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0653/22

May/June 2012

1 hour 15 minutes

No Additional Materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

DO **NOT** WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

A copy of the Periodic Table is printed on page 20.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

For Examiner's Use	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
Total	

This document consists of **18** printed pages and **2** blank pages.

- 1 (a) Most atoms of metallic elements found in the Earth's crust exist in compounds called ores which are contained in rocks.

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The chemical formulae of some metal compounds found in ores, together with the names of the ores, are shown below.

argentite	Ag_2S
chromite	FeCr_2O_4
galena	PbS
scheelite	CaWO_4

- (i) A binary compound is one that contains only two different elements.

State which of the compounds in the list above are binary compounds.

..... [1]

- (ii) State the ore from which the metallic element tungsten could be extracted.

..... [1]

- (b) Fig. 1.1 shows a diagram of an atom of the element lithium. This atom has a nucleon number (mass number) of seven.

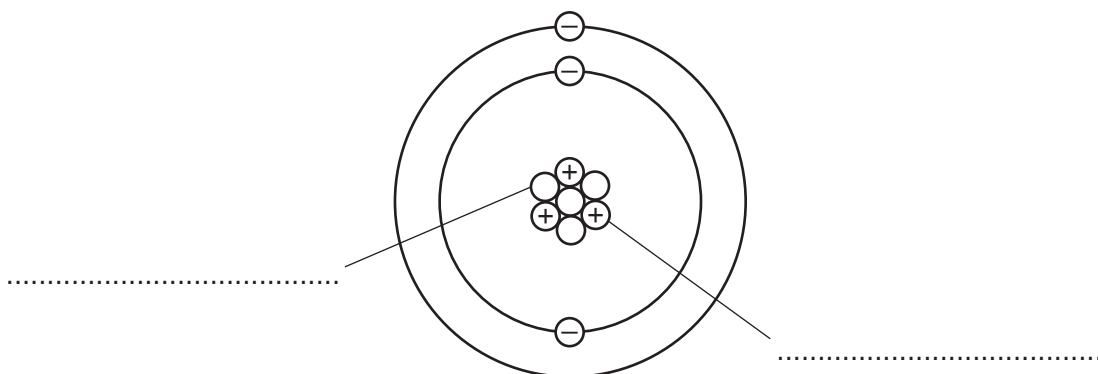


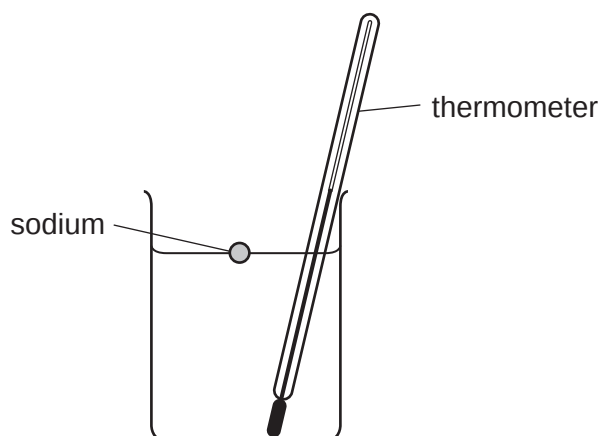
Fig. 1.1

Complete Fig. 1.1 by labelling the particles that exist in the nucleus.

[2]

- (c) (i) A teacher dropped a small piece of sodium into a beaker containing cold water and a thermometer. She stirred the mixture until all of the sodium had reacted.

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Predict **two** observations that could be made as the sodium reacts with the water.

1

.....

2

.....

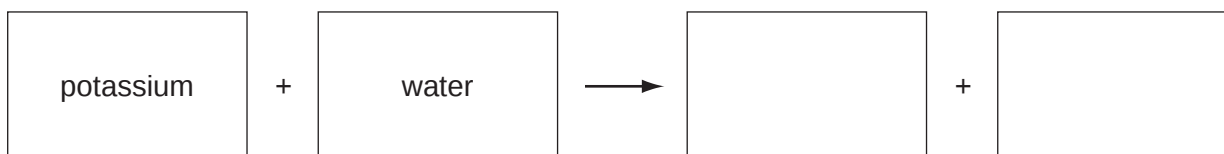
[2]

- (ii) Potassium is another element in the same group of the Periodic Table as sodium.

