

**GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION
GATEWAY SCIENCE
ADDITIONAL SCIENCE B**

B624/01

Unit 2 Modules B4 C4 P4

(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)

**Wednesday 21 January 2009
Afternoon**

Duration: 1 hour



Candidate Forename					Candidate Surname				
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Centre Number						Candidate Number			
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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the boxes above.
- Use black ink. Pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Read each question carefully and make sure that you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided, however additional paper may be used if necessary.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- A list of physics equations is printed on page two.
- The Periodic Table is printed on the back page.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **60**.
- This document consists of **20** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

FOR EXAMINER'S USE		
Section	Max.	Mark
A	20	
B	20	
C	20	
TOTAL	60	

EQUATIONS

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

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

$$\text{force} = \text{mass} \times \text{acceleration}$$

$$\text{work done} = \text{force} \times \text{distance}$$

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

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

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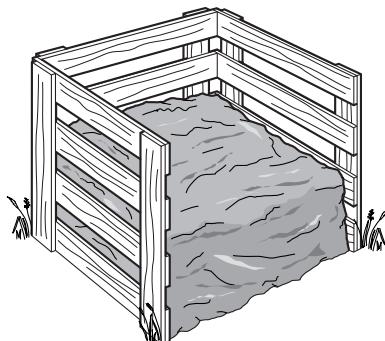
Question 1 begins on page 4.

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE

Answer **all** the questions.

Section A – Module B4

- 1 Percy builds a compost heap in his garden.



- (a) Percy wants to put different waste materials on his compost heap.

Put a **(ring)** around any materials that will **not** easily decay on his compost heap.

apples

cooking foil

dead flowers

glass bottles

potato peelings

[2]

- (b) Percy buys a box of compost maker to make the waste decay faster.

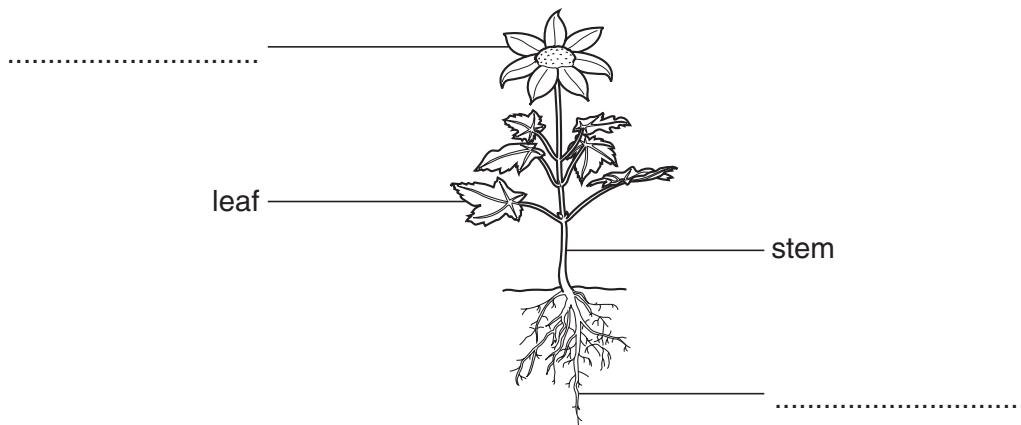


Why does the compost maker help to make the waste decay faster?

..... [1]

[Total: 3]

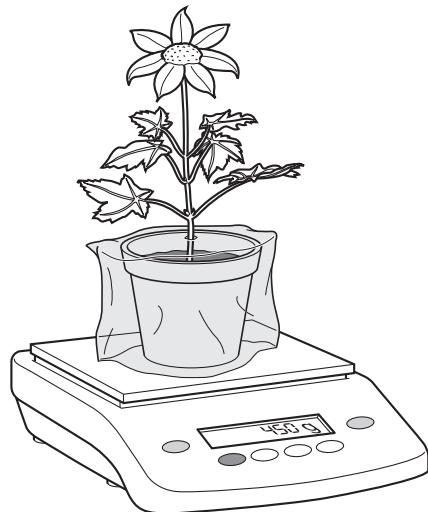
- 2 The diagram shows a plant.



(a) Finish the diagram by writing in the **two** missing labels. [2]

(b) Mohindra is doing an experiment using a plant in a pot.

