

THIS IS A NEW SPECIFICATION

**F**

Thursday 17 January 2013 – Afternoon

**GCSE GATEWAY SCIENCE
CHEMISTRY B****B741/01** Chemistry 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 15 minutes

Candidate forename		Candidate surname	
-----------------------	--	----------------------	--

Centre number						Candidate number				
---------------	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--

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 (✎)
- 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 **75**.
- This document consists of **28** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

2

Answer **all** the questions.**SECTION A – Module C1**

1 This question is about food additives.

Chloe uses a cake mix to make a cake.

Some of the ingredients in the cake mix are listed below.

**Ingredients**

sugar
wheat flour
fat
baking powder
emulsifier
flavour enhancers

Chloe adds oil, eggs and water to the cake mix.

(a) Emulsifiers and flavour enhancers are food additives.

Draw a straight line from each **food additive** to its **job**.

Food additive	Job
emulsifier	stops food reacting with oxygen
flavour enhancer	improves colour of food
	stops food going off
	helps oil and water to mix and not separate
	improves the taste of food

[1]

3

(b) The baking powder helps the cake rise.

Baking powder contains sodium hydrogencarbonate, NaHCO_3 .

(i) Write down the number of different **elements** in sodium hydrogencarbonate.

answer

[1]

(ii) Chloe thinks that carbon dioxide is given off when sodium hydrogencarbonate is heated.

Describe how Chloe can show that carbon dioxide gas is given off.

.....

.....

..... [2]

[Total: 4]

Question 2 begins on page 4

4

- 2 (a) Crude oil, coal and natural gas are fossil fuels.

These fuels are **non-renewable**.

Explain what is meant by non-renewable.

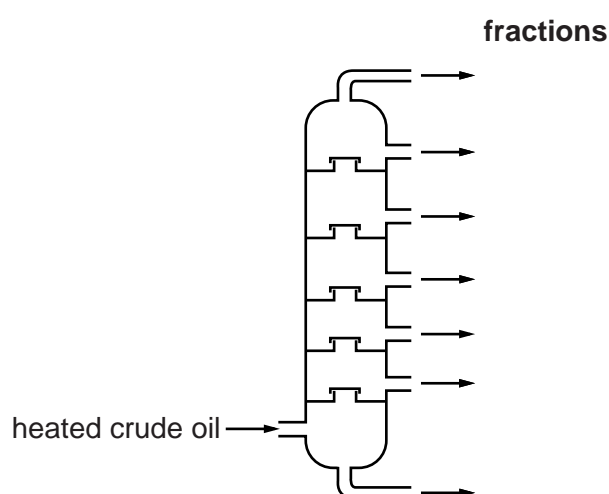
.....

.....

..... [2]

- (b) Crude oil is separated into many fractions by fractional distillation.

The diagram shows a fractionating column.



Look at the table. It shows the boiling point range for some of the fractions.

Fraction	Boiling point range in °C
bitumen	above 350
heating oil	240 to 350
paraffin	120 to 240
petrol	20 to 70
LPG	-160 to 20

Write down the name of the fraction which 'exits' from the **bottom** of the fractionating column.

.....

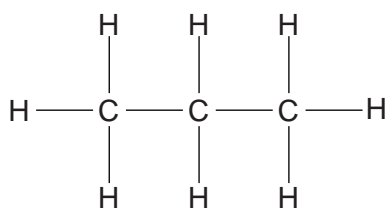
Explain your answer.

.....

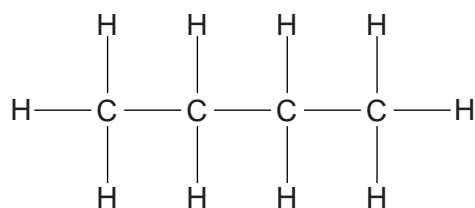
[2]

5

(c) LPG contains propane and butane.



propane



butane

(i) Write down the **number of atoms** in a molecule of **butane**.

answer

[1]

(ii) Look at the displayed formulas of propane and butane.

Propane and butane are **hydrocarbons**.

They are also **alkanes**.

Explain why they are both hydrocarbons and alkanes.

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

[Total: 8]

3 This question is about car engines.

(a) Car engines make carbon dioxide.

Look at the table.

The table shows the amount of carbon dioxide emitted by 5 cars, **A**, **B**, **C**, **D** and **E**.

Car	Carbon dioxide emissions in g/km
A	109.0
B	147.3
C	98.8
D	170.6
E	91.7

Henry wants to buy a car.

Henry finds out that car tax is not paid on cars with carbon dioxide emissions lower than **100 g/km**.

Henry would not have to pay car tax on some of these cars.

