



# H

Friday 6 June 2014 – Afternoon

## GCSE GATEWAY SCIENCE CHEMISTRY B

**B741/02** Chemistry modules C1, C2, C3 (Higher 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	
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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

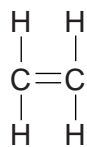
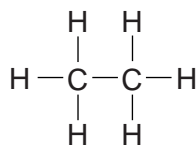
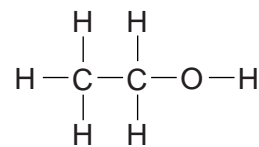
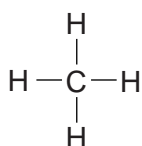
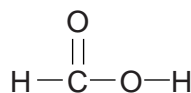
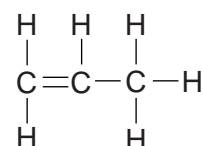
- The quality of written communication is assessed in questions marked with a pencil (✎).
- The Periodic Table can be found on the back page.
- The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **75**.
- This document consists of **24** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

2

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

1 This question is about compounds containing carbon.

Look at the displayed formulas of some compounds.

compound **A**compound **B**compound **C**compound **D**compound **E**compound **F****(a)** What is the **molecular formula** for compound **B**?

.....

**[1]****(b)** Explain why compound **B** is a hydrocarbon but compound **C** is not a hydrocarbon.

.....

.....

.....

..... **[3]****(c)** Two compounds are **unsaturated**.

Which two?

..... and .....

**[1]****[Total: 5]**

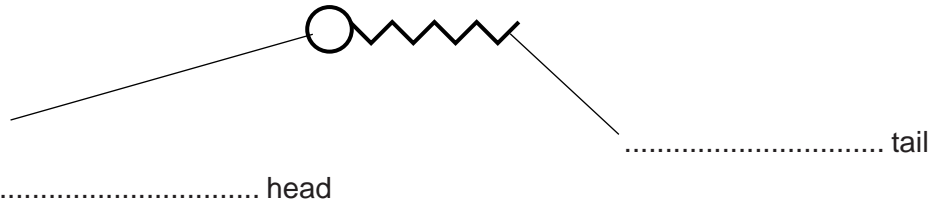
3

2 This question is about emulsifiers and cooking.

(a) Mayonnaise is a mixture of an emulsifier, an oil and water.

The emulsifier helps to stop the oil and water from separating.

Look at the structure of an emulsifier molecule.



- (i) Label the two parts of the emulsifier molecule. [1]
- (ii) Explain how an emulsifier helps to stop oil and water from separating.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

(b) Egg yolk is a runny liquid.

The egg yolk becomes a solid when it is cooked.

Explain why.

Use ideas about the type of molecules in egg yolk.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

[Total: 5]

4

3 A power station burns methane,  $\text{CH}_4$ .

(a) Construct a **balanced symbol** equation for the complete combustion of methane.

..... [2]

(b) The power station produces nitrogen dioxide gas.

The owners need to stop the nitrogen dioxide going into the atmosphere.

They can choose two methods:

- use limestone
- use sea water.

Look at the table. It shows some information about each method.

	<b>Limestone</b>	<b>Sea water</b>
Percentage of nitrogen dioxide removed	90%	99%
Waste made	carbon dioxide and a solid waste product	none – sea water is pumped back into the sea
Cost	expensive	cheap
Availability	mined from under the ground	must be pumped in from the coast
Mass needed to remove 1 g of nitrogen dioxide	1.2 g	3000 g

The power station is 100 kilometres from the coast.

The power station makes 9000 g of nitrogen dioxide.

Which method would be more suitable for removing nitrogen dioxide from the waste gases?

Explain your answer.

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

[Total: 4]

5  
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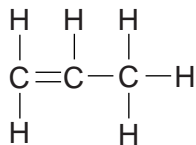
**Question 4 begins on page 6**

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6

- 4 Poly(propene) is a polymer made from propene.

Look at the displayed formula for propene.



- (a) Draw the displayed formula for poly(propene).

[2]



8

5 An oil paint contains oil, a solvent, a binder and a phosphorescent pigment.

(a) A phosphorescent pigment will glow in the dark.

Explain why.

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

(b) A layer of oil paint is left to dry and harden.

The solvent evaporates.

What happens to the oil?

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

[Total: 3]



## SECTION B – Module C2

6 Many different materials are needed to build a car.



(a) (i) Suggest a property of glass that makes it useful for making a car windscreen.

