



Rewarding Learning

General Certificate of Secondary Education
2023

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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GCSE Chemistry

Unit 1

Foundation Tier

MV18

[GCM11]

MONDAY 22 MAY, MORNING

Time

1 hour, plus your additional time allowance.

Instructions to Candidates

Write your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided at the top of this page.

You must answer the questions in the spaces provided.

Do not write on blank pages.

Complete in black ink only.

Answer **all six** questions.

Information for Candidates

The total mark for this paper is 60.

Figures in brackets printed at the end of each question indicate the marks awarded to each question or part question.

Quality of written communication will be assessed in

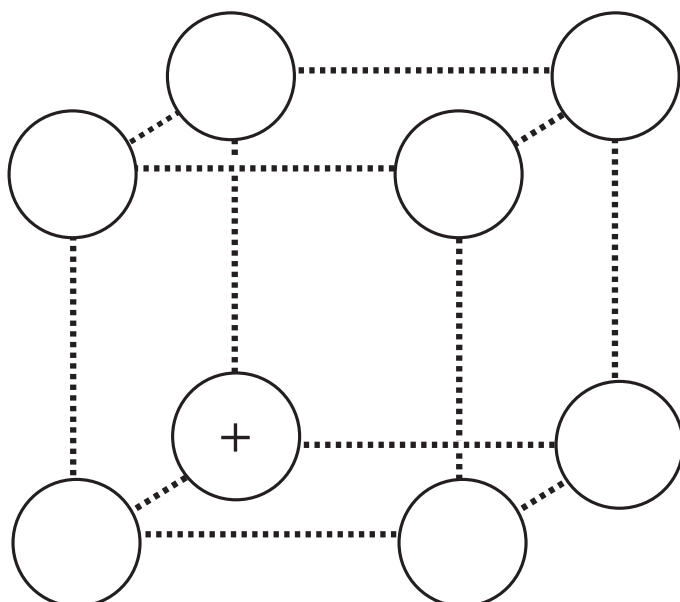
Question **3(c)**.

A Data Leaflet, which includes a Periodic Table of the Elements, is included in this question paper.

1 A large underground salt mine in Carrickfergus supplies 750,000 tonnes of rock salt annually which is mainly used for de-icing roads in winter. Rock salt contains about 90% sodium chloride and some other minerals.

(a) (i) Explain what is meant by a pure substance **and** why rock salt is not classified as a pure substance.
[2 marks]

(ii) A diagram of part of the structure of sodium chloride is shown below.
Complete the diagram by adding the appropriate charges. [1 mark]



(iii) What is the name for the type of structure shown for sodium chloride? [1 mark]

2

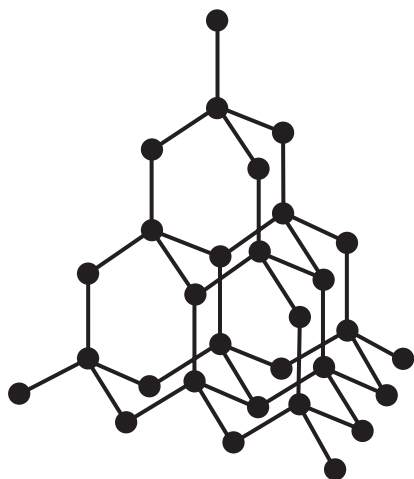
(b) To extract the salt, a drill with a tungsten carbide tip bores into the rock. Tungsten carbide, for use in drills, is made by the reaction of tungsten metal with carbon at a high temperature.

(i) Describe the bonding in a metal such as tungsten.
[2 marks]

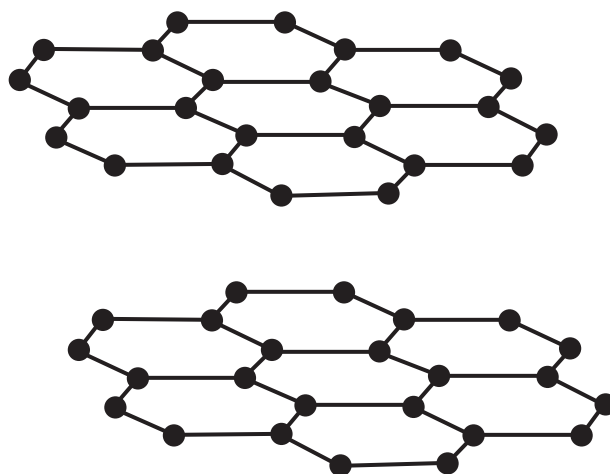
(ii) Two of the isotopes of tungsten are ^{182}W and ^{183}W . Complete the table below to give information about atoms of these isotopes. [2 marks]

