

Wednesday 17 May 2023 – Morning

Level 3 Cambridge Technical in Applied Science

05847/05848/05849/05874/05879 Unit 1: Science fundamentals

Time allowed: 2 hours

C340/2306

You must have:

- the Data Sheet
- a ruler (cm/mm)

You can use:

- · a scientific or graphical calculator
- · an HB pencil



Turn over

| Please write clearly in black ink. Do not write in the barcodes. | | | | | |
|--|------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Centre number | Candidate number | | | | |
| First name(s) | | | | | |
| Last name | | | | | |
| Date of birth | D D M M Y Y Y | | | | |

INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink. You can use an HB pencil, but only for graphs and diagrams.
- · Write your answer to each question in the space provided. If you need extra space use the lined pages at the end of this booklet. The question numbers must be clearly shown.
- · Answer all the questions.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 90.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].
- · The Periodic Table is on the back page.
- This document has 28 pages.

ADVICE

· Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

1 The table shows some of the atomic properties of elements **Q**, **R**, **S** and **T** in the Periodic Table.

The letters ${\bf Q}$ to ${\bf T}$ are ${\bf not}$ the chemical symbols of the elements.

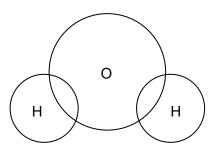
| Element | Electron configuration | Group number Proton number | | Relative atomic mass |
|---------|------------------------|----------------------------|----|----------------------|
| Q | 2,1 | | 3 | |
| R | | 3 | | 27.0 |
| S | 2,8,4 | | | 28.1 |
| Т | | 1 | 19 | |

| (a) | Use | the Periodic Table to complete the table. | [4] |
|-----|-------|---|---------|
| (b) | (i) | Give the name of the element in period 5 which is in the same group as element T | |
| | | | [1] |
| | (ii) | Element T forms an ionic bond with chlorine. | |
| | | Describe how this ionic bond is formed. | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | L-J |
| | (iii) | Give two reasons why chlorine, bromine and iodine are placed in the same group the Periodic Table. | in |
| | | 1 | |
| | | 2 | [2] |

| 1 | (c) | Water is a | covalent | compound |
|---|-----|------------|-----------|----------|
| N | 101 | water is a | COVAICIIL | COMPOUND |

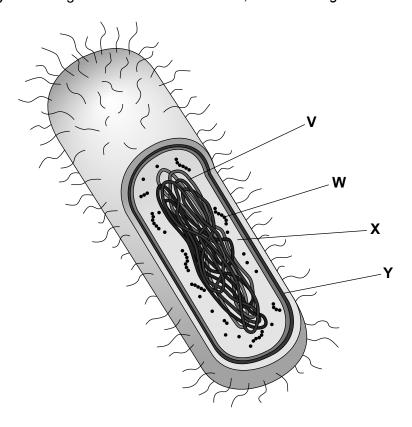
| (i) | Draw the dot-and-cross diagram to show the bonding in water by completing the |
|-----|---|
| | figure below. |

Show outer electrons only.



| | (ii) | Water is an example of a polar solvent. | |
|-----|-------|--|-----|
| | | Explain why water is polar. | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | [1] |
| | | | |
| (d) | The | heaviest isotope of hydrogen is called tritium. Its symbol is ³ ₁ H. | |
| | Triti | um is radioactive and decays to form helium-3, ${}_2^3\text{He}$. | |
| | (i) | Name the type of nuclear force which allows a tritium nucleus to decay. | |
| | (-) | | |
| | | | [1] |
| | | | |
| | (ii) | Tritium and helium-3 nuclei both have three nucleons. | |
| | | Explain in terms of the nucleons present why they are different elements. | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

2 (a) The diagram shows a bacterial cell, *Bacillus coagulans*.



(i) Identify V, W, X and Y in the diagram from the following list.

| | cell wall | cytoplasm | DNA | ribosome | |
|------|--|---------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|-----|
| | V = | | | | |
| | w = | | | | |
| | x = | | | | |
| | Y = | | | | |
| | | | | | [2] |
| (ii) | Bacillus coagulans | is a prokaryotic ce | II. | | |
| | Give one piece of e coagulans is a prok | | diagram which su | pports the fact that <i>Bacillu</i> | S |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

translation.

