

Please write clearly in block capitals.

Centre number

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Candidate number

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Surname

Forename(s)

Candidate signature

GCSE SCIENCE A CHEMISTRY

H

Higher Tier Unit Chemistry C1

Thursday 19 May 2016

Morning

Time allowed: 1 hour

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- a ruler
- the Chemistry Data Sheet (enclosed).

You may use a calculator.

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **all** questions.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 60.
- You are expected to use a calculator where appropriate.
- You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers.
- Question 2(c) should be answered in continuous prose.

In this question you will be marked on your ability to:

- use good English
- organise information clearly
- use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Advice

- In all calculations, show clearly how you work out your answer.

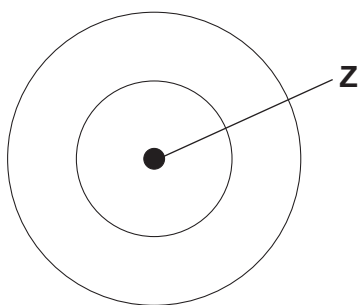


Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

1 There are eight elements in the second row (lithium to neon) of the periodic table.

1 (a) **Figure 1** shows an atom with two energy levels (shells).

Figure 1



1 (a) (i) Complete **Figure 1** to show the electronic structure of a boron atom.

[1 mark]

1 (a) (ii) What does the central part labelled **Z** represent in **Figure 1**?

[1 mark]

1 (a) (iii) Name the sub-atomic particles in part **Z** of a boron atom.

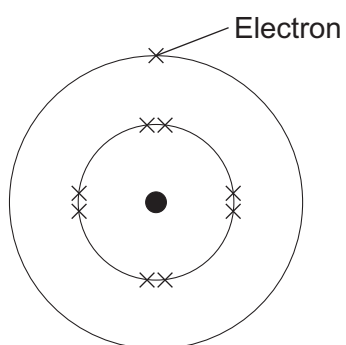
Give the relative charges of these sub-atomic particles.

[3 marks]



- 1 (b) The electronic structure of a neon atom shown in **Figure 2** is **not** correct.

Figure 2



Explain what is wrong with the electronic structure shown in **Figure 2**.

[3 marks]

8

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ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED**

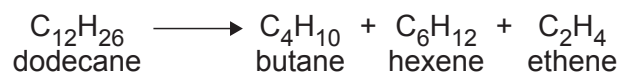


2 This question is about hydrocarbons.

2 (a) Most of the hydrocarbons in crude oil are alkanes.

2 (a) (i) Large alkane molecules can be cracked to produce more useful molecules.

The equation shows the cracking of dodecane.



Give **two** conditions used to crack large alkane molecules.

[2 marks]

1 _____

2 _____

2 (a) (ii) The products hexene and ethene are alkenes.

Complete the sentence.

[1 mark]

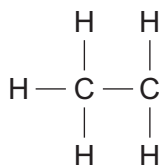
When alkenes react with bromine water the colour changes

from orange to _____.

2 (a) (iii) Butane (C_4H_{10}) is an alkane.

Complete the displayed structure of butane.

[1 mark]



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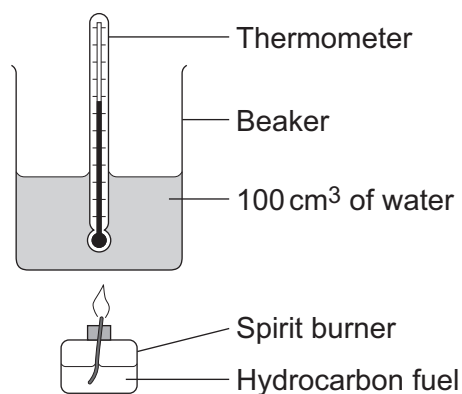
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- 2 (b)** A group of students investigated the energy released by the combustion of four hydrocarbon fuels.

Figure 3 shows the apparatus used.

Figure 3



Each hydrocarbon fuel was burned for two minutes.

Table 1 shows the students' results.