Atom	Mass number	Atomic number	Number of protons	Number of electrons	Number of neutrons
^{182}W		74			
^{183}W		74			

(iii) Diamond and graphite are two allotropes of carbon.



diamond



graphite

Complete the table below. [2 marks]

Allotrope	Type of bond between carbon atoms	Maximum number of bonds formed by each carbon atom
Diamond		
Graphite		

(iv) Which one of the following statements about diamond and graphite is true? Circle the correct answer. [1 mark]

- A They are both good conductors of electricity
- B They are both soluble in water
- C They both are very hard
- D They both have high melting points

(v) Explain, in terms of structure, why graphite is used as a lubricant. [2 marks]

(c) In the salt mine there are several safety chambers, one of which is shown in the photograph below. These provide protection for up to 20 people for several days in the event of an accident and have supplies of oxygen gas and water.



Draw dot and cross diagrams to show the bonding in an oxygen molecule and the bonding in a water molecule.
[2 marks]

oxygen

water

2 Mixtures can be separated using different separating techniques.

(a) Some separating techniques are shown below.

chromatography
crystallisation
simple distillation
filtration
fractional distillation

Complete the table by giving the most appropriate separating technique. [4 marks]

Separation	Separating Technique
Sand from a mixture of sand and water	
Pure water from sea water	
Potassium chloride from aqueous potassium chloride	
Ethanol from a mixture of ethanol and water	

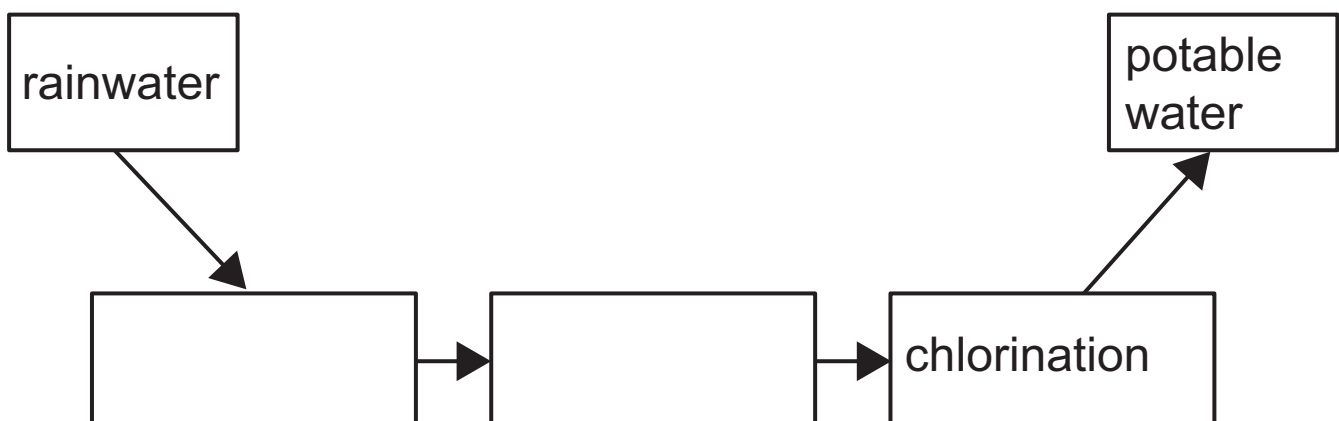
(b) When a mixture of ethanol and water is separated, two colourless liquids A and B are obtained. Liquid A is ethanol containing a small amount of water. Liquid B is pure water.

