

THIS IS A NEW SPECIFICATION

**F**

Thursday 23 May 2013 – Morning

**GCSE GATEWAY SCIENCE
SCIENCE B****B712/01** Science modules B2, C2, P2 (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 30 minutes

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. 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. Additional paper may be used if necessary but you must clearly show your candidate number, centre number and question number(s).
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- Your quality of written communication is assessed in questions marked with a pencil (✎).
- A list of equations can be found on page 2.
- The Periodic Table can be found 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 **85**.
- This document consists of **28** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

2

EQUATIONS

energy = mass × specific heat capacity × temperature change

energy = mass × specific latent heat

efficiency = $\frac{\text{useful energy output (} \times 100\% \text{)}}{\text{total energy input}}$

wave speed = frequency × wavelength

power = voltage × current

energy supplied = power × time

average speed = $\frac{\text{distance}}{\text{time}}$

distance = average speed × time

$$s = \frac{(u + v)}{2} \times t$$

acceleration = $\frac{\text{change in speed}}{\text{time taken}}$

force = mass × acceleration

weight = mass × gravitational field strength

work done = force × distance

power = $\frac{\text{work done}}{\text{time}}$

power = force × speed

$$\text{KE} = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

momentum = mass × velocity

force = $\frac{\text{change in momentum}}{\text{time}}$

GPE = mgh

$$mgh = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

resistance = $\frac{\text{voltage}}{\text{current}}$

3

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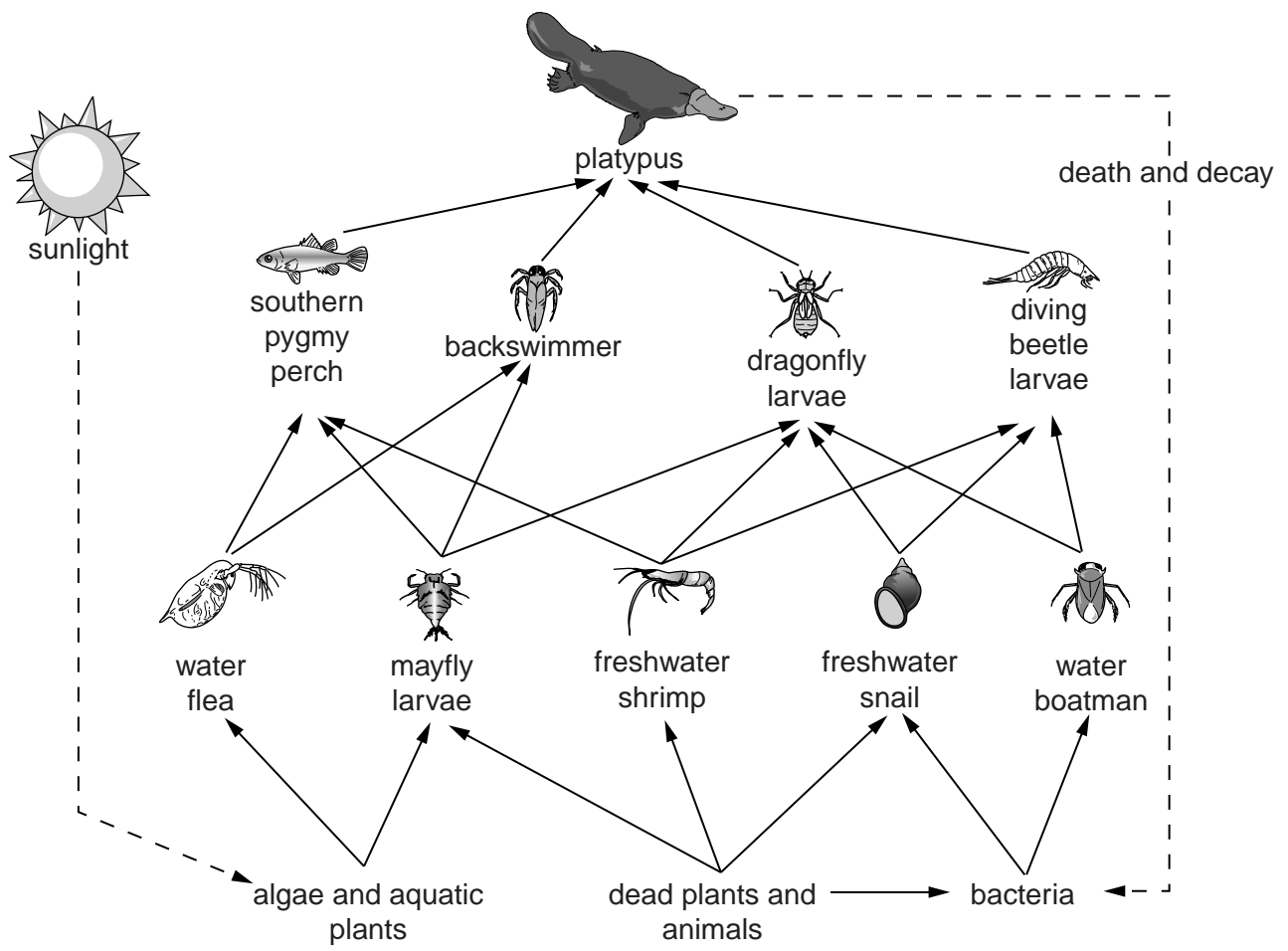
Question 1 begins on page 4

