

Please write clearly in block capitals.

Centre number

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Candidate number

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Surname

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Forename(s)

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Candidate signature

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# GCSE COMBINED SCIENCE: TRILOGY

# H

Higher Tier  
Chemistry Paper 2H

Wednesday 12 June 2019

Morning

Time allowed: 1 hour 15 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.
- 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

- The maximum mark for this paper is 70.
- 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	
<b>TOTAL</b>	



**0 1**

Water that is safe to drink contains dissolved substances.

**0 1 . 1**

What do we call water that is safe to drink?

**[1 mark]**Tick (✓) **one** box.

Desalinated

☐

Filtered

☐

Fresh

☐

Potable

☐**0 1 . 2**

Describe a test for pure water.

Give the result of the test if the water is pure.

**[2 marks]**

Test

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Result

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**0 1 . 3**

Describe a method to determine the mass of dissolved solids in a 100 cm<sup>3</sup> sample of river water.

**[4 marks]**

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**0 1 . 4**

A sample of river water contains 125 mg per dm<sup>3</sup> of dissolved solids.

Calculate the mass of dissolved solids in grams in 250 cm<sup>3</sup> of this sample of river water.

Give your answer to 2 significant figures.

**[4 marks]**

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Mass of dissolved solids = \_\_\_\_\_ g

**Turn over ►**

0	1	.	5
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A water company allows a maximum of 500 mg per  $\text{dm}^3$  of sulfate ions in drinking water.

A sample of drinking water contains 44 mg per  $\text{dm}^3$  of sulfate ions.

Calculate the percentage (%) of the maximum allowed mass of sulfate ions in the sample of drinking water.

**[2 marks]**

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Percentage (%) of the maximum allowed mass = \_\_\_\_\_ %

13
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0	2
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This question is about atmospheric pollutants from fuels.

0	2	.	1
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Fuel burns in a car engine.

Describe how oxides of nitrogen are produced in a car engine.

**[2 marks]**

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**Question 2 continues on the next page**

**Turn over ►**



0	2	.	2
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### Table 1

Car	Mass of CO <sub>2</sub> produced during manufacture in kg	Mass of CO <sub>2</sub> produced when driving in kg per km	Total mass of CO <sub>2</sub> produced from manufacture and 40 000 km driving in kg	Total mass of CO <sub>2</sub> produced from manufacture and 100 000 km driving in kg
Car A	14 000	0.123	18 920	26 300
Car B	20 000	0.085	23 400	28 500
Car C	23 000	0.044	24 760	27 400

Evaluate the carbon footprint of the cars.

Use information from **Table 1**.

**[6 marks]**

[illegible]

**0 3**

This question is about chromatography of food colouring.

**0 3 . 1**

Food colouring is a formulation.

What is a formulation?

**[1 mark]**

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**0 3 . 2**

Explain how paper chromatography separates the dyes in a food colouring.

Do **not** give details of how to do the experiment.**[2 marks]**

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**0 3 . 3**

Explain how the student could tell from the chromatogram that the food colouring contained more than one dye.

**[2 marks]**

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**Question 3 continues on the next page****Turn over ►**

0	3	.	4
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Explain how the student could use chromatography to identify unknown dyes in the food colouring.

**[3 marks]**

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8
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**0 4**

This question is about copper and fuels.

**0 4 . 1**

Copper is extracted from low-grade ores by phytomining.

Describe how copper metal is produced by phytomining.

**[4 marks]**

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**0 4 . 2**

Another method of extracting copper from low-grade ores is bioleaching.

A solution of copper sulfate ( $\text{CuSO}_4$ ) produced by bioleaching has a concentration of  $0.319 \text{ g/dm}^3$ Relative atomic masses ( $A_r$ ): Cu = 63.5 O = 16 S = 32Calculate the number of moles of copper that can be produced from  $1 \text{ dm}^3$  of this solution.**[3 marks]**

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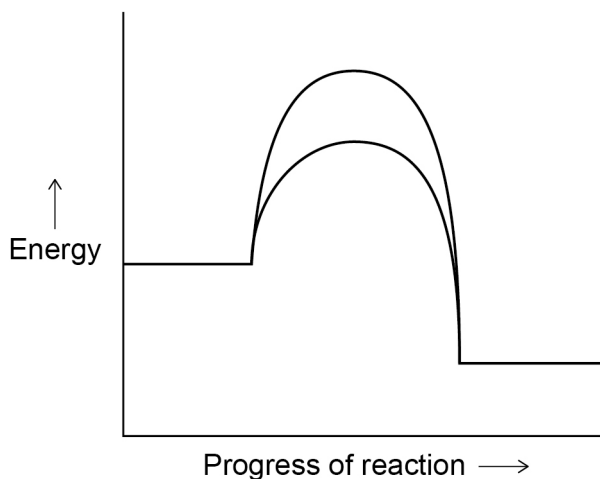
Number of moles of copper = \_\_\_\_\_ mol

**Turn over ►**

Copper is used as a catalyst.

