

Please write clearly in block capitals.

Centre number

Candidate number

Surname \_\_\_\_\_

Forename(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Candidate signature \_\_\_\_\_

I declare this is my own work.

# GCSE COMBINED SCIENCE: SYNERGY

# H

Higher Tier Paper 3 Physical Sciences

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

### Materials

For this paper you must have:

- a ruler
- a protractor
- a scientific calculator
- the periodic table (enclosed)
- the Physics Equations Sheet (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	
<b>TOTAL</b>	



**0 1**

This question is about structure and bonding.

**0 1 . 1**

Why can metals be shaped?

**[1 mark]**Tick (✓) **one** box.

Different-sized atoms distort the structure.

Layers of atoms slide over each other.

Metallic bonds are weak.

Metals have low melting points.

**0 1 . 2**

Explain how metals conduct electricity.

You should answer in terms of electrons.

**[3 marks]**

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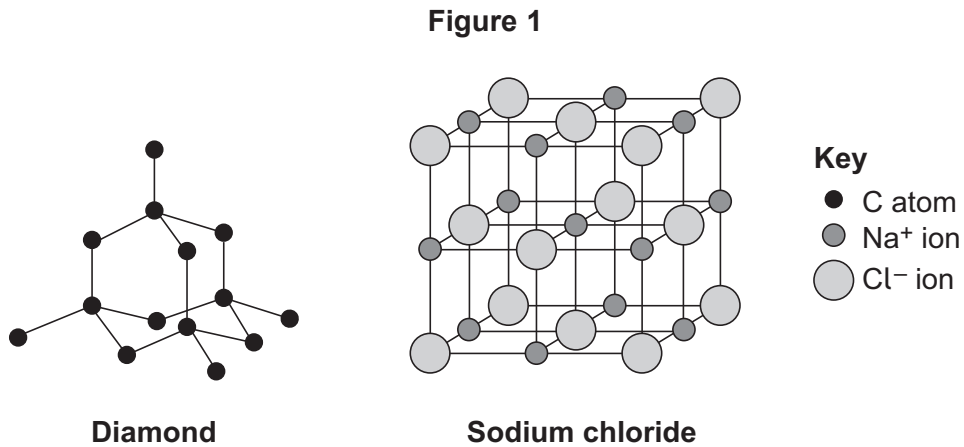
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**0 1 . 3** Figure 1 represents the structure of diamond and of sodium chloride.



Compare the structure and bonding of diamond with the structure and bonding of sodium chloride.

**[6 marks]**

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Question 1 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



Ethene ( $C_2H_4$ ) is a small molecule.

0 1 . 4

Calculate the relative formula mass ( $M_r$ ) of ethene.

Relative atomic masses ( $A_r$ ): C = 12 H = 1

[2 marks]

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Relative formula mass = \_\_\_\_\_

0 1 . 5

Ethene molecules join together to form long-chain poly(ethene) molecules.

Explain why poly(ethene) has a higher melting point than ethene.

You should refer to the:

- size of the molecules
- intermolecular forces.

[3 marks]

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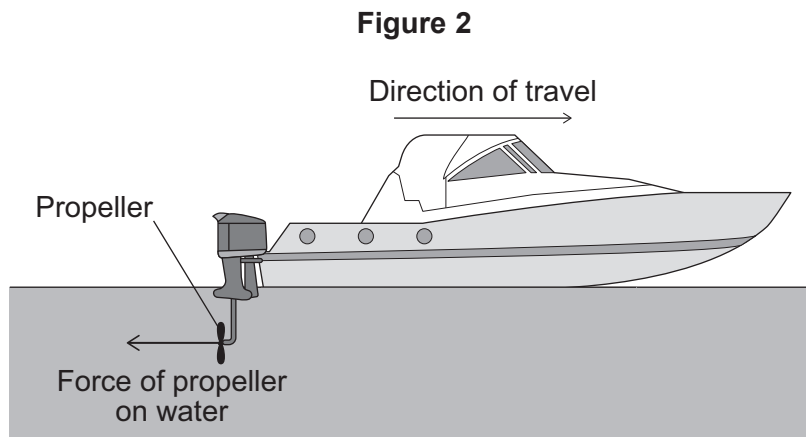
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0 5

0 2

**Figure 2** shows a boat on the sea.



The boat is travelling at a constant speed.