State **one** way in which the reaction of potassium with cold water would be different from that of sodium.

..... [1]

- (iii) Complete the **word** chemical equation for the reaction between potassium and water.



[2]

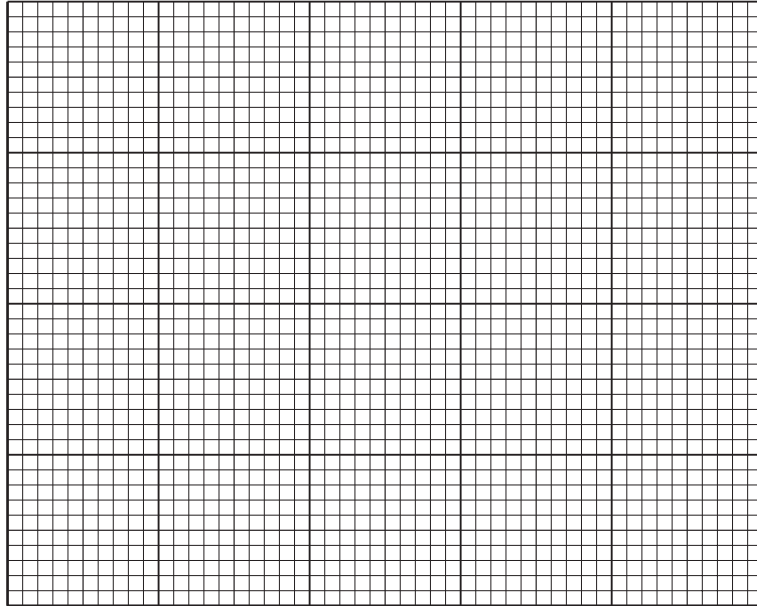
2 An athlete warms up by running along a race track.

(a) He accelerates from rest and after 10 seconds reaches a maximum speed of 7 m/s.

He continues at this speed for another 10 seconds.

During the next 5 seconds, he steadily slows down and stops.

Draw a speed-time graph to show the motion of the athlete.



[4]

(b) During a race the athlete cools down by sweating.

(i) Explain how evaporation cools down the athlete.

.....

 [2]

(ii) State **two** factors which would increase the rate of evaporation.

..... and [2]

- 3 (a) Define the term *respiration*.

.....

.....

..... [2]

- (b) Table 3.1 shows the percentages of three gases in inspired air and in expired air.

Write the name of each gas in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1

gas	percentage in inspired air	percentage in expired air
	21	17
	0.04	4
	78	78

[3]

- (c) Outline how oxygen is transported to a respiring cell in a muscle.

.....

.....

..... [2]

- (d) When adrenaline is secreted, oxygen is transported more quickly to the muscles.

- (i) How does adrenaline have this effect?

..... [1]

- (ii) State **one** situation in which adrenaline secretion increases.

..... [1]

- (iii) Name the body organ that destroys adrenaline after it has been secreted.

..... [1]

- 4 (a) Radio waves are electromagnetic waves. Sound waves are not.

State **one** other way in which radio waves differ from sound waves.

.....
 [1]

- (b) Fig. 4.1 shows two lists. The first is a list of different types of electromagnetic wave. The second is a list of some of their uses.

