AQA

Please write clearly in block capitals.

Centre number | | | | | | Candidate number | | | | |

Surname _____

Forename(s) _____

Candidate signature _____

I declare this is my own work.

GCSE CHEMISTRY

F

Foundation Tier Paper 2

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 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. Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- 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 100.
- 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	
8	
9	
10	
TOTAL	

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0 1 This question is about the Earth's atmosphere.

0 1 . 1 How long ago was the Earth formed?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

4.6 billion years ago ☐

4.6 million years ago ☐

4.6 thousand years ago ☐

Table 1 shows the percentages of gases in the atmospheres of Mars and Earth today.

Table 1

Gas	Percentage of gas in atmosphere (%)	
	Mars	**Earth**
Carbon dioxide	95.97	0.04
Nitrogen	1.89	78.09
Oxygen	0.15	20.95
Other gases	1.99	**X**

0 1 . 2 Calculate the percentage **X** of other gases in the Earth's atmosphere.

Use **Table 1**.

[1 mark]

X = _____ %

Do not write outside the box

The atmosphere of the early Earth is thought to have been similar to the atmosphere of Mars today.

The percentages of nitrogen and of oxygen in the Earth's atmosphere today have changed from the percentages in the Earth's early atmosphere.

0 1 . 3 Draw **one** line from each gas to the change in the percentage of that gas.

Use **Table 1**.

[2 marks]

Gas	Change in percentage of gas
Nitrogen	Increased by about 4 times
	Increased by about 21%
Oxygen	Increased by about 40 times
	Increased by about 96%

0 1 . 4 The percentage of carbon dioxide in the Earth's early atmosphere decreased.

Which **two** processes caused this decrease?

[2 marks]

Tick (✓) **two** boxes.

- Carbon dioxide dissolving in sea water ☐
- Combustion of fossil fuels ☐
- Farming of animals ☐
- Formation of sedimentary rocks ☐
- Volcanoes releasing carbon dioxide ☐

Do not write outside the box

0 1 . 5 Photosynthesis also decreased the percentage of carbon dioxide in the Earth's early atmosphere.

Photosynthesis increased the percentage of another gas.

Complete the word equation for photosynthesis.

[2 marks]

_____ + water → glucose + _____

0 1 . 6 Complete the sentence.

[1 mark]

Scientists are not certain about the percentages of gases in the Earth's early atmosphere because there is a lack of _____.

9

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Turn over for the next question

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ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED

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0 2 This question is about water.

A student investigated the concentration of salt in sea water.

This is the method used.

1. Filter the sea water to remove sand.
2. Measure the mass of an empty evaporating dish.
3. Measure 50 cm^3 of sea water into the evaporating dish.
4. Heat the evaporating dish and sea water.
5. Evaporate the sea water to dryness.
6. Measure the mass of the evaporating dish and salt.

0 2 . 1 What equipment should the student use to measure:

- the mass of the evaporating dish
- the volume of sea water?

[2 marks]

Mass of evaporating dish _____

Volume of sea water _____

Do not write outside the box

0 2 . 2 **Table 2** shows the student's results.

Table 2

	Mass in g
Evaporating dish	30.44
Evaporating dish and salt	30.49

The student used 50 cm^3 of sea water.

Calculate the mass of salt in 1000 cm^3 of this sea water.

[3 marks]

Mass of salt = _____ g

0 2 . 3 The salt must be completely dry.

Which **two** extra steps are needed to show that the salt is completely dry?

[2 marks]

Tick (✓) **two** boxes.