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE

Answer **all** the questions.

SECTION A – Module B2

1 Look at the food web.



(a) Write down the name of one **producer** in the food web.

..... [1]

(b) Energy is passed through the food chain to the platypus.

Use the food web to explain how energy in bacteria can reach the platypus.

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

5

(c) Look at the picture of the dragonfly larvae.

Which class of arthropod does it belong to?

Choose from this list.

arachnid

crustacean

insect

myriapod

answer

[1]

(d) When a platypus dies it decomposes.

The decomposing platypus helps the other organisms in **this** food web.

Use the food web to explain how.

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

[Total: 6]

6

2 Sally and Ben investigate if one eye is better than two at judging distance.

They put two rulers side by side with their scales next to each other. They stick a pin vertically on to the scale of each ruler.

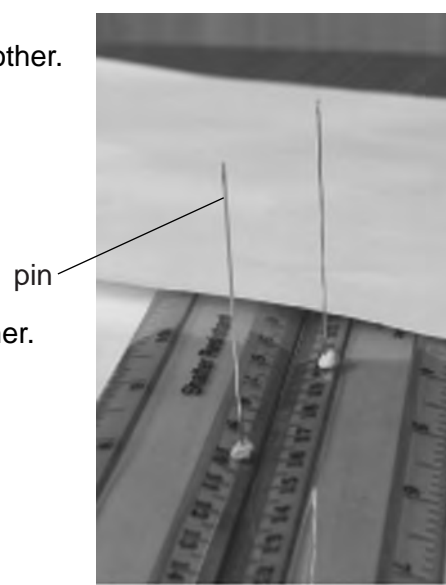
At the start, the pins on the rulers are not next to each other.

Sally looks at the pins with one eye, while Ben slides one ruler past the other.

He stops when Sally tells him that the pins are next to each other.

Ben then measures the actual distance the pins are apart.

They repeat the process with Sally using both eyes.



The table shows the results.

Distance between pins in mm						
	Attempt 1	Attempt 2	Attempt 3	Attempt 4	Attempt 5	Mean
One eye	12	15	18	16	14	15
Two eyes	3	2	0	2	3	

(a) (i) Calculate the mean for two eyes.

mean = mm [1]

(ii) What conclusion about judging distance can be made from the two means?

..... [1]

(b) Ben says that you can **not** be certain of your conclusion when you have only tested one person.

Explain why.

..... [2]

[Total: 4]

7

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Question 3 begins on page 8

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3 Read this information about red ruffed lemurs.



The red ruffed lemur lives in a rainforest in Madagascar. They can only be found in one rainforest, which is 2,300 square kilometres in size. Their population is said to be at a critical level.

Part of their habitat is protected by a small number of rangers. Some red ruffed lemurs live out of the protected area.


People will often enter the rainforest looking for rosewood. They can sell the rosewood for timber. This causes habitat destruction and disturbs the lemurs.

The local people use the rainforest for resources. These people cause very little disturbance to the lemurs. They also act as guides, by taking people to see the lemurs.

- (a) A wildlife conservation trust is helping to set up a conservation programme for red ruffed lemurs. This includes protecting their habitat.

The conservation programme could be both an advantage and a disadvantage to the people of Madagascar.

Use the information, and your scientific knowledge, to explain why there are advantages and disadvantages.

 *The quality of written communication will be assessed in your answer to this question.*

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
..... [6]

9

(b) One reason lemurs are endangered is because of habitat destruction.