Which cars? Choose from **A**, **B**, **C**, **D** and **E**.

.....

[1]

(b) Many car engines burn petrol.

Petrol contains octane.

Octane reacts with oxygen.

Carbon dioxide and water are made.

Write down the **word equation** for this reaction.

..... [1]

4 This question is about polymers.

(a) Jill wants to buy a sports jacket that she can wear **in all weathers**.

Look at the information about polymers **A, B, C, D** and **E**.

Polymer	Is it stiff or flexible?	Is it waterproof?	Is it breathable?
A	stiff	no	yes
B	flexible	no	yes
C	flexible	yes	yes
D	stiff	yes	yes
E	flexible	yes	no

Which polymer would be best for making Jill's sports jacket?

Explain your choice.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

(b) Ethene is used to make a **polymer**.

Write down the name of this polymer.

..... [1]

[Total: 3]

9

5 The picture shows two feeding bottles for a baby.



These bottles have been painted with a special paint.

This paint contains a thermochromic pigment.

Explain why this paint has been used.

.....

.....

..... [2]

[Total: 2]

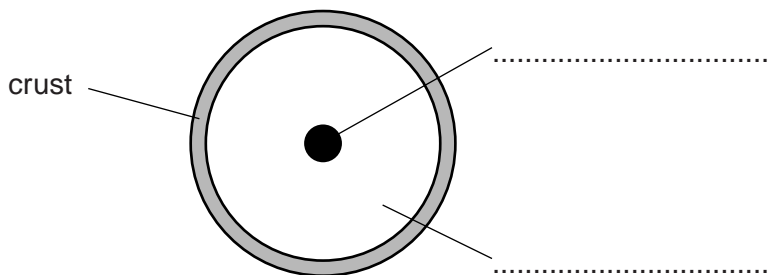
Question 6 begins on page 11

10
BLANK PAGE

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE

SECTION B – Module C2

6 Look at the diagram. It shows the structure of the Earth.



(a) Complete the labels on the diagram. [1]

(b) The surface of the Earth is made up of tectonic plates.

The tectonic plates move very slowly.

Write down what can happen when tectonic plates move.

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

(c) Lava and magma are both molten rock.

What is the difference between lava and magma?

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

[Total: 5]

7 A bottle contains a solution.



The label has fallen off the bottle.

Sophia wants to find out the pH of the solution in the bottle.

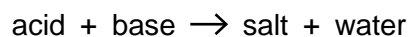
(a) Describe how she can do this.

.....

.....

..... [2]

(b) An acid reacts with a base to make a salt and water.



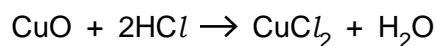
Look at the table. It shows some acids, bases and the salts made from them.

Acid	Base	Salt
sulfuric acid	copper oxide	copper sulfate
nitric acid	sodium carbonate	.....
.....	zinc oxide	zinc chloride
sulfuric acid	.....	magnesium sulfate

Complete the table.

[3]

(c) Look at the equation for a neutralisation reaction.



Write down the **formula** of one **product** of this reaction.

.....

[1]

13

(d) Many fertilisers are made by neutralisation.

Write about one **benefit** and one **problem** caused by using fertilisers.

.....

.....

..... [2]

[Total: 8]

Question 8 begins on page 14

15
BLANK PAGE

Question 9 begins on page 16
PLEASE DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE

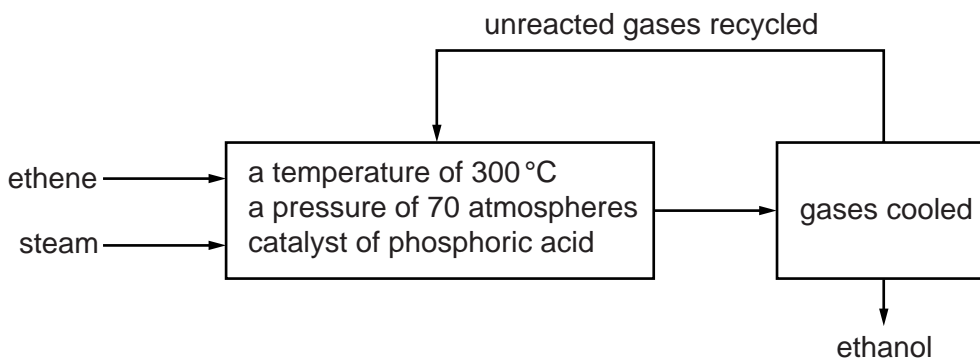
- 9 Ethanol (alcohol) is made by reacting ethene with steam.



- (a) What is meant by the symbol \rightleftharpoons in the equation?

