

AQA **Surname** _____**Other Names** _____**Centre Number** _____**Candidate Number** _____**Candidate Signature** _____**GCSE****COMBINED SCIENCE: TRILOGY****Foundation Tier****Chemistry Paper 2F****8464/C/2F****F****Wednesday 13 June 2018 Morning****Time allowed: 1 hour 15 minutes**

At the top of the page, write your surname and other names, your centre number, your candidate number and add your signature.

[Turn over]

For this paper you must have:

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

INSTRUCTIONS

- **Use black ink or black ball-point pen.**
- **Answer ALL questions in the spaces provided.**
- **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.**

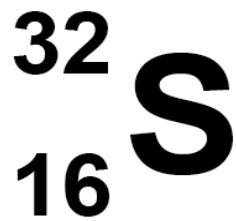
**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL TOLD
TO DO SO**



0	1
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FIGURE 1 represents an atom of sulfur.

FIGURE 1



0	1	.	1
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Complete TABLE 1 [1 mark]

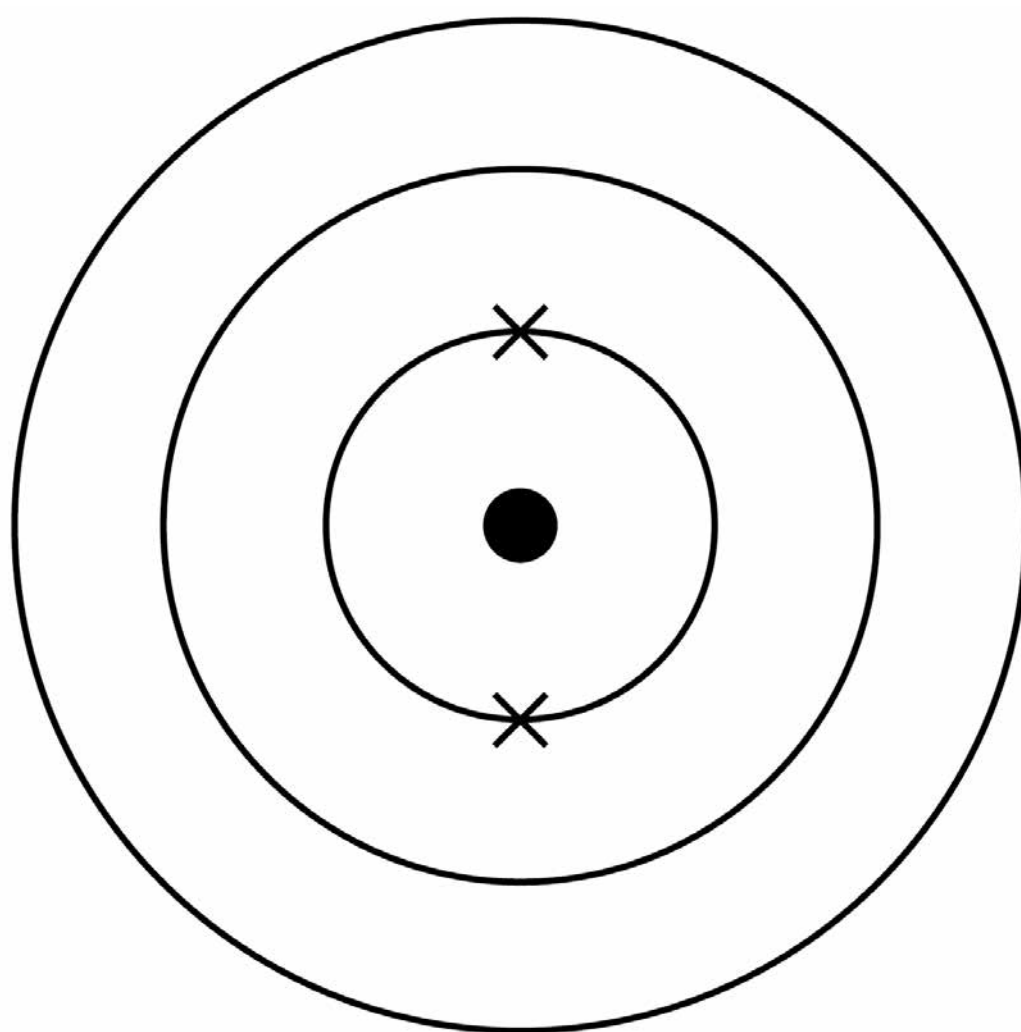
TABLE 1

Particle	Number of particles in a sulfur atom
Electron	16
Neutron	
Proton	16

01.2 Sulfur is in Group 6 of the periodic table.

Complete the electronic structure of the sulfur atom represented in FIGURE 2 [1 mark]

FIGURE 2



[Turn over]



6

0 1 . 3 Sulfur reacts with oxygen to produce sulfur dioxide.

Complete the word equation for this reaction. [1 mark]

sulfur + _____



0 1 . 4 What effect is caused by sulfur dioxide?

Tick ONE box. [1 mark]

Acid rain

Global dimming

Global warming

Sea levels rising

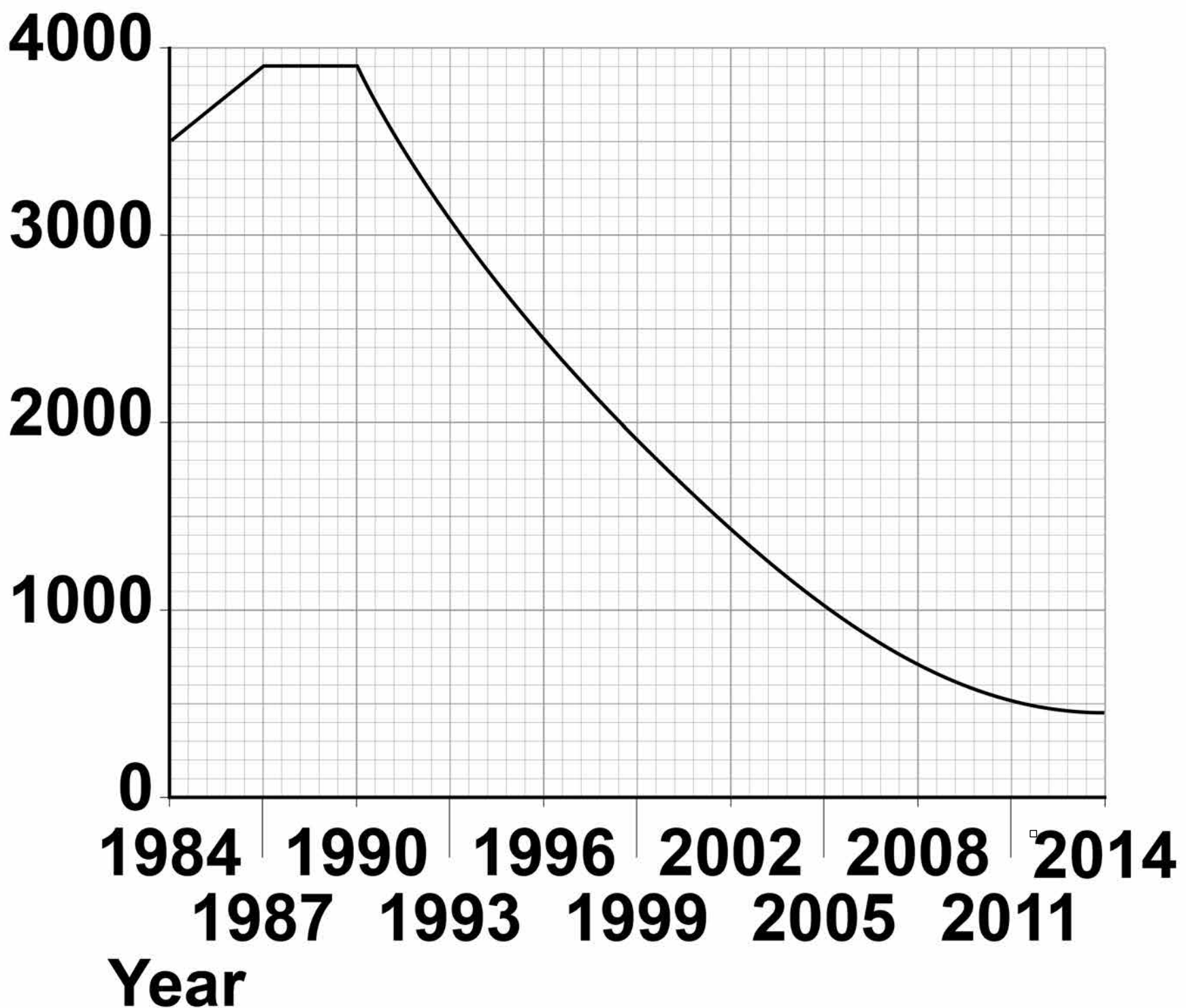
[Turn over]