Write down **one other** reason why species become endangered.

..... [1]

(c) Madagascar has many different **species** of lemur.

(i) What is meant by the term species?

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

(ii) The different species evolved by natural selection.

Who developed the idea of natural selection?

Put a tick (✓) next to the **correct** answer.

Darwin

Hooke

Newton

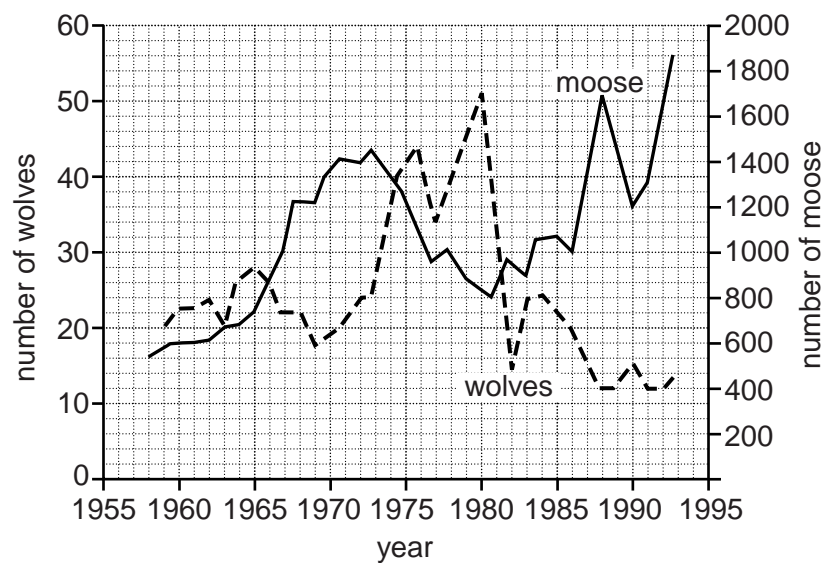
Pasteur

[1]

[Total: 9]

4 Look at the predator prey graph.

The wolf is the predator. The moose is the prey.



(a) (i) In which year did the population of wolves reach the highest?

..... [1]

(ii) Use the data to explain the change in the moose population between 1986 and 1988.

.....

 [2]

(b) Look at the picture of a moose.



Moose are adapted to avoid being eaten by wolves.

Explain ways in which moose are adapted to avoid being eaten.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

[3]
[Total: 6]

SECTION B – Module C2

5 Alfie is a scientist. He investigates neutralisation.

He adds dilute nitric acid to potassium hydroxide solution.

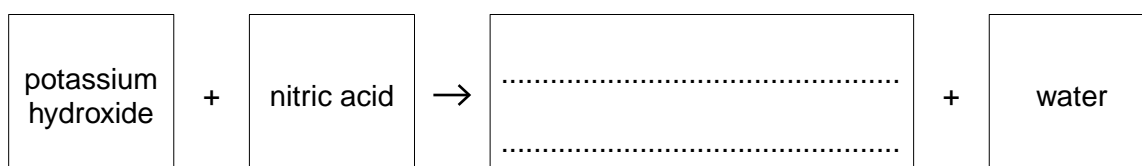
He uses an indicator called **litmus** to tell when the solution is neutral.

(a) Complete the table to show the colour of litmus in acidic and alkaline solutions.

Indicator	Colour in		
	Acidic solution	Neutral solution	Alkaline solution
Litmus	purple

[2]

(b) Complete the word equation for the reaction.



[1]

(c) Alfie's scientific work needs to be looked at by other scientists.

Explain why.

.....

.....

..... [2]

[Total: 5]

13

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Question 6 begins on page 14

6 This question is about metals and alloys.

Look at the table. It shows some properties of metals and alloys.

Metal or alloy	Melting point in °C	Density in g/cm ³	Relative electrical conductivity	Cost per tonne in £
aluminium	660	2.7	40	1350
copper	1083	8.9	64	3800
tin	232	5.7	9	10000
silver	962	10.5	67	20000
solder	188	8.2	20	6700
lead	328	11.3	5	1500

(a) Solder is an alloy. It is made from lead and tin.

The properties of solder are different from the properties of lead and tin.

Write about these differences.

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

(b) Which metal, or alloy, would be best to **join** electrical wires?

Choose from the table.

Explain your answer.

.....

..... [2]

15

(c) Which metal, or alloy, would be best for making aeroplane bodies?

Choose from the table.

Explain your answer.