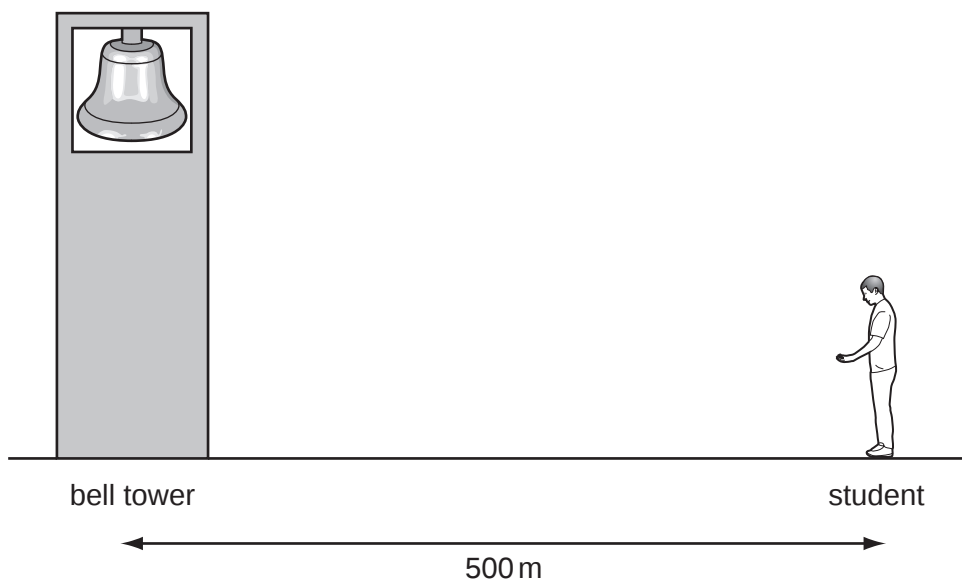
Draw lines to connect each type of radiation to its use. [3]

radiation	use
gamma	examining bones and teeth
microwave	remote controls for television sets
infra-red	satellite communications
X-rays	sterilising surgical instruments

Fig. 4.1

- (c) A student carried out an experiment to find the speed of sound in air by watching and listening to a bell being rung.

He stood 500 m from the bell.



The sound took 1.5 s to travel from the bell to the student.

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- (i) Calculate the speed of sound.

State the formula that you use and show your working.

formula used

working

..... m/s [2]

- (ii) The sound wave produced by the bell had a frequency of 400 Hz.

State the approximate frequency range which humans can hear.

..... Hz to Hz [1]

- (iii) The mass of the bell is 10 000 kg and it has a volume of 1.1 m^3 .

Calculate the density of the bell.

State the formula that you use and show your working.

formula used

working

..... kg/m^3 [2]

- 5 Water supplies are often impure and have to be purified to make them safe for humans to drink.

(a) State **one** process that is used to make water safe for humans to drink.

Explain, for the process you have chosen, how this process purifies the water.

process

how it purifies

..... [2]

(b) Water is a compound which contains the elements hydrogen and oxygen.

Describe **one** difference, other than physical state, between the **compound** water and a **mixture** of the elements hydrogen and oxygen.

.....

.....

..... [2]

(c) Table 5.1 shows information about water and two compounds that can form mixtures with water.

Table 5.1

compound	melting point/°C	boiling point/°C	solubility in water
water	0	100	–
sodium chloride	801	1413	soluble
hexane	–95	69	insoluble

(i) Describe briefly how a sample of sodium chloride could be obtained from a solution of sodium chloride.

.....

.....

..... [2]

- (ii) Use the information in Table 5.1 to predict and explain whether or not a mixture of hexane and water could be separated at room temperature (20 °C) by the method of filtration.

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.....

 [2]

- (d) A student burned a small piece of magnesium, using the apparatus shown in Fig. 5.1.