01.5 FIGURE 3 shows the mass of sulfur dioxide in the Earth's atmosphere between 1984 and 2014

FIGURE 3

Mass of sulfur dioxide in kilotonnes



A student said:

‘the mass of sulfur dioxide in the atmosphere decreased every year between 1984 and 2014’

Is the student correct?

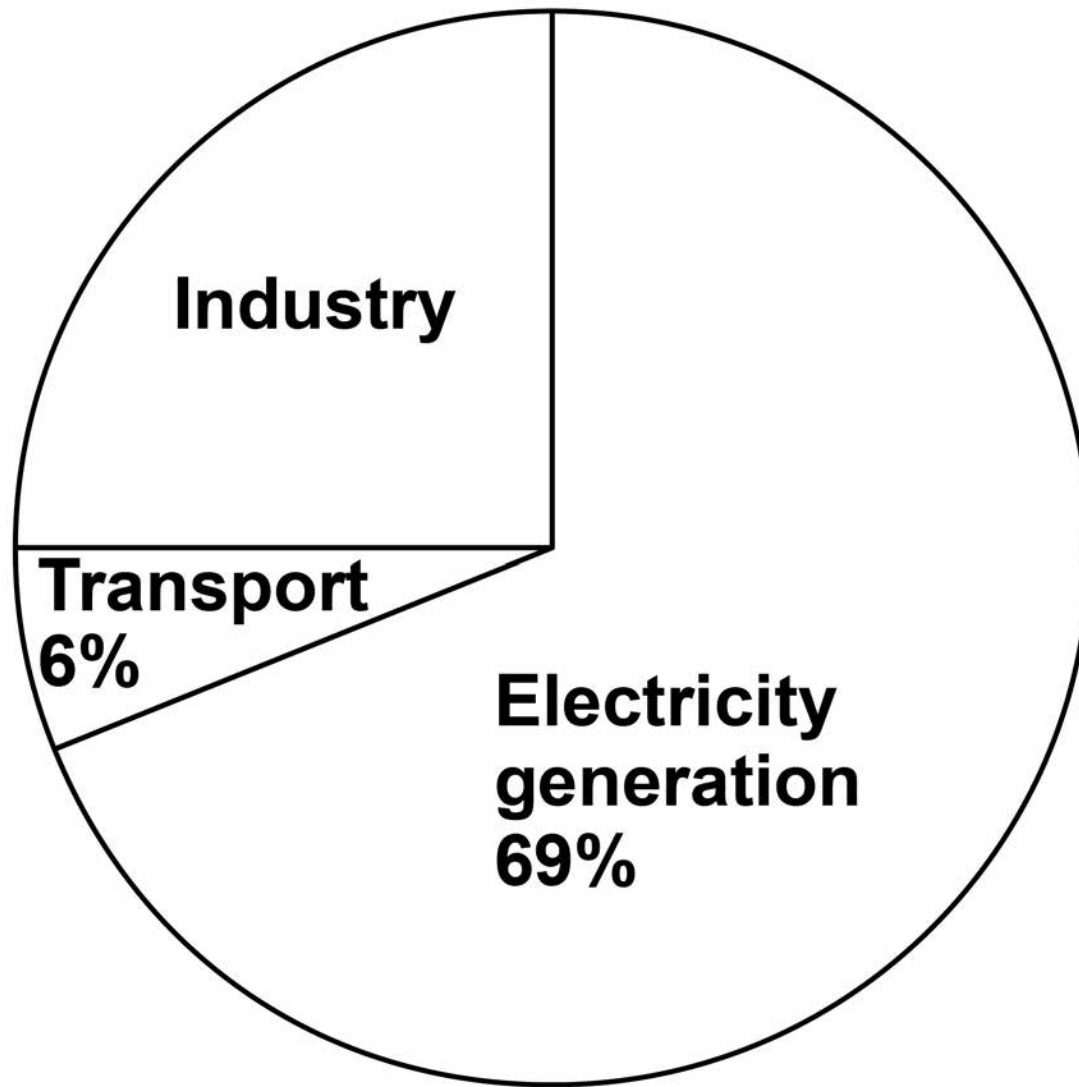
Use data from FIGURE 3 to justify your answer. [3 marks]

[Turn over]



01.6 **FIGURE 4** shows the percentage of sulfur dioxide released by human activities.

FIGURE 4



11

Calculate the percentage of sulfur dioxide released by industry. [2 marks]

