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

Instructions
- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- 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
- There are 100 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Mark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This question is about chemicals in fireworks.

Coloured flames are produced because of the metal ions present in fireworks.

What colour flame would sodium ions produce?

[1 mark]

Name a metal ion that would produce a green flame.

[1 mark]

Some fireworks contain a mixture of metal ions.

Why is it difficult to identify the metal ions from the colour of the flame?

[1 mark]
Flame emission spectroscopy is used to identify metal ions in a firework. Figure 1 shows:
- the flame emission spectra of five individual metal ions
- a flame emission spectrum for a mixture of two metal ions.

Which two metal ions are in the mixture? [2 marks]
Tick two boxes.

- Ca$^{2+}$
- Cu$^{2+}$
- K$^+$
- Li$^+$
- Na$^+$
The compounds in fireworks also contain non-metal ions.

A scientist tests a solution of the chemicals used in a firework.

Silver nitrate solution and dilute nitric acid are added to the solution.

A cream precipitate forms.

Which ion is shown to be present by the cream precipitate?  

[1 mark]

________________________________________________________________________

Describe a test to show the presence of sulfate ions in the solution.

Give the result of the test if there are sulfate ions in the solution.  

[3 marks]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Result  

________________________________________________________________________
Methylated spirit is a useful product made from a mixture of substances. 

**Table 1** shows the mass of the substances in a sample of methylated spirit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Mass in grams</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethanol</td>
<td>265.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanol</td>
<td>23.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyridine</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl violet</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

02.1 What name is given to a useful product such as methylated spirit? [1 mark]

02.2 Calculate the percentage by mass of methanol in methylated spirit. Use **Table 1**. [2 marks]

Percentage = \( \frac{23.3}{265.5} \times 100 \) %

*Question 2 continues on the next page*
Methylated spirit contains ethanol and is available cheaply.

Methylated spirit also contains:
- pyridine which has a very unpleasant smell
- methyl violet which makes the mixture purple.

02.3 Suggest why pyridine and methyl violet are added to ethanol to make methylated spirit.  

[1 mark]


02.4 Suggest one use of methylated spirit.  

[1 mark]


02.5 Describe how ethanol is produced from sugar solution.

Give the name of this process.  

[3 marks]
Figure 2 shows part of the displayed formula for ethanol.

Complete Figure 2.

[1 mark]

Figure 2

H

H – C – C

H

Name the gas produced when sodium is added to ethanol.

[1 mark]

Methanol is used to produce methanoic acid.

What type of substance reacts with methanol to produce methanoic acid?

[1 mark]
There are no questions printed on this page
This question is about gases.

Figure 3 shows how nitrogen is used in the Haber Process to produce ammonia.

Figure 3

Gas X in Figure 3 is obtained from methane.

Name gas X. [1 mark]

Give the approximate temperature and pressure used in the reactor. [2 marks]

Temperature ________________

Pressure ________________

The mixture of gases from the reactor cools in the condenser.

Suggest why ammonia condenses but the other gases do not. [1 mark]
The Earth’s early atmosphere was different to Earth’s atmosphere today. Scientists think that the Earth’s early atmosphere was like the atmosphere found on Venus today.

Table 2 shows the amounts of carbon dioxide and oxygen in the atmospheres of Venus and Earth today.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gas</th>
<th>Percentage (%) in Venus’ atmosphere today</th>
<th>Percentage (%) in Earth’s atmosphere today</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carbon dioxide</td>
<td>96.50</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxygen</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>20.95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The percentages of carbon dioxide and oxygen have changed from Earth’s early atmosphere to Earth’s atmosphere today.

Explain the processes that led to these changes.

[6 marks]
Why are scientists not certain about the percentage of each gas in the Earth’s early atmosphere?

[1 mark]
A student investigated the colours in three different flowers, A, B and C.

The colours are soluble in ethanol but are insoluble in water.

This is the method used.

