

Please write clearly in block capitals.

Centre number

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Candidate number

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Surname

Forename(s)

Candidate signature

I declare this is my own work.

GCSE COMBINED SCIENCE: TRILOGY

F

Foundation Tier
Chemistry Paper 1F

Time allowed: 1 hour 15 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- a ruler
- a scientific calculator
- the periodic table (enclosed).

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Pencil should only be used for drawing.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.
- If you need extra space for your answer(s), use the lined pages at the end of this book. Write the question number against your answer(s).
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.
- In all calculations, show clearly how you work out your answer.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 70.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- You are expected to use a calculator where appropriate.
- You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers.

For Examiner's Use	
Question	Mark
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
TOTAL	



0 1

Magnesium is in Group 2 of the periodic table.

1.0 g of magnesium reacted with chlorine to produce magnesium chloride.

0 1 . 1

Which types of element react when magnesium reacted with chlorine?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

A metal and a metal

A metal and a non-metal

A non-metal and a non-metal

0 1 . 2

Write the word equation for the reaction when magnesium reacts with chlorine.

[1 mark]

+

→

0 1 . 3

What apparatus was used to measure the mass of 1.0 g of magnesium?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Balance

Beaker

Ruler



0 1 . 4 What mass of magnesium chloride was produced?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Less than 1.0 g

1.0 g

More than 1.0 g

0 1 . 5 Magnesium reacts with oxygen to produce magnesium oxide.

Calculate the percentage mass of magnesium in magnesium oxide (MgO).

Relative atomic mass (A_r): Mg = 24

Relative formula mass (M_r): MgO = 40

[2 marks]

Percentage mass of magnesium = _____ %

Question 1 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



Magnesium carbonate decomposes to produce magnesium oxide and carbon dioxide.

The word equation for the reaction is:



Four students heated 2.00 g of magnesium carbonate for 10 minutes.

Table 1 shows the results.

Table 1

Mass of carbon dioxide produced in g				
Student 1	Student 2	Student 3	Student 4	Mean
0.97	0.91	0.50	0.95	X

0 1 . 6 What is the most likely reason for **Student 3's** anomalous result?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

The student heated more than 2.00 g of magnesium carbonate.

The student heated the magnesium carbonate for less than 10 minutes.

The student used a higher temperature.

0 1 . 7 Calculate value **X** in **Table 1**.

Do **not** use the anomalous result.

Give your answer to 2 significant figures.

[3 marks]

X (2 significant figures) = _____ g

10



Turn over for the next question

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ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED**

Turn over ►



0 2

This question is about electrolysis.

0 2 . 1

Complete the sentence.

Choose the answer from the box.

[1 mark]

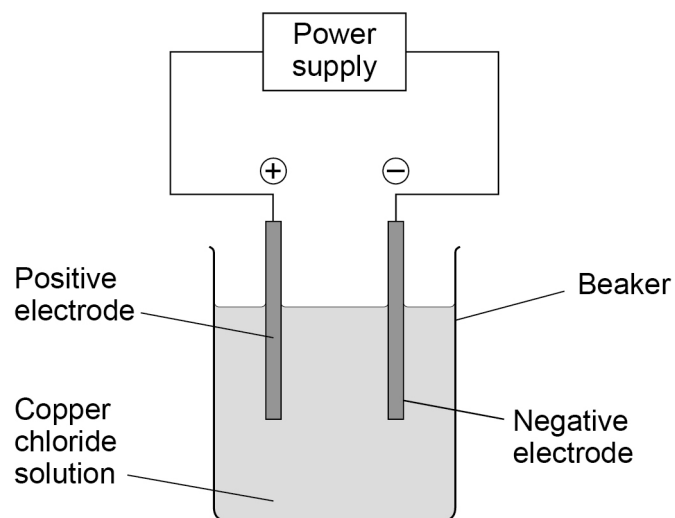
gaseous

molten

solid

Copper chloride can conduct electricity when in solution or
when _____.