Percentage = _____ %

9

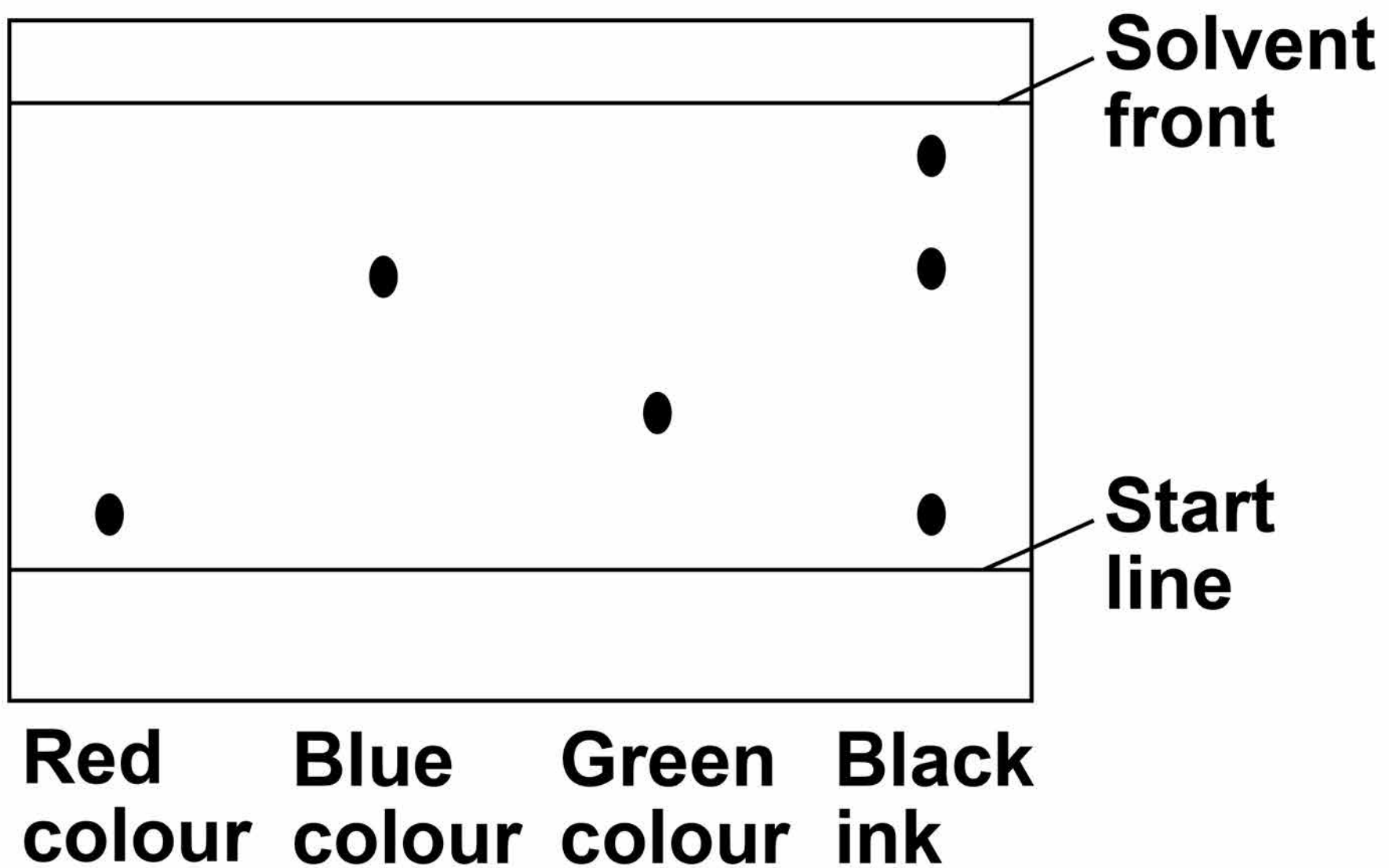
[Turn over]

0 2

A student used paper chromatography to identify the colours in a black ink.

FIGURE 5 shows the student's results.

FIGURE 5



0 2.1

What colours are in the black ink? [2 marks]

0 2 . 2 Suggest which colour is least soluble in the solvent.

**Give a reason for your answer.
[2 marks]**

Colour _____

Reason _____

0 2 . 3 Use **FIGURE 5**, on page 12, to complete **TABLE 2**

TABLE 2

	Distance in mm
Distance moved by green colour	
Distance moved by solvent	

[Turn over]



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15

Calculate the R_f value for the green colour.

Use the equation:

$$R_f = \frac{\text{distance moved by green colour}}{\text{distance moved by solvent}}$$

[4 marks]

R_f value = _____

8

[Turn over]

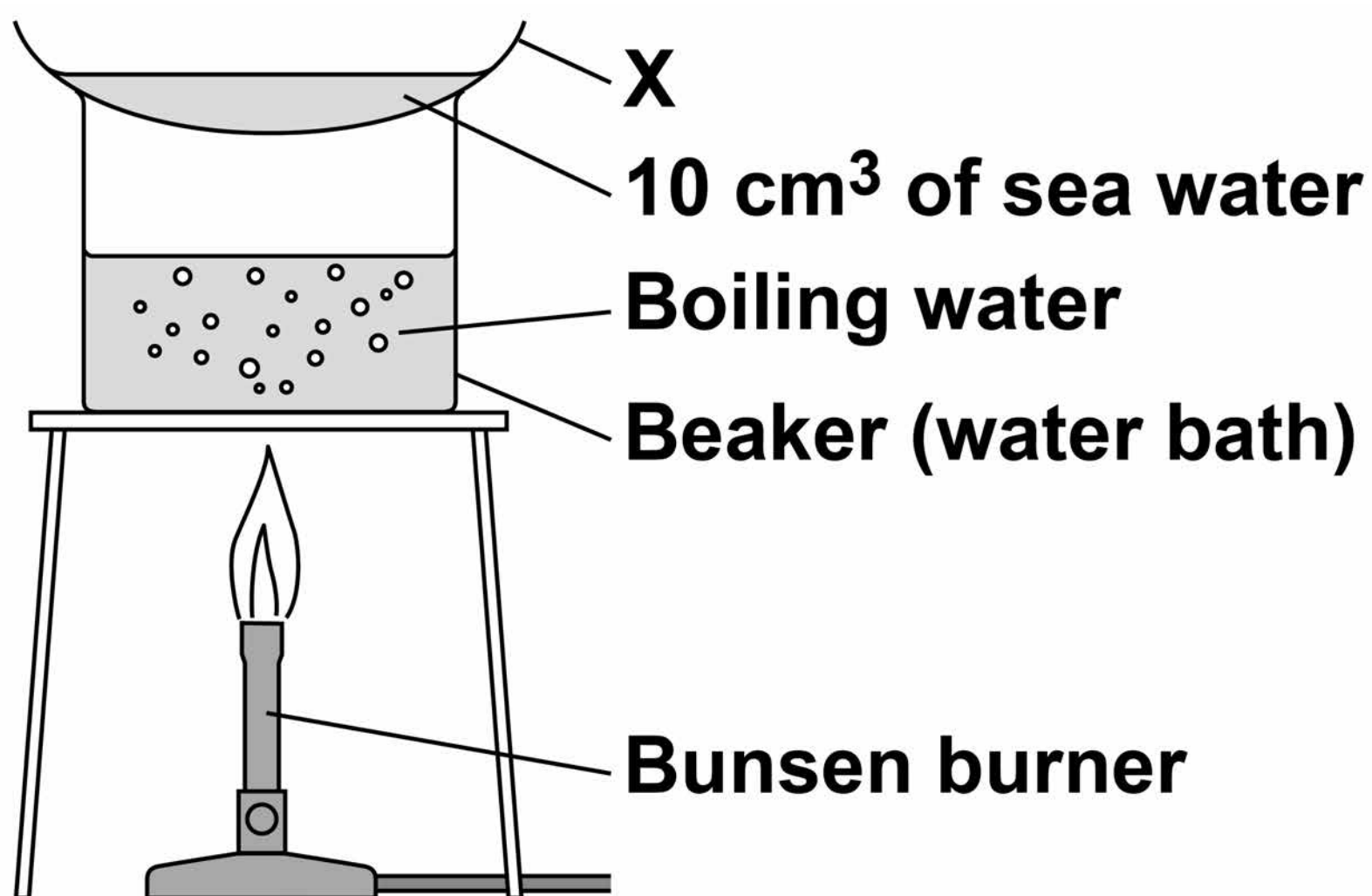


0 3

A student tested a sea water sample for dissolved solids.

FIGURE 6 shows the apparatus.

FIGURE 6



03.1 What is apparatus X on
FIGURE 6?

Tick ONE box. [1 mark]

Boiling tube

Condenser

Funnel

Watch glass

[Turn over]



03.2 The student did the test four times.

The student calculated the mass of solid on apparatus X after heating.

TABLE 3 shows the student's results.

TABLE 3

	Test 1	Test 2	Test 3	Test 4
Mass of solid in grams	0.12	0.29	0.14	0.15

19

Calculate the mean mass of solid.

Do not include the anomalous result in your calculation.