(b) The genetic information held within DNA is copied by the processes of transcription and

| (i) | Draw straight lines to connect each process with the correct molecule formed. | | | | |
|-------|--|---------------------|--|--|--|
| | Process | Molecule formed | | | |
| | | carbohydrate | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | transcription | lipid | | | |
| | | mRNA | | | |
| | | mixiv | | | |
| | translation | protein | | | |
| | | tRNA | | | |
| | | [2] | | | |
| (ii) | DNA is also found in eukaryotic cells. | | | | |
| (, | The DNA in a eukaryotic cell is different from the DNA in | a prokaryotic cell. | | | |
| | For a eukaryotic cell, describe: | | | | |
| | where the DNA is located the form in which DNA is found how the DNA is prevented from moving freely around the cell. | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | [3] | | | |
| (iii) | State the function of the nucleolus found in eukaryotic ce | lls. | | | |
| | | [1] | | | |

(c) In eukaryotic organisms, a unique combination of DNA is formed during the process of sexual reproduction.

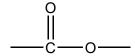
| | This | takes place when a female sex cell is fertilised by a male sex cell. | | | |
|-----|-------|---|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------|
| | (i) | What name is given to a sex cell? | | | |
| | | Tick (✓) one box. | | | |
| | | erythrocyte | | | |
| | | gamete | | | |
| | | neuron | | | |
| | | osteocyte | | | [41] |
| | | | | | [1] |
| | (ii) | | - | cells are known as go | |
| | | Choose the correct w | | complete the sentence | s below. |
| | | oocytes | ovaries | sperm | testes |
| | | Male gonads are know | wn as | | |
| | | Female gonads produ | ıce | | |
| | | | | | [2] |
| (d) | Con | nnective tissue is found | in male and female | gonads. | |
| | (i) | State the name of on | e of the two types of | fibres in connective tis | ssue. |
| | | | | | 141 |
| | | | | | [1] |
| | (ii) | ii) The connective tissue fibres are produced by a special type of cell. Give the name of this cell. | | | |
| | | Give the name of this cell. | | | |
| | | | | | [1] |
| | | Suggest a function of connective tissue in the gonads. | | | |
| | (iii) | Suggest a function of | connective tissue in | the gonads. | |

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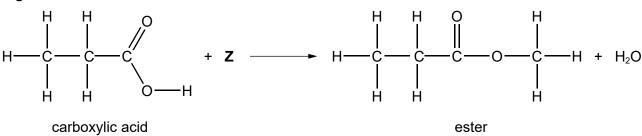
Turn over for the next question

3 Esters are organic compounds of commercial and biological importance and have the functional group:



(a) Fig. 3.1 shows an equation for the reaction of a carboxylic acid to form an ester.

Fig. 3.1



| | | _ | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| /i\ | Identify th | he tune of | organic com | natind rente | cantad hy 7 | 'in Fia 31 |
| (! <i>)</i> | identity ti | ne type or | organic com | poulla repre | Scritcu by Z | . III I Ig. J. I |

Tick (✓) one box.

| alcohol | |
|----------|--|
| aldehyde | |
| alkyne | |
| ketone | |
| VEIOUE | |

[1]

(ii) Give the name of the ester in Fig. 3.1.

Tick (✓) one box.

| ethyl methanoate | |
|-------------------|--|
| ethyl propanoate | |
| methyl propanoate | |
| propyl methanoate | |

[1]

| (iii) | The ester in Fig. 3.1 has the molecular formula $C_4H_8O_2$ and has other structural isomers. | | |
|-------|---|--|--|
| | Draw the structural formula for one isomer that is a carboxylic acid and one isomer that is a different ester. | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | carboxylic acid | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | ester | | |

[3]

(b) Lactic acid is a naturally occurring carboxylic acid which is used to produce the polymer polylactate.

The skeletal formula of lactic acid is shown in Fig. 3.2.

Fig. 3.2

Lactic acid shows optical isomerism because it has a chiral centre.

| (i) | Draw a circle round the chiral centre in Fig. 3.2 and explain why it is a chiral centre | |
|------|---|------------|
| | | |
| | [2 | :] |
| (ii) | There are two optical isomers of lactic acid. | |
| | Describe the difference between the two optical isomers. | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | [1 | 1 |

(iii) Polylactate is a type of polymer known as a polyester. The skeletal formula of two units of polylactate is shown in **Fig. 3.3**.