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

[Total: 8]

Question 7 begins on page 16

16

7 Many chemicals, like ammonia, are made in industrial processes.

Ethanol is another chemical made in an industrial process.

Ethene reacts with steam to make ethanol.



The conditions used are:

- a catalyst
- 300 °C
- a pressure of 70 atmospheres.

Look at the costs of making 1 tonne of ethanol.

Factor	Cost in £
energy	200
ethene	50
steam	10
wages	100
other costs	40

(a) Energy is one cost of making ethanol.

(i) What percentage of the total cost is for energy?

answer =% [2]

(ii) Suggest why this percentage is so high.

.....
 [1]

(b) The cost of making steam is much less than the cost of making ethene.

Suggest why.

.....
 [2]

(c) The reaction is **reversible**.

What is meant by a reversible reaction?

..... [1]

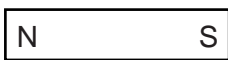
[Total: 6]

SECTION C – Module P2

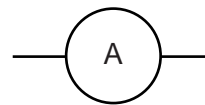
9 Amy has this equipment.



wire



magnet



ammeter

(a) How can she use the equipment to **generate** and **detect** an electric current?

Your answer **must** include a diagram of how she sets up the equipment.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

(b) The electricity produced by a generator is AC.

What do the letters AC stand for?

..... [1]

(c) (i) In a power station, 900MJ of energy from fuel is needed to make 420MJ of electrical energy.

Calculate the percentage efficiency.

Give your answer to two significant figures.

.....

.....

.....

percentage efficiency =% [2]

19

- (ii) The steam given out from the turbines in this power station can be used to heat nearby offices.

This would improve the overall efficiency of the power station.

Explain why.

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

[Total: 6]

Question 10 begins on page 20

(b) OCRA Electricity want to build a new wind farm.

Some local people are in favour of the wind farm, others are against it.

Identify **two different** opinions that might be held by people concerning the development of the wind farm.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

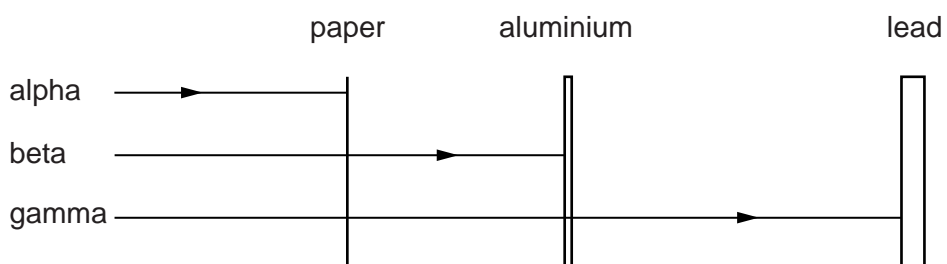
[Total: 8]

Question 11 begins on page 22

11 This question is about nuclear radiations.

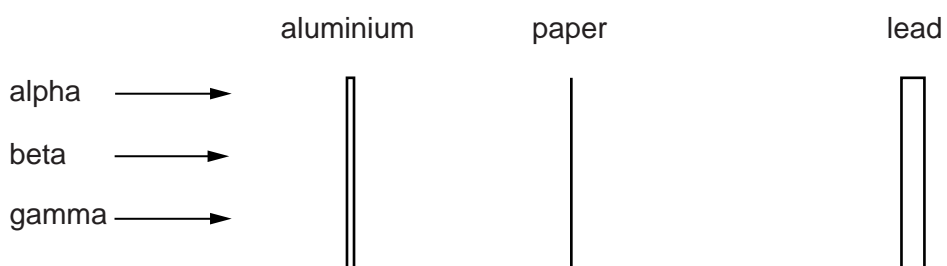
(a) Ben investigates the penetrating power of different radiations.

Look at the diagram of his results.



He now puts the same absorbers into a different order.

Complete the diagram to show where each radiation is stopped.



[2]

(b) Nuclear radiation can be useful.

Write down **one** use of nuclear radiation.

..... [1]

[Total: 3]

12 The Universe is made up of many different objects.

(a) One of these objects is a galaxy.

What is a galaxy?

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

(b) We often send radio signals from Earth to the outer planets of the Solar System.

It takes a long time for the radio signals to reach the outer planets.

Write down a reason for this.

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

(c) Another object in the Universe is an asteroid.

(i) What is an asteroid made from?

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





(ii) In the past asteroids have collided with Earth.