Give your answer to 2 significant figures. [3 marks]

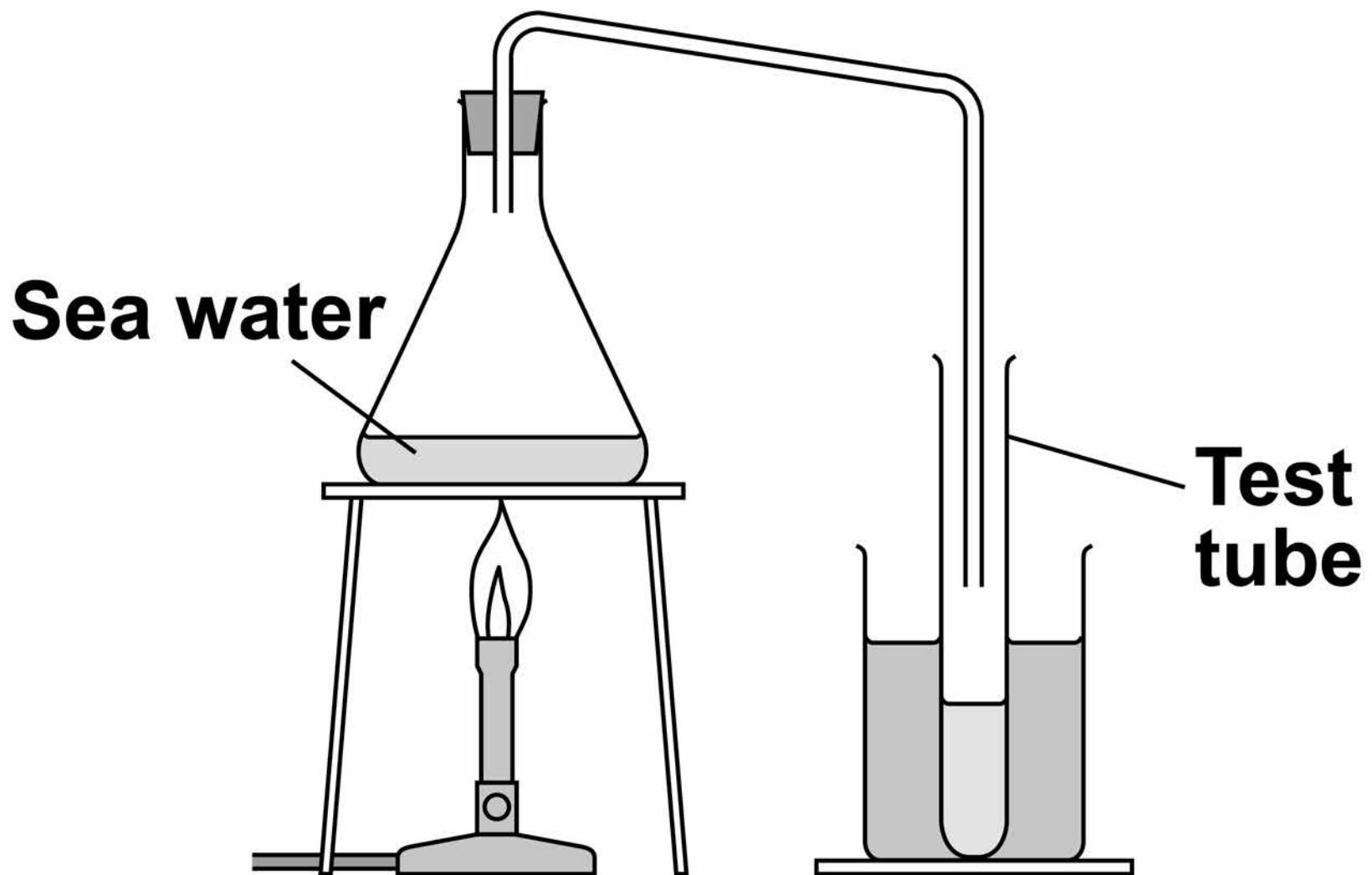
Mean mass = _____ g

[Turn over]



The student distilled a sample of sea water in the apparatus shown in FIGURE 7

FIGURE 7



- 03.3** What change of state is happening at the surface of the sea water in FIGURE 7?
[1 mark]

03.4

**Describe how the water in the test tube in FIGURE 7 is different from the sea water.
[1 mark]**

03.5

**Why does producing drinking water from sea water using distillation cost a lot of money?
[1 mark]**

[Turn over]

03.6 River water is filtered then sterilised to make drinking water.

Why are these TWO processes done? [2 marks]

Filtering _____

Sterilising _____

9

0 4 . 1 What percentage of the Earth's atmosphere is nitrogen?

Tick ONE box. [1 mark]

5%

20%

50%

80%

0 4 . 2 During the first billion years of the Earth's existence the amount of nitrogen in the atmosphere increased.

Give ONE source of this nitrogen. [1 mark]

[Turn over]



0 4 . 3 Nitrogen is used to make ammonia.

The word equation for the reaction is:

nitrogen + hydrogen

_____ ammonia

Write the correct symbol in the equation to show that it is a reversible reaction. [1 mark]

0 4 . 4 A reversible reaction can reach equilibrium.

Complete the sentence. [1 mark]

Equilibrium is reached when the forward reaction and the reverse reaction happen at the same

_____.



04.5 Fertilisers are formulations containing nitrogen.

**What is a formulation?
[1 mark]**

[Turn over]

04.6 TABLE 4 shows percentages of chemical elements in a fertiliser.

TABLE 4

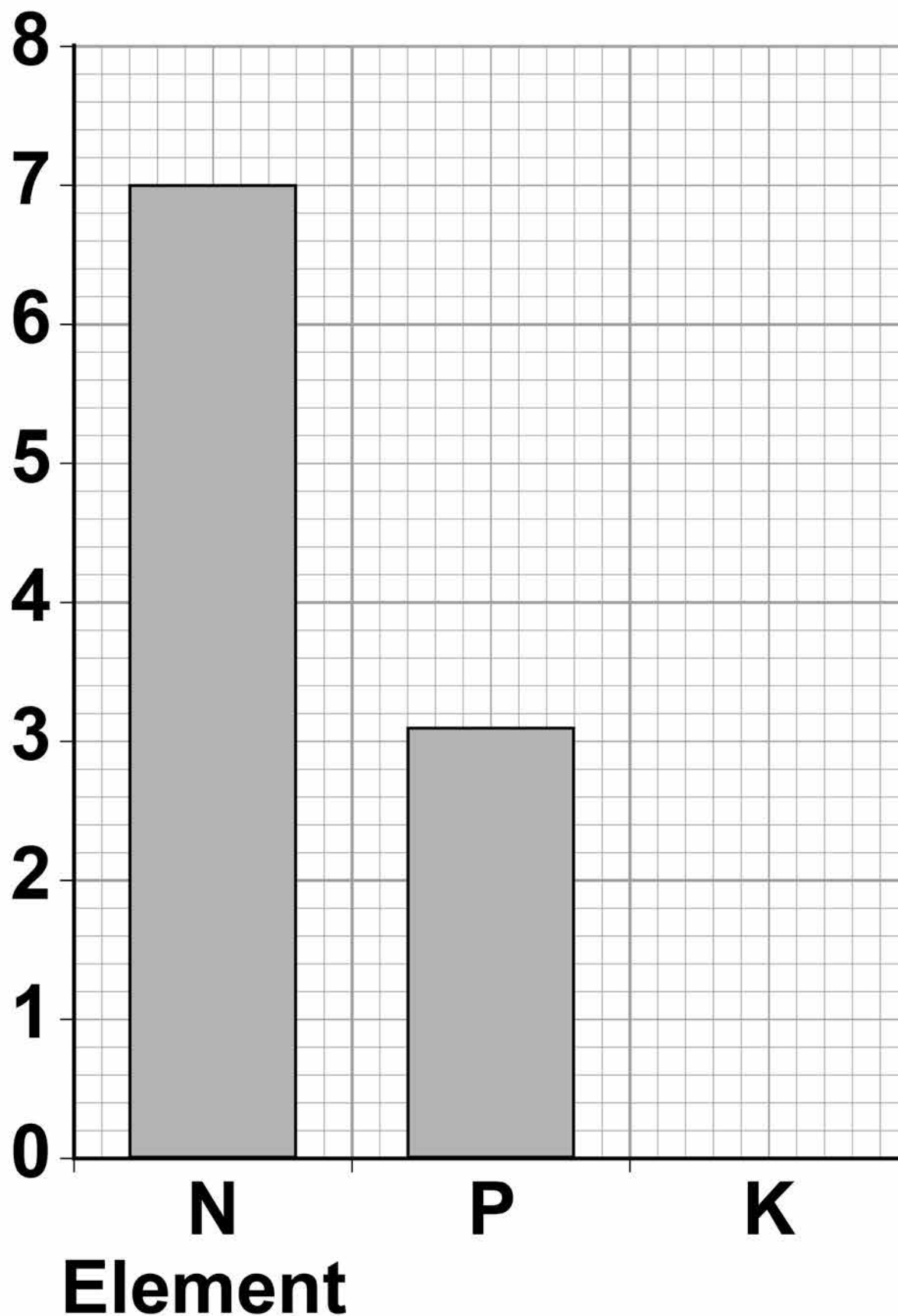
Element	Percentage (%)
Nitrogen (N)	7.0
Phosphorus (P)	3.1
Potassium (K)	5.8