Table 1

Name and formula of hydrocarbon fuel	After two minutes				
	Mass of fuel used in g	Temperature increase of water in °C	Energy released by fuel in kJ	Energy released by 1.0 g of fuel in kJ	Relative amount of smoke in the flame
Hexane, C ₆ H ₁₄	0.81	40	16.80	20.74	very little smoke
Octane, C ₈ H ₁₈	1.10	54	22.68	20.62	some smoke
Decane, C ₁₀ H ₂₂	1.20	58	24.36		smoky
Dodecane, C ₁₂ H ₂₆	1.41	67	28.14	19.96	very smoky



2 (b) (i) Calculate the energy released by 1.0 g of decane in kJ.

[2 marks]

Energy released = _____ kJ

2 (b) (ii) Suggest **one** improvement to the apparatus, or the use of the apparatus, that would make the temperature increase of the water for each fuel more accurate.

Give a reason why this is an improvement.

[2 marks]

2 (b) (iii) The students noticed that the bottom of the beaker became covered in a black substance when burning these fuels.

Name this black substance.

Suggest why it is produced.

[2 marks]

2 (b) (iv) A student concluded that hexane is the best of the four fuels.

Give **two** reasons why the results in **Table 1** support this conclusion.

[2 marks]

1 _____

2 _____

Question 2 continues on the next page

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2 (c) In this question you will be assessed on using good English, organising information clearly and using specialist terms where appropriate.

Most car engines use petrol as a fuel.

- Petrol is produced from the fractional distillation of crude oil.
- Crude oil is a mixture of hydrocarbons.
- Sulfur is an impurity in crude oil.

Car engines could be developed to burn hydrogen as a fuel.

- Hydrogen is produced from natural gas.
- Natural gas is mainly methane.

Table 2 shows information about petrol and hydrogen.

Table 2

	Petrol	Hydrogen
State of fuel at room temperature	Liquid	Gas
Word equation for combustion of the fuel	petrol + oxygen $\longrightarrow$ carbon dioxide + water	hydrogen + oxygen $\longrightarrow$ water
Energy released from combustion of 1 g of the fuel	47 kJ	142 kJ

Describe the **advantages** and **disadvantages** of using hydrogen instead of petrol in car engines.

Use the information given and your knowledge and understanding to answer this question.

[6 marks]



[illegible]

3 Metals are extracted from ores in the Earth's crust.

Some ores contain metal carbonates and some ores contain metal oxides.

3 (a) (i) Name the type of reaction that happens when a metal carbonate is heated.

[1 mark]

3 (a) (ii) Which solid product is formed when copper carbonate is heated?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

copper

☐

copper nitrate

☐

copper oxide

☐

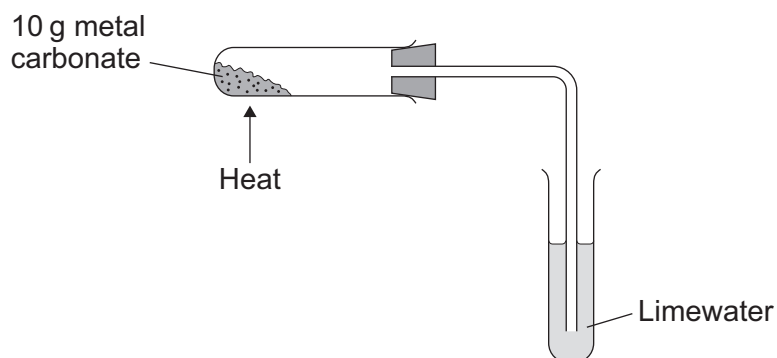
copper sulfide

☐

3 (b) A student investigated heating four metal carbonates.

Figure 4 shows the apparatus used.

Figure 4



The student heated each metal carbonate for five minutes.

Table 3 shows the results.

Table 3

Metal carbonate	Mass of metal carbonate at start in g	Mass of solid after heating for 5 minutes in g	Observations
Copper carbonate	10.0	6.9	Limewater turns cloudy
Magnesium carbonate	10.0	9.1	Limewater turns cloudy
Potassium carbonate	10.0	10.0	Limewater does not turn cloudy
Zinc carbonate	10.0	8.3	Limewater turns cloudy

3 (b) (i) Explain the results for potassium carbonate.

[3 marks]

3 (b) (ii) Suggest how the reactivity series can be used to predict which metal carbonate reacts most easily when heated.