He puts it on a balance to measure its mass.



After two days he finds that the plant has lost mass.

He decides that this is due to the loss of water from the plant.

Finish these sentences about this loss of water.

Most water is lost from the of the plant.

This loss of water is affected by light, wind and

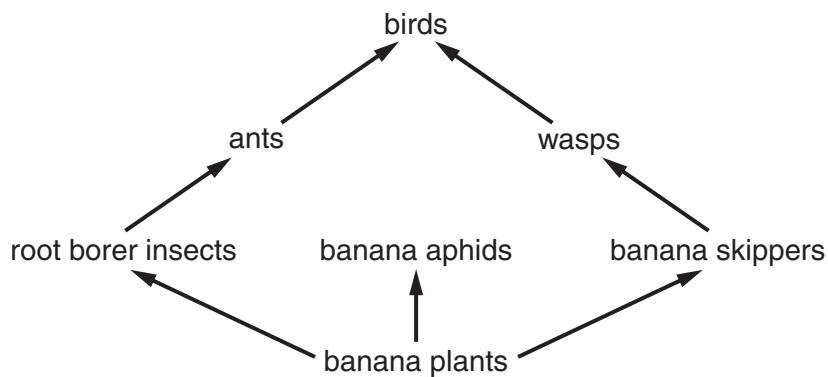
[2]

[Total: 4]

3 This question is about bananas.

(a) Banana plants are grown in large fields called plantations.

They are part of a food web.



(i) The banana plants are **producers** for this food web.

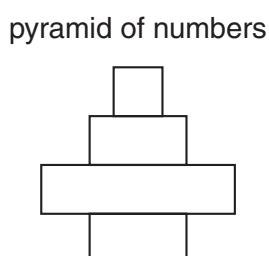
What is meant by the term producer?

..... [1]

(ii) What is the source of energy for this food web?

..... [1]

(b) The diagram shows the shape of a pyramid of numbers for this food web.



pyramid of biomass

Describe how a pyramid of biomass would look different to this pyramid of numbers.

You may draw a diagram in the space above if you wish.

..... [1]

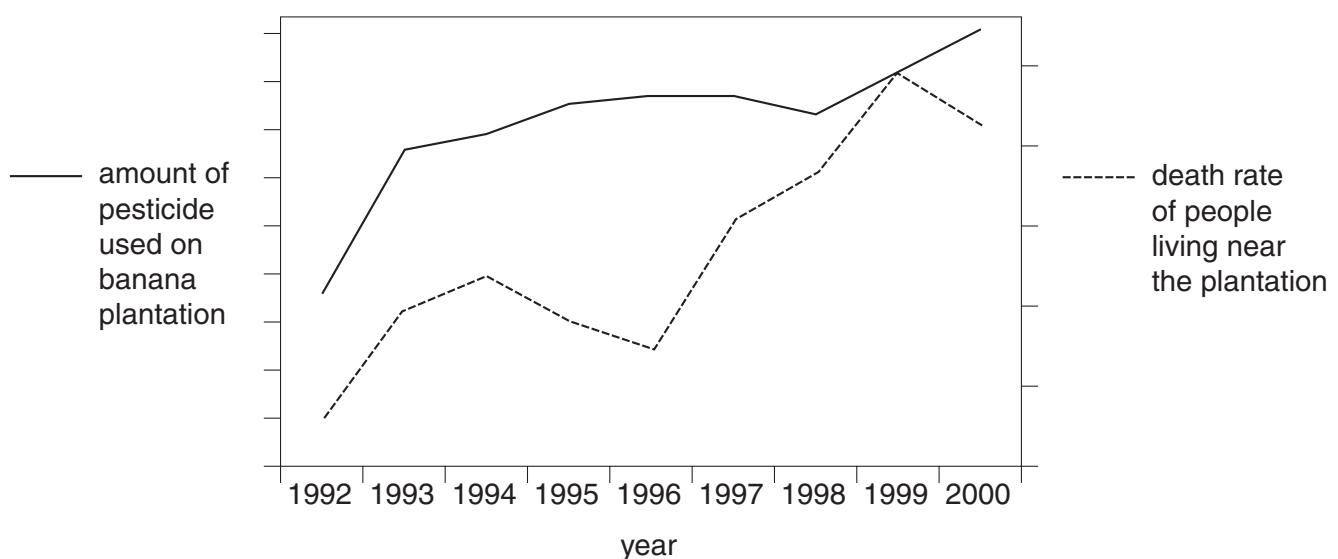
- (c) Some banana farmers use pesticides to kill insect pests.