Draw the bar for potassium on FIGURE 8

Use the information in TABLE 4, on page 26. [1 mark]

FIGURE 8

Percentage of element (%)



[Turn over]



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04.7 A fertiliser contains 0.225 g of iron per 3.0 g of fertiliser.

Which calculation gives the percentage of iron in the fertiliser?

Tick ONE box. [1 mark]

$$\frac{0.225}{3.0 \times 100}$$

$$\frac{3.0 \times 100}{0.225}$$

$$\frac{0.225 \times 3.0}{100}$$

$$\frac{0.225 \times 100}{3.0}$$

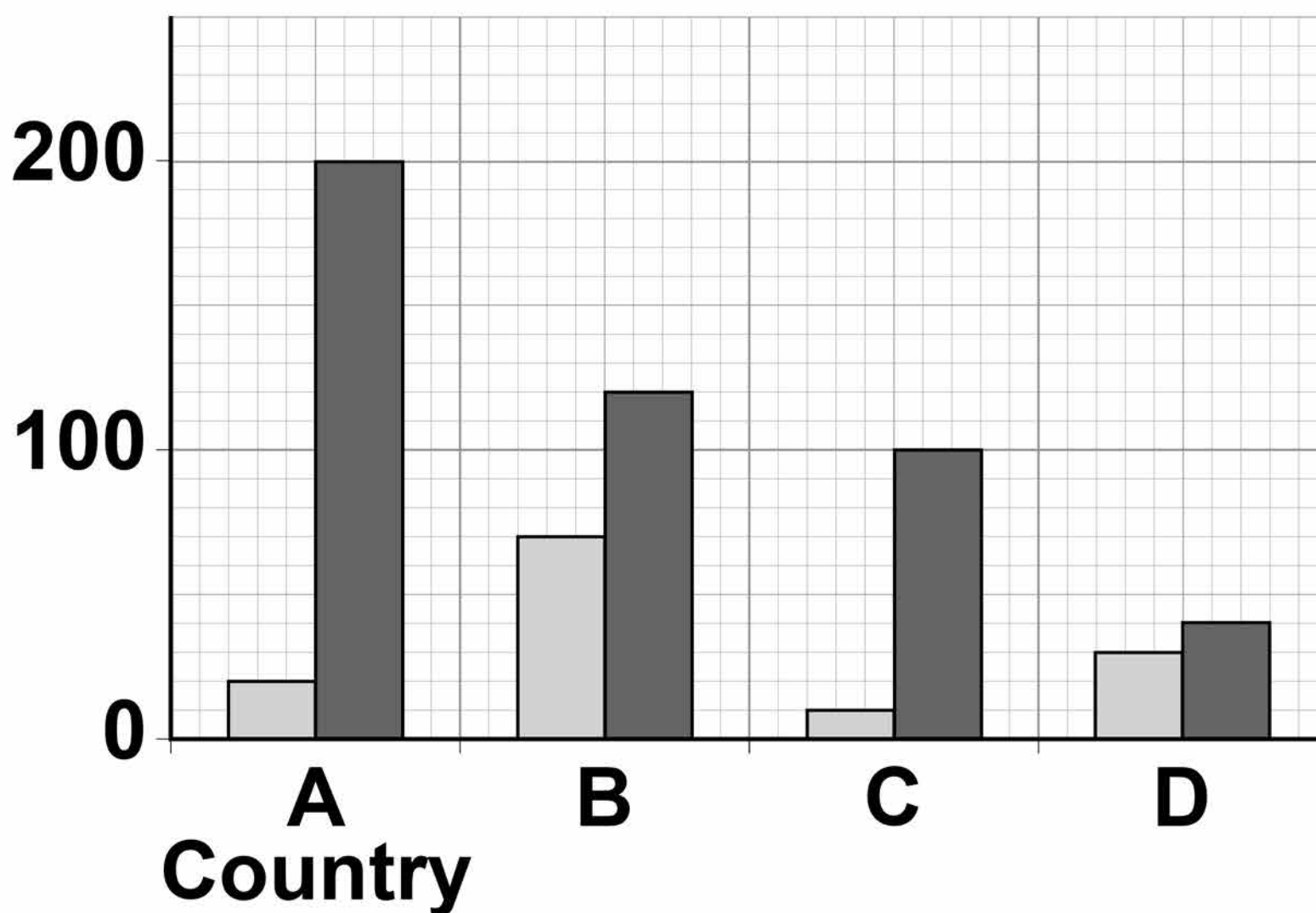
[Turn over]



04.8 FIGURE 9 shows the use of fertiliser in four different countries, A, B, C and D, in 2003 and 2015

FIGURE 9

Mass of fertiliser used per hectare in kg



KEY

2003 **2015**

A student said:

‘MUCH more fertiliser was used in 2015 than in 2003’

Is the student correct?

Use data from FIGURE 9, on page 30, to justify your answer. [3 marks]

[Turn over]



0	5
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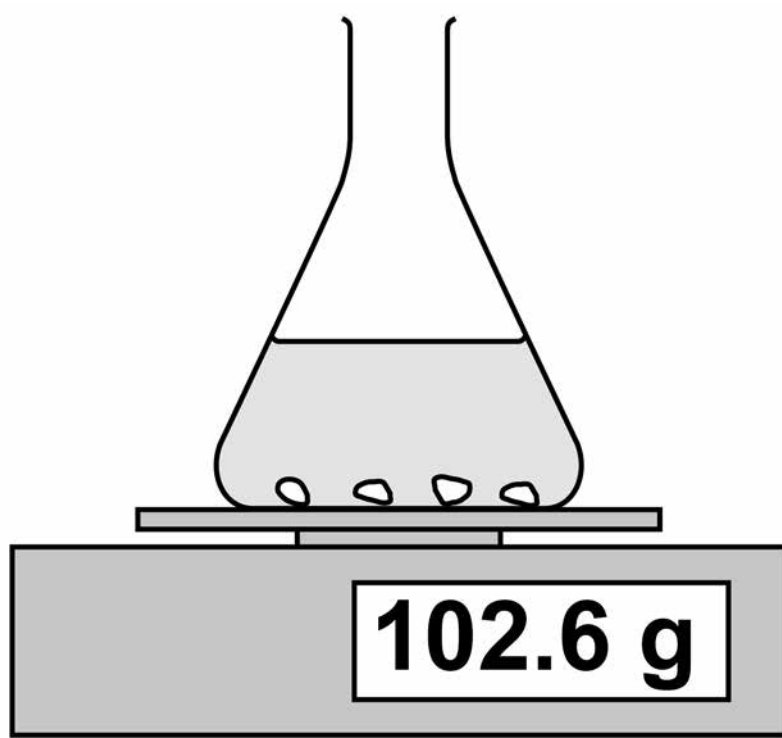
A student investigated the effect of the size of marble chips on the rate of the reaction between marble chips and hydrochloric acid.