(i) Describe a chemical test to show that liquid A contains water. [2 marks]

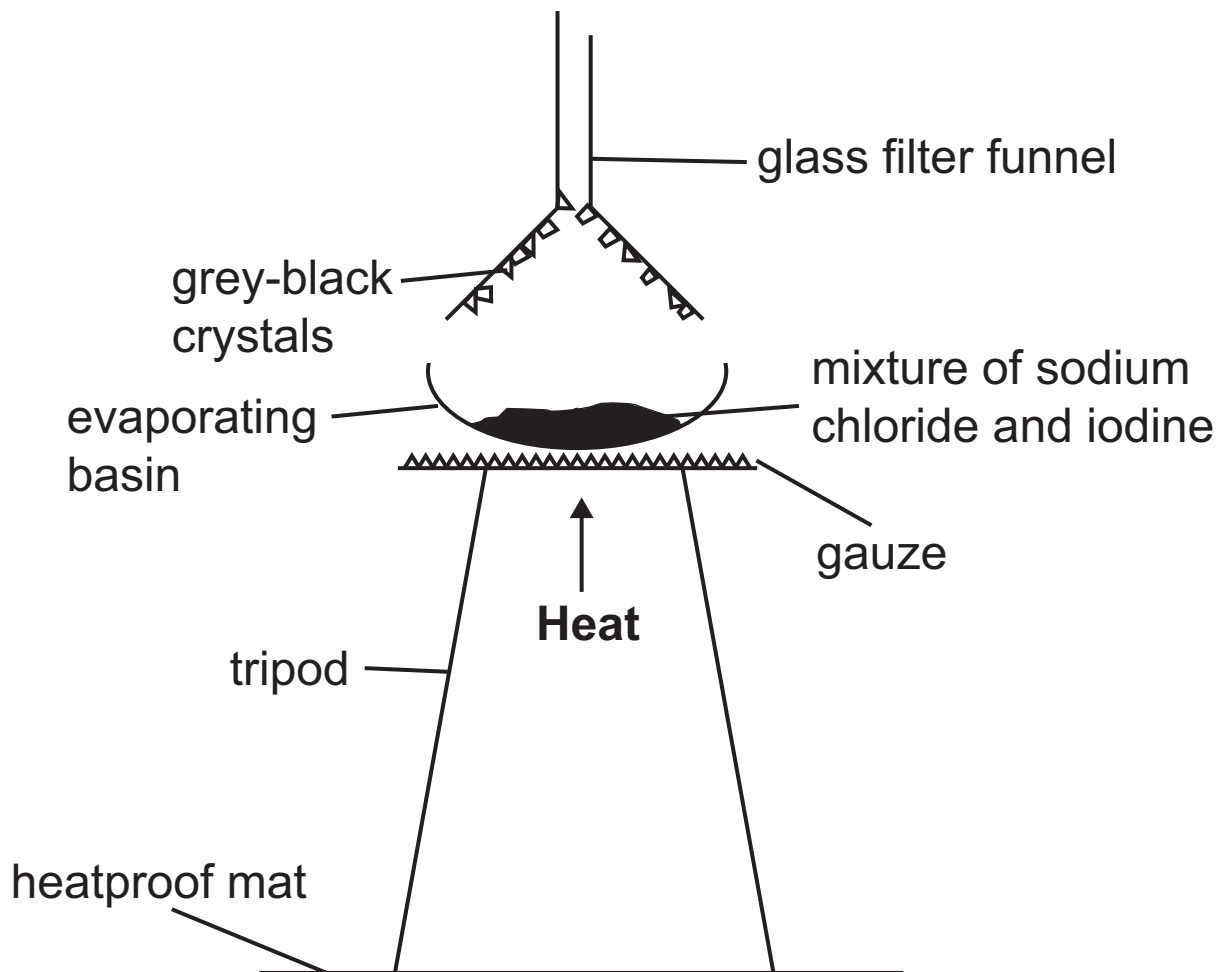
(ii) Describe how you would show that liquid B is **pure** water. [1 mark]

(iii) Complete the diagram to give the processes which convert rainwater into potable water using the words below. [2 marks]

desalination
dissolving
filtration
sedimentation



(c) To separate a mixture of sodium chloride and iodine, the apparatus shown in the diagram below was set up. The mixture was heated for a few minutes.