..... [1]

(ii) Some car bodies are now built from aluminium instead of steel.

One advantage of using aluminium is that it is less dense than steel.

Write down **one other advantage** of building car bodies from aluminium instead of steel.

..... [1]

(b) Look at the table.

It shows information about some of the materials used to build a car.

Material	Density in g/cm <sup>3</sup>	Electrical conductivity	Flexibility
aluminium	2.7	very high	low
glass	2.5	very low	low
PVC	1.4	very low	high
steel	7.8	high	low

Explain why PVC is used for covering the electrical wires in a car.

Use the information from the table.

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

[Total: 4]





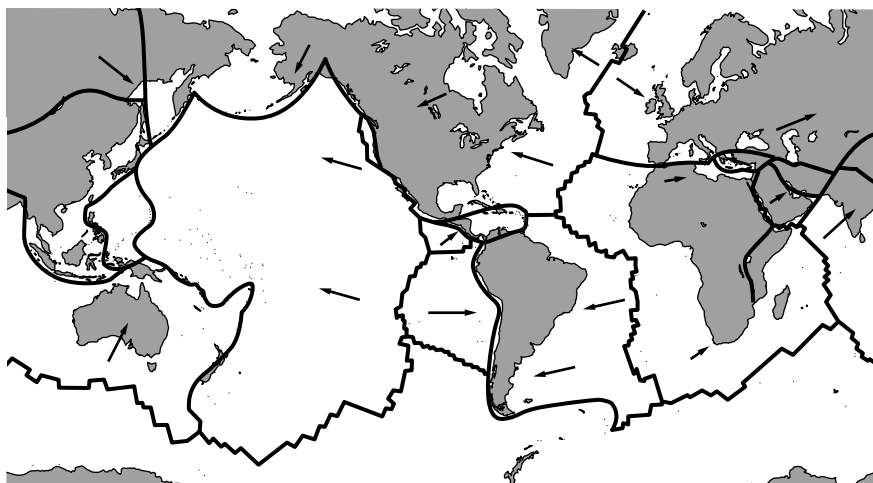
8 This question is about the structure of the Earth.

(a) It is difficult for scientists to study the structure of the Earth.

Explain why.

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

(b) The Earth's crust is made up of tectonic plates that move slowly.



The **theory of plate tectonics** developed over many years.

(i) Write about **two** stages in the **development** of the theory of plate tectonics.

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

(ii) Why do most scientists now accept this developed theory?

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

[Total: 4]

13

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**Question 9 begins on page 14**

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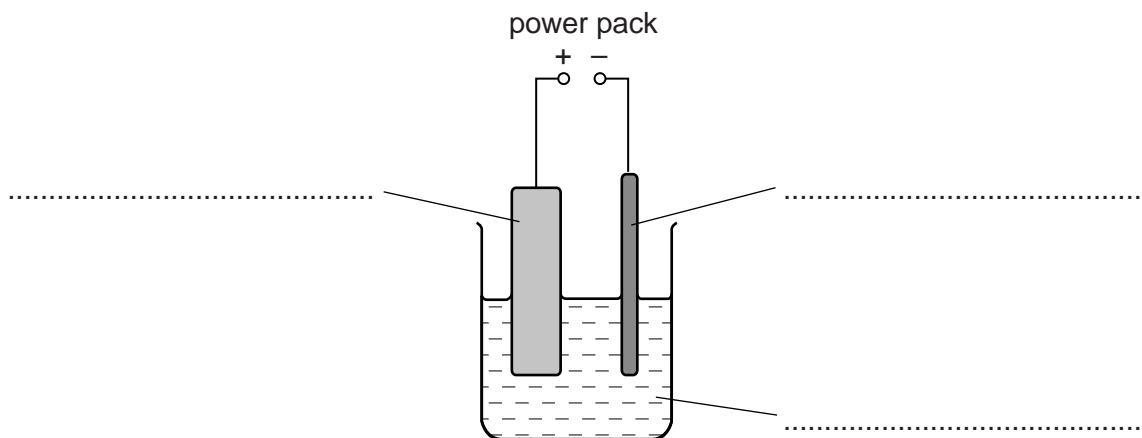


15

(b) Pure copper is used for electrical wiring.

The copper is purified by **electrolysis**.

The diagram shows the apparatus used to purify copper.



Complete the labels on the diagram.

Choose your answers from the list.