..... [1]

- (b) Look at the flowchart.



Look at the table.

It gives some information about the percentage yield of ethanol at different temperatures and pressures.

Pressure in atmospheres	Percentage yield		
	200 °C	300 °C	400 °C
40	16	12	6
80	30	22	12
120	42	30	17
160	50	36	21

- (i) What conditions give the **highest** percentage yield?

pressure atmospheres

temperature °C

[1]

- (ii) Suggest why a pressure of 70 atmospheres is used rather than the pressure you answered in part (i).

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

- (c) One cost in making ethanol is the cost of heating the equipment to 300°C and generating a pressure of 70 atmospheres.

Write about the **other** costs involved.

.....

.....

.....

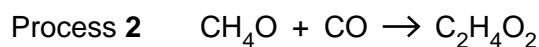
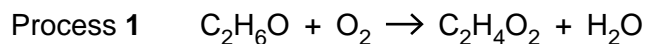
..... [2]

[Total: 6]

Question 10 begins on page 18

SECTION C – Module C3

10 Stowmarket Synthetics manufacture ethanoic acid, $C_2H_4O_2$, by two different processes.



Look at the table of relative formula masses.

Compound	Formula	Relative formula mass, M_r
ethanol	C_2H_6O	
oxygen	O_2	32
ethanoic acid	$C_2H_4O_2$	60
water	H_2O	18
methanol	CH_4O	32
carbon monoxide	CO	28

The relative atomic mass of H = 1, of C = 12, and of O = 16.

(a) Calculate the relative formula mass of ethanol, C_2H_6O .

.....

relative formula mass = [1]

(b) In process 2 Stowmarket Synthetics use 320 g of methanol.

They make 600 g of ethanoic acid.

What mass of carbon monoxide do they need?

.....

mass of carbon monoxide = g [1]

- (c) Stowmarket Synthetics know that the **atom economy** of a process is important.

Water is a waste product in process 1.

Show that the atom economy for making ethanoic acid by process 1 is 77%.

.....

.....

..... [2]

- (d) Stowmarket Synthetics also know that the **percentage yield** of a process is important.

The factory uses 5.2 tonnes of methanol in process 2.

A scientist predicts they should make 9.8 tonnes of ethanoic acid.

They actually make 9.5 tonnes of ethanoic acid.

Show that the percentage yield of ethanoic acid is 97%.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

- (e) Look at the table.

It gives information about the atom economy and percentage yield for making ethanoic acid.

Process	Atom economy (%)	Percentage yield (%)
1	77	85
2	100	97

Process 2 is a 'greener' process than process 1.

Explain why.

.....

..... [1]

[Total: 7]

11 Nitrogen molecules react with oxygen molecules.

Nitrogen monoxide molecules are made.

(a) Write down the **word** equation for the reaction between nitrogen and oxygen.

..... [1]

(b) The reaction is endothermic.

What is meant by the words **endothermic reaction**?

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

(c) Nitrogen molecules and oxygen molecules react extremely slowly, even at 200°C.

Write about the **different ways** in which the reaction between nitrogen and oxygen can be made faster and explain, using the reacting particle model, how one of these ways works.

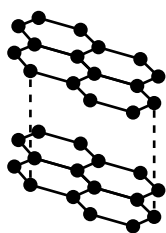


The quality of written communication will be assessed in your answer to this question.

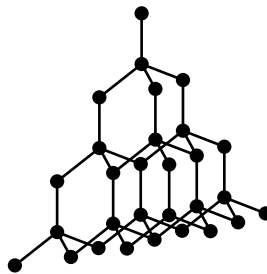
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
..... [6]

[Total: 8]

12 Diamond and graphite are two forms of carbon.



graphite



diamond

(a) One of the physical properties of diamond is that it is colourless.

Describe some of the **other** physical properties of diamond.

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

(b) Graphite is used to make the electrodes for electrolysis.

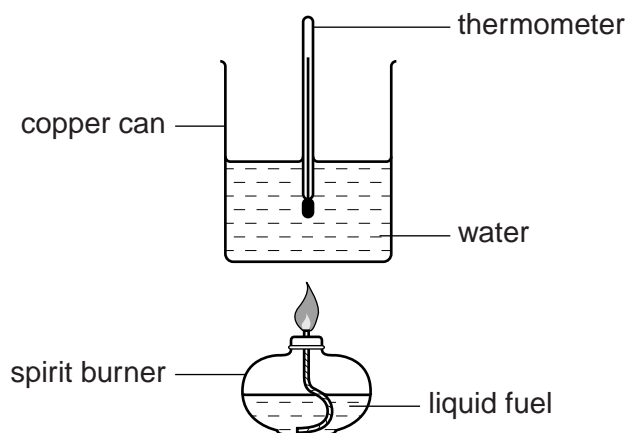
Explain why.