(i) Name the purple gas. [1 mark]

(ii) What change of state is occurring? [1 mark]

3 Crystals of hydrated sodium sulfate, $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$, may be prepared using the following chemicals:

- sodium hydroxide solution
- sulfuric acid
- phenolphthalein indicator

In the laboratory 25.0 cm^3 of sodium hydroxide solution were pipetted into a conical flask. A few drops of phenolphthalein were added. Sulfuric acid was added until the indicator changed colour. The volume of acid needed to neutralise the alkali was 20.1 cm^3 .

(a) State the colour change observed in this experiment.
[2 marks]

From _____ to _____

(b) Write a balanced symbol equation for this reaction.
[3 marks]

(d) Calculate the percentage of water of crystallisation by mass in hydrated sodium sulfate, $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Use the equation below. [2 marks]

$$\% \text{ of water of crystallisation} = \frac{\text{mass of water in 1 mole of hydrated compound}}{\text{mass of 1 mole of hydrated compound}} \times 100$$

% of water of crystallisation = _____ %

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(Questions continue overleaf)

- 4 Elephant calves are dependent on their mothers' milk for two years. At an elephant orphanage in Kenya, baby elephants are fed bottles of milk made from a specialist formula milk powder which contains a large proportion of sugars, fats and amino acids.

The photograph shows a baby elephant being fed.



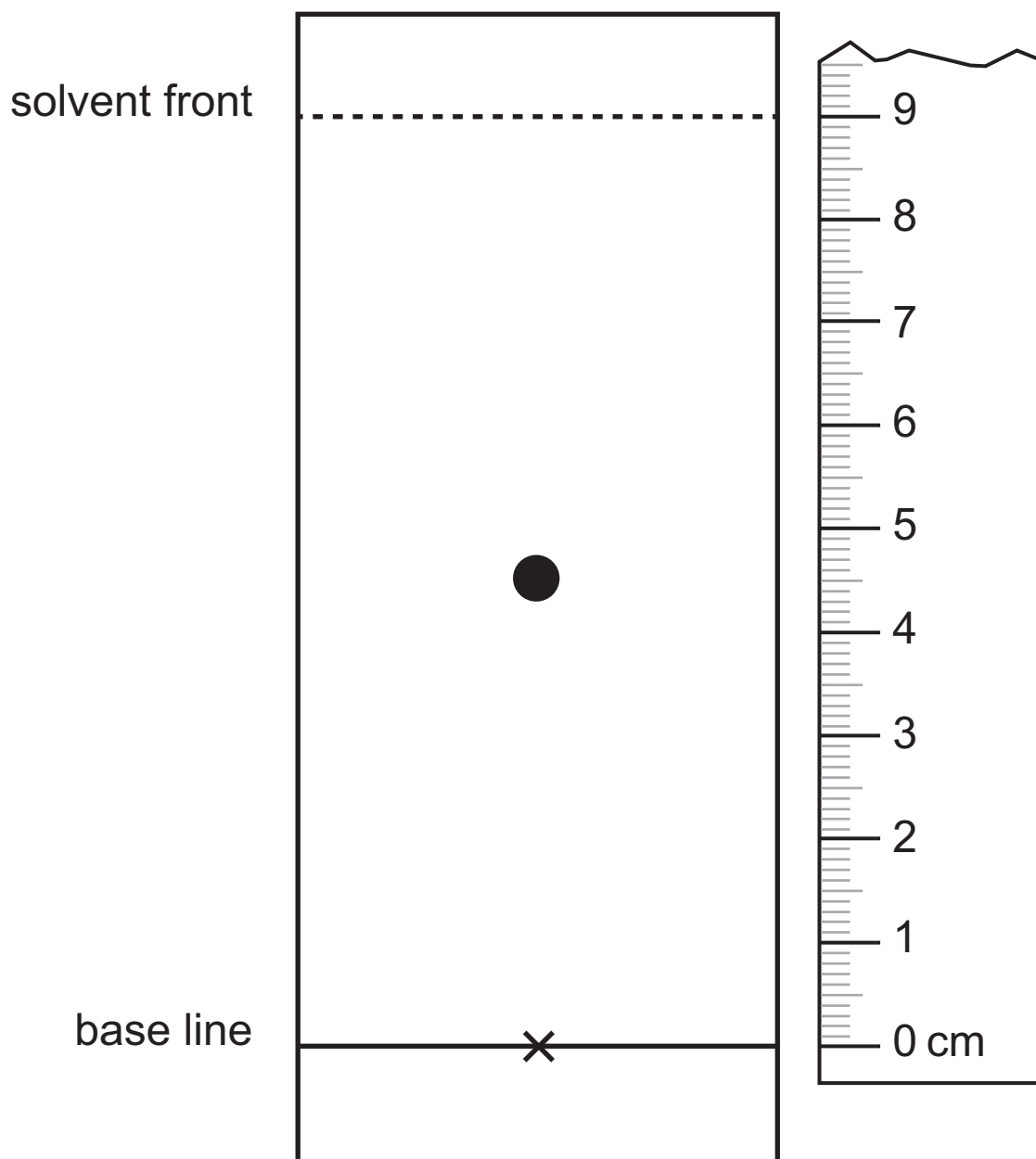
- (a) One of the sugars found in elephant formula milk has the formula $C_6H_{12}O_6$. What is the empirical formula of this sugar? [1 mark]
-