**copper sulfate solution**

**dilute sulfuric acid**

**impure copper anode**

**impure copper cathode**

**pure copper anode**

**pure copper cathode**

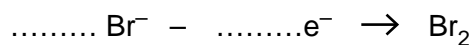
[2]

[Total: 5]

16

10 During the electrolysis of sodium bromide solution, bromide ions make bromine molecules.

(a) Complete the equation for this reaction.



[1]

(b) Explain why this reaction is an example of **oxidation**.

.....

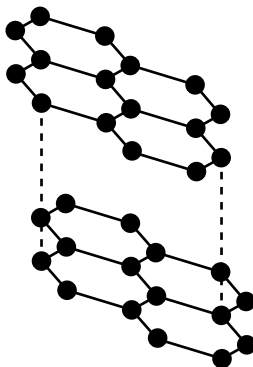
..... [1]

[Total: 2]



## SECTION C – Module C3

11 Graphite is one of the allotropes of carbon.



(a) Graphite is used to make pencil leads.

Explain why the properties of graphite make it suitable for pencil leads.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

(b) Graphite is used as an electrode in electrolysis.

This is because it conducts electricity and has a high melting point.

(i) Explain why graphite can conduct electricity. Use the diagram to help you.

.....

..... [1]

(ii) Explain why graphite has a high melting point. Use the diagram to help you.

.....

.....

.....

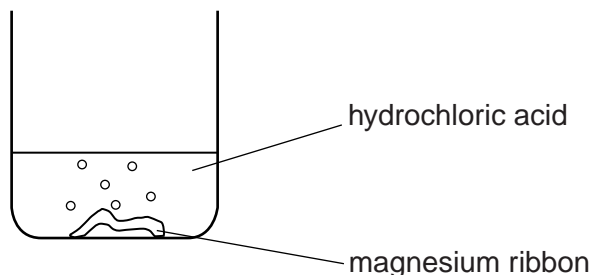
..... [2]

[Total: 5]

## 18

12 Rachel investigates the reaction between magnesium and hydrochloric acid.

She adds a piece of magnesium ribbon to hydrochloric acid in a beaker.

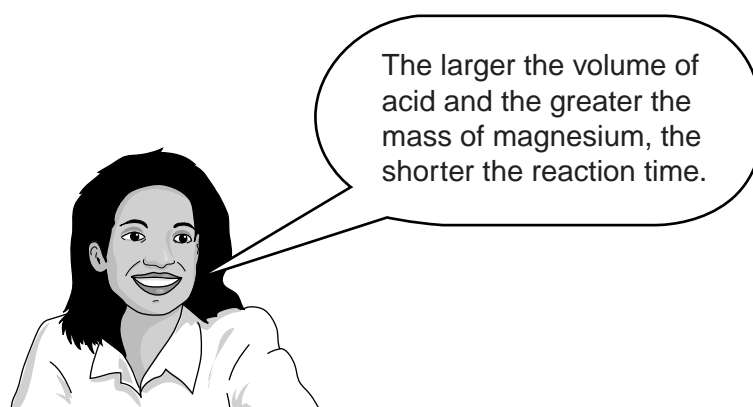


Rachel measures the time it takes for all the magnesium ribbon to react.

This is the reaction time.

She does five different experiments.

Look at Rachel's prediction.



Look at Rachel's results.

Experiment number	Mass of magnesium used in g	Volume of acid used in cm <sup>3</sup>	Concentration of acid in mol/dm <sup>3</sup>	Reaction time in seconds
1	0.05	25	1.0	30
2	0.10	25	1.0	30
3	0.05	50	1.0	30
4	0.05	50	2.0	15
5	0.10	50	2.0	15

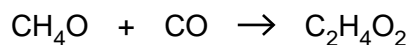


## 20

13 Ethanoic acid,  $C_2H_4O_2$ , can be made by several different processes.

Three of these are process **R**, process **S** and process **T**.

(a) In process **R**, methanol reacts with carbon monoxide.



Process **R** has 100% atom economy.

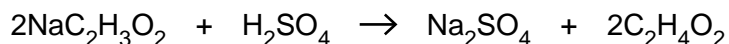
Explain how you can tell this from the symbol equation.

.....

.....

..... [1]

(b) In process **S**, sodium ethanoate,  $NaC_2H_3O_2$ , reacts with sulfuric acid.



Look at the table of relative formula masses,  $M_r$ .

