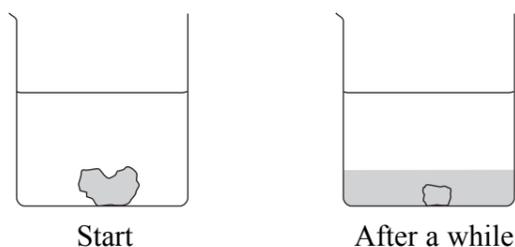


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SECTION A

1. Copper(II) sulphate is a blue solid. It is soluble in water.
A crystal of copper(II) sulphate is placed in a beaker of cold water.



- (a) After a while the crystal becomes smaller and the liquid in the bottom of the beaker becomes blue.

Place a cross (☒) in the box next to the correct explanation for this.

The cold water makes the crystal shrink.

The crystal dissolves in the water.

The crystal melts in the water.

(1)

- (b) After a few days the liquid in the beaker looks different.

- (i) Place a cross (☒) in the box next to the statement that best describes the appearance of the liquid in the beaker.

All of the liquid is blue.

None of the liquid is blue.

Only the liquid at the top is blue.

(1)

- (ii) Place a cross (☒) in the box next to the process that causes this change.

Condensation.

Diffusion.

Evaporation.

(1)



Leave
blank

(c) Copper(II) sulphate is a compound formed from atoms of different elements.
It has the formula CuSO_4 .

(i) What is an element?

.....

.....

(1)

(ii) How many different types of atom are present in copper(II) sulphate?

.....

(1)

Q1

(Total 5 marks)



2. (a) The table shows what happens when four metals are added to the same volume of dilute hydrochloric acid in a test tube.

Metal	Observations
gold	no bubbles seen temperature does not change
magnesium	violent bubbling tube becomes hot and contents come out of the top
nickel	slow bubbling very small increase in temperature
zinc	fast bubbling tube becomes warm

Use the information in the table to help you decide which of these metals is

(i) the most reactive

..... (1)

(ii) the least reactive.

..... (1)

(b) Zinc reacts with iron(II) sulphate solution in a displacement reaction.

(i) Why does this reaction occur?

.....
..... (1)

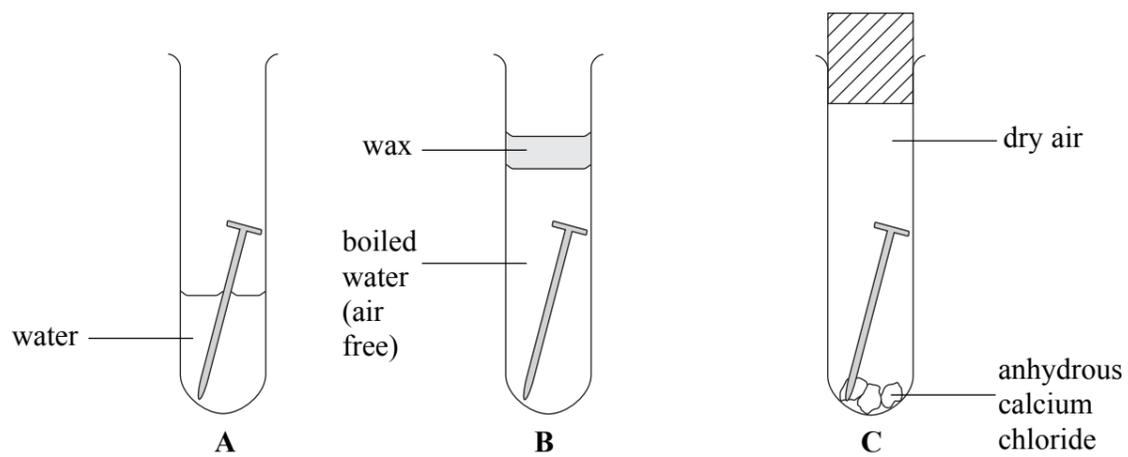
(ii) Complete the word equation for the reaction.

zinc + iron(II) sulphate → + (1)



Leave blank

(c) A student puts an iron nail into each of three test tubes. He sets up the tubes as shown.



(i) One week later, the student found the nail in tube **A** had rusted but the nails in tubes **B** and **C** had not rusted. Explain these results.

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

(3)

(ii) Rusting can be prevented by galvanising. Which metal is used to galvanise iron?

.....

(1)

Q2

(Total 8 marks)



3. (a) Universal indicator solution is added to some water. A small piece of sodium is then placed on the water. There is a vigorous reaction. One of the products of the reaction is hydrogen gas.

(i) Describe the test for hydrogen.

