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90944M





Pūtaiao, Kaupae 1, 2014

90944M Te whakaatu māramatanga ki ngā āhuatanga o te waikawa me te pāpāhua

9.30 i te ata Rāhina 10 Whiringa-ā-rangi 2014 Whiwhinga: Whā

Paetae	Kaiaka	Kairangi
Te whakaatu māramatanga ki ngā āhuatanga o te waikawa me te pāpāhua.	Te whakaatu māramatanga hōhonu ki ngā āhuatanga o te waikawa me te pāpāhua.	Te whakaatu māramatanga matawhānui ki ngā āhuatanga o te waikawa me te pāpāhua.

Tirohia mehemea e ōrite ana te Tau Ākonga ā-Motu (NSN) kei tō pepa whakauru ki te tau kei runga ake nei.

Me whakautu e koe ngā pātai KATOA kei roto i te pukapuka nei.

Tangohia te Pukaiti Rauemi 90944MR i waenga o tēnei pukapuka.

Ki te hiahia koe ki ētahi atu wāhi hei tuhituhi whakautu, whakamahia te (ngā) whārangi kei muri i te pukapuka nei, ka āta tohu ai i ngā tau pātai.

Tirohia mehemea kei roto nei ngā whārangi 2–19 e raupapa tika ana, ā, kāore hoki he whārangi wātea.

HOATU TE PUKAPUKA NEI KI TE KAIWHAKAHAERE HEI TE MUTUNGA O TE WHAKAMĀTAUTAU.

TAPEKE

PĀTAI TUATAHI: NGĀ NGOTA, NGĀ KATOTE ME NGĀ TIKANGA TĀTAI

MĀ TE
KAIMĀKA
ANAKE

Tirohia te Taka Katote kei te Pukaiti Rauemi hei āwhina i a koe.					
(i) Konupūmā pūhaumāota					
(ii) Konutai pākawa ota					
(iii) Konutea	a pākawa ota				
Whakaotihia te papatau i raro nei mō ngā katote ka hangaia e te konupora, te konumohe, me te hāora.					
Whakamahia	te taka pūmoti	ı kei te Pukaiti Rauemi he	i āwhina i a koe.		
Ngota	Tau iraoho	Whakanahatanga irahiko o te ngota	Whakanahatanga irahiko o te katote	Te whana kei te katote	
Mg					
Al					
О	8	2,6	2,8	2-	
Ko te ture tāta	ai iiio te koiiup	ora ōkaı ko MgO. Ko te tı	ure mō te konumohe ōkai l	$KO Al_2U_2$.	
Whakamāram Ki tō whakau • whai wh he pēhe • whakah	nahia he aha i r tu, me: nakaaro ki te ō a te hono o te āngai te ōweh	rerekē ai ngā tikanga tātai wehenga o ngā katote kei ōwehenga ki te whana kei	ia tikanga tātai me te whal	kamārama ar	
Whakamāram Ki tō whakau • whai wh he pēhe • whakah	nahia he aha i r tu, me: nakaaro ki te ō a te hono o te āngai te ōweh	rerekē ai ngā tikanga tātai wehenga o ngā katote kei ōwehenga ki te whana kei enga o ngā katote i roto i t	e rua. ia tikanga tātai me te whal ngā katote	kamārama ar	
Whakamāram Ki tō whakau whai wh he pēhe whakah	nahia he aha i r tu, me: nakaaro ki te ō a te hono o te āngai te ōweh	rerekē ai ngā tikanga tātai wehenga o ngā katote kei ōwehenga ki te whana kei enga o ngā katote i roto i t	e rua. ia tikanga tātai me te whal ngā katote	kamārama ar	
Whakamāram Ki tō whakau whai wh he pēhe whakah	nahia he aha i r tu, me: nakaaro ki te ō a te hono o te āngai te ōweh	rerekē ai ngā tikanga tātai wehenga o ngā katote kei ōwehenga ki te whana kei enga o ngā katote i roto i t	e rua. ia tikanga tātai me te whal ngā katote	kamārama ar	
Whakamāram Ki tō whakau • whai wh he pēhe • whakah	nahia he aha i r tu, me: nakaaro ki te ō a te hono o te āngai te ōweh	rerekē ai ngā tikanga tātai wehenga o ngā katote kei ōwehenga ki te whana kei enga o ngā katote i roto i t	e rua. ia tikanga tātai me te whal ngā katote	kamārama ar	

