Time allowed: 1 hour 15 minutes



# GCSE COMBINED SCIENCE: TRILOGY



Higher Tier

Paper 3: Chemistry 1H

# Specimen 2018

#### **Materials**

For this paper you must have:

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

#### Instructions

- 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.

# Information

- There are 70 marks available on this paper.
- 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.
- When answering questions 03.4, 05.2 and 06.3 you need to make sure that your answer:
  - is clear, logical, sensibly structured
  - fully meets the requirements of the question
  - shows that each separate point or step supports the overall answer.

#### **Advice**

In all calculations, show clearly how you work out your answer.

Please write cle	arly, i	in b	locl	< ca	apit	als													
Centre number							Ca	ndi	date	e nu	ımb	er							
Surname																			
Forename(s)																			]
Candidate sign	ature																		- <i>)</i>

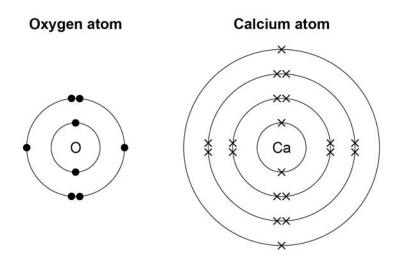
There	are	no	questions	on	this	page
	<b>u</b> . <b>u</b>	•••	9400010	•••		Pago

0 1	This question is about calcium.	
0 1 . 1	What type of compound is calcium oxide?  Tick <b>one</b> box.	[1 mark]
	An acid	
	A base	
	A carbonate	
	A salt	
0 1 . 2	Ionic compounds, such as calcium oxide, have high melting points.  Complete the sentences. Use words from the box.	[1 mark]
	bonds forces ions layers	
	Calcium oxide has a giant ionic lattice in which there are strong	
	electrostatic of attraction in all directions.	

Question 1 continues on the next page

0 1 . 3 Figure 1 shows the electronic structure of an oxygen atom and a calcium atom.

Figure 1



Describe how the calcium atom and the oxygen atom forms calcium oxide.

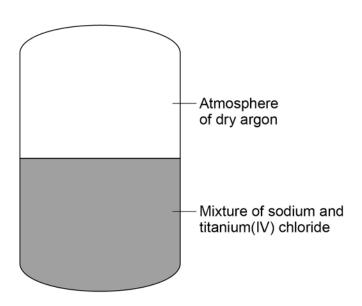
You should give the charge on each ion formed.

ou onodia givo the onalge on odomion formed.	[4 marks]

0 2

Figure 2 shows a reactor used to produce titanium from titanium(IV) chloride.

Figure 2



The chemical equation for the reaction of titanium(IV) chloride with sodium is:

# 0 2 . 1 For one reaction:

- 1615 kg titanium(IV) chloride reacted completely with 782 kg sodium
- 1989 kg sodium chloride was produced.

Calculate the mass of titanium produced from this reaction.

[1 mark]

Mass of titanium = kg

**O 2** . **2 Table 1** shows the solubility of sodium chloride in 100 cm<sup>3</sup> of aqueous solution at different temperatures.

Table 1

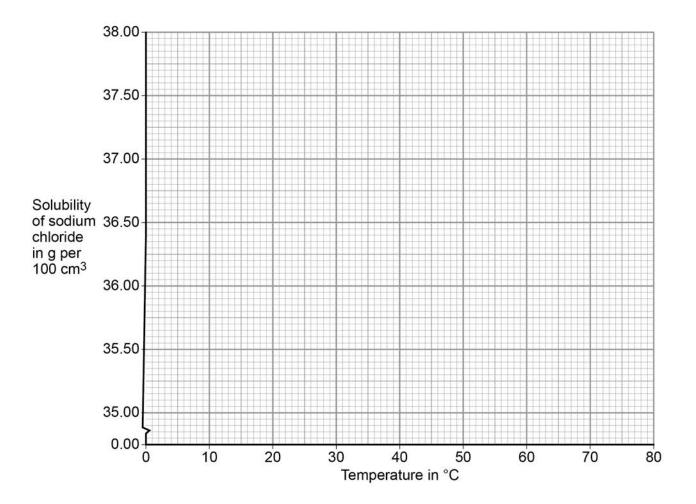
Solubility of sodium chloride in g per 100cm <sup>3</sup>	Temperature in °C
35.72	10
35.89	20
36.09	30
37.37	40
36.69	50
37.04	60

# On Figure 3:

- plot this data on the grid
- draw a line of best fit.