0 2 . 1

Draw an arrow on **Figure 2** to show the size and direction of the force of the water on the propeller.

[2 marks]

0 2 . 2

A quantity can be a scalar quantity or a vector quantity.

Identify which quantities are scalar quantities and which quantities are vector quantities.

[2 marks]

Tick (✓) **one** box in **each** row.

Quantity	Scalar	Vector
Speed		
Velocity		
Mass		
Weight		



**0 2 . 3** Which equation links distance ( $s$ ), speed ( $v$ ) and time ( $t$ )?

**[1 mark]**

Tick (✓) **one** box.

$$s = \frac{v}{t} \quad \square$$

$$s = \frac{t}{v} \quad \square$$

$$v = \frac{s}{t} \quad \square$$

$$v = s \times t \quad \square$$

**0 2 . 4** The speed of the boat is 12 m/s.

Calculate the time taken to travel 6000 m.

Use the Physics Equations Sheet.

**[3 marks]**

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Time = \_\_\_\_\_ s

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**0 3**

Calcium carbonate reacts with hydrochloric acid.

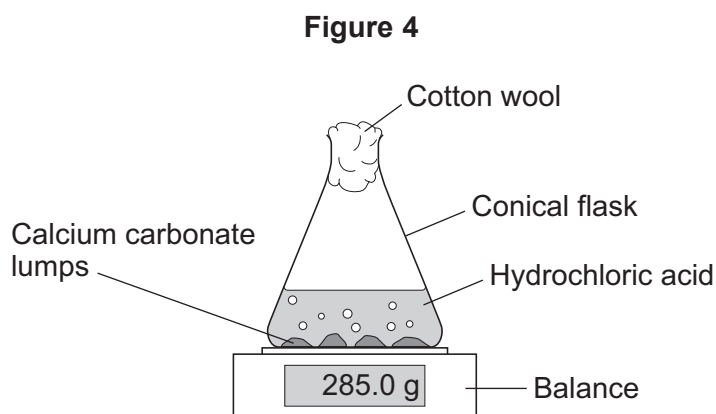
The equation for the reaction is:



A student investigated the effect of changing the surface area of the calcium carbonate on the rate of this reaction.

The student used calcium carbonate in the form of lumps and of powder.

**Figure 4** shows the apparatus.



The rate of reaction is determined by measuring the decrease in mass of the conical flask and contents at regular time intervals.

**0 3 . 1**

Give the reason why the mass of the conical flask and contents decreases.

**[1 mark]**

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**0 3 . 2** The mean rate of reaction using the calcium carbonate lumps was 0.0012 g/s.

Calculate the time taken for the mass of the conical flask and contents to decrease by 0.36 g.

**[3 marks]**

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Time taken = \_\_\_\_\_ s

**0 3 . 3** The results showed that calcium carbonate powder reacted faster than calcium carbonate lumps.

Explain why calcium carbonate powder reacted faster than calcium carbonate lumps.

**[3 marks]**

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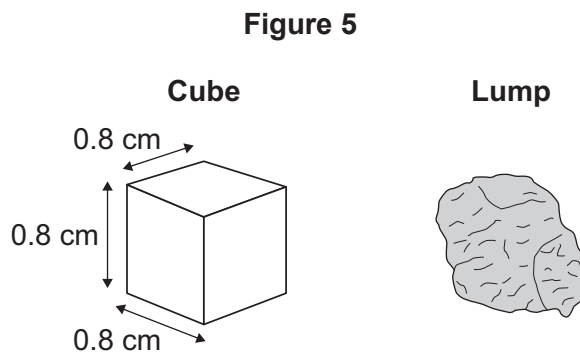
**Question 3 continues on the next page**

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The surface area of a calcium carbonate lump can be estimated by comparing the lump with a cube.

**Figure 5** shows a cube and a similar-sized calcium carbonate lump.



**0 3 . 4**

Calculate the total surface area of the cube in **Figure 5**.

**[3 marks]**

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Total surface area = \_\_\_\_\_ cm<sup>2</sup>

**0 3 . 5**

The total surface area of the calcium carbonate lump in **Figure 5** is estimated rather than measured.

Suggest **one** reason why.