Fig. 3.3

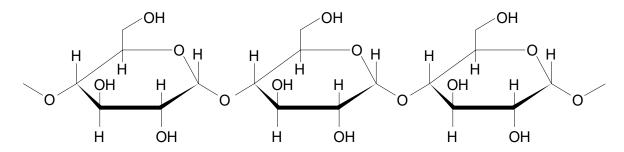
(Circle) the ester link in Fig. 3.3 to show that polylactate is an example of a polyester.

[1]

| (IV) | as polypropene. |
|------|--|
| | The skeletal formula of propene is shown below. |
| | |
| | Draw the skeletal formula of two units of polypropene. |
| | |
| | [1] |
| (v) | Polylactate and polypropene are formed by different types of polymerisation reaction. Identify the type of reaction that forms each polymer. |
| | Polylactate |
| | Polypropene |
| | [2] |
| | |

(c) Lactic acid is made from fermented plant starch.

Part of the structure of starch is shown below.



| (i) | The first stage of the fermentation process involves the breakdown of starch into its |
|-----|---|
| | monomers. |

Identify the name of the monomer formed from this process.

| TICK (✓) one box. | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| fructose | |
| glucose | |
| lactose | |
| sucrose | |
| Starch has a specific function w | ithin a plant. |

State the main function of starch.

[1]

(d) Lipids are biological molecules which also contain an ester group.

Lipids form part of the myelin sheath in the human body.

Explain the function of the myelin sheath.

(ii)

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Turn over for the next question

Inorganic compounds play an important role in biological processes.

| (a) | Cho | oose the correct w | ords from the list to | complete the sente | nces below. | |
|-----|------|--|--------------------------|----------------------|---|---------|
| | deg | radation | hydrolysis | metabolism | photolysis | |
| | • | lrogen peroxide is ecules, such as ar | • | ne | of organic | |
| | Hyd | lrogen peroxide is | removed by | | in the liver. | [2] |
| (b) | Pota | assium nitrate is a | n important fertilise | er. | | |
| | (i) | | n hydrogen. The rea | | n which nitrogen from the in the presence of an iron | |
| | | $N_2(g) + 3H_2(g) =$ | === 2NH ₃ (g) | | | |
| | | State one econor the rate of reaction | | a catalyst and expla | ain how a catalyst increase | es |
| | | Benefit | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | Explanation of ho | ow a catalyst increa | ases reaction rate | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | [3] |

4

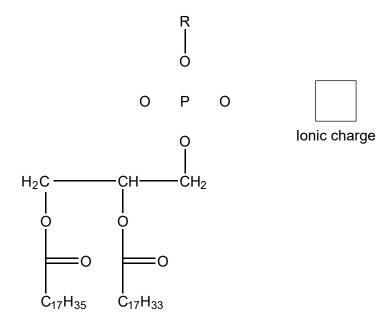
| (ii) | Ammonia is then converted to | nitric acid as shown in the equation. | |
|-------|--|--|-------|
| | $NH_3 + 2O_2 \longrightarrow HNO_3 + H_2O$ | | |
| | What type of reaction is shown | n in the equation? | |
| | Tick (✓) one box. | | |
| | addition | | |
| | condensation | | |
| | displacement | | |
| | redox | | F41 |
| | | | [1] |
| (iii) | Nitric acid is then converted in | to potassium nitrate for use in inorganic fertilisers. | |
| | What is the formula of potassis | um nitrate? | |
| | Tick (✓) one box. | | |
| | P ₂ NO ₂ | | |
| | KNO ₂ | | |
| | KNO ₃ | | |
| | PNO_3 | | F.4.7 |
| | | | [1] |

(c) Plants absorb nitrates from the soil and use these to make proteins.

