C the sodium sinks in the water
- **D** the water changes to a pink colour
- (b) Some damp litmus paper is placed in a gas. The litmus paper is bleached.

Which gas bleaches damp litmus paper?

(1)

- A carbon dioxide
- B chlorine
- 🛛 **C** hydrogen
- D oxygen
- (c) When calcium carbonate is heated it decomposes.

$$CaCO_3(s) \rightarrow CaO(s) + CO_2(g)$$

When 5.000 g of calcium carbonate is heated, the mass of solid remaining is 2.800 g.

Calculate the mass of carbon dioxide that has been released.

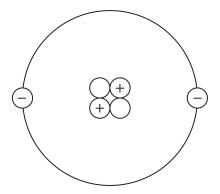
Give your answer to three significant figures.

(2)

mass of carbon dioxide =g



(d) A diagram of an atom of helium is shown in Figure 3.



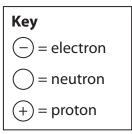


Figure 3

(i) Explain, using Figure 3, why helium is inert.

(2)

(ii) Helium is used to fill balloons.

State one property of helium, apart from it being inert, that makes it suitable for filling balloons.

(1)



(e)	Oxygen gas has the formula O ₂ .	
	Calculate the number of oxygen atoms in 3.50 mol of oxygen gas.	
	(Avogadro constant = 6.02×10^{23})	
		(2)
	number of oxygen atoms =	
	(Total for Question 2 = 9 ma	rks)

3 (a) Figure 4 shows some information about the composition of pollutant exhaust gases from the engines of two different vehicles.

pollutant	mass of pollutant given out in g per kilometre driven		
Ponatani	petrol engine	diesel engine	
carbon dioxide	210	180	
carbon monoxide	1.5	0.10	
unburnt hydrocarbons	0.13	0.020	
nitrogen oxides	0.36	2.0	
particulates	0.0060	0.046	
sulfur dioxide	0.0089	0.0037	

Figure 4

(i) Give **two** ways in which the data in Figure 4 shows that the diesel engine is

more damaging to the environment than the petrol engine.	(2)
(ii) Explain, using information from Figure 4, one way in which the diesel engine is less damaging to the environment than the petrol engine.	(2)



(b) (i) Which statement about the members of the alkane homologous series is correct?				(1)
	×	A	they show a trend in chemical properties	
	\times	В	their boiling point decreases as the molecules get larger	
	X	C	the molecular formula of neighbouring compounds differs by CH ₃	
	X	D	their viscosity increases as the molecules get larger	
(ii)		A B C	one of the following hydrocarbons belongs to the same homologous as octane, C_8H_{18} ? C_4H_6 C_4H_8 C_4H_{10} C_4H_{12}	(1)
(iii	i) Wri	te tl	he balanced equation for the complete combustion of octane, C_8H_{18} .	(3)

(Total for Question 3 = 9 marks)



- 4 The elements in group 7 of the periodic table are known as the halogens.
 - (a) Name the halogen that is in period 4 of the periodic table.

(1)

(b) Explain why chlorine is more reactive than iodine.

(3)

(c) A piece of burning sodium is placed into a gas jar containing chlorine gas, as shown in Figure 5.

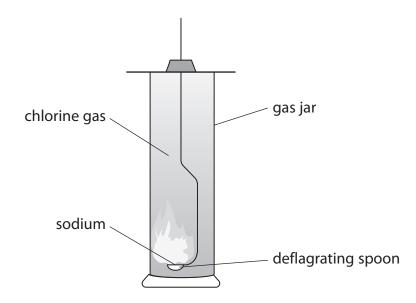


Figure 5

At the end of the reaction, the inside of the gas jar is coated with white crystals. Identify the white crystals.

(1)

(d) Sodium also reacts with bromine. (i) Write the balanced equation for the reaction between sodium and bromine.	(2)
(ii) In another experiment, a student adds colourless sodium bromide solution to chlorine water.State what you would see in this reaction.	(1)
(iii) The ionic equation for the reaction between sodium bromide and chlorine is: $2Br^- + Cl_2 \to 2Cl^- + Br_2$ Explain which species has been oxidised in this reaction.	(2)

(Total for Question 4 = 10 marks)



5	Thi	s question	is about oxygen.	
	(a)	•	ntage of oxygen in today's atmosphere is greater than the percentage in the Earth's early atmosphere.	
		Explain wh	nat caused this change to happen.	
				(2)
	(b)	Magnesiu	m reacts with oxygen from the air to form magnesium oxide.	
			carries out an investigation to determine the mass of magnesium oxide nen a known mass of magnesium reacts completely with oxygen.	
		This is the	method the student used.	
		step 1	find the mass of a crucible and lid	
		step 2	put a known mass of magnesium into the crucible and put the lid on	
		step 3	heat for five minutes using a roaring Bunsen burner flame	
		step 4	let the crucible, lid and contents cool down	
		step 5	find the final mass of the crucible, lid and contents	
		Explain ho with oxyge	w the student could check that the magnesium had reacted completely en.	
		, ,		(2)
•••••				



(c)	In another experiment, it was found that 1.24 g of phosphorus reacted completely
	with 1.60 g of oxygen to form phosphorus oxide.