Test

Result

(2)

(ii) Name the other product that forms when sodium reacts with water.

.....

(1)

(iii) State the colour of the universal indicator solution before and after the reaction.

Colour before the reaction

Colour after the reaction

(2)

(b) Sodium chloride is an ionic compound. It can be made by reacting sodium with chlorine. Complete the passage by selecting words from the box. Each word may be used once, more than once or not at all.

different	gains	high	loses
low	shares	strong	weak

When a sodium atom becomes an ion, it one electron.

A chlorine atom an electron to become an ion.

Sodium chloride has a melting point.

This is because there is a force of attraction between oppositely charged ions.

(4)

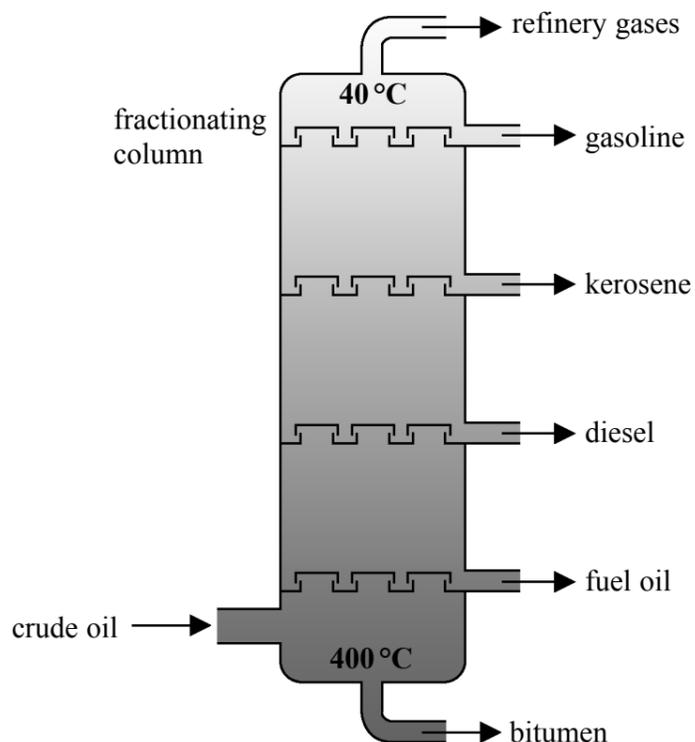
Q3

(Total 9 marks)



4. Crude oil is a mixture of hydrocarbons.

The diagram shows how the hydrocarbons in crude oil can be separated by fractional distillation.



(a) Use the information in the diagram to help you answer these questions.

(i) Name the fraction that does not evaporate during fractional distillation.

..... (1)

(ii) Name the fraction that does not condense as it rises up the fractionating column.

..... (1)

(iii) Name the **liquid** fraction that leaves the column at the lowest temperature.

..... (1)



(b) The table shows uses of some fractions obtained from crude oil.

Complete the table by selecting fractions from the diagram.

Use of fraction	Name of fraction
aviation fuel	
car fuel	
road surfacing	

(3)

(c) Kerosene contains hydrocarbons.

(i) Complete the word equation for the **complete** combustion of kerosene.

kerosene + → + (3)

(ii) Name the poisonous gas that may form during the **incomplete** combustion of kerosene.

..... (1)

(iii) Incomplete combustion may form a black solid called soot. Name the element present in soot.

..... (1)



Leave blank

(d) Some organic compounds can be made into polymers.

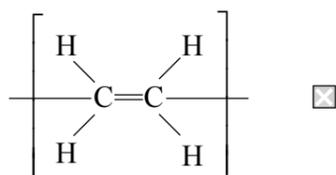
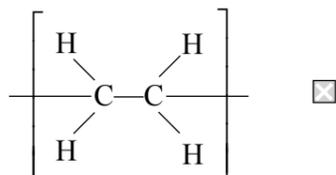
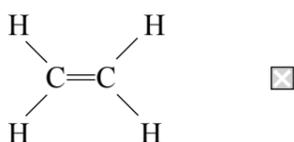
(i) Use words from the box to complete the sentence. Each word may be used once, more than once or not at all.

giant monomers plastics small

Polymers are molecules formed when molecules called join together.

(2)

(ii) Place a cross (☒) in the box next to the repeat unit of poly(ethene).



(1)

Q4

(Total 14 marks)



5. (a) Zinc sulphate is a soluble salt. It can be made by reacting zinc carbonate with dilute sulphuric acid. Zinc carbonate is insoluble in water.