| | The | e equation shows the stages which occur when a plant converts nitrates into protein | าร. |
|------|---------------|--|-------|
| | Nitr io | — → X — → Ulbebilde — → Projel | n |
| | (i) | Give the name of the ion X in the process. | |
| | | | . [1] |
| | (ii) | Glycine is an amino acid. It has the formula H ₂ NCH ₂ COOH. | |
| | | Complete the equation to show the structure of the dipeptide produced when two glycine molecules react together. | |
| | | Your dipeptide structure should clearly show the peptide link. | |
| H_N- | H -C— | -C + N - C - C - + + | H₂O |
| н | H | он н н он | |
| | | | [2] |
| | (iii) | Give one function of proteins in plant cells. | |
| | | | . [1] |
| (d) | | osphorus is often found as phosphates in living things. Phosphates have important actural functions in DNA and in phospholipids. | |
| | (i) | Phosphates create a structural bridge in DNA. | |
| | | Identify the correct structural sequence involving phosphate within DNA. | |
| | | Tick (✓) one box. | |
| | | base – phosphate – base | |
| | | base – phosphate – sugar | |
| | | sugar – phosphate – base | |
| | | sugar – phosphate – sugar | |
| | | | [1] |

(ii) The diagram shows the incomplete structure of a phospholipid.Complete the diagram of the phospholipid by:

- drawing in the bonds between the phosphorus and oxygen atoms
- writing in the ionic charge in the box next to the structure.



(iii) The R group in the phospholipid in the diagram is called choline. Identify the metal ion that is involved in the biosynthesis of choline. Tick (✓) one box.

| calcium ion | |
|---------------|--|
| lithium ion | |
| manganese ion | |
| nickel ion | |

[1]

[2]

(iv) Phospholipids form bilayers in cellular membranes.

These membranes are surrounded on either side by a fluid which consists mainly of water.

Choose the correct words from the list to complete the sentences below.

| cellulose | DNA | hydrophilic | hydrophobic | inside | middle |
|------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------|--------|
| non-polar | outside | polar | protein | uncharged | |
| The bilayer of p | phospholipids is | permeable to r | nolecules that a | re small and | |
| | | | | | |
| The phosphate | head of each p | phospholipid mo | lecule is facing t | he | |
| | | of the cell mer | mbrane. | | |
| This is because | e the phosphate | e head is | | | |
| The phospholip | oid bilayer also | contains | | molecul | |
| | | | | | [3] |

A useful measure of the strength of a material is its stiffness, S.Stiffness is the ratio of the Young's Modulus of the material to the density of the material.

S is calculated using the equation:

$$S = \frac{E}{\rho}$$
 where *E* is the Young's Modulus of the material and ρ is its density.

The table shows the values of E and ρ for an alloy of aluminium and an alloy of steel.

| | aluminium alloy | steel alloy |
|--|----------------------|---------------------|
| Young's Modulus E (N m ⁻²) | 71 × 10 ⁹ | 190×10 ⁹ |
| Density ρ (kg m ⁻³) | 2820 | 7980 |

Use calculations to compare the stiffness (S), density (ρ) and Young's Modulus (E) of these alloys and explain which alloy is more suitable for making a racing bike handlebar as shown below.

[6]



| |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | | | | |
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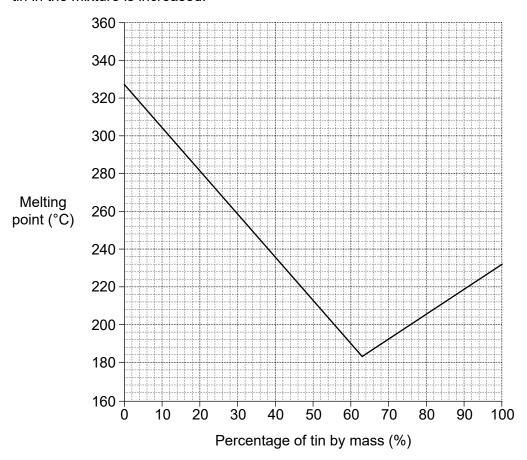
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| 6 | (a) | | ixture is a substance in which ughout the other. | the particles of one compon | ent are dispersed |
|---|-----|------|--|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | (i) | Types of mixture include: | | |
| | | | colloids | solutions | suspensions |
| | | | Write the name of each of th | e three mixture types to com | plete the figure below. |
| | | | Put them in order of increas | ing particle size of the dispe | rsed component. |
| | | | | | |
| | | S | mallest particle size | | Largest particle size [1] |
| | | (ii) | Colloids are classified accor the disperse medium. | ding to the physical states of | the dispersed phase and |
| | | | Draw straight lines to conne | ct each description to the typ | e of colloid. |
| | | | Description | | Type of colloid |
| | | | | | aerosol |
| | | | gas dispersed in a liquid | | emulsion |
| | | | | | foam |
| | | | liquid dispersed in a gas | | gel |
| | | | | | sol |
| | | | | | [2] |

(b) Alloys such as solder are mixtures of metals.