Figure 1 shows the apparatus used for the electrolysis of copper chloride solution.

Figure 1

There are four ions in copper chloride solution:

- Cu^{2+}
- Cl^-
- H^+
- OH^-



0 2 . 2 Why do Cl^- ions and OH^- ions move to the positive electrode?

[1 mark]

0 2 . 3 Where do the H^+ and OH^- ions come from in the electrolysis of copper chloride solution?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Air

Copper chloride

Water

0 2 . 4 Which ion produces a metal?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Cu^{2+}

Cl^-

H^+

OH^-

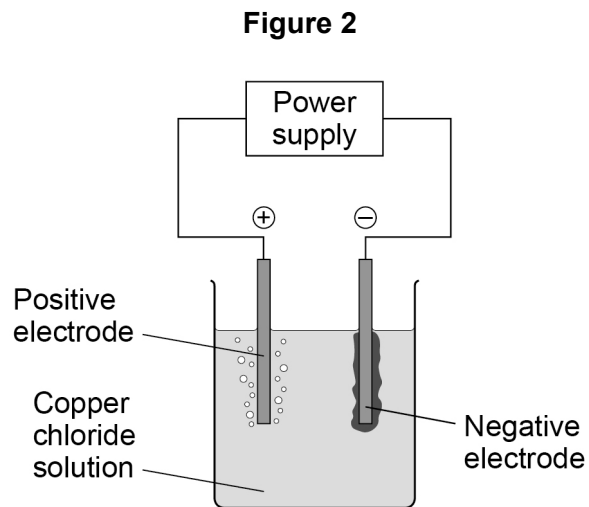
Question 2 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



0 2 . 5

Figure 2 shows the apparatus during the electrolysis of copper chloride solution.



Describe what is seen at each electrode during the electrolysis of copper chloride solution.

[2 marks]

Positive electrode _____

Negative electrode _____

0 2 . 6

500 cm³ of copper chloride solution contains 6.50 g of copper chloride.

Calculate the mass of copper chloride in 40.0 cm³ of this copper chloride solution.

[2 marks]

Mass = _____ g

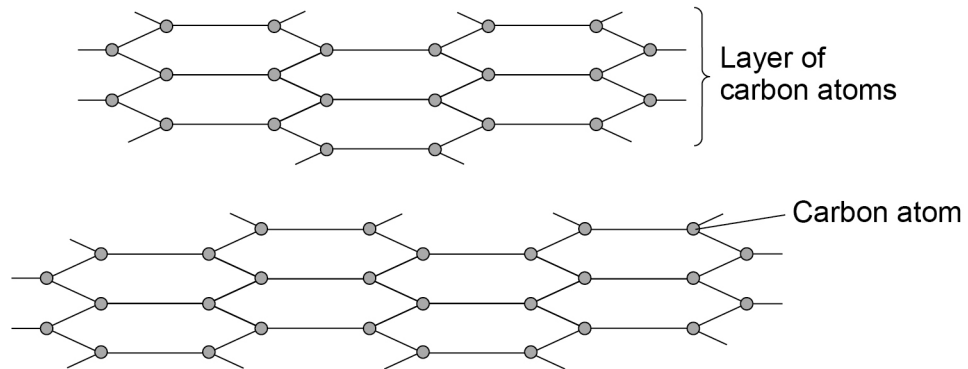
8



In graphite the carbon atoms are held together by bonds.

Figure 4 represents part of the structure of graphite.

Figure 4



0 3 . 3 How many bonds does each carbon atom have in graphite?

Use **Figure 4**.

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

1 2 3 4

0 3 . 4 What type of bonds hold the carbon atoms together in graphite?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Covalent

Ionic

Metallic



0 3 . 5

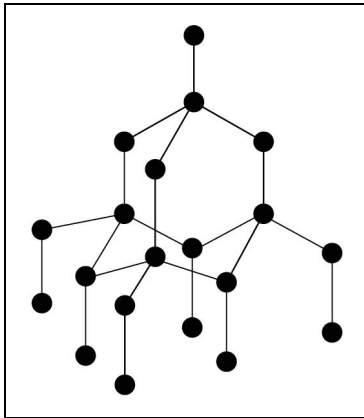
Lubricants allow objects to slide over each other easily.