QUESTION ONE: ATOMS, IONS, AND FORMULAE

ASSES	SSOR'S
USE	ONLY

(i) Calcium chloride						
(ii) Sodium nitrate						
iii) Zinc niti	rate					
Complete the table below for the ions formed by magnesium, aluminium, and oxygen.						
Use the periodic table in your Resource Booklet to help you.						
Atom	Atomic number	Electron arrangement of atom	Electron arrangement of ion	Charge on ion		
Mg						
Al						
О	8	2,6	2,8	2-		
Explain why the two formulae are different. In your answer:						
• consider the ratio of ions in each formula and explain how the ratio is related to the charge on the ions						
• relate the ratio of ions in the formula to the number of electrons lost or gained by each atom.						
	Atom Mg Al O The formula for your answer consider charge or relate the period.	Atom Atomic number Mg Al O 8 The formula for magnesium explain why the two formula for magnesium explain which is a formul	Atom Atomic Resource Booklet to help atom Mg Al O 8 2,6 The formula for magnesium oxide is MgO. The formulation why the two formulae are different. In your answer: consider the ratio of ions in each formula and excharge on the ions relate the ratio of ions in the formula to the number.	Complete the table below for the ions formed by magnesium, aluminium, and ox use the periodic table in your Resource Booklet to help you. Atom		

page 5.

MĀ TE KAIMĀKA ANAKE
ANAKE

ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY
USE ONE!

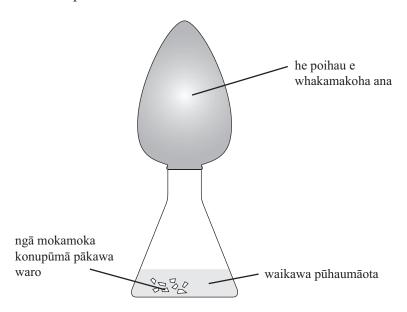
PĀTAI TUARUA: NGĀ POIHAU

(i)

(b)

MĀ TE KAIMĀKA ANAKE

(a) Ka raua ngā maramara konupūmā pākawa waro ki tētahi puoto, ā, ka tāpirihia atu anō he waikawa pūhaumāota. Ka raua wawehia atu anō he poihau ki runga o te puoto. Kātahi ka whakamakoha haere te poihau.



Whakamāramahia he aha te poihau i whakamakoha haere ai.

	o i te whakamātau tuarua, ka whakamahia anō ko taua papatipu konupūmā pākawa waro ri he paura kē.
(ii)	Whakamāramahia he aha i tere ake ai te whakamakoha o te poihau ina whakamahia te paura konupūmā pākawa waro.

Mā te whakamahi i ngā matū ōrite (konupūmā pākawa waro me te waikawa pūhaumāota),

I roto i tō whakautu me kōrero koe mō ngā pāpātanga tauhohenga me ngā tukinga korakora.

matapakihia tētahi tikanga rerekē e tere ake ai te whakamakoha.

	MĀ TE KAIMĀKA ANAKE
Tuhia tētahi whārite kupu ME tētahi whārite tohu taurite mō te tauhohenga i waenga i te konupūmā pākawa waro me te waikawa pūhaumāota.	
Whārite kupu:	
Whārite tohu taurite:	

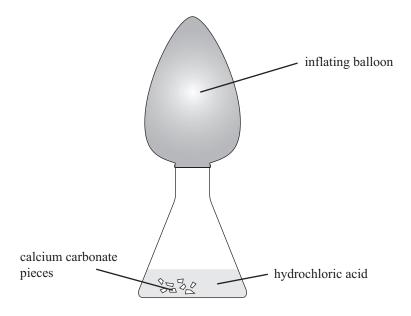
(c)

QUESTION TWO: BALLOONS

(b)

ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

(a) Calcium carbonate pieces are placed in a flask and hydrochloric acid is added. Immediately a balloon is placed over the top of the flask. The balloon then starts to inflate.



(i)	Explain why the balloon inflates.				
In a	second experiment, the same mass of calcium carbonate in a powdered form is used.				
(ii)	Explain why the balloon inflates faster when powdered calcium carbonate is used.				

Using the same chemical substances (calcium carbonate and hydrochloric acid), discuss a

In your answer you should refer to rates of reaction and particle collisions.

different way to make the balloon inflate faster.

Write a word equation AND a balanced symbol equation for the reaction between calcium carbonate and hydrochloric acid. Word equation: Balanced symbol equation:		ASSESSOR USE ONLY
Word equation:		
Word equation:		_
Word equation:		
Word equation:		-
Word equation:		
Word equation:		
Word equation:		
Word equation:		-
Word equation:		
	Write a word equation AND a balanced symbol equation for the reaction between calcium carbonate and hydrochloric acid.	
	Word equation:	
Balanced symbol equation:		1
	Balanced symbol equation:	

(c)

PĀTAI TUATORU: NGĀ RANUNGA TAETOHU ME TE pH

MĀ TE KAIMĀKA ANAKE

E toru ngā ipurau kore tapanga a tētahi ākonga me te wē kanokore kei roto i tēnā me tēnā. He wai kei tētahi, he mehanga pēkena houra (konutai hauwai pākawa waro) kei tētahi, ā, he winika mā (he mehanga o te waikawa ewaro) kei tētahi.