**[1 mark]**

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0 4

Hydrogen reacts with oxygen to produce water.

**Figure 6** represents the equation for the reaction.

**Figure 6**



**Table 1** shows bond energies.

**Table 1**

Bond	Bond energy in kJ/mol
H—H	436
O=O	498
O—H	464

0 4 . 1

Calculate the energy released during bond formation in the reaction.

Use **Figure 6** and **Table 1**.

**[2 marks]**

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Energy released = \_\_\_\_\_ kJ/mol

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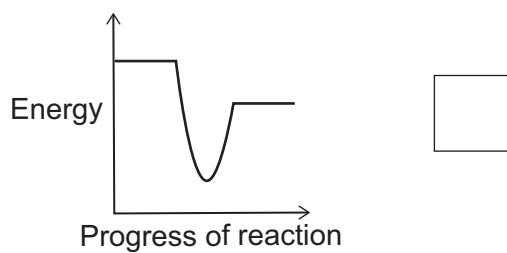
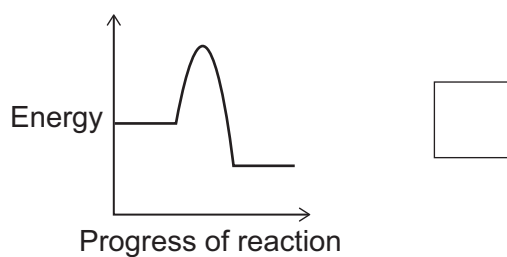
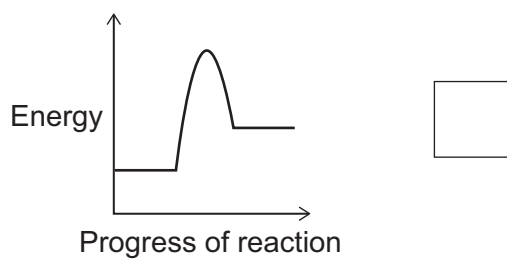
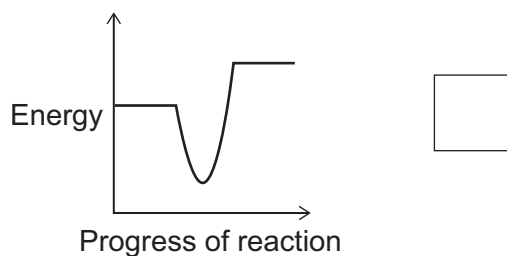
**0 4 . 2**

In the reaction to produce water, the energy needed to break bonds is less than the energy released when bonds are formed.

Which reaction profile represents this reaction?

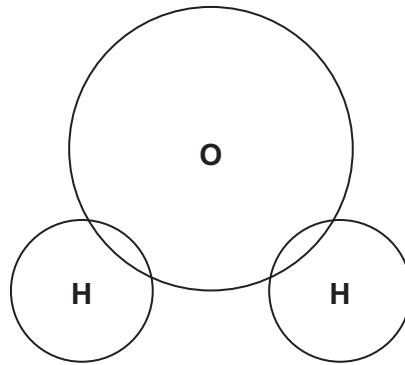
**[1 mark]**

Tick (✓) **one** box.



0 4 . 3

Complete the dot and cross diagram for a water molecule.

**[2 marks]**

0 4 . 4

Explain why hydrogen gas ( $H_2$ ) consists of molecules rather than single atoms.**[3 marks]**

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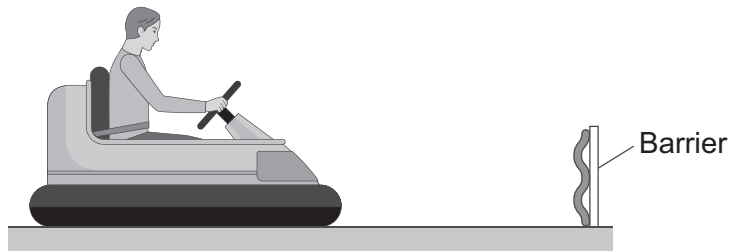
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0 5

Figure 7 shows a student driving a bumper car at a theme park.