Solder is a mixture of lead and tin.

The graph shows how the melting point of solder changes as the percentage by mass of tin in the mixture is increased.

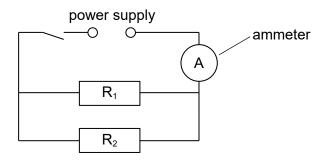


| (i) | Describe what happens to the melting point of solder as the percentage of tin in the |
|-----|--|
| | mixture is increased |

You should refer to the graph in your answer.

| (ii) | Use the graph to estimate: |
|-------|---|
| | • the melting point of a solder which contains 50% by mass of tin. |
| | Melting point =°C |
| | • another percentage of tin which gives a mixture with the same melting point as a mixture containing 50% by mass of tin. |
| | Percentage of tin =% [2] |
| (iii) | Use the graph to calculate the mass of tin that would need to be mixed with 7.2g of lead to create a solder that melts at 280 °C. |
| | Show your working and any readings that you have taken from the graph. |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | Mass of tin =g [3] |

7 (a) Two resistors, R_1 = 22 Ω and R_2 = 47 Ω are connected in parallel and attached to a dc power supply as shown below.



You may need the following equations to answer the questions.

Potential difference (V) = current (A) \times resistance (Ω)

Charge transferred (C) = current (A) × time (s)

Energy transferred (J) = charge (C) × potential difference (V)

Resistors in parallel
$$\frac{1}{R_t} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3}$$

(i) Calculate the combined resistance $R_{\rm t}$ of resistors $R_{\rm 1}$ and $R_{\rm 2}$. Give your answer to 2 significant figures.

(ii) When the switch is closed there is a current of 0.30 A in the ammeter.

Calculate the potential difference across the power supply.

potential difference =V [1]

| (iii) | The switch is closed for 1 minute and then opened. Calculate the charge transferred in $\rm R_2$ and give the name of the unit of charge. |
|-------|---|
| | Charge transferred in R ₂ = |
| (iv) | Calculate the energy transferred in R ₂ in one minute. |
| | Energy transferred in R ₂ =J [1] |

(b) Draw a circuit diagram which could be used to investigate how the resistance of a filament lamp changes with current.

You will need to use the circuit symbols shown below.

| | | | | — — |
|---------|-----------|------|----------------------|------|
| Ammeter | Voltmeter | Lamp | Variable Resistor | Cell |

[2]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE

If additional answer space is required, you should use the following lined page. The question numbers must be clearly shown in the margins - for example, 3(d) or 5.