Explain why farmers want to kill insect pests.

..... [2]

- (d) People who live near the plantations are worried that the pesticides might be harming them.

Look at this graph.



- (i) How does the graph suggest that the people might be correct?

..... [1]

- (ii) Some farmers decide not to use pesticides.

They use biological control instead.

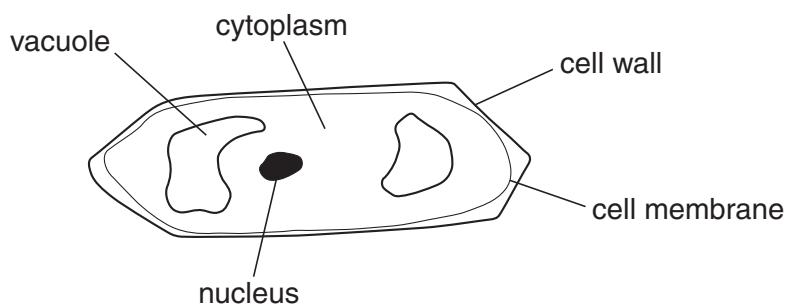
Biological control will not harm people.

Explain one **other** advantage of using biological control instead of pesticides.

..... [1]

[Total: 7]

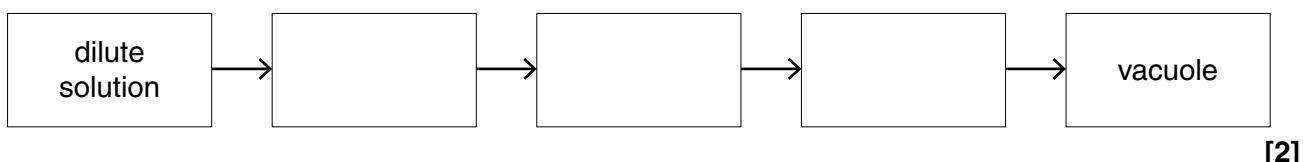
- 4 The diagram shows a plant cell from a root.



- (a) The cell is placed in a dilute solution.

Water moves from the solution into the vacuole.

Write the parts of the cell into the correct boxes to show the direction water moves.



- (b) The cell membrane is partially permeable.

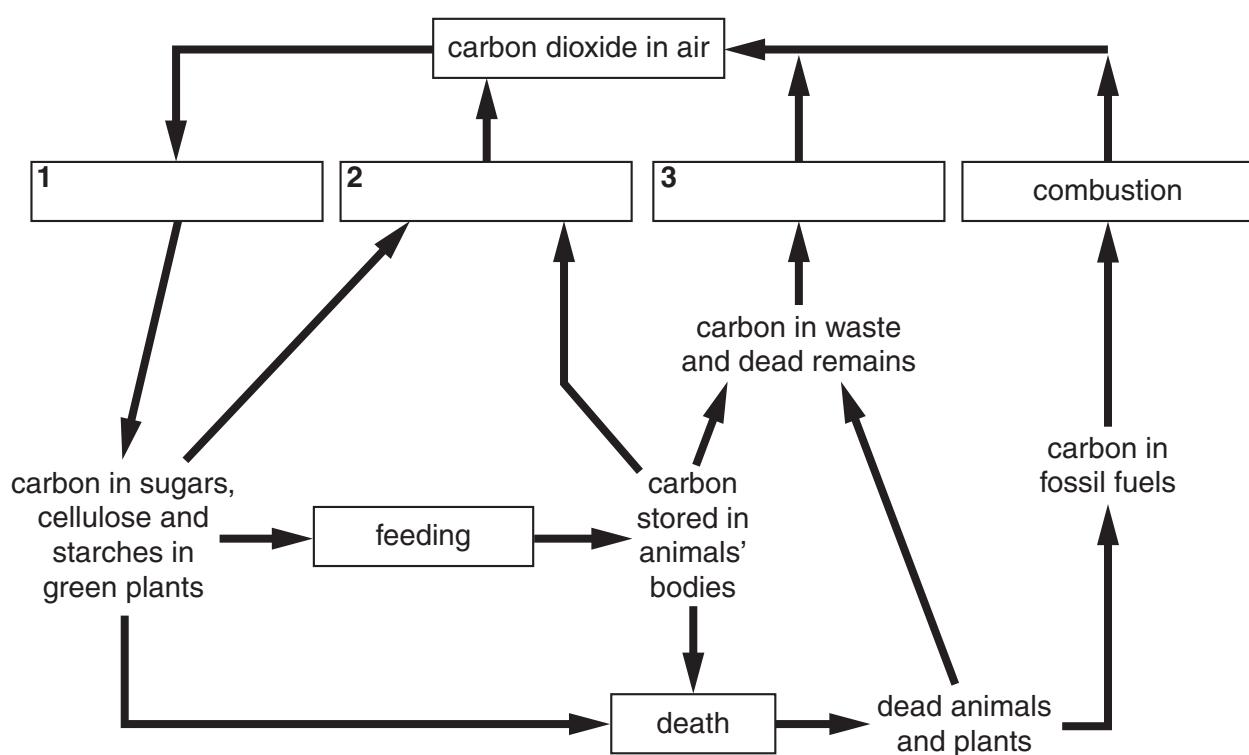
What is meant by the term **partially permeable**?