Suggest why graphite can be used as a lubricant.

Use **Figure 4**.**[1 mark]**

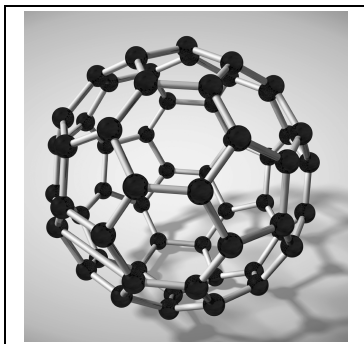
0 3 . 6

The two structures represent different forms of carbon.

Draw **one** line from each structure to the form of carbon.**[2 marks]****Structure****Form of carbon**

Buckminsterfullerene

Diamond



Graphene

Nanotube

12

Turn over ►

0	4
---	---

Sodium and potassium are Group 1 elements.

0	4	1
---	---	---

What is the name of Group 1 elements?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Alkali metals

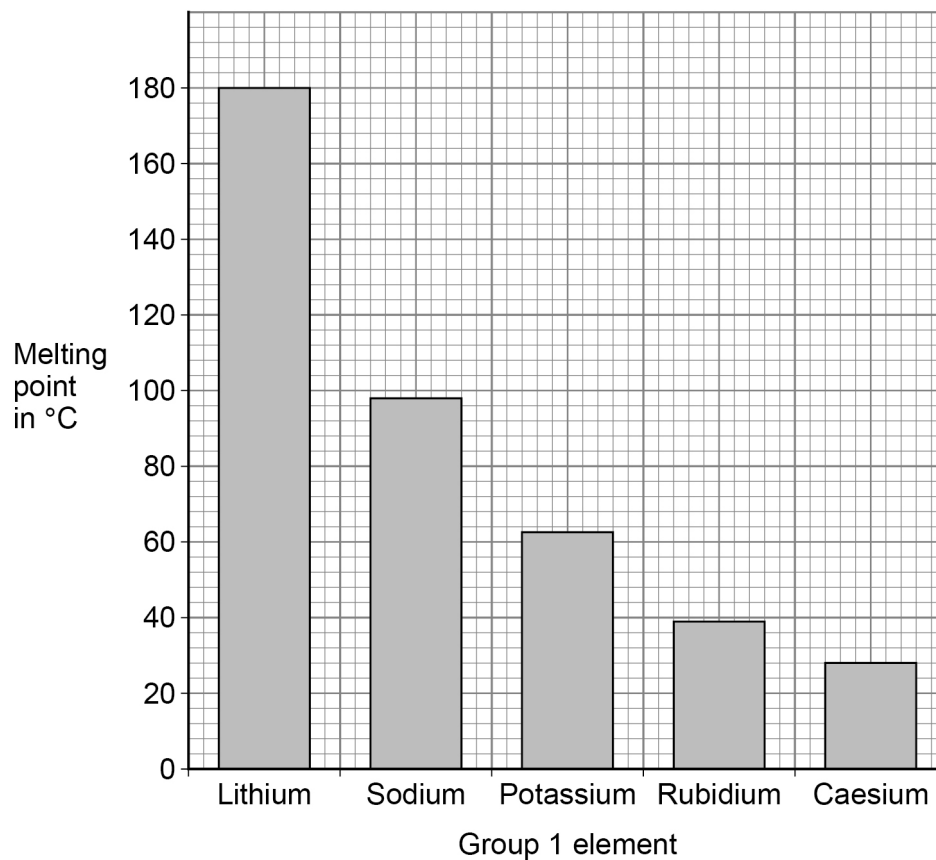
Halogens

Noble gases



0 4 . 2 Figure 5 represents the melting points of Group 1 elements.