Filter the sea water again. ☐

Heat the evaporating dish and salt again. ☐

Measure the 50 cm^3 of sea water again. ☐

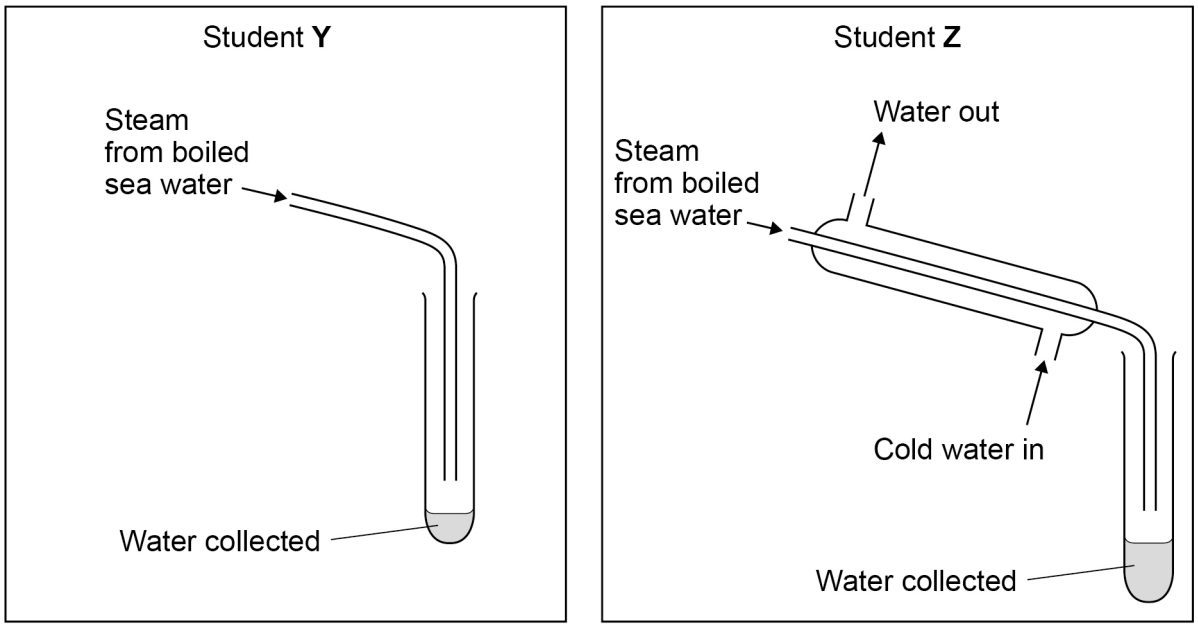
Measure the mass of the empty evaporating dish again. ☐

Measure the mass of the evaporating dish and salt again. ☐

Two students, **Y** and **Z**, distil sea water to collect water.

Figure 1 shows the apparatus used by each student to collect the water.

Figure 1



0 2 . 4 Students **Y** and **Z** boil the same volume of sea water for the same period of time.

Explain why student **Y** collects a smaller volume of water than student **Z**.

[2 marks]

0 2 . 5 Water obtained by distillation does **not** need to be sterilised and is safe to drink.

Suggest why.

[1 mark]

Do not write outside the box

Fresh water needs to be sterilised before it is safe to drink.

0 2 . 6 How is fresh water sterilised?

[2 marks]

Tick (✓) **two** boxes.

- Using ammonia ☐
- Using chlorine ☐
- Using chromatography ☐
- Using filtration ☐
- Using ozone ☐

0 2 . 7 A student tests the pH of fresh water using universal indicator solution.

When added to the fresh water, the colour of the universal indicator solution is green.

What is the pH of this fresh water?

[1 mark]

pH = _____

13

Turn over for the next question

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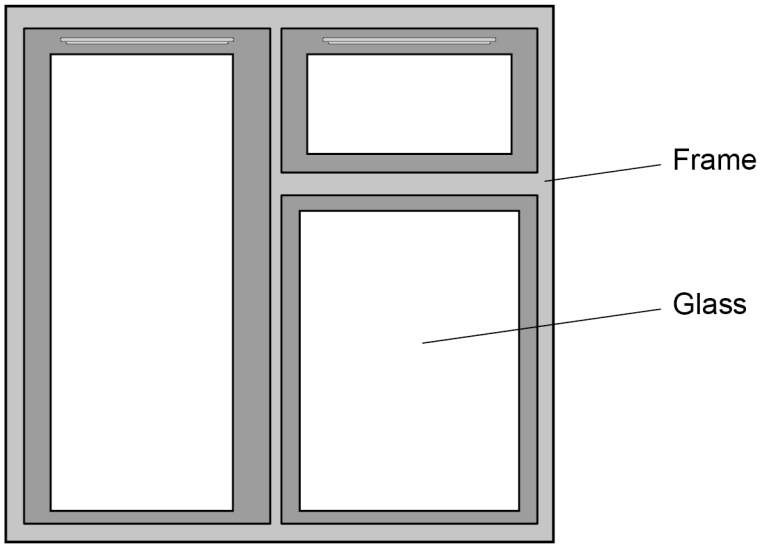
0 3 This question is about substances used to make windows and window frames.