[3 marks]

Figure 3



Question 2 continues on the next page

0 2 . 3	The product sodium chloride is dissolved in water to separate it from titanium.	
	At 30 °C the solubility of sodium chloride is 36 kg per 100 dm <sup>3</sup> .	
	Calculate the minimum volume of water in dm³, at 30 °C, needed to dissolve 1989 kg sodium chloride.	
	[2 marks]	
		-
	Volume of water = dm <sup>3</sup>	-
0 2 . 4	Calculate the percentage by mass of titanium in titanium(IV) chloride ( $TiCl_4$ ). Give your answer to 3 significant figures.	
	Relative atomic masses ( $A_r$ ): CI = 35.5; Ti = 48 [3 mark	ks]
		-
	Percentage of titanium by mass =	%

0 2 . 5	Suggest why the reaction is done in an atmosphere of dry argon instead containing water vapour.	of air
	Containing water vapour.	[3 marks]
0 2 . 6	Explain why titanium conducts electricity.	
		[3 marks]

Turn over for the next question

			10			
0 3	Elements are n	nade up of ato	oms.			
0 3 . 1	What is the ap	proximate rad	lius of an atom	?		[1 mark]
	$1 \times 10 \text{ m}$ $1 \times 10^{-1} \text{ m}$ $1 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}$ $1 \times 10^{-100} \text{ m}$	[ [ [				
	Figure 4 shows	the atoms of	five elements.			
			Figure 4			
	<sup>6</sup> <sub>3</sub> R	<sup>7</sup> <sub>3</sub> S	<sup>23</sup> T	<sup>39</sup> U	$^{85}_{37}V$	
	The letters are <b>n</b>	ot the symbo	ls of these eler	nents.		
0 3 . 2	Complete the s	sentence.				[1 mark]
	All of the eleme		<b>3</b> are in Group	)		

Explain your answer fully.  [3 ma	ırks]
0 3 . 4 The halogens are in Group 7 of the periodic table.	
Explain the trend in reactivity of the halogens.  [6 ma	ırks]

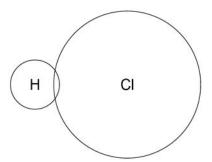
Turn over for the next question

0 4	Copper can be produced from copper(II) sulfate solution by two different methods.
	Method 1 – Electrolysis
0 4 . 1	To produce copper by electrolysis a student has inert electrodes, a d.c. power supply, a switch and electrical wires for the external circuit.
	Draw and label the apparatus set up to produce copper from copper(II) sulfate solution by electrolysis.  [2 marks]
0 4 . 2	Suggest why the colour of the copper(II) sulfate solution fades during the electrolysis.
	[3 marks]

0 4 . 3	Explain how copper is produced from copper(II) sulfate solution by electrolysis.  [4 marks]
ı	Method 2 – Displacement
0 4 . 4	The chemical equation for the displacement of copper using iron is:
	$CuSO_4$ + Fe $\rightarrow$ $Cu$ + FeSO <sub>4</sub>
	Calculate the minimum mass of iron needed to displace all of the copper from 50 cm <sup>3</sup> of copper(II) sulfate solution.
	The concentration of the copper(II) sulfate solution is 80 g CuSO <sub>4</sub> per dm <sup>3</sup> .
	Relative atomic masses ( $A_r$ ): O = 16; S = 32; Fe = 56; Cu = 63.5
	Give your answer to 2 significant figures.  [4 marks]
	Mass of iron = g

- 0 5 Hydrogen chloride (HCI) is a gas.
- 0 5 . 1 Complete the diagram to show all of the arrangement of the outer shell electronsof the hydrogen and chlorine atoms in hydrogen chloride.