**Figure 1** shows reaction profiles for a reaction with and without a catalyst.

**Figure 1**



0 4 . 3

How do the reaction profiles show that using a catalyst does **not** affect the overall energy change for the reaction?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Both reaction profiles show exothermic reactions.

☐

Both reaction profiles start at the same energy level and end at the same energy level.

☐

Both reaction profiles show the activation energy.

☐

The activation energy for the uncatalysed reaction is much lower than for the catalysed reaction.

☐


0	4	.	4
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Copper is a catalyst in a reaction to produce ethanol from carbon dioxide.

Ethanol ( $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ ) is used as a fuel.

Suggest why producing ethanol from carbon dioxide is sustainable.

**[2 marks]**

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0	4	.	5
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Chemistry plays an important role in sustainable development.

What is sustainable development?

**[2 marks]**

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12
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**Turn over for the next question**

**Turn over ►**



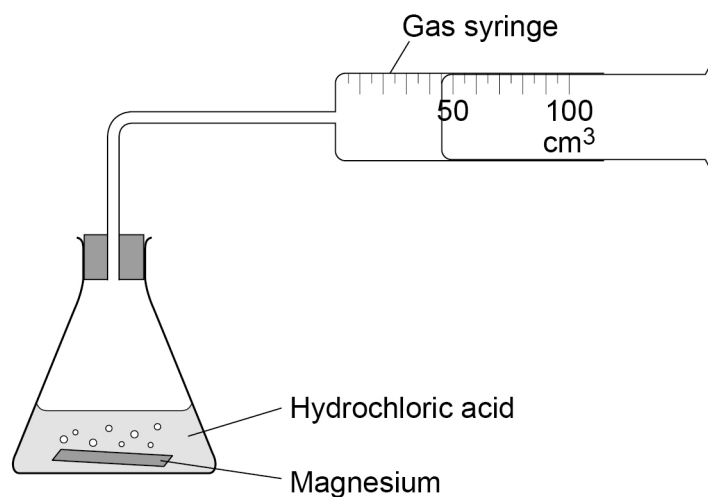
0 5

This question is about magnesium.

A student investigated the rate of the reaction between magnesium and hydrochloric acid.

**Figure 2** shows the apparatus.

**Figure 2**



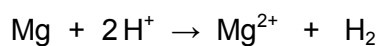
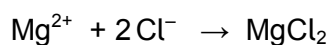
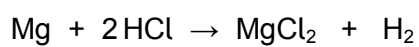
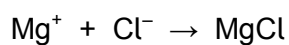
0 5

1

Which is the correct ionic equation for the reaction?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.


☐

☐

☐

☐


0 5 . 2

What happens in the reaction between magnesium and hydrochloric acid?