The relative formula mass of this phosphorus oxide is 284.

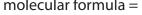
Deduce the molecular formula of this phosphorus oxide.

You must show your working.

(relative atomic masses: O = 16, P = 31)

(4)

molecular formula =



(d) A student uses the apparatus shown in Figure 6 to investigate the percentage of oxygen in the atmosphere.

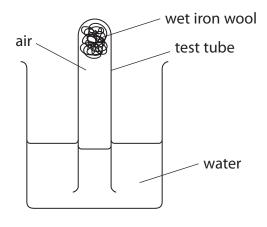


Figure 6

The apparatus was left for a few days.

(i) Explain one change the student would see after a few days.

(2)

(ii) Explain one change that can be made to the apparatus in Figure 6 to allow the student to calculate the percentage of oxygen in the atmosphere.

(2)

(Total for Question 5 = 12 marks)

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- **6** (a) In some chemical reactions, bonds are broken in the reactant molecules and new bonds are formed to make the product molecules.
 - (i) Which row is correct about the energy changes for these processes?

(1)

		energy change		
		breaking a bond	making a bond	
X	A	energy is released	energy is released	
X	В	energy is released	energy is absorbed	
X	C	energy is absorbed	energy is released	
X	D	energy is absorbed	energy is absorbed	

(ii) Hydrogen reacts with fluorine.

$$H_2 + F_2 \rightarrow 2HF$$

Figure 7 shows the bond energies for the bonds in the three molecules in the equation.

bond	bond energy in kJ mol ⁻¹
н—н	436
F—F	158
H—F	562

Figure 7

Calculate the energy change for this rea	ection.	(4)
	energy change =	kJ mol ⁻¹

*(b) The reaction profile for an uncatalysed exothermic reaction is shown in Figure 8.

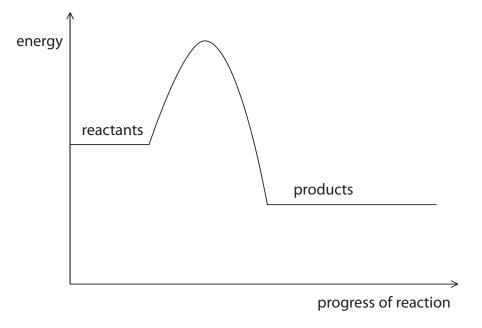


Figure 8

Using some examples of catalysts you have met in chemistry, discuss what catalysts do and their effect on the activation energy of a reaction.

You can use Figure 8 to illustrate your answer.

(6)

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	(Total for Question 6 = 11 marks)
	TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS
	TOTAL FOR FAILER - 00 MARKS

The periodic table of the elements

0	4 He helium 2	20 Ne neon 10	40 Ar argon 18	84 Kr krypton 36	131 Xe xenon 54	[222] Rn radon 86
7		19 F fluorine 9	35.5 CI chlorine 17	80 Br bromine 35	127 	[210] At astatine 85
9		16 O oxygen 8	32 S sulfur 16	79 Se selenium 34	128 Te tellurium 52	[209] Po polonium 84
2		14 N nitrogen 7	31 P phosphorus 15	75 As arsenic 33	122 Sb antimony 51	209 Bi bismuth 83
4		12 C carbon 6	28 Si silicon 14	73 Ge germanium 32	119 Sn tin 50	207 Pb Iead 82
က		11 B boron 5	27 AI aluminium 13	70 Ga gallium 31	115 In indium 49	204 TI thallium 81
	'			65 Zn zinc 30	112 Cd cadmium 48	201 Hg mercury 80
				63.5 Cu copper 29	108 Ag silver 47	197 Au gold 79
				59 Ni nickel 28	106 Pd palladium 46	195 Pt platinum 78
				59 Co cobalt 27	103 Rh rhodium 45	192 Ir iridium 77
	1 H hydrogen 1			56 iron 26	101 Ru ruthenium 44	190 Os osmium 76
'				55 Mn manganese 25	[98] Tc technetium 43	186 Re rhenium 75
	nass ool umber		52 Cr chromium 24	96 Mo molybdenum 42	184 W tungsten 74	
	Key	relative atomic mass atomic symbol name atomic (proton) number		51 V vanadium 23	93 Nb niobium 41	181 Ta tantalum 73
		relativ ato atomic	48 Ti titanium 22	91 Zr zirconium 40	178 Hf hafnium 72	
	'			45 Sc scandium 21	89 × yttrium 39	139 La * Ianthanum 57
2		9 Be beryllium 4	24 Mg magnesium	40 Ca calcium 20	88 Sr strontium 38	137 Ba barium 56
_		7 Li lithium 3	23 Na sodium 11	39 K potassium 19	85 Rb rubidium 37	133 Cs caesium 55

^{*} The elements with atomic numbers from 58 to 71 are omitted from this part of the periodic table.

The relative atomic masses of copper and chlorine have not been rounded to the nearest whole number.