Figure 5



What is the melting point of sodium?

[1 mark]

Melting point of sodium = _____ °C

0 4 . 3 Sodium reacts with water to produce sodium hydroxide and hydrogen.

Balance the equation for the reaction.

[1 mark]



Turn over ►



0 4 . 4 Calculate the relative formula mass (M_r) of sodium hydroxide (NaOH).

Relative atomic masses (A_r): H = 1 O = 16 Na = 23

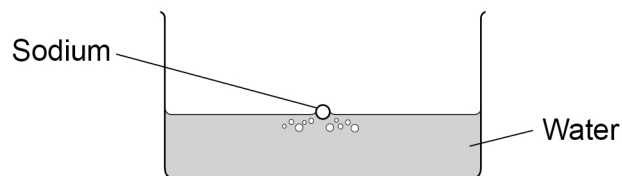
[2 marks]

Relative formula mass (M_r) = _____

0 4 . 5 Sodium and potassium both react with water.

Figure 6 shows sodium reacting with water.

Figure 6



Compare what is seen when sodium reacts with water and when potassium reacts with water.

[4 marks]



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0 5

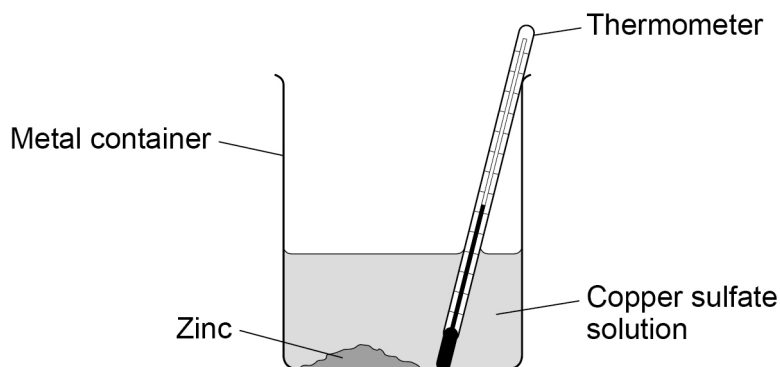
A student investigated the change in temperature when different masses of zinc were added to copper sulfate solution.

This is the method used.

1. Measure the volume of copper sulfate solution using a measuring cylinder.
2. Pour the copper sulfate solution into a metal container.
3. Add 2 g of zinc.
4. Measure the temperature of the solution.
5. Repeat steps 1 to 4 with different masses of zinc.

Figure 7 shows the apparatus.

Figure 7



0 5 . 1

Give **three** improvements to the investigation to make the results more accurate.

[3 marks]

1 _____

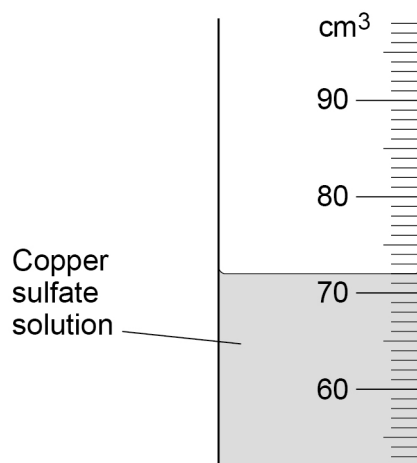
2 _____

3 _____



0 5 . 2 Figure 8 shows part of the measuring cylinder.

Figure 8



What is the volume of copper sulfate solution in **Figure 8**?