The Periodic Table of the Elements

| 0) | 18 | 2 H e | helium 4.0 | 10 | Ne | neon 20.2 | 18 | Ā | argon 39.9 | 36 | 궃 | krypton 83.8 | 54 | × | xenon 131.3 | 98 | R | radon | | | |
|-----|-----|----------------------|---------------------------|----|----|------------------|----|----|--------------------|----|----|-------------------|----|--------|--------------------|----|----|-------------------|-----|----------|---------------|
| (2) | • | | 17 | 6 | L | fluorine 19.0 | 17 | C | chlorine 35.5 | 35 | Б | bromine 79.9 | 53 | - | iodine 126.9 | 85 | ¥ | astatine | | | |
| (9) | | | 16 | 8 | 0 | oxygen 16.0 | 16 | S | sulfur 32.1 | 34 | Se | selenium 79.0 | 52 | Те | tellurium 127.6 | 84 | S | polonium | 116 | _ | livermorium |
| (2) | | | 15 | 7 | z | nitrogen 14.0 | 15 | _ | phosphorus 31.0 | 33 | As | arsenic 74.9 | 51 | Sp | antimony 121.8 | 83 | ö | bismuth 209.0 | | | |
| (4) | | | 14 | 9 | ပ | carbon 12.0 | 14 | :S | silicon 28.1 | 32 | පී | germanium 72.6 | 20 | Sn | tin 118.7 | 82 | В | lead 207.2 | 114 | F1 | flerovium |
| (3) | | | 13 | 2 | ω | boron 10.8 | 13 | Ν | aluminium 27.0 | 31 | g | gallium 69.7 | 49 | Ë | indium 114.8 | 81 | 11 | thallium 204.4 | | | |
| | | | • | | | | | | 12 | 30 | Zu | zinc 65.4 | 48 | ဦ | cadmium 112.4 | 80 | £ | mercury 200.6 | 112 | 5 | copernicium |
| | | | | | | | | | 7 | 59 | చె | copper 63.5 | 47 | Ag | silver 107.9 | 79 | Ρn | gold 197.0 | 111 | Rg | roentgenium |
| | | | | | | | | | 10 | 28 | Z | nickel 58.7 | 46 | Pd | palladium 106.4 | 78 | ĭ | platinum 195.1 | 110 | Ds | darmstadtium |
| | | | | | | | | | 6 | 27 | ပိ | cobalt 58.9 | 45 | R | rhodium 102.9 | 77 | Ħ | iridium 192.2 | 109 | ¥ | meitnerium |
| | | | | | | | | | ∞ | 56 | Ē | iron 55.8 | 44 | Ru | ruthenium 101.1 | 9/ | SO | osmium 190.2 | 108 | £ | hassium |
| | | | | | | | | | 7 | 25 | 臣 | manganese 54.9 | 43 | ပ | technetium | 75 | æ | rhenium 186.2 | 107 | 뮵 | bohrium |
| | | oer . | mass | | | | | | 9 | 24 | ပ် | chromium 52.0 | 42 | ø | molybdenum 95.9 | 74 | ≥ | tungsten 183.8 | 106 | Sg | seaborgium |
| | Key | atomic number Symbol | name relative atomic mass | | | | | | ß | 23 | > | vanadium 50.9 | 41 | g | niobium 92.9 | 73 | Та | tantalum 180.9 | 105 | 6 | dubnium |
| | | atc | relativ | | | | | | 4 | 22 | F | titanium 47.9 | 40 | Zr | zirconium 91.2 | 72 | ¥ | hafnium 178.5 | 104 | Ŗ | rutherfordium |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | yttrium 88.9 | _ | _ | | _ | _ | |
| (5) | .= | | 2 | 4 | Be | beryllium 9.0 | 12 | Mg | magnesium 24.3 | 20 | ca | calcium 40.1 | 38 | Š | strontium 87.6 | 26 | Ba | 137.3 | 88 | Ra | radium |
| (1) | - | ← I | hydrogen 1.0 | 3 | = | lithium 6.9 | 11 | Na | sodium 23.0 | 19 | ᅩ | potassium 39.1 | 37 | S S | rubidium 85.5 | 22 | S | caesium 132.9 | 87 | <u>ፑ</u> | francium |
| | | | _ | | _ | _ | | _ | | | _ | _ | | | _ | | | | | _ | _ |

| 71 Lu lutetium 175.0 | 103 Lr Iawrencium |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 70 Yb ytterbium 173.0 | 102 No nobelium |
| 69 Tm thulium 168.9 | 101 Md mendelevium |
| 68 Er erbium 167.3 | 100 Fm fermium |
| 67 Ho holmium 164.9 | 99 Es einsteinium |
| 66 Dy dysprosium 162.5 | 98 Cf californium |
| 65 Tb terbium 158.9 | 97 Bk berkelium |
| 64 Gd gadolinium 157.2 | 96 Cm curium |
| 63 Eu europium 152.0 | 95 Am americium |
| 62 Sm samarium 150.4 | 94 Pu plutonium |
| 61 Pm promethium 144.9 | 93 Np neptunium |
| 60 Nd neodymium 144.2 | 92 U uranium 238.1 |
| 59 Pr praseodymium 140.9 | 91 Pa protactinium |
| 58 Ce certum 140.1 | 90 Th thorium 232.0 |
| 57 La lanthanum 138.9 | 89 Ac actinium |



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

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