(i) Place a cross (☒) in **one** box to show the correct word equation for the reaction of zinc carbonate with dilute sulphuric acid.

zinc carbonate + sulphuric acid → zinc sulphate + carbon dioxide

zinc carbonate + sulphuric acid → zinc sulphate + hydrogen

zinc carbonate + sulphuric acid → zinc sulphate + hydrogen + carbon dioxide

zinc carbonate + sulphuric acid → zinc sulphate + water

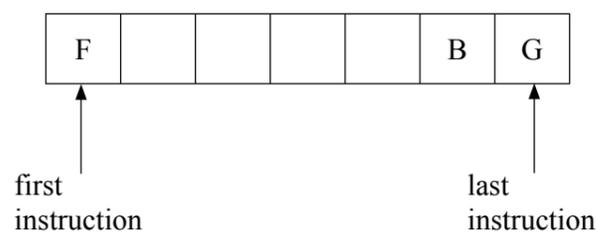
zinc carbonate + sulphuric acid → zinc sulphate + water + carbon dioxide

(1)

The following instructions for making crystals of zinc sulphate are in the wrong order.

A	Add a spatula of zinc carbonate and stir.
B	Cool the filtrate.
C	Filter the mixture.
D	Heat the filtrate until it is saturated.
E	If all of the solid disappears add more zinc carbonate.
F	Place 25 cm ³ of dilute sulphuric acid in a beaker.
G	Remove the crystals and dry between two pieces of filter paper.

(ii) Complete the boxes to show the correct order for the instructions. The first instruction and the last two instructions have already been completed.



(3)

(iii) What extra instruction could be added after **F** to speed up the reaction?

.....

(1)



Leave
blank

(b) Phenol red is an indicator. Its colour at different pH values is

pH 4	pH 7	pH 10
yellow	orange	red

Some dilute sulphuric acid is placed in a beaker. A few drops of phenol red indicator are added to the acid. Dilute sodium hydroxide solution is added gradually until it is in excess.

(i) What colour is phenol red indicator in dilute sulphuric acid?

.....
(1)

(ii) What colour is phenol red indicator when excess dilute sodium hydroxide is added?

.....
(1)

(iii) What type of reaction takes place when dilute sulphuric acid reacts with dilute sodium hydroxide?

.....
(1)

(iv) Suggest a substance in which phenol red indicator is orange.

.....
(1)

Q5

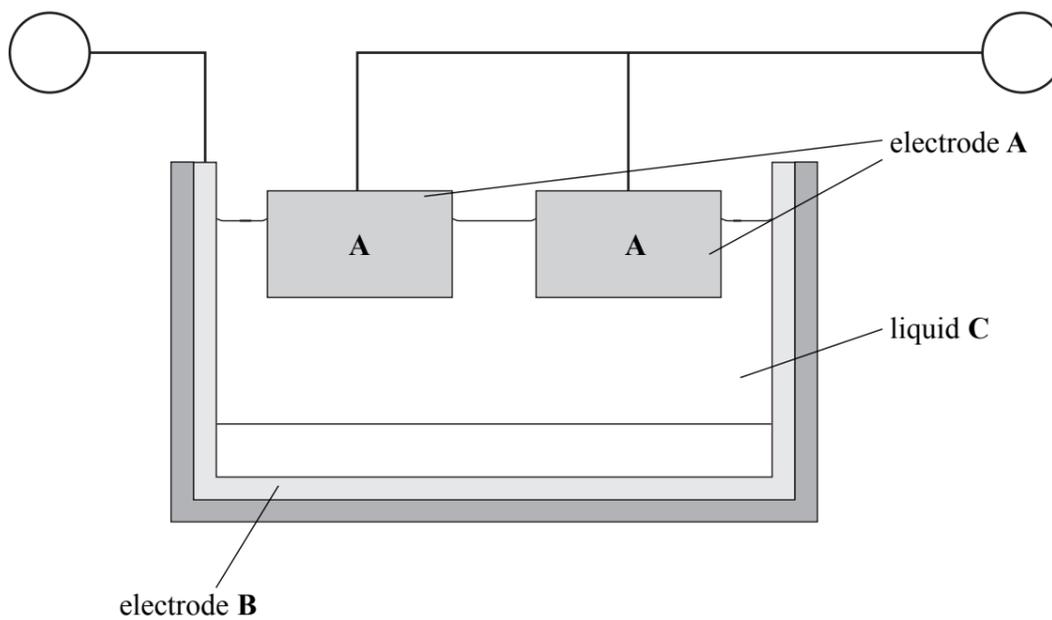
(Total 9 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A: 45 MARKS



SECTION B

6. The diagram shows how aluminium is extracted on an industrial scale.



(a) (i) Name the process used to extract aluminium.