This is the method used.

- 1. Add 10.0 g of marble chips into the flask.**
- 2. Add 50 cm³ of hydrochloric acid and start a timer.**
- 3. Record the mass lost from the flask every 10 seconds.**
- 4. Repeat steps 1 to 3 with different sizes of marble chips.**

FIGURE 10, on page 33, shows the apparatus.

FIGURE 10



[Turn over]

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05.1 Draw ONE line from each type of variable to the correct example of the variable. [2 marks]

Type of variable

Example of variable

Independent

Mass lost from flask

Size of flask

Size of marble chips

Control

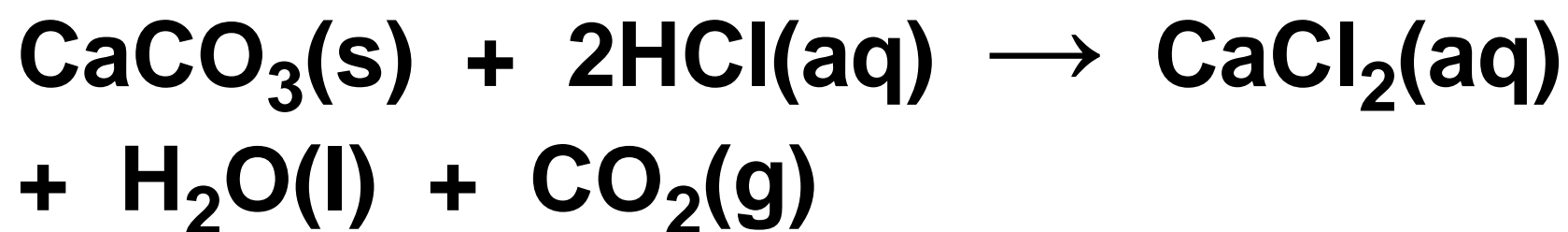
Time taken

Volume of acid

[Turn over]



05.2 The equation for the reaction is:



Name the THREE products.
[2 marks]

1

2

3

0 5 . 3 Another student suggests putting some cotton wool in the top of the flask.

Suggest why this improves the investigation. [1 mark]

[Turn over]

05.4 The reaction produces 1.6 g of gas in 30 seconds.

Calculate the mean rate of the reaction in the first 30 seconds.

Use the equation:

$$\text{mean rate of reaction} = \frac{\text{mass of product produced in grams}}{\text{time in seconds}}$$

[1 mark]

Mean rate of reaction =

05.5 What is the unit for the mean rate of reaction calculated in question 05.4?

Tick ONE box. [1 mark]

g

g/s

s

s/g

[Turn over]



05.6 TABLE 5 shows the student's results.

TABLE 5

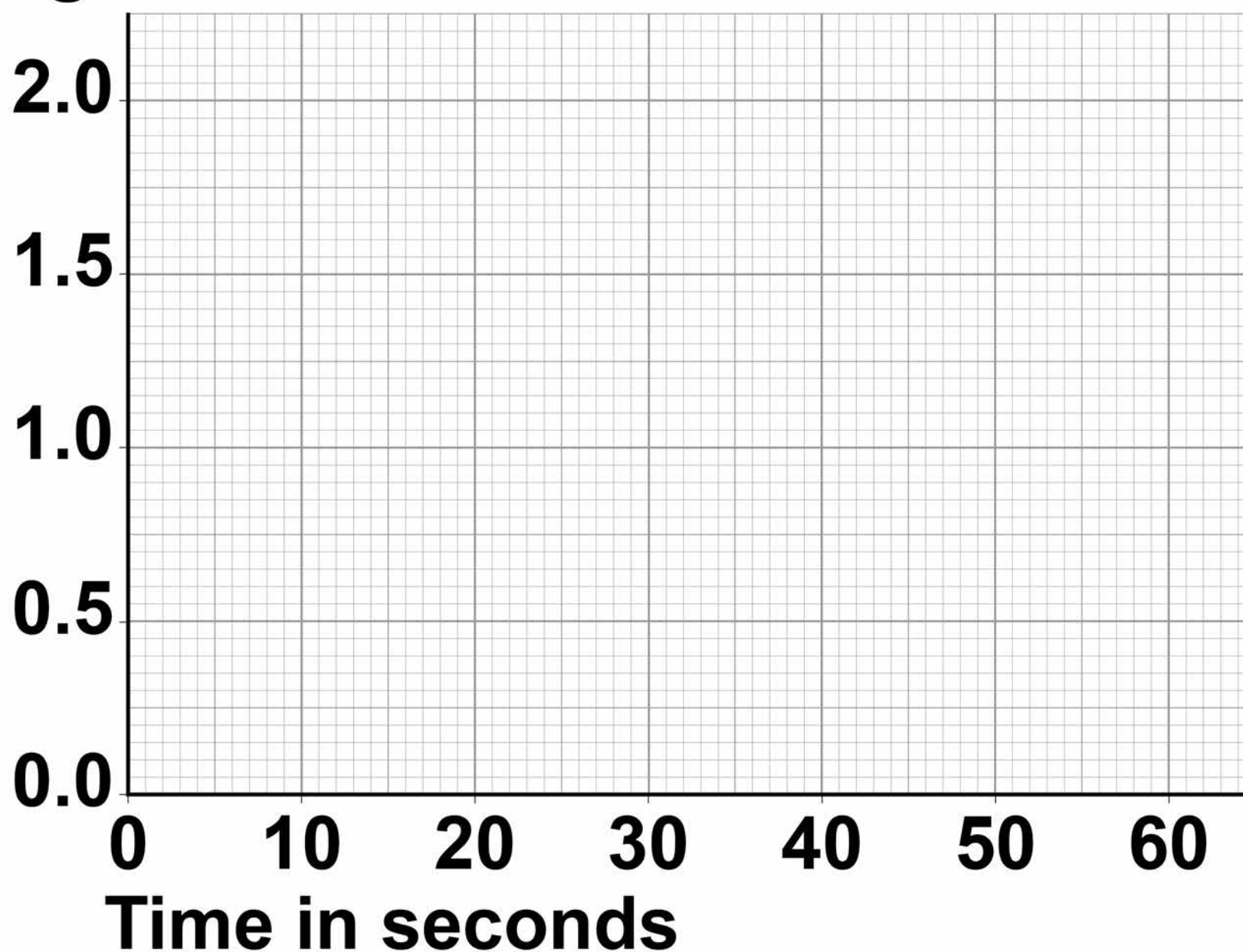
Time in seconds	Mass of gas produced in g
0	0.0
10	0.8
20	0.6
30	1.6
40	1.8
50	2.0
60	2.0

**Plot the data from TABLE 5, on page 40,
on FIGURE 11**

Draw a line of best fit. [3 marks]