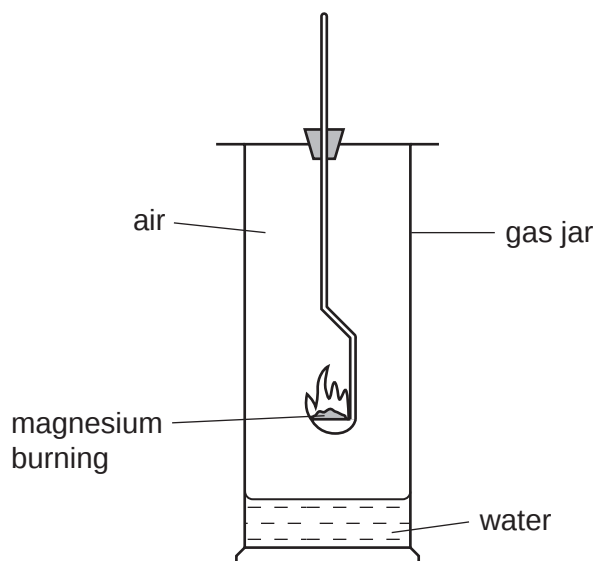


Fig. 5.1

When the reaction finished, the magnesium oxide was mixed with the water in the bottom of the gas jar.

- (i) Magnesium oxide is made of positive ions and negative ions.

Describe briefly what happens to an atom when it is converted into a negative ion.

.....
 [1]

- (ii) The student added a few drops of full range indicator solution (Universal Indicator) to the mixture of water and magnesium oxide.

The indicator changed from green to blue.

Explain why this happens.

.....

 [2]

6 A car is travelling along a road.

(a) Many forces act on the car.

(i) State **two** effects that forces can have on an object.

1

2

[2]

(ii) State the unit used to measure force. [1]

(b) Fig. 6.1 shows a car travelling in a straight line. The car is decelerating (slowing down).

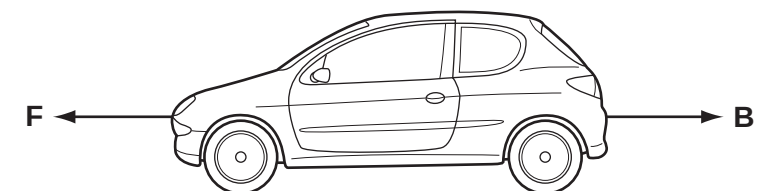


Fig. 6.1

The total forward force on the car is **F** and the total backward force is **B**.

Which force is greater, **F** or **B**?

Explain your answer.

.....

..... [1]

- (c) Using some of the words below, complete the sentences to explain the energy changes which take place in a car when petrol (gasoline) is used to power the car.

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boiled

burned

cooled

chemical

heat

kinetic

nuclear

sound

Petrol (gasoline) contains energy. The petrol is in the engine to produce heat energy. The heat energy is changed into energy which moves the car. This process is not very efficient and much energy is wasted as energy and energy. [5]

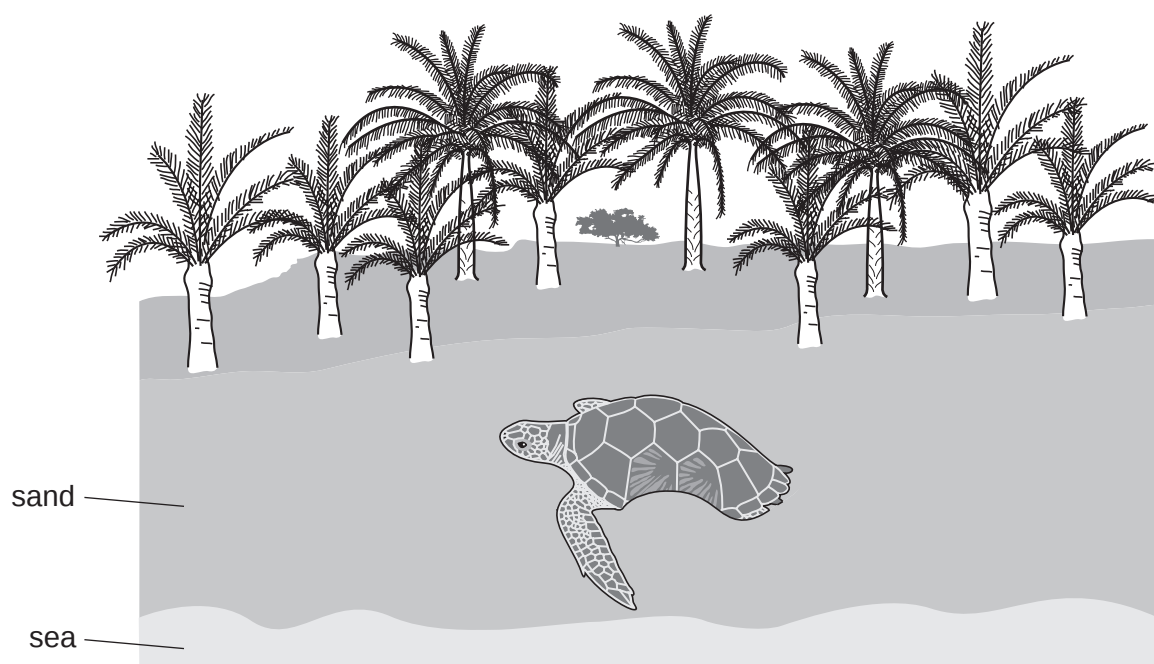
- (d) Petrol (gasoline) is a mixture of hydrocarbons.