1. Crush flower A.
2. Add ethanol to flower A.
3. Filter the mixture.
4. Put spots of the coloured filtrate on to the chromatography paper.
5. Repeat steps 1-4 with flowers B and C.

Figure 4 shows the apparatus used.

Figure 4

Lid
Beaker
Chromatography paper
Start line in ink

Water

A B C

The student made two mistakes in setting up the apparatus.

Give one problem caused by each mistake.

[4 marks]

Mistake 1
Problem caused

Mistake 2
Problem caused
04.2 Another student set up the apparatus correctly.

Figure 5 represents the student’s results.

Figure 5

Give two conclusions you can make from Figure 5. [2 marks]

1. 

2. 

04.3 Colour A has an R_f value of 0.65

Colour A moves 3.2 cm

Calculate the distance moved by the solvent. [2 marks]

Distance moved by solvent = cm
Sodium thiosulfate solution reacts with dilute hydrochloric acid.
The solution becomes cloudy as the reaction takes place.

The equation for the reaction is:

$$\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3(\text{aq}) + 2 \text{HCl}(\text{aq}) \rightarrow 2 \text{NaCl}(\text{aq}) + \text{SO}_2(\text{g}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l}) + \text{S}(\text{s})$$

Explain why the solution becomes cloudy.

Plan an investigation to show how the concentration of the sodium thiosulfate solution affects the rate of the reaction with dilute hydrochloric acid.

Your plan should give valid results.
Turn over for the next question
This question is about polymers.

Polyesters are produced when monomers join together and lose a small molecule.

Name the small molecule lost.  

[1 mark]

Poly(propene) is produced from propene.

Complete the structure of poly(propene) in the equation.  

[3 marks]

Carpets are made from:
- poly(propene)
- wool
- a mixture of poly(propene) and wool.

Poly(propene) wears out more slowly than wool.

A mixture of poly(propene) and wool to make carpets is more sustainable than using just poly(propene) or just wool.

Suggest why.  

[2 marks]
Polymer fibres are used to make firefighter uniforms.

**Table 3** shows some properties of two polymer fibres.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Poly(propene)</th>
<th>Polyester</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Density in g/cm³</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>1.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point in °C</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flame resistance</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water absorption</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Evaluate the suitability of poly(propene) and polyester for firefighter uniforms.

[4 marks]
Older cars are tested each year to measure the amount of pollutants contained in exhaust fumes.

**Table 4** shows the maximum allowed percentages of exhaust pollutants for petrol cars.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age of car in years</th>
<th>Maximum allowed percentage (%) of exhaust pollutant</th>
<th>Carbon monoxide</th>
<th>Unburned hydrocarbons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16–24</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3–16</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**07.1** Explain how carbon monoxide is produced when petrol is burned in car engines.

[2 marks]

____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________

**07.2** Suggest **two** reasons why the maximum allowed percentage of carbon monoxide has been decreased for newer cars.

[2 marks]

1 __________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________

2 __________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
07.3 Give one reason for having a maximum allowed percentage of unburned hydrocarbons in exhaust fumes. [1 mark]

Oxides of nitrogen are also pollutants contained in exhaust fumes.

07.4 Describe how oxides of nitrogen are produced when petrol is burned in car engines. [2 marks]

Catalytic converters are fitted to car exhausts to reduce the amount of pollutants released into the atmosphere.

07.5 Nitrogen dioxide is an oxide of nitrogen.

Nitrogen dioxide reacts to produce nitrogen and oxygen in catalytic converters.

Complete the equation for this reaction. The equation should be balanced. [2 marks]

\[ \text{---} \text{NO}_2 \text{(g)} \rightarrow \text{_____} + \text{---} \text{O}_2 \text{(g)} \]
Give two effects of atmospheric pollution which are reduced by using catalytic converters.

1

2

The catalyst in catalytic converters is a mixture of three elements. Where in the periodic table are these elements most likely to be found?

Tick one box.

- Alkali metals
- Halogens
- Noble gases
- Transition metals
A student investigated how temperature affects the rate of reaction between magnesium carbonate and dilute hydrochloric acid.