..... (1)

(ii) Name the material used for the electrodes **A** and **B**.

..... (1)

(iii) Using the symbols + and – identify the polarity of the electrodes **A** and **B**.

Write **one** symbol in each circle in the diagram above. (1)

(iv) Identify the **two** compounds present in liquid **C**.

1
 2 (2)

(v) State **one** major cost that makes this process more expensive than the extraction of iron.

..... (1)



(b) The mixture of gases coming from electrodes A contains an element and a compound.

(i) Identify the element.

.....
(1)

(ii) Identify the compound and explain how it forms.

Compound

Explanation of formation

.....
(2)

(Total 9 marks)

Leave
blank

Q6



7. Ethene, C_2H_4 , and methane, CH_4 , are the first members of two different homologous series.

(a) One characteristic of a homologous series is that all its members have the same general formula.

(i) State **two** other characteristics of a homologous series.

1

.....

2

.....

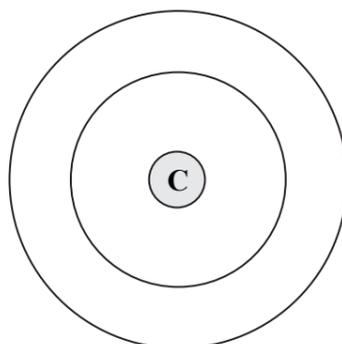
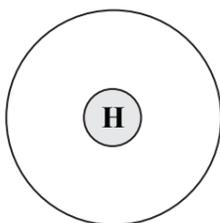
(2)

(ii) What is the name of the homologous series to which ethene belongs?

.....

(1)

(b) (i) Use the Periodic Table to help you complete the diagrams to show the electronic configuration of hydrogen and of carbon.



(2)



Leave
blank

(ii) Draw a dot and cross diagram to show the covalent bonding in a methane molecule.

(2)

(c) The alkane C_4H_{10} exists as two isomers.

(i) What are isomers?

.....

.....

(2)

(ii) Draw the displayed formula of each isomer.

(2)

Q7

(Total 11 marks)

17

Turn over



8. Calcium and magnesium are metals in Group 2 of the Periodic Table.

(a) A student adds a piece of calcium to some cold water in a beaker. The products of the reaction are calcium hydroxide and hydrogen. Some of the calcium hydroxide dissolves in the water and some does not.

(i) Describe **two** observations that the student could make during the reaction.

1

.....

2

.....

(2)

(ii) Give the formula of calcium hydroxide.

.....

(1)

(iii) When the reaction is complete, a piece of litmus paper is added to the solution in the beaker. State the final colour of the litmus paper and what this colour indicates about the solution.

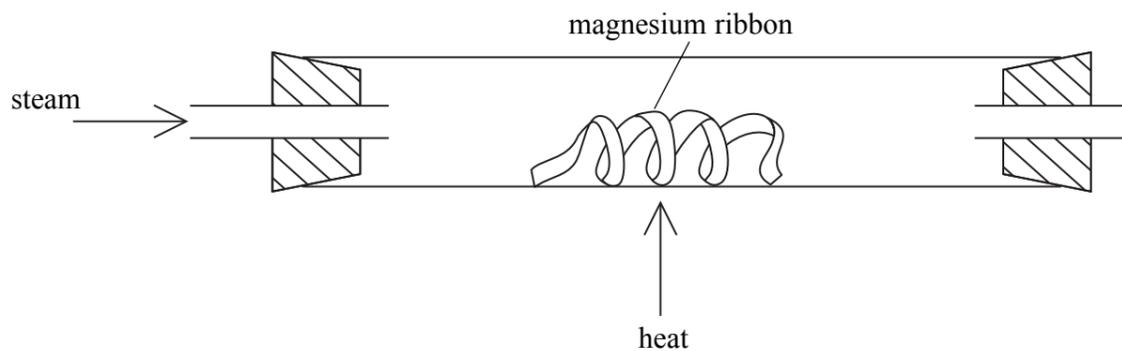
Final colour of litmus

What this colour indicates

(2)



(b) The diagram shows apparatus for reacting magnesium with steam.



The products of this reaction are magnesium oxide and hydrogen.

(i) State the colour of magnesium and of magnesium oxide.

Magnesium

Magnesium oxide

(2)

(ii) State **two** ways in which the hydrogen could be collected.

1

.....

2

.....

(2)

(iii) The hydrogen gas can be burned as it leaves the heated tube. Write a word equation for this reaction.

.....

(1)

Q8

(Total 10 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B: 30 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER: 75 MARKS

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