Figure 2 shows a window.

Figure 2



0 3 . 1 Glass is made by heating sand with **two** other materials.

Which **two** other materials are used to make glass?

[2 marks]

Tick (✓) **two** boxes.

Clay ☐

Graphite ☐

Limestone ☐

Sodium carbonate ☐

Sodium hydroxide ☐

Window frames need to be:

- easy to install
- resistant to damage.

The polymers poly(chloroethene) and HDPE are used to make window frames.

Table 3 shows information about poly(chloroethene) and HDPE.

Table 3

Property	**Poly(chloroethene)**	**HDPE**
Density in g/cm^3	1.4	0.92
Relative strength	72	25

0 3 . 2 Suggest **one** advantage of using poly(chloroethene) compared with HDPE to make window frames.

Give **one** reason for your answer.

Use **Table 3**.

[2 marks]

Advantage _____

_____

Reason _____

_____

0 3 . 3 Suggest **one** advantage of using HDPE compared with poly(chloroethene) to make window frames.

Give **one** reason for your answer.

Use **Table 3**.

[2 marks]

Advantage _____

_____

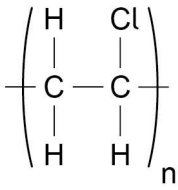
Reason _____

_____

Do not write outside the box

0 3 . 4 **Figure 3** shows the displayed structural formula of poly(chloroethene).

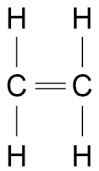
Figure 3

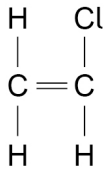


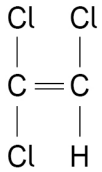
Which monomer is used to make poly(chloroethene)?

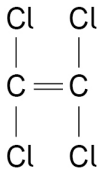
[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

 ☐

 ☐

 ☐

 ☐

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0 3 . 5 Chlorine gas is used to produce poly(chloroethene).

Describe a test to identify chlorine gas.

Give the result of the test.

[2 marks]

Test _____

_____

Result _____

_____

0 3 . 6 Wood can be used instead of polymers to make window frames.

- Polymers are unreactive.
- Polymers are produced from crude oil.
- Wood breaks down in wet conditions.
- Wood is produced from trees.

Suggest **one** advantage of using polymers and **one** advantage of using wood to make window frames.

[2 marks]

Advantage of polymers _____

_____

Advantage of wood _____

_____

Question 3 continues on the next page

Do not write outside the box

Window frames can also be made from an alloy of aluminium.

0 3 . 7 6.00 kg of the alloy is used to make a window frame.

Table 4 shows the mass of each element in 6.00 kg of the alloy.

Table 4

Element	Mass in kg
Aluminium	5.94
Magnesium	0.04
Silicon	0.02

Calculate the percentage of aluminium in 6.00 kg of the alloy.

[2 marks]

Percentage of aluminium = _____ %

0 3 . 8 Why is an alloy used instead of pure aluminium to make window frames?

[1 mark]

14

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Turn over for the next question

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0 4 This question is about reactions between gases.

When hydrogen gas is heated with iodine gas, hydrogen iodide gas is produced.

The equation for this reversible reaction is:

$$\text{hydrogen} + \text{iodine} \rightleftharpoons \text{hydrogen iodide}$$

This reversible reaction reaches equilibrium in a sealed container.

0 4 . 1 How does the equation show that the reaction is reversible?

[1 mark]

---

0 4 . 2 Which **two** statements are correct when the reaction reaches equilibrium?

[2 marks]

Tick (✓) **two** boxes.

- The forward reaction and reverse reaction are both exothermic. ☐
- The gases have escaped from the container. ☐
- The hydrogen no longer reacts with iodine. ☐
- The mass of each substance does not change. ☐
- The rates of the forward reaction and reverse reaction are equal. ☐

Do not write outside the box

0 4 . 3 The initial mixture of hydrogen and iodine in the sealed container is purple.

Hydrogen iodide is colourless.

How will the colour of the mixture in the sealed container have changed when equilibrium is reached?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

The mixture will have become a deeper purple. ☐

The mixture will have become a paler purple. ☐

The mixture will have become colourless. ☐

0 4 . 4 The rate of reaction between gases is affected by changing the pressure.