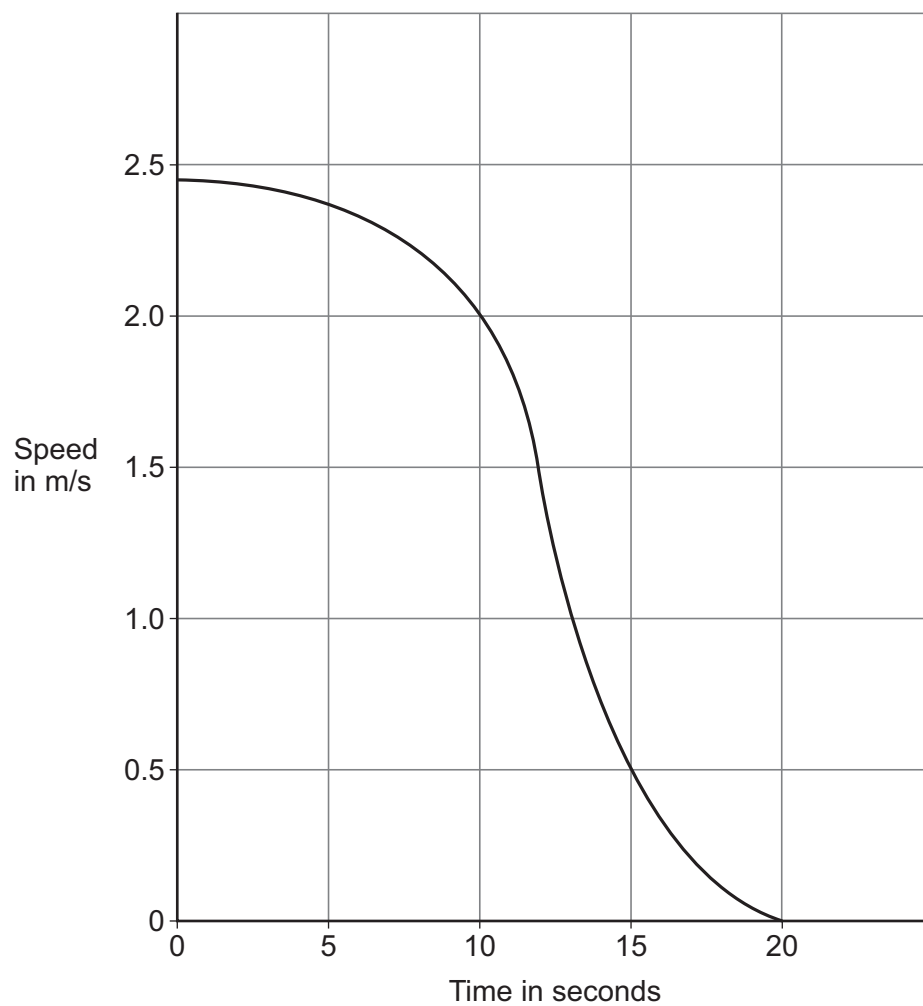
Figure 7



0 5 . 1

Figure 8 shows how the speed of the bumper car changed during a time of 20 seconds.

Figure 8





Estimate the distance travelled by the bumper car during the 20 seconds.

**[3 marks]**

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Distance = \_\_\_\_\_ m

**0 5 . 2**

The bumper car motor has an efficiency of 80%.

The useful power output of the motor is 220 W.

Calculate the total power input to the motor.

Use the Physics Equations Sheet.

**[4 marks]**

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Total power input = \_\_\_\_\_ W

**Question 5 continues on the next page**

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**0 5 . 3**

A bumper car collides with a stationary barrier and stops.

The student is wearing a seatbelt.

Explain how the seatbelt stops the student moving.

**[3 marks]**

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**0 5 . 4**

When the bumper car collided with the barrier, the bumper car came to a stop in a time of 600 ms.

The deceleration of the student was  $2.0 \text{ m/s}^2$ .

Calculate the initial velocity of the student.

Use the Physics Equations Sheet.

**[4 marks]**

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Initial velocity = \_\_\_\_\_ m/s

**14**

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**0 6**

This question is about the extraction of metals.

**0 6 . 1**

Name the process that uses bacteria to extract metals.

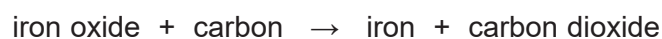
**[1 mark]**

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**0 6 . 2**

Iron can be extracted from iron oxide using carbon.