Explain why the mixture of waste gases (exhaust gases) from a car contains carbon dioxide and water vapour.

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

- 7 Hawksbill turtles are an endangered species. They lay their eggs in nests in the sand on a beach.

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The sex of hawksbill turtles is determined by the temperature of the sand in which the eggs develop.

- At 29°C, equal numbers of males and females develop.
 - Higher temperatures produce more females.
 - Lower temperatures produce more males.
- (a) Researchers measured the temperature, at a depth of 30 cm, in two different parts of a beach, on Antigua, where hawksbill turtles lay their eggs. The results are shown in Fig. 7.1. The tops of the bars represent the mean temperature.

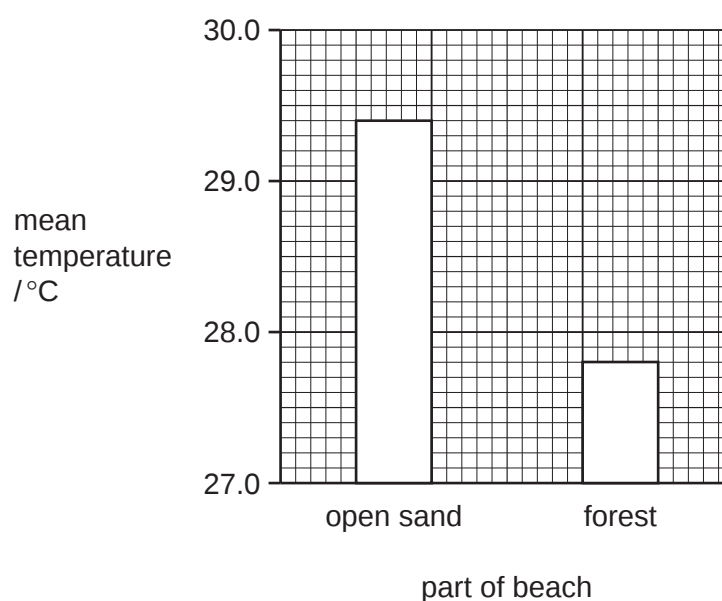


Fig. 7.1

With reference to Fig. 7.1, describe the effect of the forest on the temperature of the sand.

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Use

.....

.....

..... [2]

- (b) The researchers counted the proportion of male and female turtles hatching from nests in the two different parts of the beach. The results are shown in Table 7.1.

Table 7.1

part of beach	nests producing more males than females	nests producing more females than males	nests producing equal numbers of females and males
open sand	0	16	0
in forest	36	0	0

Use the information in Fig. 7.1 to explain the results for nests in open sand and in forest, shown in Table 7.1.

.....

.....

..... [2]

- (c) Suggest why hawksbill turtles might become extinct if all the forest by the beaches is cut down.

.....

.....

..... [2]

- (d) State **two** harmful effects to the environment, other than extinction of species, that can result from deforestation.

1

.....

2

.....