Complete the sentences.

[3 marks]

When the pressure of the reacting gases is increased,

the rate of reaction _____.

This is because at higher pressures the distance

between the particles _____.

This means that the frequency of collisions _____.

0 4 . 5 Give **one** other way of changing the rate of reaction between gases.

You should **not** refer to pressure in your answer.

[1 mark]

_____

_____

8

0 5 A student investigated the rate of the reaction between zinc and sulfuric acid.

This is the method used.

1. Pour 40 cm^3 of sulfuric acid into a conical flask.

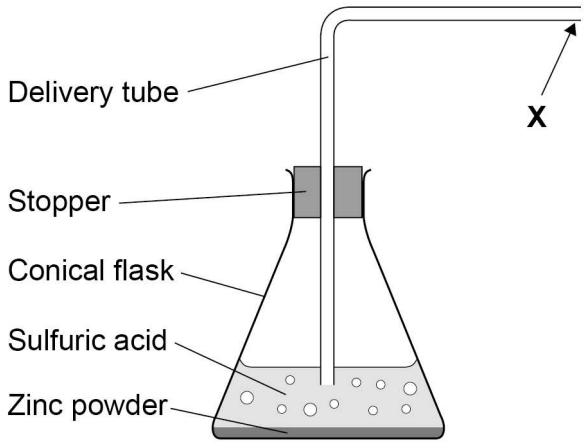
2. Add 2.0 g of zinc powder to the conical flask.

3. Put the stopper in the conical flask.

4. Measure the volume of hydrogen gas collected every 30 seconds for 5 minutes.

Figure 4 shows part of the apparatus used.

Figure 4



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0 5 . 1 **X** shows where a piece of equipment is connected to measure the volume of hydrogen gas collected.

Complete **Figure 4** to show the equipment used.

[1 mark]

0 5 . 2 The student made an error setting up the delivery tube shown in **Figure 4**.

Describe the error **and** the problem this error would cause.

[2 marks]

Error made _____

_____

Problem caused _____

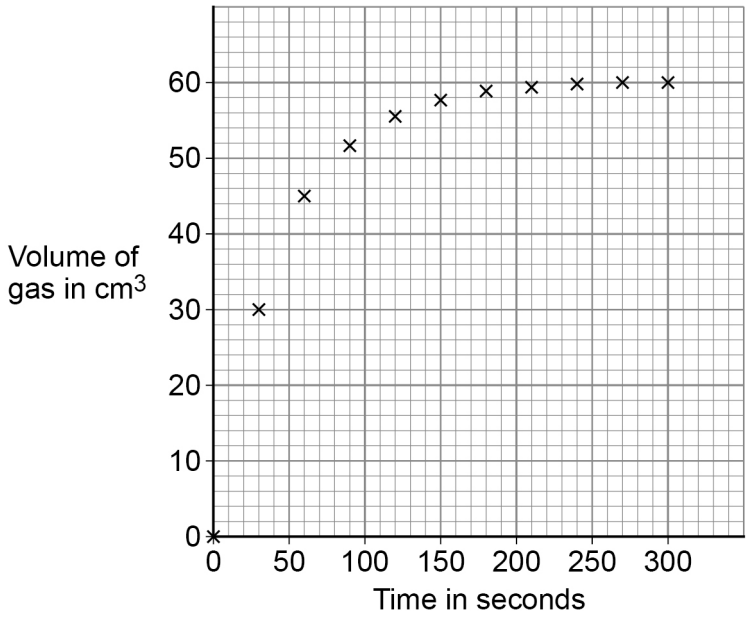
_____

Question 5 continues on the next page

The student then set up the apparatus correctly.

Figure 5 shows the student's results.

Figure 5



0 5 . 3 Complete **Figure 5** by drawing a line of best fit.

[1 mark]

Do not write outside the box

0 5 . 4 Determine the mean rate of reaction between 0 seconds and 60 seconds.

Use the equation:

$$\text{mean rate of reaction} = \frac{\text{volume of gas formed}}{\text{time taken}}$$

Use data from **Figure 5**.

Give the unit.

Choose the answer from the box.