Write down **one** effect on Earth of a collision with a large asteroid.

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

[Total: 4]

13 Look at the information about electrical appliances in Claire's house.

Electrical appliance	Power in watts	Time used each day in hours
electric fire 	3000	4.0
lamp 	100	8.0
television 	400	6.0
tumble dryer 	2500	1.0

(a) The electric fire costs the most to use each hour.

Explain why.

.....
 [1]

(b) Claire's house has a 230V mains supply.

The highest current that the mains circuit can take is 30A.

Would it be possible to use all four appliances at the same time in the mains circuit?

Use a calculation to explain your answer.

.....

 [3]

[Total: 4]

SECTION D

- 14 This question is about the effect of drinking alcohol on driving ability.

A motoring organisation tested different drivers before and after drinking 4 units of alcohol.

They were tested on emergency stops.

Driver	Test	Reaction time in seconds	Stopping distance in metres
Peter	before drinks	0.62	32
	after drinks	0.86	41
Mike	before drinks	0.66	34
	after drinks	0.91	45
Lucy	before drinks	0.59	28
	after drinks	0.90	42
Emily	before drinks	0.59	28
	after drinks	0.76	36

- (a) (i) Which driver was affected **most** by drinking 4 units of alcohol?

Explain your answer.

.....

 [2]

- (ii) Suggest how the motoring organisation ensured that this test was done fairly.

.....

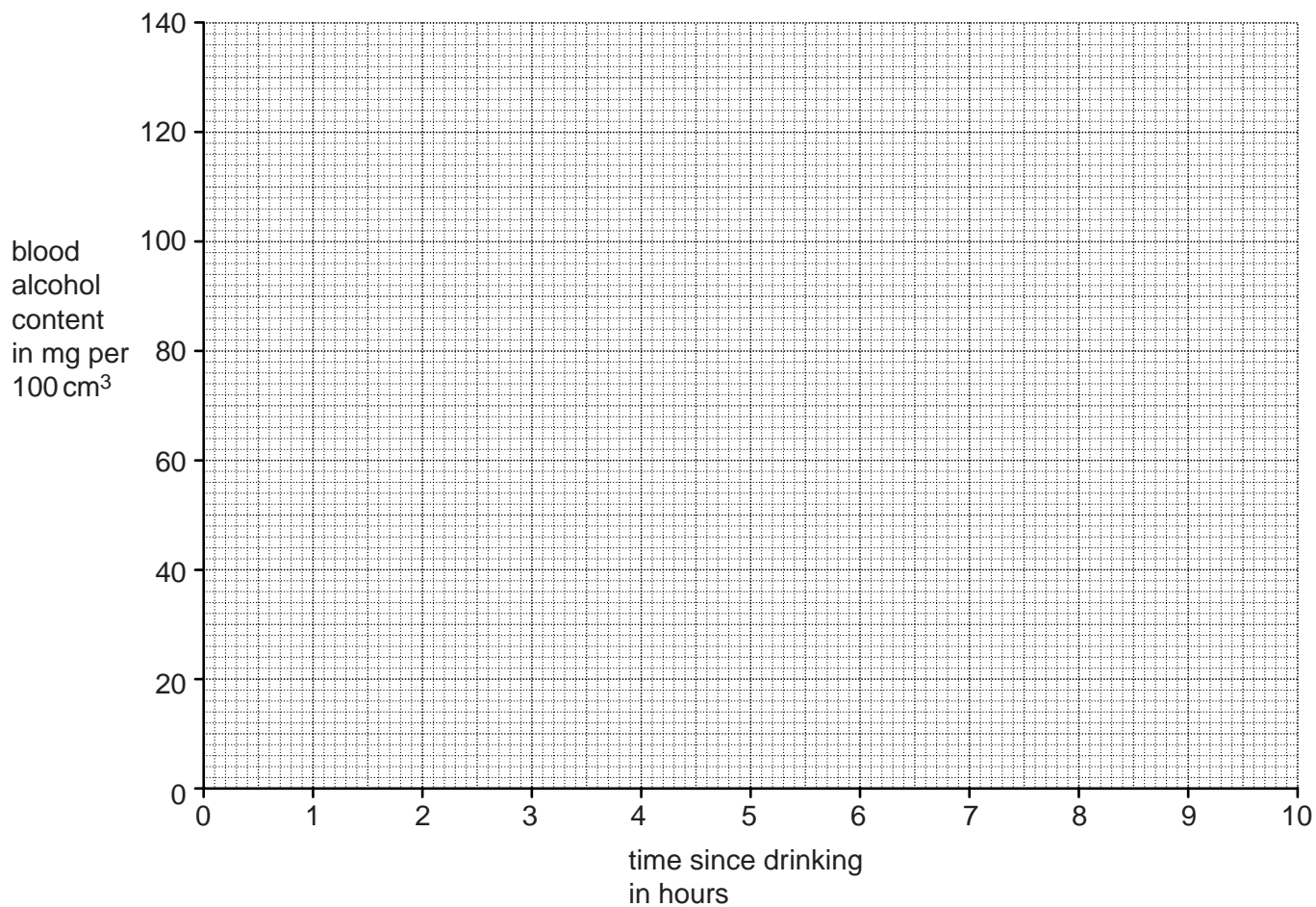
 [2]