FIGURE 11

**Mass
of gas
produced
in g**

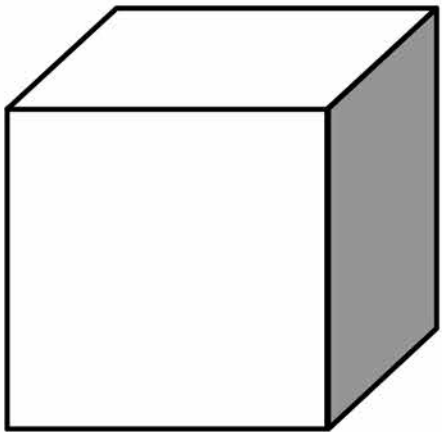


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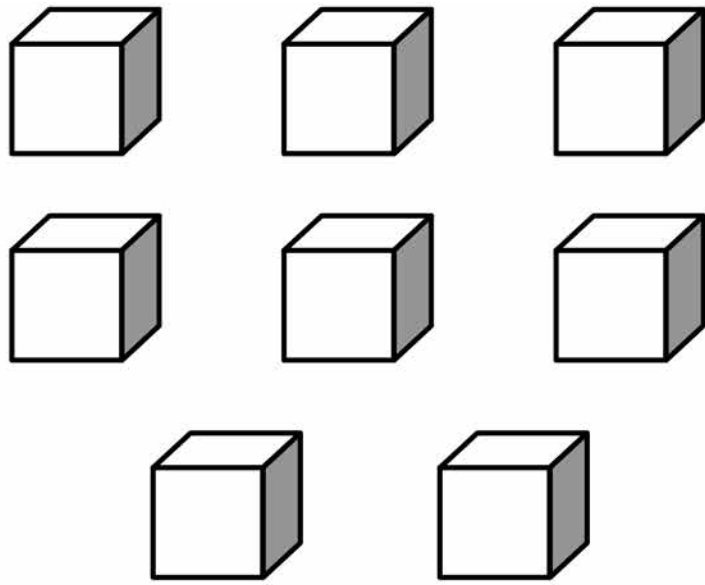


05.7 FIGURE 12 shows a large marble chip and eight small marble chips.

FIGURE 12



Large marble chip



Eight small marble chips

The large marble chip has the same total volume as the eight small marble chips, but a different surface area.

Why do the eight small marble chips react faster than the large marble chip?

Tick ONE box. [1 mark]

The eight small marble chips have a larger surface area, so less frequent collisions.

The eight small marble chips have a larger surface area, so more frequent collisions.

The eight small marble chips have a smaller surface area, so less frequent collisions.

The eight small marble chips have a smaller surface area, so more frequent collisions.

[Turn over]



0 6

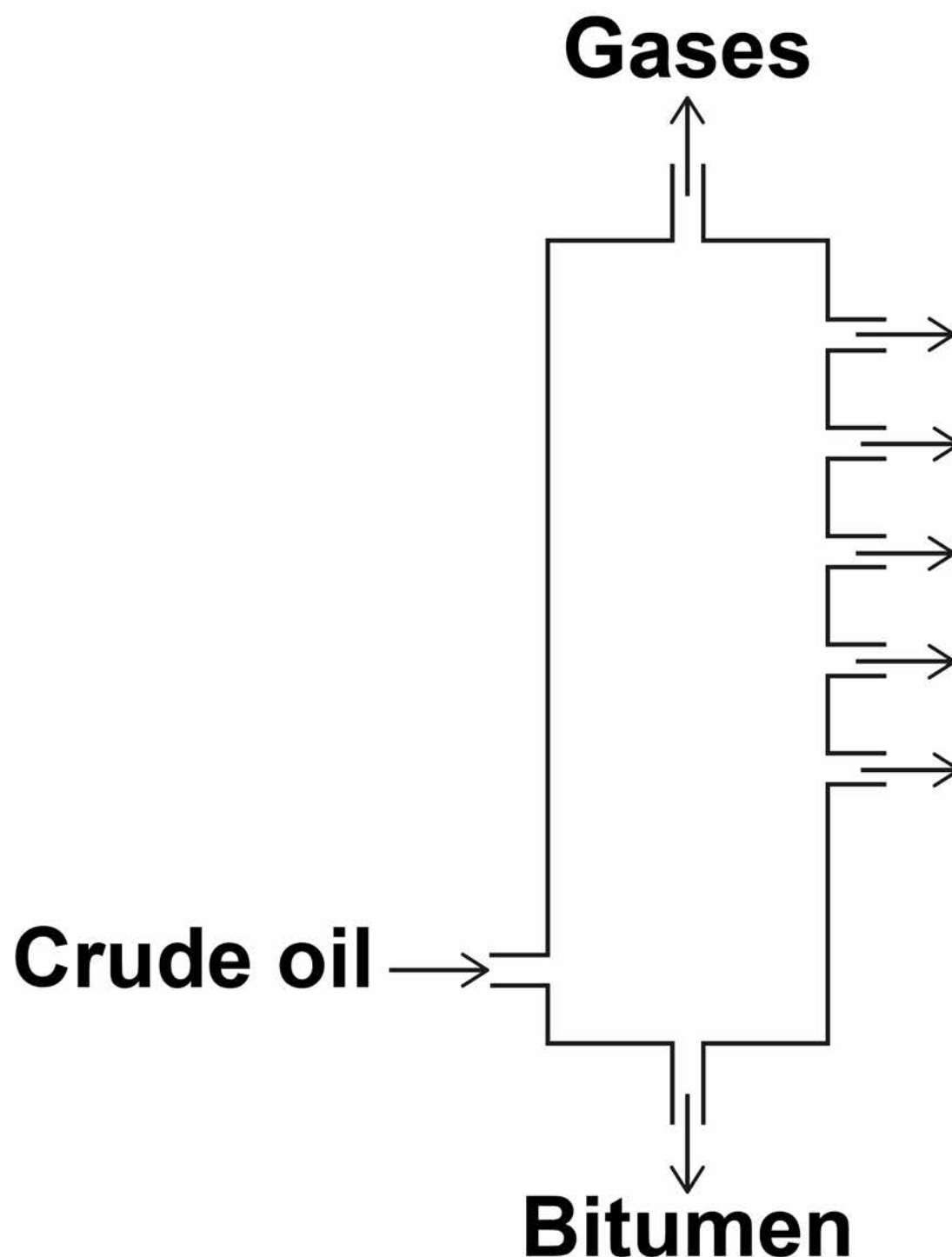
Crude oil is a mixture of hydrocarbons.

0 6 . 1

The hydrocarbons in crude oil are separated into fractions by fractional distillation.

FIGURE 13 shows a fractional distillation column.

FIGURE 13



45

Crude oil vapour passes up the column.

Complete the sentence.

**Choose the answer from the list.
[1 mark]**

- **condenses**
- **dissolves**
- **freezes**
- **melts**

**Each fraction _____
at a different level.**

[Turn over]

06.2 Why do the fractions separate? [1 mark]

Tick ONE box.

The fractions have different boiling points.

The fractions have different flammability.