(b) A sample of the elephant formula milk was analysed using paper chromatography to determine which amino acids were present.

(i) Name the stationary phase in this chromatography.
[1 mark]

- (ii) The chromatogram for one of the amino acids is shown below. Calculate the R_f value for this amino acid. [2 marks]

Show your working out.



$$R_f = \frac{\text{distance from base line to spot}}{\text{distance from base line to solvent front}}$$

(c) During the day, elephants flick soil onto their backs as protection from the sun. Humans use sun cream as protection from the sun. The sun creams may contain nanoparticles.

(i) What size is a nanoparticle? [1 mark]

(ii) State one benefit of using nanoparticles in sun creams. [1 mark]

(d) Hipposudoric acid is a red pigment found in the sweat of a hippopotamus which acts as natural protection from the sun. This acid is a weak acid.

(i) Suggest a value for the pH of hipposudoric acid. [1 mark]

(ii) Name the ion present in all acids. [1 mark]

5 The halogens are elements found in Group 7 of the Periodic Table. They are often used in disinfectants and can be obtained from different minerals or salts.

(a) Three statements about the halogens are shown below. Each statement contains **one incorrect word**.

Statement 1: The colour of the elements becomes lighter down the group.

Statement 2: The elements form ions with a single positive charge.

Statement 3: Bromine is a red-brown gas at room temperature.

Complete the table, giving the incorrect word in each statement and the correct word to replace it.