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

[Total: 3]

- 13 Eva is investigating liquid fuels. She wants to find out which liquid fuel gives out the most energy per gram.

Look at the apparatus she uses.

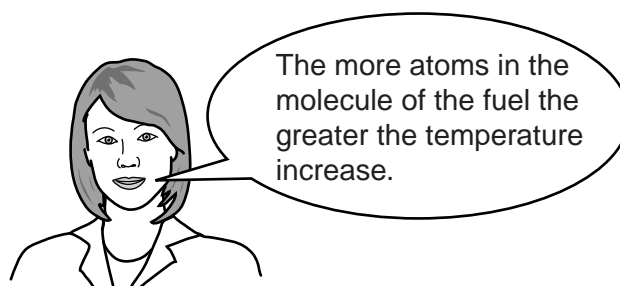


She heats 100 cm^3 of water.

Eva uses five liquid fuels.

Each time she burns 1.0 g of liquid fuel.

She makes a prediction.



Look at Eva's results.

Fuel	Molecular formula	Number of atoms in a molecule	Temperature of water before heating in $^{\circ}\text{C}$	Temperature of water after heating in $^{\circ}\text{C}$	Temperature increase in $^{\circ}\text{C}$
methanol	CH_4O}	.....	20	29	9
ethanol	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_6\text{O}$	9	18	30	.....
propanol	$\text{C}_3\text{H}_8\text{O}$	12	18	32	.....
butanol	$\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}\text{O}$	.....	18	34	16
pentanol	$\text{C}_5\text{H}_{12}\text{O}$	18	20	35	15

23

(a) Complete the table by putting in the missing values for:

- number of atoms in a molecule
- temperature increase.

[2]

(b) Do Eva's results support her prediction?

Explain your answer.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

[Total: 4]

Question 14 begins on page 24

14 Pharmaceutical drugs or medicines are often made in a **batch process**.

(a) What is the difference between a batch process and a continuous process?

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

(b) Pharmaceutical drugs are tested thoroughly before they can be licensed and sold.

Explain why.

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

[Total: 3]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

25

BLANK PAGE

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE

26

BLANK PAGE

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE



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

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0																								
	7 Li lithium 3	9 Be beryllium 4	11 Na sodium 11	12 Mg magnesium 12	13 Al aluminium 13	14 Si silicon 14	15 P phosphorus 15	16 S sulfur 16	17 Cl chlorine 17	18 Ar argon 18																						
	19 K potassium 19	20 Ca calcium 20	21 Sc scandium 21	22 Ti titanium 22	23 V vanadium 23	24 Cr chromium 24	25 Mn manganese 25	26 Fe iron 26	27 Co cobalt 27	28 Ni nickel 28	29 Cu copper 29	30 Zn zinc 30	31 Ga gallium 31	32 Ge germanium 32	33 As arsenic 33	34 Se selenium 34	35 Br bromine 35	36 Kr krypton 36														
	37 Rb rubidium 37	38 Sr strontium 38	39 Y yttrium 39	40 Zr zirconium 40	41 Nb niobium 41	42 Mo molybdenum 42	43 Tc technetium 43	44 Ru ruthenium 44	45 Rh rhodium 45	46 Pd palladium 46	47 Ag silver 47	48 Cd cadmium 48	49 In indium 49	50 Sn tin 50	51 Sb antimony 51	52 Te tellurium 52	53 I iodine 53	54 Xe xenon 54														
	55 Cs caesium 55	56 Ba barium 56	57 La* lanthanum 57	58 Ce cerium 58	59 Pr praseodymium 59	60 Nd neodymium 60	61 Pm promethium 61	62 Sm samarium 62	63 Eu europium 63	64 Gd gadolinium 64	65 Tb terbium 65	66 Dy dysprosium 66	67 Ho holmium 67	68 Er erbium 68	69 Tm thulium 69	70 Yb ytterbium 70	71 Lu lutetium 71	72 Hf hafnium 72	73 Ta tantalum 73	74 W tungsten 74	75 Re rhenium 75	76 Os osmium 76	77 Ir iridium 77	78 Pt platinum 78	79 Au gold 79	80 Hg mercury 80	81 Tl thallium 81	82 Pb lead 82	83 Bi bismuth 83	84 Po polonium 84	85 At astatine 85	86 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																				

1	H	hydrogen	1
---	---	----------	---

relative atomic mass
atomic symbol
name
atomic (proton) number

Key

* 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.