[2]

- 8 Fig. 8.1 shows apparatus a student used to investigate temperature changes that occurred during chemical reactions.

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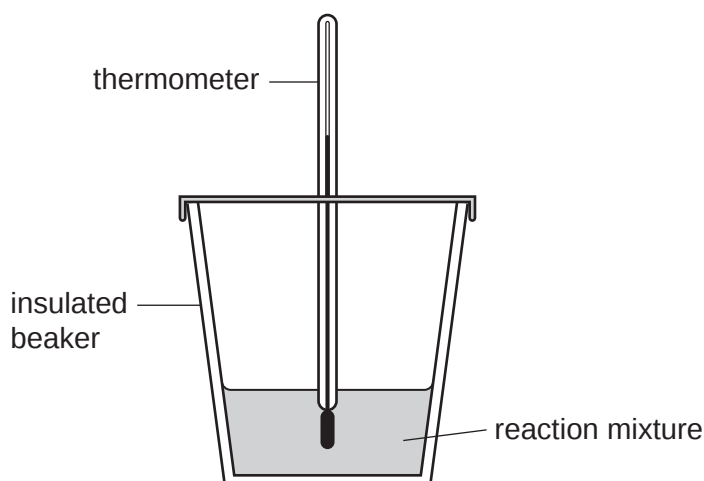


Fig. 8.1

The student added reactants to the insulated beaker and stirred the mixture. She recorded the final temperature of each mixture.

At the start of each experiment, the temperature of the reactants was 22 °C.

Table 8.1 contains the results the student obtained.

Table 8.1

experiment	reactant A	reactant B	final temperature / °C
1	dilute hydrochloric acid	sodium hydrogencarbonate	16
2	dilute hydrochloric acid	potassium hydroxide solution	26
3	magnesium	copper sulfate solution	43
4	copper	magnesium sulfate solution	22

- (a) (i) Explain which experiment, **1**, **2**, **3** or **4**, was a neutralisation reaction between an acid and an alkali.

experiment

explanation

..... [1]

- (ii) State and explain which experiment, **1**, **2**, **3** or **4**, was an endothermic reaction.

experiment

explanation

[1]

- (iii) Suggest why the temperature did **not** change when copper was added to magnesium sulfate solution.

..... [1]

- (b) The student used the apparatus in Fig. 8.1 to carry out two further experiments, **5** and **6**, to investigate the exothermic reaction between zinc and copper sulfate solution.

In experiment **5** the student used zinc powder and in experiment **6** she used a single piece of zinc.

The mass of zinc in both experiments was the same.

Suggest and explain briefly in which experiment, **5** or **6**, the temperature increased more quickly.

experiment

explanation

.....

..... [2]

- 9 (a) Explain what is meant by the term *enzyme*.

.....

.....

..... [2]

- (b) Fig. 9.1 shows the effect of pH on the activity of an enzyme.