[4 marks]

cm^3/s	**g/s**	**s/cm^3**	**s/g**

Mean rate of reaction = _____ Unit _____

0 5 . 5 The student repeated the investigation using sulfuric acid of a higher concentration.

The student plotted the results and drew a line of best fit.

How would the line of best fit for higher concentration compare with the line of best fit for lower concentration?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

The line of best fit for higher concentration would have a less steep slope. ☐

The line of best fit for higher concentration would have a steeper slope. ☐

The lines of best fit would have slopes with the same steepness. ☐

9

Do not write outside the box

0 6 Potash alum is a chemical compound.

Potash alum contains potassium ions, aluminium ions and sulfate ions.

0 6 . 1 Which **two** methods can be used to identify the presence of potassium ions in potash alum solution?

[2 marks]

Tick (✓) **two** boxes.

- Flame emission spectroscopy ☐
- Flame test ☐
- Measuring boiling point of solution ☐
- Paper chromatography ☐
- Using litmus paper ☐

0 6 . 2 Sodium hydroxide solution is used to test for some metal ions.

Sodium hydroxide solution is added to a solution of potash alum until a precipitate forms.

Complete the sentence.

Choose the answer from the box.

[1 mark]

blue	**brown**	**green**	**white**

The colour of the precipitate formed is _____.

Do not write outside the box

0 6 . 3 Complete the sentence.

Choose the answer from the box.

[1 mark]

barium chloride solution	**limewater**
red litmus paper	**silver nitrate solution**

Sulfate ions can be identified using dilute hydrochloric acid

and _____.

0 6 . 4 A solution of potash alum has a concentration of 258 g/dm^3

Calculate the mass of potash alum needed to make 800 cm^3 of a solution of potash alum with a concentration of 258 g/dm^3

Give your answer to 3 significant figures.

[4 marks]

Mass (3 significant figures) = _____ g

8

Do not write outside the box

0 7 This question is about organic compounds.

0 7 . 1 Butane is an alkane with small molecules.

Complete the sentence.

Choose the answer from the box.

[1 mark]

fertiliser	**formulation**	**fuel**

Butane can be used as a _____.

0 7 . 2 Poly(propene) is a polymer.

What is the name of the monomer used to produce poly(propene)?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Propane ☐

Propanoic acid ☐

Propanol ☐

Propene ☐

Do not write outside the box

Ethene and steam react to produce ethanol.

The equation for the reversible reaction is:

ethene + steam ⇌ ethanol

0 7 . 3 The reaction produces a maximum theoretical mass of 400 kg of ethanol from 243 kg of ethene and 157 kg of steam.

A company produces 380 kg of ethanol from 243 kg of ethene and 157 kg of steam.

The percentage yield of ethanol is less than 100%

Calculate the percentage yield of ethanol.

Use the equation:

$$\text{percentage yield of ethanol} = \frac{\text{mass of ethanol actually made}}{\text{maximum theoretical mass of ethanol}} \times 100$$

[2 marks]

Percentage yield = _____ %

0 7 . 4 What are **two** possible reasons why the percentage yield of ethanol is less than 100%?

[2 marks]

Tick (✓) **two** boxes.

- Ethanol is the only product of the reaction. ☐
- Ethanol is very unreactive. ☐
- Some ethanol changes back into ethene and steam. ☐
- Some ethanol escapes from the apparatus. ☐
- Some ethanol reacts with steam. ☐

Do not write outside the box

0 7 . 5 Ethanol burns in oxygen.

Balance the equation for the reaction.

[1 mark]

$$C_2H_5OH + \_\_\_ O_2 \rightarrow 3\,H_2O + 2\,CO_2$$

0 7 . 6 Two processes for producing ethanol are:

- fermentation
- hydration (reacting ethene with steam).

Table 5 shows information about the processes.

Table 5

Feature	Process	
	Fermentation	**Hydration**
Raw material	sugar	crude oil
Energy usage	low	high
Rate of reaction	slow	fast
Purity of ethanol	15%	98%

Give **two** advantages and **two** disadvantages of using fermentation to produce ethanol.