.....
.....

[1]

[Total: 3]

- 5 The diagram shows the carbon cycle.



- (a) Finish the diagram by writing the best words in the boxes 1, 2 and 3.

Choose your words from this list.

decomposition

photosynthesis

respiration

[2]

- (b) Write down **one other** element important to living organisms that needs to be recycled in nature.

..... [1]

[Total: 3]

Section B – Module C4

6 This question is about acids and bases.

(a) The pH scale shows how acidic or alkaline a substance is.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
red						green							blue

Look at the list.

acidic

alkaline

base

carbonate

neutral

Complete these sentences.

Use words from the list.

(i) Solutions with a pH of 7 are

[1]

(ii) Solutions with a pH of **less** than 7 are

[1]

(b) An acid reacts with a carbonate.

A salt and water are made.

A gas is also made.

Write down the name of the gas.

Choose from the list.

ammonia

carbon dioxide

hydrogen

nitrogen

oxygen

answer [1]

- (c) John makes some sodium chloride.

He uses sodium hydroxide and an acid.

Write down the name of the acid.

Choose from the list.

hydrochloric acid

nitric acid

phosphoric acid

sulfuric acid

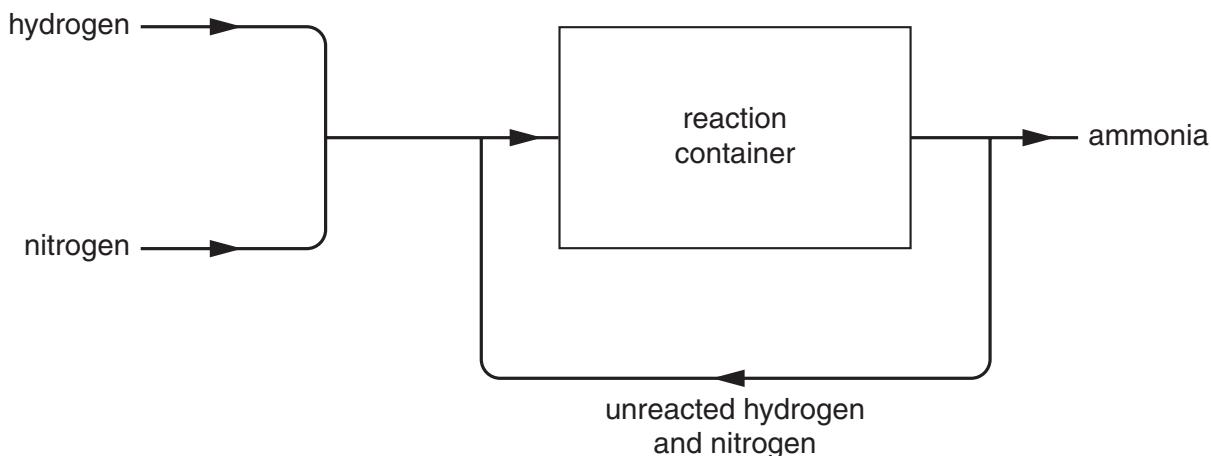
answer [1]

- (d) Write down **one** large scale use of sulfuric acid.