**[1 mark]**Tick (✓) **one** box.

Electron sharing

☐

Electron transfer

☐

Proton transfer

☐**Question 5 continues on the next page****Turn over ►**

**0 5 . 3** Table 2 shows the student's results.

**Table 2**

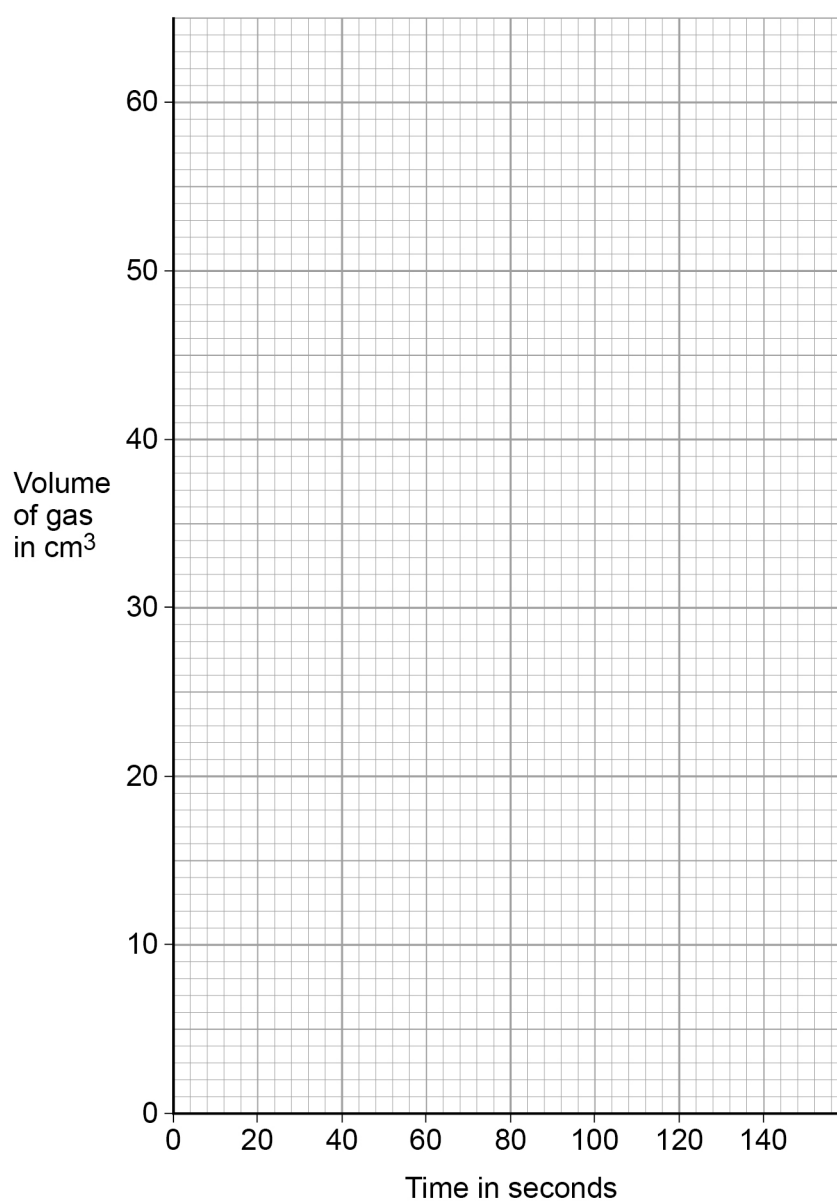
Time in seconds	0	10	35	50	95	120	140
Volume of gas in cm <sup>3</sup>	0.0	12.5	36.0	43.5	59.0	60.0	60.0

Plot the data from **Table 2** on **Figure 3**.

Draw a line of best fit.

**[3 marks]**

**Figure 3**



**0 5 . 4** Describe the changes in the rate of this reaction.

**[3 marks]**

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**0 5 . 5** Explain why the rate of this reaction changes.

Give your answer in terms of collision theory.

**[3 marks]**

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**11**

**Turn over for the next question**

**Turn over ►**



**0 6**This question is about oxygen (O<sub>2</sub>) and sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>).**0 6 . 1**

Give the test and result for oxygen gas.

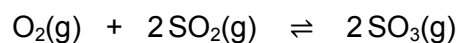
**[2 marks]**

Test \_\_\_\_\_

Result \_\_\_\_\_

**0 6 . 2**

The reaction between oxygen and sulfur dioxide is at equilibrium.

Some of the sulfur trioxide (SO<sub>3</sub>) is removed.

Explain what happens to the position of the equilibrium.

**[2 marks]**

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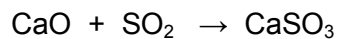




0	6	.	3
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Sulfur dioxide is an atmospheric pollutant.

Sulfur dioxide pollution is reduced by reacting calcium oxide with sulfur dioxide to produce calcium sulfite.



7.00 g of calcium oxide reacts with an excess of sulfur dioxide.

Relative atomic masses ( $A_r$ ): O = 16      S = 32      Ca = 40

Calculate the mass of calcium sulfite produced.

**[4 marks]**

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Mass of calcium sulfite produced = \_\_\_\_\_ g

8

**Turn over for the next question**

**Turn over ►**



07

This question is about hydrocarbons and crude oil.

07.1

Hydrocarbon fuels are produced from crude oil.

Describe how crude oil is separated into fractions.

**[4 marks]**


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Butane is a hydrocarbon.

07.2

Two equations for the combustion of butane are:

- $2\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10} + 13\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 8\text{CO}_2 + 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$
- $2\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10} + 5\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 8\text{C} + 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$

Why are different products formed?

**[1 mark]**


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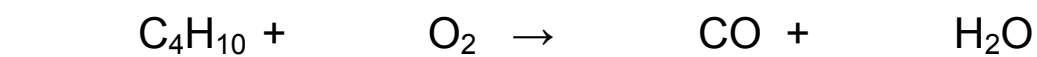
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07.3

One other product of the combustion of butane is carbon monoxide.

Balance the equation.

**[1 mark]**

**[4 marks]**

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**END OF QUESTIONS**



**There are no questions printed on this page**

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outside the  
box*

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ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED**

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