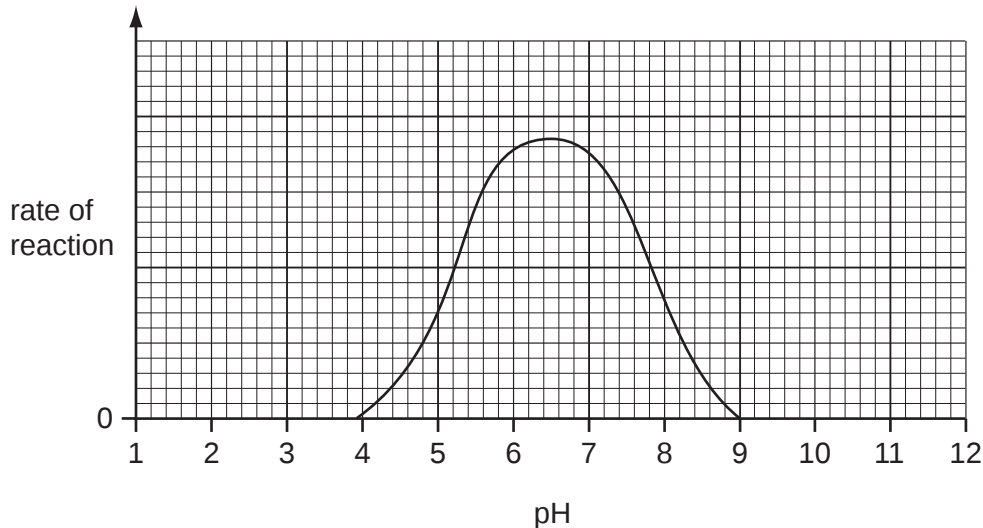


Fig. 9.1

Describe the effect of pH on the activity of this enzyme.

.....

.....

..... [2]

- (c) An enzyme works in the human stomach, where hydrochloric acid is secreted. This enzyme is adapted to work best in these conditions.

(i) **On Fig. 9.1**, sketch a curve to show how pH affects the activity of this stomach enzyme. [1]

- (ii) After the food has been in the stomach for a while, it passes into the duodenum. Pancreatic juice, which contains sodium hydrogencarbonate, is mixed with the food in the duodenum.

Explain why the stomach enzyme stops working when it enters the duodenum.

.....

.....

..... [2]

- (d) Enzymes in the human digestive system help to break down large food molecules into smaller molecules.

Explain why this is important.

.....

.....

..... [2]

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DATA SHEET
The Periodic Table of the Elements

Group																		
I	II											III	IV	V	VI	VII	0	
		1 H Hydrogen																
3 7 Li Lithium	4 9 Be Beryllium											5 11 B Boron	6 12 C Carbon	7 14 N Nitrogen	8 16 O Oxygen	9 19 F Fluorine	2 4 He Helium	
11 23 Na Sodium	12 24 Mg Magnesium											13 27 Al Aluminium	14 28 Si Silicon	15 31 P Phosphorus	16 32 S Sulfur	17 35.5 Cl Chlorine	18 40 Ar Argon	
19 39 K Potassium	20 40 Ca Calcium	21 45 Sc Scandium	22 48 Ti Titanium	23 51 V Vanadium	24 52 Cr Chromium	25 55 Mn Manganese	26 56 Fe Iron	27 59 Co Cobalt	28 59 Ni Nickel	29 64 Cu Copper	30 65 Zn Zinc	31 70 Ga Gallium	32 73 Ge Germanium	33 75 As Arsenic	34 79 Se Selenium	35 80 Br Bromine	36 84 Kr Krypton	
37 85 Rb Rubidium	38 88 Sr Strontium	39 89 Y Yttrium	40 91 Zr Zirconium	41 93 Nb Niobium	42 96 Mo Molybdenum	43 101 Tc Technetium	44 101 Ru Ruthenium	45 103 Rh Rhodium	46 106 Pd Palladium	47 108 Ag Silver	48 112 Cd Cadmium	49 115 In Indium	50 119 Sn Tin	51 122 Sb Antimony	52 128 Te Tellurium	53 127 I Iodine	54 131 Xe Xenon	
55 133 Cs Cesium	56 137 Ba Barium	57 139 La Lanthanum	72 178 Hf Hafnium	73 181 Ta Tantalum	74 184 W Tungsten	75 186 Re Rhenium	76 190 Os Osmium	77 192 Ir Iridium	78 195 Pt Platinum	79 197 Au Gold	80 201 Hg Mercury	81 204 Tl Thallium	82 207 Pb Lead	83 209 Bi Bismuth	84 209 Po Polonium	85 209 At Astatine	86 209 Rn Radon	
87 Fr Francium	88 226 Ra Radium	89 227 Ac Actinium																
58-71 Lanthanoid series																		
90-103 Actinoid series																		
a X b a = relative atomic mass X = atomic symbol b = proton (atomic) number																		

Key

a	X	b
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a = relative atomic mass
X = atomic symbol
b = proton (atomic) number

The volume of one mole of any gas is 24 dm³ at room temperature and pressure (r.t.p.).

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