..... [1]

[Total: 5]

- 7 This question is about the Haber process and ammonia.



(a) Ammonia is made by reacting nitrogen and hydrogen together.

(i) Write down where the nitrogen comes from.

..... [1]

(ii) Write down where the hydrogen comes from.

..... [1]

(b) The word equation for this reaction is



What does the symbol \rightleftharpoons mean?

..... [1]

(c) The cost of making ammonia is affected by many factors.

One factor is the cost of the starting materials.

Write about **other** factors that affect the cost of making ammonia.

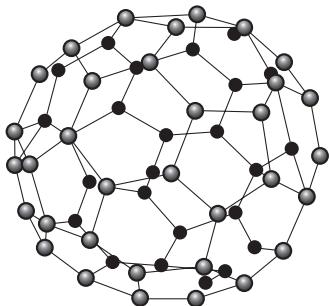
.....
.....
.....

[2]

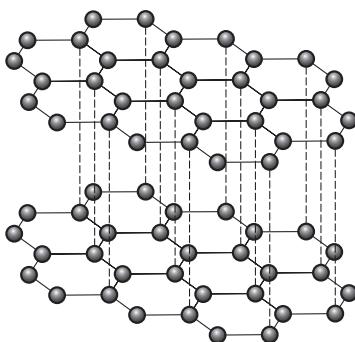
[Total: 5]

- 8 This question is about forms of carbon.

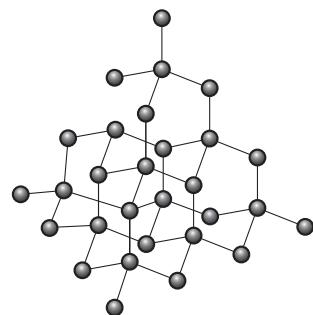
Carbon occurs in three forms.



buckminster fullerene



graphite



- (a) Buckminster fullerene and graphite are two forms.

Write down the name of the **other** form.

..... [1]

- (b) Some properties of graphite are

- it is shiny
- it is insoluble in water.

Write down **two other** properties of graphite.

1

2 [2]

- (c) (i) Buckminster fullerene is made from a large number of carbon atoms.

What is its formula? Choose from the list.

C₄₀

C₆₀

C₈₀

C₁₀₀

answer

[1]

- (ii) Fullerenes can be made into nanotubes.

Write down **one** use of nanotubes.

..... [1]

[Total: 5]

9 This question is about potassium nitrate, KNO_3 .

(a) (i) Write down the number of different **elements** in the formula KNO_3 .

..... [1]

(ii) Write down the total number of **atoms** in the formula KNO_3 .

..... [1]

(b) Calculate the relative formula mass of potassium nitrate.

The relative atomic mass of K = 39, of N = 14, and of O = 16.

answer [1]

(c) Paul makes some potassium nitrate, KNO_3 .

He expects to make 6.0 g of potassium nitrate.

He actually makes 4.8 g.

Calculate his percentage yield.

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

answer % [2]

[Total: 5]

Section C – Module P4

10 Jamie walks across a vinyl kitchen floor.

He turns on the water tap and gets an **electrostatic** shock.

- (a) Put ticks (\checkmark) in the boxes next to **three** statements that help to explain why he gets an electrostatic shock.

A direct current is passing through the water pipes.

An alternating current is passing through the water pipes.

Jamie becomes charged.

The vinyl floor is a conductor.

The vinyl floor is an insulator.

The water pipes are connected to the earth wire of the domestic electricity supply.

The water pipes are connected to the live wire of the domestic electricity supply.

[3]

- (b) Jamie rubs a plastic rod with a piece of silk.

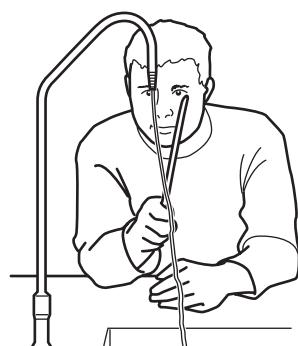
The teacher tells him that the plastic has become positively charged.

- (i) What is the charge on the silk?