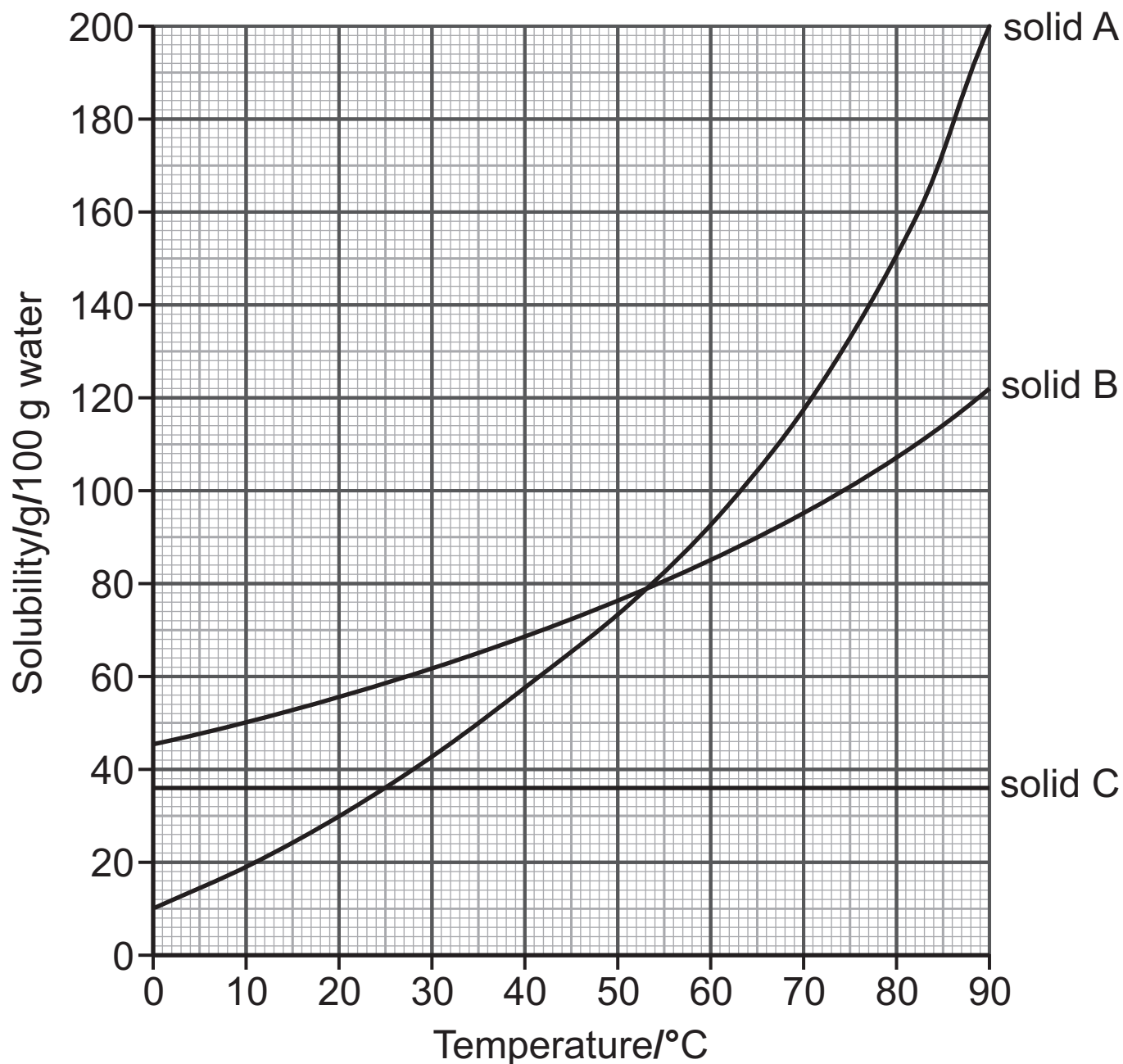
[3 marks]

Statement	Incorrect word	Correct word
1		
2		
3		

(b) Explain why the halogens become less reactive down the group. [3 marks]

(c) Sodium reacts vigorously with fluorine to form sodium fluoride. Write a balanced symbol equation for this reaction. [3 marks]

- 6 The graph shows the solubility curves for three different solids, A, B and C.



- (a) Compare the effect of increasing temperature on the solubility of solid A and solid C. [1 mark]

(b) What is the solubility of solid B at 55°C? [1 mark]

solubility = _____ g/100 g water

(c) Calculate the mass of solid needed to prepare a saturated solution of solid A in 25g of water at 70°C.
[2 marks]

mass of solid A = _____ g

This is the end of the question paper

SOURCES

Q1(c) . . . Source: © *Principal Examiner*

Q4 Source: © *Principal Examiner*

For Examiner's use only	
Question Number	Marks
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
Total Marks	

Examiner Number

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SYMBOLS OF SELECTED IONS

Positive ions

Name	Symbol
Ammonium	NH_4^+
Chromium(III)	Cr^{3+}
Copper(II)	Cu^{2+}
Iron(II)	Fe^{2+}
Iron(III)	Fe^{3+}
Lead(II)	Pb^{2+}
Silver	Ag^+
Zinc	Zn^{2+}

Negative ions

Name	Symbol
Butanoate	$\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{COO}^-$
Carbonate	CO_3^{2-}
Dichromate	$\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$
Ethanoate	CH_3COO^-
Hydrogencarbonate	HCO_3^-
Hydroxide	OH^-
Methanoate	HCOO^-
Nitrate	NO_3^-
Propanoate	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{COO}^-$
Sulfate	SO_4^{2-}
Sulfite	SO_3^{2-}



Data Leaflet

Including the Periodic Table of the Elements

For the use of candidates taking
 Science: Chemistry,
 Science: Double Award
 or Science: Single Award

Copies must be free from notes or additions of any kind. No other type of data booklet or information sheet is authorised for use in the examinations