[1 mark]



0 5 . 2	Hydrochloric acid is a strong acid. Ethanoic acid is a weak acid.
	Describe a reaction that could be used to show the difference between a weak acid and a strong acid.
	You should explain why the weak acid and the strong acid give different results.  [6 marks]
-	
-	
-	
-	
-	

Turn over for the next question

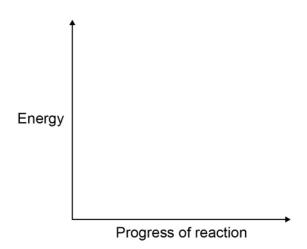
- **0 6** Exothermic reactions transfer energy to the surroundings.
- 0 6 . 1 Draw a reaction profile for an exothermic reaction using the axes in Figure 5.

Show the:

- · relative energies of the reactants and products
- activation energy and overall energy change.

[2 marks]

Figure 5



0 6 . 2 Combustion is an exothermic reaction.

Calculate the overall energy change for the complete combustion of one mole of methane in oxygen.

[3 marks]

$$CH_4 + 2O_2 \longrightarrow CO_2 + 2H_2O$$
 $H \\ | \\ H - C - H + 2O = O \longrightarrow O = C = O + 2H - O - H$ 
 $H \\ | \\ H$ 

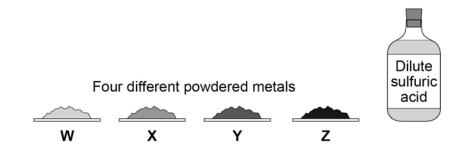
Bond	Bond energy in kJ/mol
С — Н	413
0=0	498
c = o	805
0— Н	464


Overall energy change = \_\_\_\_\_ kJ/mol

Question 6 continues on the next page

Figure 6 shows the chemicals given to a student.

Figure 6



0 6 . 3	The student wants to investigate the reactivity of the four metals.						
	Outline a plan the student could use to investigate the relative reactivity of the four metals, ${\bf W},{\bf X},{\bf Y}$ and ${\bf Z}.$						
	The plan should use the fact that all four metals react exothermically with dilute sulfuric acid.						
	You should name the apparatus used and comment on the safe use of the chemicals.						
	[6 marks]						
-							
-							
-							
-							
-							
-							

Question 6 continues on the next page

Another student used displacement reactions to investigate the relative reactivity of the four metals,  ${\bf W},\,{\bf X},\,{\bf Y}$  and  ${\bf Z}.$ 

Table 2 shows the student's results.

Table 2

	Observations					
Solution	Metal W	Metal X	Metal Y	Metal Z		
Copper nitrate	Brown layer formed on metal	Brown layer formed on metal	Brown layer formed on metal	No change		
Magnesium sulfate	No change	No change	No change	No change		
Sulfuric acid	Gas bubbles produced	Few gas bubbles produced	Gas bubbles produced	No change		
Zinc chloride	Grey layer formed on metal	No change	No change	No change		

0 6 . 4	Give the order of reactivity of metals, <b>W</b> , <b>X</b> , <b>Y</b> and <b>Z</b> .  Use the results in <b>Table 2</b> to justify your answer.					
		>	>	>	[3 marks]	

0 6 . 5	The student concluded that these results could also be used to justify the order of reactivity of copper, magnesium, hydrogen and zinc.  The student is <b>not completely</b> correct. Use the results in <b>Table 2</b> to explain why.						
	[4 marks]						

# **END OF QUESTIONS**

### Copyright information

Permission to reproduce all copyright material has been applied for. In some cases, efforts to contact copyright-holders may have been unsuccessful and AQA will be happy to rectify any omissions of acknowledgements in future papers if notified. If you have any queries please contact the Copyright Team, AQA, Stag Hill House, Guildford, GU2 7XJ.

Copyright @ 2016 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.