..... [1]

- (ii) Jamie holds the rod near to a stream of water from the tap.

The water moves towards the rod.



Suggest a reason why.

..... [1]

[Total: 5]

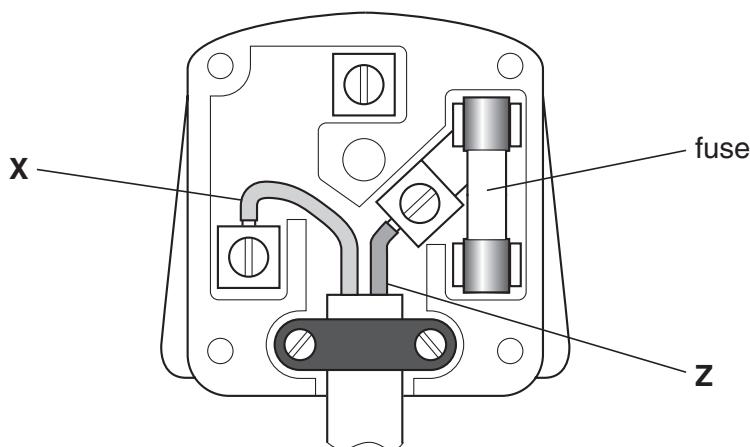
- 11 Mandy buys an electric drill at a car boot sale.

It has this symbol on it.



This means the drill is **double insulated**.

Mandy checks the wiring of its plug.



- (a) Write down the **colour** of wire X [1]
- (b) Write down the **colour** of wire Z [1]
- (c) There are usually three wires in a plug.

Which wire is not needed for a **double insulated** electric drill?

..... [1]

- (d) The plug has a fuse in it for safety.

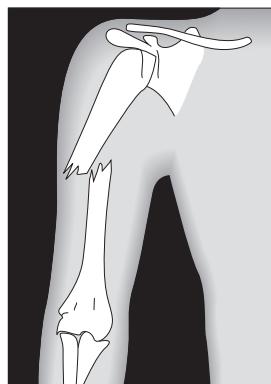
Describe how the fuse works.

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

[Total: 5]

12 Trevor has broken his arm.

He has it X-rayed at the hospital.



- (a) Who took the X-ray of Trevor's broken arm?

Put a **ring** around the correct answer.

astronomer

photographer

radiographer

stenographer

[1]

- (b) X-rays are electromagnetic waves.

Write down one **other** example of an electromagnetic wave used in hospital.

..... [1]

- (c) Electromagnetic waves are transverse waves.

Ultrasound is not an electromagnetic wave.

- (i) What type of wave is ultrasound?

..... [1]

- (ii) Describe two **different** uses of ultrasound in hospital.

1 [1]

2 [2]

[Total: 5]

- 13 Hinkley Point is a nuclear power station.



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- (a) What is the source of energy at Hinkley Point?

Put a **ring** around the correct answer.

coal

gas

oil

oxygen

uranium

[1]

- (b) What can happen to materials when they are put inside the core of a nuclear reactor?

..... [1]

- (c) Electricity is generated in a **nuclear** power station.

- (i) How is heat produced in the nuclear power station?

..... [1]

- (ii) How is this heat used?

..... [1]

- (iii) What makes the generator turn?

..... [1]

[Total: 5]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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The Periodic Table of the Elements

1 2

Key		
relative atomic mass atomic symbol name atomic (proton) number		

7 Li lithium 3	9 Be beryllium 4	11 B boron 5	12 C carbon 6	14 N nitrogen 7	16 O oxygen 8	19 F fluorine 9	20 Ne neon 10
23 Na sodium 11	24 Mg magnesium 12	27 Al aluminum 13	28 Si silicon 14	31 P phosphorus 15	32 S sulfur 16	35.5 Cl chlorine 17	40 Ar argon 18
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
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
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 rhodium 75	190 Os osmium 76
[223] Fr francium 87	[226] Ra radium 88	[227] Ac* actinium 89	[261] Rf rutherfordium 104	[262] Db dubnium 105	[264] Sg seaborgium 106	[268] Mt meitnerium 107	[271] Ds darmstadtium 109
				[277] Hs hassium 108		[272] Rg roentgenium 111	

Elements with atomic numbers 112-116 have been reported but not fully authenticated

20

* 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.