[4 marks]

Advantage of fermentation 1 _____

_____

Advantage of fermentation 2 _____

_____

Disadvantage of fermentation 1 _____

_____

Disadvantage of fermentation 2 _____

_____

11

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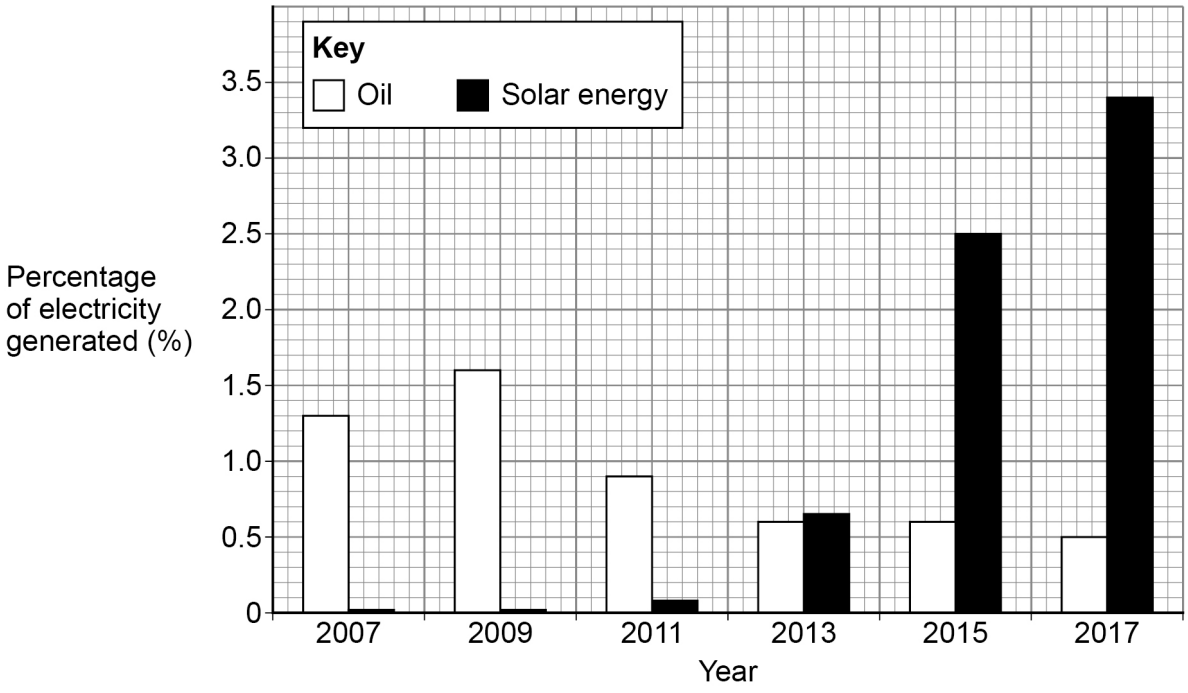
0 8 This question is about fuels and energy.

Figure 6 shows the percentage of electricity generated in the UK between 2007 and 2017 using:

- oil
- solar energy.

Figure 6



0 8 . 1 Describe the changes in the percentage of electricity generated in the UK between 2007 and 2017 using:

- oil
- solar energy.

Use data from **Figure 6** in your answer.

[3 marks]

Do not write outside the box

0 8 . 2 Oil contains carbon and some sulfur.

When oil is burned, the products of combustion may be released into the atmosphere.

Explain the environmental effects of releasing these products of combustion into the atmosphere.

[6 marks]

Do not write outside the box

0 8 . 3 Suggest **one** reason why using solar energy is a more sustainable way of generating electricity than burning oil.

[1 mark]

0 8 . 4 Solar energy may **not** be able to replace the generation of electricity from fossil fuels completely.

Suggest **two** reasons why.

[2 marks]

1

2

12

Turn over for the next question

Do not write outside the box

0 9 This question is about alkanes.

Table 6 shows information about some alkanes.