[2 marks]

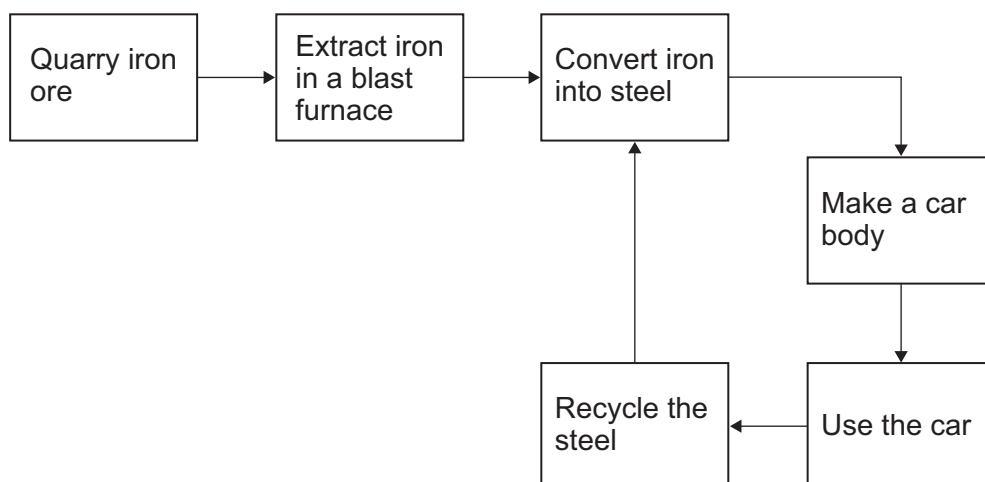
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3 (c) Figure 5 shows a simple life cycle of a car body.

Figure 5



3 (c) (i) Complete the sentence.

[1 mark]

Iron ores must contain enough iron to _____

3 (c) (ii) Some iron ores contain iron oxide (Fe_2O_3).

Complete and balance the equation for a reaction to produce iron from iron oxide.

[2 marks]



3 (c) (iii) Give **two** reasons why iron produced in a blast furnace is converted into steel.

[2 marks]



3 (c) (iv) When a car reaches the end of its useful life, the car body can be:

- recycled
- reused
- sent to landfill.

Give **three** reasons why a steel car body should be recycled and **not** reused or sent to landfill.

[3 marks]

15

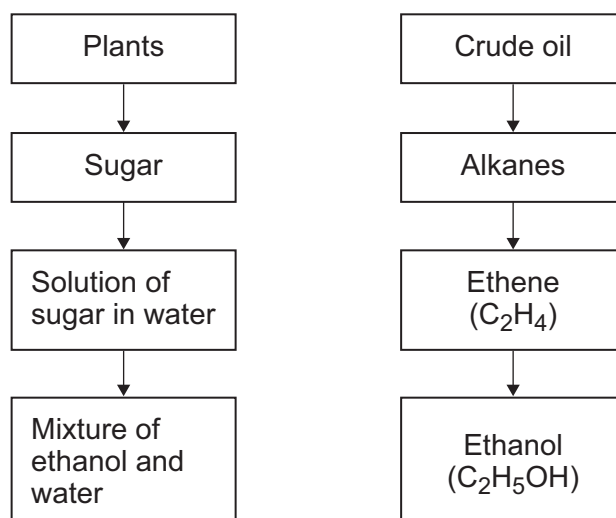
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- 4 Ethanol can be made from plants and from crude oil as shown in **Figure 6**.

Figure 6



- 4 (a) (i) Describe how the solution of sugar in water is used to produce the mixture of ethanol and water.

[2 marks]

- 4 (a) (ii) Describe how ethanol is produced from ethene.

[2 marks]



- 4 (b)** Explain **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of using crude oil to make ethanol instead of using plants.

[4 marks]

- 4 (c)** Ethanol has a boiling point of 78 °C.
Water has a boiling point of 100 °C.

Describe how distillation is used to separate a mixture of ethanol and water.

[3 marks]

11

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5 This question is about vegetable oils.

5 (a) Explain why using vegetable oils as biofuels does **not** increase global warming.

[3 marks]

5 (b) Describe how **and** explain why vegetable oils are hardened for use in foods.

[5 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

8