SOLUBILITY IN COLD WATER OF COMMON SALTS, HYDROXIDES AND OXIDES

Soluble
All sodium, potassium and ammonium salts
All nitrates
Most chlorides, bromides and iodides EXCEPT silver and lead chlorides, bromides and iodides
Most sulfates EXCEPT lead and barium sulfates Calcium sulfate is slightly soluble
Insoluble
Most carbonates EXCEPT sodium, potassium and ammonium carbonates
Most hydroxides EXCEPT sodium, potassium and ammonium hydroxides
Most oxides EXCEPT sodium, potassium and calcium oxides which react with water

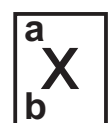
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THE PERIODIC TABLE OF ELEMENTS

Group

												1 H Hydrogen 1							4 He Helium 2
1	2											3	4	5	6	7	0		
7 Li Lithium 3	9 Be Beryllium 4											11 B Boron 5	12 C Carbon 6	14 N Nitrogen 7	16 O Oxygen 8	19 F Fluorine 9	20 Ne Neon 10		
23 Na Sodium 11	24 Mg Magnesium 12											27 Al Aluminium 13	28 Si Silicon 14	31 P Phosphorus 15	32 S Sulfur 16	35.5 Cl Chlorine 17	40 Ar Argon 18		
39 K Potassium 19	40 Ca Calcium 20	45 Sc Scandium 21	48 Ti Titanium 22	51 V Vanadium 23	52 Cr Chromium 24	55 Mn Manganese 25	56 Fe Iron 26	59 Co Cobalt 27	59 Ni Nickel 28	64 Cu Copper 29	65 Zn Zinc 30	70 Ga Gallium 31	73 Ge Germanium 32	75 As Arsenic 33	79 Se Selenium 34	80 Br Bromine 35	84 Kr Krypton 36		
85 Rb Rubidium 37	88 Sr Strontium 38	89 Y Yttrium 39	91 Zr Zirconium 40	93 Nb Niobium 41	96 Mo Molybdenum 42	98 Tc Technetium 43	101 Ru Ruthenium 44	103 Rh Rhodium 45	106 Pd Palladium 46	108 Ag Silver 47	112 Cd Cadmium 48	115 In Indium 49	119 Sn Tin 50	122 Sb Antimony 51	128 Te Tellurium 52	127 I Iodine 53	131 Xe Xenon 54		
133 Cs Caesium 55	137 Ba Barium 56	139 La * Lanthanum 57	178 Hf Hafnium 72	181 Ta Tantalum 73	184 W Tungsten 74	186 Re Rhenium 75	190 Os Osmium 76	192 Ir Iridium 77	195 Pt Platinum 78	197 Au Gold 79	201 Hg Mercury 80	204 Tl Thallium 81	207 Pb Lead 82	209 Bi Bismuth 83	210 Po Polonium 84	210 At Astatine 85	222 Rn Radon 86		
223 Fr Francium 87	226 Ra Radium 88	227 Ac † Actinium 89	261 Rf Rutherfordium 104	262 Db Dubnium 105	266 Sg Seaborgium 106	264 Bh Bohrium 107	277 Hs Hassium 108	268 Mt Meitnerium 109	271 Ds Darmstadtium 110	272 Rg Roentgenium 111	285 Cn Copernicium 112								

* 58 – 71 Lanthanum series
† 90 – 103 Actinium series



a = relative atomic mass (approx)
x = atomic symbol
b = atomic number

140 Ce Cerium 58	141 Pr Praseodymium 59	144 Nd Neodymium 60	145 Pm Promethium 61	150 Sm Samarium 62	152 Eu Europium 63	157 Gd Gadolinium 64	159 Tb Terbium 65	162 Dy Dysprosium 66	165 Ho Holmium 67	167 Er Erbium 68	169 Tm Thulium 69	173 Yb Ytterbium 70	175 Lu Lutetium 71
232 Th Thorium 90	231 Pa Protactinium 91	238 U Uranium 92	237 Np Neptunium 93	242 Pu Plutonium 94	243 Am Americium 95	247 Cm Curium 96	245 Bk Berkelium 97	251 Cf Californium 98	254 Es Einsteinium 99	253 Fm Fermium 100	256 Md Mendelevium 101	254 No Nobelium 102	257 Lr Lawrencium 103