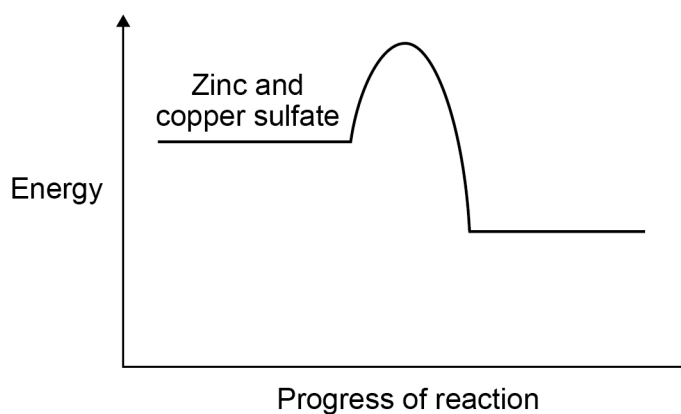
[1 mark]

Volume = _____ cm^3

0 5 . 3 When zinc was added to copper sulfate solution the temperature increased.

Figure 9 shows the reaction profile.

Figure 9



What type of reaction is shown in **Figure 9**?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Endothermic

Exothermic

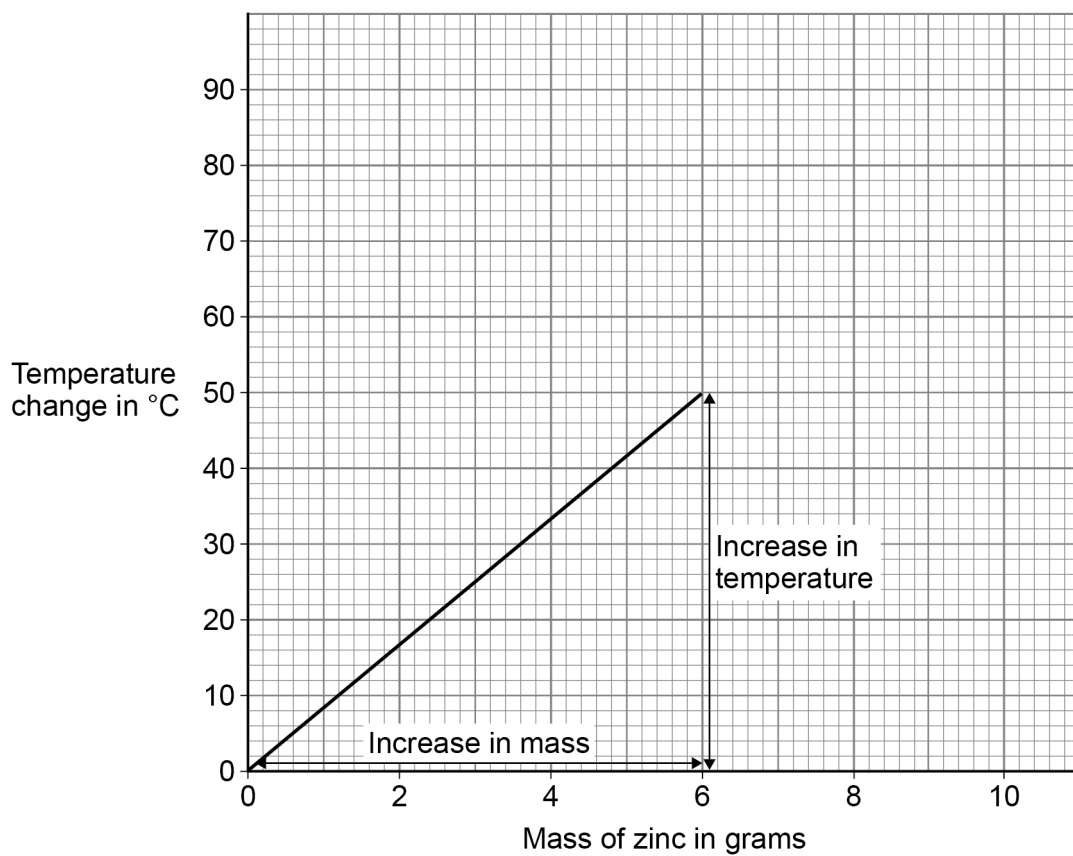
Neutralisation

Turn over ►



Figure 10 shows the results.