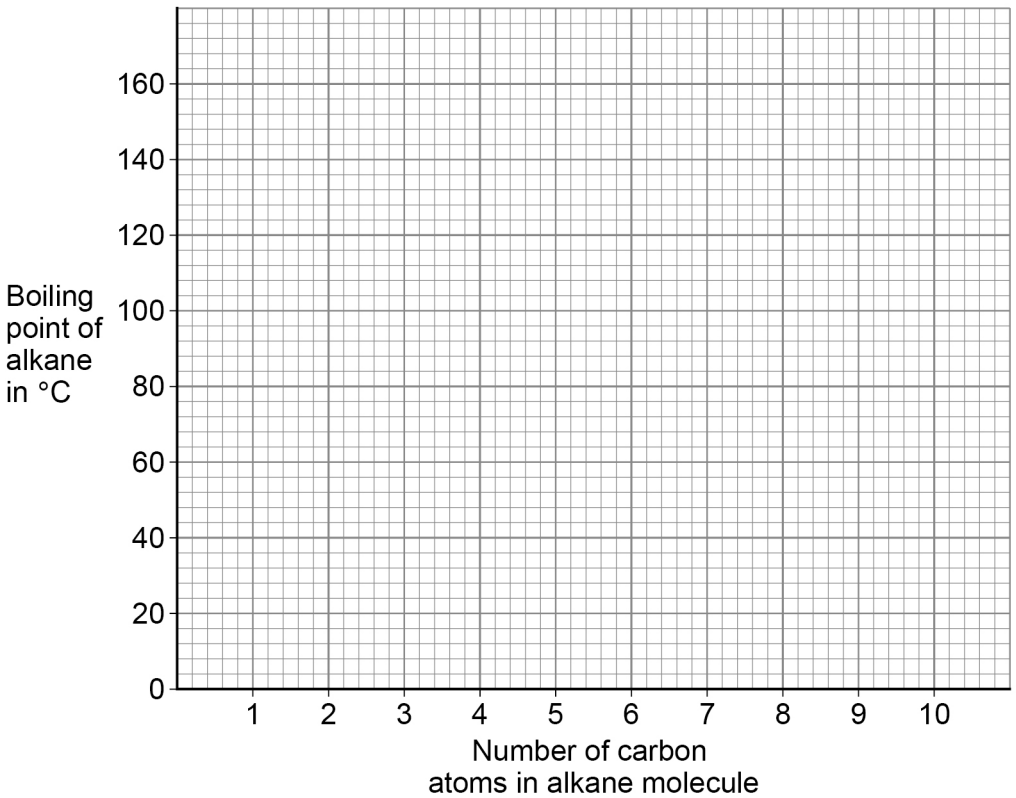
Table 6

Number of carbon atoms in alkane molecule	Boiling point of alkane in °C
4	0
5	36
6	69
7	**X**
8	126
9	151

0 9 . 1 Plot the data from **Table 6** on **Figure 7**.

[2 marks]

Figure 7



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0 9 . 2 Predict the boiling point **X** of the alkane with seven carbon atoms in a molecule.

Use **Table 6** and **Figure 7**.

[1 mark]

X = _____ °C

0 9 . 3 **Figure 7** is **not** suitable to show the boiling point of the alkane with three carbon atoms in a molecule.

Suggest **one** reason why.

[1 mark]

_____

_____

0 9 . 4 What is the state at 20 °C of the alkane with four carbon atoms in a molecule?

Use **Table 6**.

[1 mark]

_____

Question 9 continues on the next page

Do not write outside the box

Table 6 is repeated below.

Table 6

Number of carbon atoms in alkane molecule	Boiling point of alkane in °C
4	0
5	36
6	69
7	**X**
8	126
9	151

The alkane with nine carbon atoms in a molecule is called nonane.

0 9 . 5 Complete the formula of nonane.

[1 mark]

C_9H___

0 9 . 6 Nonane will condense lower in a fractionating column during fractional distillation than the other alkanes in **Table 6**.

Explain why.

You should refer to the temperature gradient in the fractionating column.

[2 marks]

_____

_____

_____

_____

8

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Turn over for the next question

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1 0 This question is about paper chromatography.

A food colouring contains a dye.

1 0 . 1 Plan an investigation to determine the R_f value for the dye in this food colouring.

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

Your plan should include the use of:

- a beaker
- a solvent
- chromatography paper.

[6 marks]

Do not write outside the box

1 0 . 2 Two students investigated a dye in a food colouring using paper chromatography.

Each student did the investigation differently.

The R_f values they determined for the **same** dye were different.

How did the students' investigations differ?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Different length of paper used ☐

Different period of time used ☐

Different size of beaker used ☐

Different solvent used ☐

1 0 . 3 Paper chromatography involves a stationary phase.

What is the stationary phase in paper chromatography?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Beaker ☐

Dye ☐

Paper ☐

Solvent ☐

8

END OF QUESTIONS

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