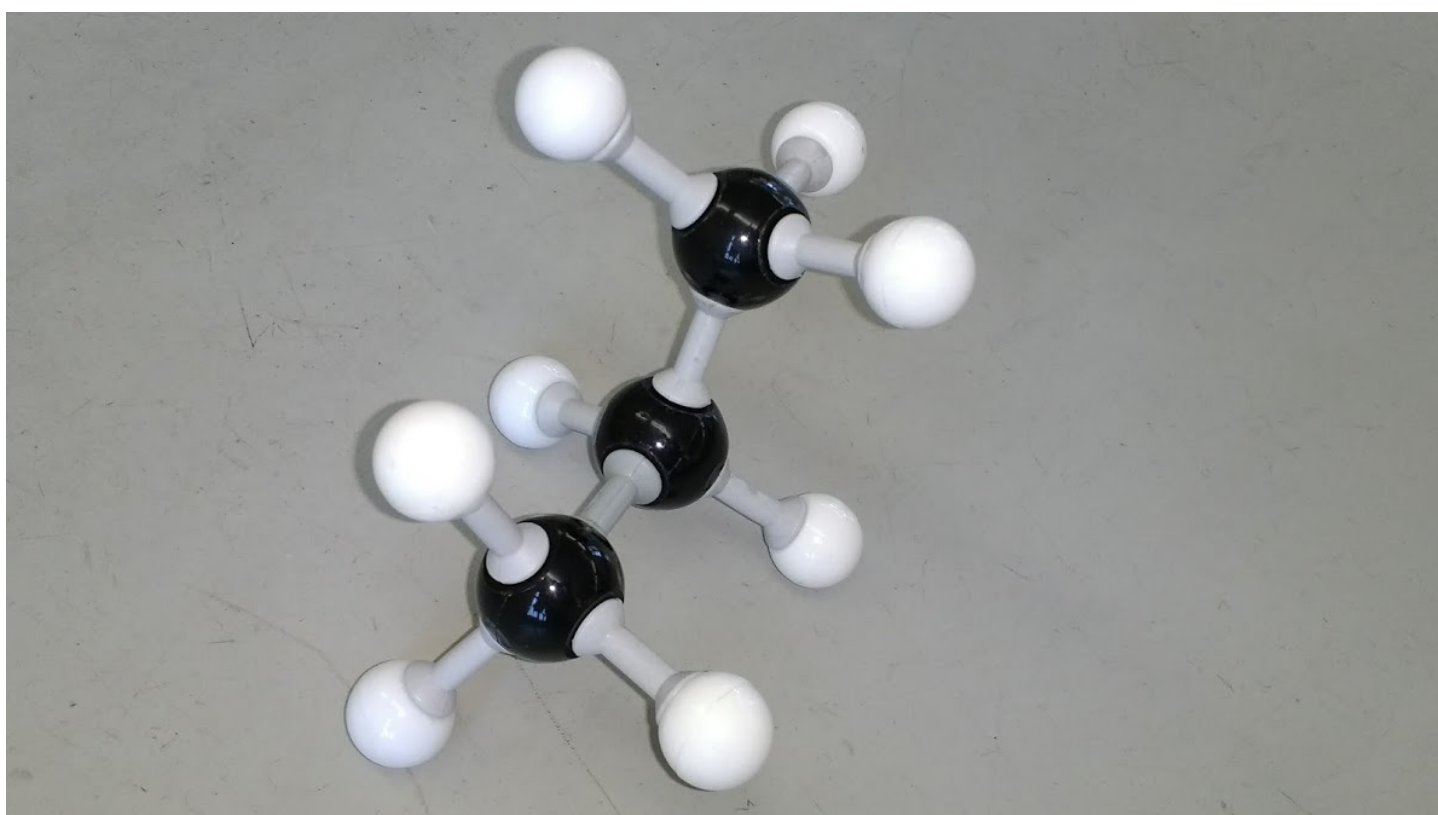
The fractions have different melting points.

The fractions have different viscosity.

Most of the hydrocarbons in crude oil are alkanes.

0 6 . 3 FIGURE 14 represents an alkane molecule.

FIGURE 14



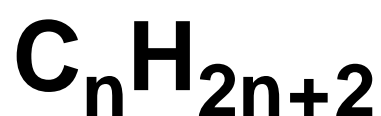
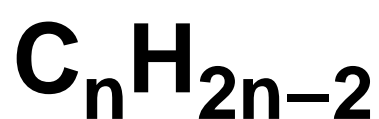
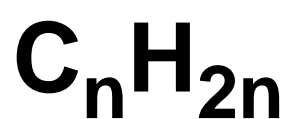
Name the alkane. [1 mark]

[Turn over]

0 6 . 4 Methane (CH₄) is an alkane.

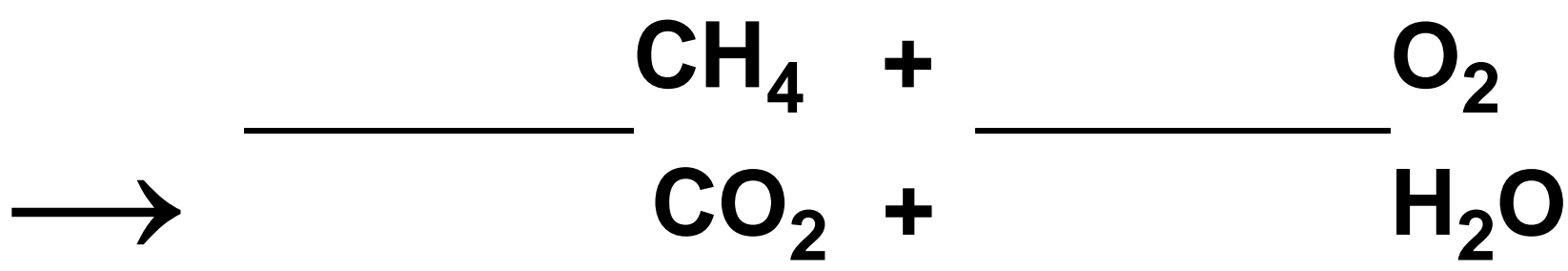
What is the general formula for alkanes? [1 mark]

Tick ONE box.



0 6 . 5 Alkanes burn in oxygen.

Balance the equation for methane burning. [1 mark]



0 6 . 6 Ethene is an alkene.

Which reagent is used to test for alkenes? [1 mark]

Tick ONE box.

Anhydrous copper sulfate

Bromine water

Damp litmus paper

Limewater

[Turn over]



TABLE 6 shows data from a life cycle assessment (LCA) for the disposal of 10 000 biodegradable plastic bags.

TABLE 6

	Burning and using the energy to generate electricity	Landfill
Mass of carbon dioxide produced in kg	25	15
Mass of solid residue in kg	0.050	0.070
Mass of sulfur dioxide produced in kg	0.20	0.30



**06.7 Why are life cycle assessments (LCA) done?
[1 mark]**

[Turn over]



06.8

Compare the TWO methods for the disposal of biodegradable plastic bags.

**Use information from TABLE 6, on page 50.
[4 marks]**



[Turn over]

11



07

This question is about the Earth's atmosphere.

07.1

Carbon dioxide is a greenhouse gas.

What is another greenhouse gas?

Tick ONE box. [1 mark]

Argon

Methane

Nitrogen

Oxygen

07.2 Greenhouse gases cause global climate change.

Give TWO effects of global climate change. [2 marks]

1

2

[Turn over]

07.3

4.1 kg of a plastic, used to make plastic bottles, has a carbon footprint of 6.0 kg of carbon dioxide.

Calculate the carbon footprint of ONE plastic bottle of mass 23.5 g [2 marks]

**Carbon footprint = _____
kg of carbon dioxide**

07.4 Give ONE way that carbon dioxide emissions can be reduced when a plastic bottle is manufactured. [1 mark]

[Turn over]

0 7 . 5

Explain how the percentages of nitrogen, oxygen and carbon dioxide in the Earth's atmosphere today have changed from the Earth's early atmosphere. [6 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

12

There are no questions printed on this page

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Question	Mark
1	
2	
3	
4	
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6	
7	
TOTAL	

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