This is the method used.

1. Heat hydrochloric acid to 30 ºC in a conical flask.
2. Add magnesium carbonate powder to the conical flask.
3. Measure the loss in mass of the flask and contents every 20 seconds for 140 seconds.
4. Repeat steps 1-3 with hydrochloric acid heated to 50 ºC

Explain why the contents of the conical flask lose mass.

Table 5 shows the student's results for hydrochloric acid at 30 ºC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time in seconds</th>
<th>Loss of mass in grams</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>0.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>0.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>0.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>0.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>0.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td>0.99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Plot the data from Table 5 on Figure 6.

Draw a line of best fit.

[3 marks]

Figure 6

Loss of mass in grams

Time in seconds

Question 8 continues on the next page
Figure 7 shows the student's results for hydrochloric acid at 50 °C.

Determine the rate of reaction at 50 °C when the loss of mass is 0.95 g.

Show your working on Figure 7.

Give your answer to 2 significant figures.

[4 marks]

Rate of reaction = ________________ g/s
This question is about methanol.

Methanol is broken down in the body during digestion. What type of substance acts as a catalyst in this process? [1 mark]

Tick one box.

Amino acid
Enzyme
Ester
Nucleotide

In industry, methanol is produced by reacting carbon monoxide with hydrogen.

The equation for the reaction is:

$$\text{CO}(g) + 2\text{H}_2(g) \rightleftharpoons \text{CH}_3\text{OH}(g)$$

How many moles of carbon monoxide react completely with $4.0 \times 10^3$ moles of hydrogen? [1 mark]

Tick one box.

1.0 $\times$ 10$^3$ moles
2.0 $\times$ 10$^3$ moles
4.0 $\times$ 10$^3$ moles
8.0 $\times$ 10$^3$ moles
The reaction is carried out at a temperature of 250 °C and a pressure of 100 atmospheres.

The forward reaction is exothermic.

Explain what happens to the yield of methanol if a temperature higher than 250 °C is used.

[2 marks]

A pressure of 100 atmospheres is used instead of atmospheric pressure.

The higher pressure gives a greater yield of methanol and an increased rate of reaction.

Explain why.

[4 marks]
A catalyst is used in the reaction to produce methanol from carbon monoxide and hydrogen.

**09.5** Explain how a catalyst increases the rate of a reaction. [2 marks]

**09.6** Suggest why a catalyst is used in this industrial process. Do not give answers in terms of increasing the rate of reaction. [1 mark]

**09.7** Suggest the effect of using the catalyst on the equilibrium yield of methanol. [1 mark]
Disposable cups are made from coated paper or poly(styrene).

**Table 6** shows information on the life cycle assessments (LCAs) of disposable cups.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Coated paper cups</th>
<th>Poly(styrene) cups</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Raw materials</td>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>Crude oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mass of 1 cup in g</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy to produce 1 cup in kJ</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy released when 1 cup is burned in kJ</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biodegradable</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recyclable</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Evaluate the use of coated paper compared with poly(styrene) to make disposable cups.

Use **Table 6** and your knowledge and understanding of LCAs.

[6 marks]
10.2 Calculate the energy needed to produce 1.00 kg of coated paper cups.

Use Table 6.

Give your answer in standard form. [2 marks]

\[
\text{Energy} = \text{____________________ kJ}
\]

10.3 Melamine is a polymer used to make non-disposable cups.

Melamine does not melt when it is heated.

Explain why. [2 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS
There are no questions printed on this page

Copyright information

For confidentiality purposes, from the November 2015 examination series, acknowledgements of third party copyright material will be published in a separate booklet rather than including them on the examination paper or support materials. This booklet is published after each examination series and is available for free download from www.aqa.org.uk after the live examination series.

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. If you have any queries please contact the Copyright Team, AQA, Stag Hill House, Guildford, GU2 7XJ.

Copyright © 2018 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.