Substance	Relative formula masses, $M_r$
$NaC_2H_3O_2$	82
$H_2SO_4$	98
$Na_2SO_4$	142
$C_2H_4O_2$	60

(i) A mass of 8.2g of sodium ethanoate reacts with excess sulfuric acid.

What mass of ethanoic acid,  $C_2H_4O_2$ , can be made?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

mass of ethanoic acid = ..... g

[2]

21

(ii) Calculate the **atom economy** for process **S**.

Sodium sulfate,  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , is a waste product.

.....  
.....  
.....

atom economy = ..... % [2]

(c) In process **T**, hydrocarbons are oxidised to make ethanoic acid.

Mike predicts that 5.2 tonnes of ethanoic acid should be made.

The factory actually makes 2.4 tonnes of ethanoic acid.

(i) Calculate the percentage yield of ethanoic acid.

Write your answer to **two** significant figures.

.....  
.....  
.....

percentage yield = ..... % [2]

(ii) Describe one disadvantage of having a percentage yield of this value.

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

[Total: 8]



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# The Periodic Table of the Elements

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0										
	7 <b>Li</b> lithium 3	9 <b>Be</b> beryllium 4	11 <b>Na</b> sodium 11	12 <b>Mg</b> magnesium 12	13 <b>Al</b> aluminium 13	14 <b>N</b> nitrogen 7	15 <b>P</b> phosphorus 15	16 <b>O</b> oxygen 8	17 <b>F</b> fluorine 9	18 <b>Ar</b> argon 18								
	19 <b>K</b> potassium 19	20 <b>Ca</b> calcium 20	21 <b>Sc</b> scandium	22 <b>Ti</b> titanium 22	23 <b>V</b> vanadium 23	24 <b>Cr</b> chromium 24	25 <b>Mn</b> manganese 25	26 <b>Fe</b> iron 26	27 <b>Co</b> cobalt 27	28 <b>Ni</b> nickel 28	29 <b>Cu</b> copper 29	30 <b>Zn</b> zinc 30	31 <b>Ga</b> gallium 31	32 <b>Ge</b> germanium 32	33 <b>As</b> arsenic 33	34 <b>Se</b> selenium 34	35 <b>Br</b> bromine 35	36 <b>Kr</b> krypton 36
	37 <b>Rb</b> rubidium 37	38 <b>Sr</b> strontium 38	39 <b>Y</b> yttrium 39	40 <b>Zr</b> zirconium 40	41 <b>Nb</b> niobium 41	42 <b>Mo</b> molybdenum 42	43 <b>Tc</b> technetium 43	44 <b>Ru</b> ruthenium 44	45 <b>Rh</b> rhodium 45	46 <b>Pd</b> palladium 46	47 <b>Ag</b> silver 47	48 <b>Cd</b> cadmium 48	49 <b>In</b> indium 49	50 <b>Sn</b> tin 50	51 <b>Sb</b> antimony 51	52 <b>Te</b> tellurium 52	53 <b>I</b> iodine 53	54 <b>Xe</b> xenon 54
	55 <b>Cs</b> caesium 55	56 <b>Ba</b> barium 56	57 <b>La*</b> lanthanum 57	72 <b>Hf</b> hafnium 72	73 <b>Ta</b> tantalum 73	74 <b>W</b> tungsten 74	75 <b>Re</b> rhenium 75	76 <b>Os</b> osmium 76	77 <b>Ir</b> iridium 77	78 <b>Pt</b> platinum 78	79 <b>Au</b> gold 79	80 <b>Hg</b> mercury 80	81 <b>Tl</b> thallium 81	82 <b>Pb</b> lead 82	83 <b>Bi</b> bismuth 83	84 <b>Po</b> polonium 84	85 <b>At</b> astatine 85	86 <b>Rn</b> radon 86
	[223] <b>Fr</b> francium 87	[226] <b>Ra</b> radium 88	[227] <b>Ac*</b> actinium 89	[261] <b>Rf</b> rutherfordium 104	[262] <b>Db</b> dubnium 105	[266] <b>Sg</b> seaborgium 106	[264] <b>Bh</b> bohrium 107	[277] <b>Hs</b> hassium 108	[268] <b>Mt</b> meitnerium 109	[271] <b>Ds</b> darmstadtium 110	[272] <b>Rg</b> roentgenium 111	Elements with atomic numbers 112-116 have been reported but not fully authenticated						

1	<b>H</b>
	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.