Figure 10



0 5 . 4 Determine the gradient of the line in **Figure 10**.

Use the equation:

$$\text{gradient} = \frac{\text{increase in temperature in } ^\circ\text{C}}{\text{increase in mass in grams}}$$

[4 marks]

Gradient = _____ $^\circ\text{C per g}$

0 5 . 5 Suggest why the student should **not** use more than 10 g of zinc.

Use **Figure 10**.

You should extend the graph line.

[2 marks]

11

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ►



0 6

This question is about the periodic table.

0 6 . 1

Figure 11 shows part of Mendeleev's version of the periodic table.

Figure 11

H								
Li	Be	B	C	N	O	F		
Na	Mg	Al	Si	P	S	Cl		
K	Ca		Ti	V	Cr	Mn		
Cu	Zn			As	Se	Br	Fe	Co Ni
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo			
Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Ru	Rh Pd

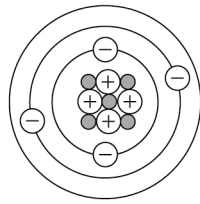
Which group of elements had **not** been discovered when Mendeleev's version of the periodic table was published?

[1 mark]

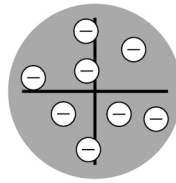


Figure 12 represents different models of the atom.

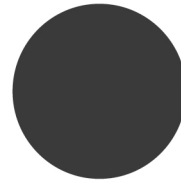
Figure 12



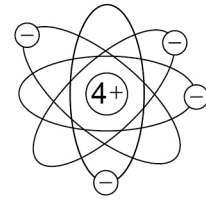
A



B



C



D

0 6 . 2 Which model represents the plum pudding model?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

A B C D

0 6 . 3 Which model resulted from Chadwick's experimental work?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

A B C D

Question 6 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



Potassium has different isotopes.

0 6 . 4 What is meant by 'isotopes'?

You should refer to subatomic particles.

[2 marks]

0 6 . 5 **Table 2** shows the mass numbers and the percentage abundance of two isotopes of potassium.

Table 2

Mass number	Percentage abundance
39	93.1
41	6.9

Calculate the relative atomic mass (A_r) of potassium.

Give your answer to 1 decimal place.

[3 marks]

Relative atomic mass (1 decimal place) = _____

8



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0 7

Acids react to produce salts.

Universal indicator is added to water and then nitric acid is added to the mixture.

0 7 . 1

Give the colour change when nitric acid is added to the mixture of universal indicator and water.

[1 mark]Tick (✓) **one** box.

Blue to red

Green to purple

Green to red

Red to purple

0 7 . 2

What happens to the pH of water when nitric acid is added?

[1 mark]Tick (✓) **one** box.

Decreases

Stays the same

Increases

0 7 . 3

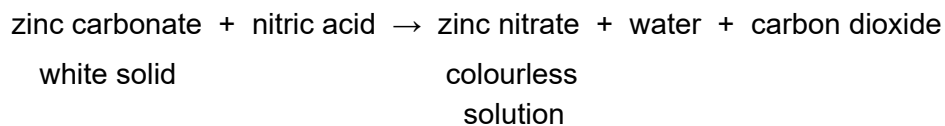
What is the state symbol for nitric acid?

[1 mark]



Zinc carbonate reacts with nitric acid.

The word equation for the reaction is:



0 7 . 4 Give **two** observations that would be made when zinc carbonate is added to nitric acid until the zinc carbonate is in excess.

[2 marks]

1 _____

2 _____

0 7 . 5 The formula of the zinc ion is Zn^{2+}

The formula of the nitrate ion is NO_3^-

What is the formula for zinc nitrate?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

ZnNO_3

$\text{Zn}(\text{NO}_3)_2$

Zn_2NO_3

$\text{Zn}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2$

Question 7 continues on the next page

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3 2



2 1 6 G 8 4 6 4 / C / 1 F

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