The word equation for the reaction is:

Explain why this reaction is both oxidation **and** reduction.**[2 marks]**

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**0 6 . 3**Give **one** reason why some metals cannot be extracted from their oxides using carbon.**[1 mark]**

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0 6 . 4

Aluminium is manufactured by the electrolysis of a molten mixture of aluminium oxide and cryolite.

Explain why cryolite is used.

[2 marks]

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0 6 . 5

Aluminium is produced at the negative electrode.

Complete the half equation for the reaction.

You should balance the equation.

[2 marks]



8

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**0 7**

This question is about chemical quantities.

**0 7 . 1**0.40 dm<sup>3</sup> of a solution contains 48.4 g of solute.

Calculate the concentration of the solution.

Give the unit.

**[3 marks]**

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Concentration of solution = \_\_\_\_\_ Unit \_\_\_\_\_

**0 7 . 2**

Calculate the number of carbon dioxide molecules in 3.00 moles of carbon dioxide.

The Avogadro constant =  $6.02 \times 10^{23}$  per mole.

Give your answer to 3 significant figures.

**[3 marks]**

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Number of molecules (3 significant figures) = \_\_\_\_\_



0 7 . 3

Metal **M** forms a metal oxide with the formula  $\text{M}_2\text{O}_3$ 

The relative formula mass of the metal oxide is 152.

Determine the identity of metal **M**.Relative atomic mass ( $A_r$ ): O = 16**[4 marks]**

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Metal **M** = \_\_\_\_\_

10

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**0 8**

This question is about the periodic table.

**0 8 . 1**

The halogens are in Group 7 of the periodic table.

Explain the trend in reactivity going down Group 7.

**[4 marks]**

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**0 8 . 2**

Explain how the electronic structure of calcium relates to calcium reacting as a metal.

**[2 marks]**

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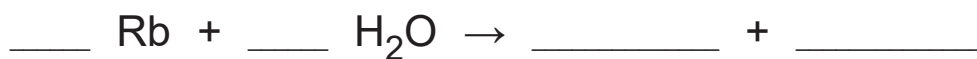
**0 8 . 3** Rubidium has an atomic number of 37.

Complete the equation for the reaction of rubidium with water.

You should balance the equation.

Use the periodic table.

**[3 marks]**



9

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0 9

A normal bicycle can be converted into an electric bicycle.

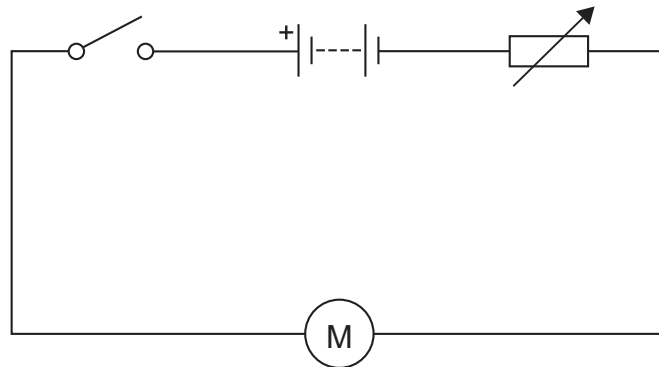
**Figure 9** shows a converted bicycle.


**Figure 9**



**Figure 10** shows the circuit diagram for the bicycle.

**Figure 10**



The circuit symbol for a motor is: 



**0 9 . 1** The switch is used to turn the motor on or off.

Explain how the variable resistor is used to control the speed of the motor.

**[3 marks]**

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The battery can be recharged using the mains electricity supply.

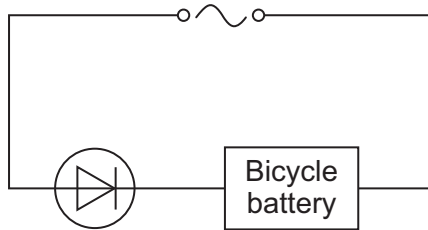
0 9 . 2

The mains supply is alternating current.

**Figure 11** shows a simplified version of the circuit that is used to recharge the battery.

**Figure 11**

Mains a.c.  
power supply



Explain why charge only passes in one direction through the circuit.

**[3 marks]**

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