(b) Jeff has drunk 8 units of alcohol.

He was tested to find out how quickly the alcohol was removed from his blood.

Time since drinking in hours	Alcohol content of blood in mg per 100 cm ³
0	130
1	115
2	100
3	85
4	70
5	55

(i) Plot these results on the grid. Draw the best line through the points.



[2]

(ii) How long would it take for **all** of the alcohol to be removed from Jeff's blood?

answer =hours

[1]

(c) Look at the table.

It shows the legal alcohol limit, and data on the number of deaths due to road accidents in 2004, in the UK and Hungary.

Country	Number of deaths due to road accidents in 2004	Population in 2004 in millions	Legal alcohol limit (%)	Deaths due to road accidents per million of population in 2004
UK	3221	60.3	0.08
Hungary	1296	10.0	0.00

(i) Calculate the deaths per million of population in the UK and Hungary due to road accidents in 2004.

Use the equation

$$\text{deaths per million of population} = \frac{\text{number of deaths}}{\text{population in millions}}$$

Write your answers in the table.

[2]

(ii) Comment on the relationship between the legal alcohol limit and your answers to (c)(i).

.....
 [1]

[Total: 10]

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	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;"> 1 H hydrogen 1 </div>					11 B boron 5	12 C carbon 6	14 N nitrogen 7	16 O oxygen 8	19 F fluorine 9	4 He helium 2				
	23 Na sodium 11	24 Mg magnesium 12	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;"> relative atomic mass atomic symbol name atomic (proton) number </div>					27 Al aluminium 13	28 Si silicon 14	31 P phosphorus 15	32 S sulfur 16	35.5 Cl chlorine 17	20 Ne neon 10				
	39 K potassium 19	40 Ca calcium 20	45 Sc scandium 21	48 Ti titanium 22	51 V vanadium 23	52 Cr chromium 24	55 Mn manganese 25	56 Fe iron 26	59 Co cobalt 27	59 Ni nickel 28	63.5 Cu copper 29	70 Ga gallium 31	73 Ge germanium 32	75 As arsenic 33	79 Se selenium 34	80 Br bromine 35	84 Kr krypton 36
	85 Rb rubidium 37	88 Sr strontium 38	89 Y yttrium 39	91 Zr zirconium 40	93 Nb niobium 41	96 Mo molybdenum 42	[98] Tc technetium 43	101 Ru ruthenium 44	103 Rh rhodium 45	106 Pd palladium 46	108 Ag silver 47	115 In indium 49	119 Sn tin 50	122 Sb antimony 51	128 Te tellurium 52	127 I iodine 53	131 Xe xenon 54
	133 Cs caesium 55	137 Ba barium 56	139 La* lanthanum 57	178 Hf hafnium 72	181 Ta tantalum 73	184 W tungsten 74	186 Re rhenium 75	190 Os osmium 76	192 Ir iridium 77	195 Pt platinum 78	197 Au gold 79	204 Tl thallium 81	207 Pb lead 82	209 Bi bismuth 83	[209] Po polonium 84	[210] At astatine 85	[222] Rn radon 86
	[223] Fr francium 87	[226] Ra radium 88	[227] Ac* actinium 89	[261] Rf rutherfordium 104	[262] Db dubnium 105	[266] Sg seaborgium 106	[264] Bh bohrium 107	[277] Hs hassium 108	[268] Mt meitnerium 109	[271] Ds darmstadtium 110	[272] Rg roentgenium 111	Elements with atomic numbers 112-116 have been reported but not fully authenticated					

* 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.