Hei whiriwhiri he aha ngā wē, ka tukuna e te ākonga he pata mai i ia ipurau ki tētahi pepa tohu waikawa kikorangi me tētahi pepa tohu waikawa whero. Kātahi ka tāpirihia e ia te ranunga taetohu ki ia ipurau.

I riro mai ēnei kitenga e whai ake ana:

	Te tae o te tohu waikawa kahurangi	Te tae o te tohu waikawa whero	Te tae me te ranunga taetohu	Te ingoa o te wē
Ipurau 1	ka noho hei kahurangi	ka noho hei whero	ka huri ki te kākāriki	
Ipurau 2	ka huri ki te whero	ka noho hei whero	ka huri ki te ārani	
Ipurau 3	ka noho hei kahurangi	ka huri ki te kahurangi	ka huri ki te kahurangi	

- (a) Whakaotihia te poutū whakamutunga o te ripanga i runga ake hei tautohu i ngā wē e toru.
- (b) Whakamahia ngā kōrero i roto i te ripanga hei whakaatu he pēhea te tautohu i ia wē. I tō whakautu, me:

• tuhi te pH āwhiwhi mai i te tae o te ranunga taetohu.	•	whakamahi ngā tirotirohanga katoa mō ia ipurau
	•	tuhi te pH āwhiwhi mai i te tae o te ranunga taetohu.

QUESTION THREE: INDICATORS AND pH

ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

A student has three unlabelled beakers each containing a colourless liquid. One contains **water**, one contains a solution of baking soda (**sodium hydrogen carbonate**), and one contains white vinegar (a solution of **ethanoic acid**).

To work out which liquid is which, the student put a drop from each beaker onto a piece of blue litmus paper and a piece of red litmus paper. She then added universal indicator to each beaker.

The following results were obtained:

	Colour of blue litmus paper	Colour of red litmus paper	Colour with universal indicator	Name of liquid
Beaker 1	stays blue	stays red	turns green	
Beaker 2	turns red	stays red	turns orange	
Beaker 3	stays blue	turns blue	turns blue	

(a)	Complete the last column of the table above to identify the three liquids.

(b)	Use the information in the table to show how each of the liquids can be identified.
	In your answer you should:

•	use all	of the	obser	vations	for	each	heal	zer.
	use an	OI LIIC	ULISCI	valionis	1111	Caci	-100	NUI

use all of the observations for each beaker
state the approximate pH from the colour of the universal indicator.

//at	apakihia ko tēhea te wē waikawakawa ake, ā, he aha koe i mōhio ai.
	whakautu, me:
ιο	whakamahi te pH hei whiriwhiri ko tēhea te wē waikawakawa ake
	whakataurite te nui o ngā katote hauwai ME ngā katote waihā i roto i te Ipurau 4 (pH 1)
	ki te nui o ngā katote hauwai ME ngā katote waihā i roto i te Ipurau 5 (pH 6).

)isc	cuss which liquid is more acidic and how you know this.
	our answer you should:
,	use the pH to determine which liquid is more acidic
	compare the amount of hydrogen ions AND hydroxide ions in Beaker 4 (pH 1) with the
	amount of hydrogen ions AND hydroxide ions in Beaker 5 (pH 6).

PĀTAI TUAWHĀ: TE TĀPIRI WAIKAWA PUNGATARA KI TE KONUTAI WAIHĀ

MĀ TE KAIMĀKA ANAKE

He mehanga konutai waihā, he 5 pata hoki o te ranunga taetohu kei roto i te ipurau. Ka tāpiritia atu he waikawa pungatara ki te ipurau kia kore rā anō e kitea he panonitanga.

Whārite	kupu:	
Whārite	tohu taurite:	
Whakaah ka whaka	uatia te panoni o te taetohu i te v mārama i te panoni haere o te pl	wā ka tāpirihia te waikawa pungatara ki te ipurau. H o te mehanga.

QUESTION FOUR: ADDING SULFURIC ACID TO SODIUM HYDROXIDE

ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

A beaker contains sodium hydroxide solution and 5 drops of universal indicator. Sulfuric acid was added to the beaker until no more changes were observed.

Word equ	uation:	
Balanced	d symbol equation:	
	how the indicator colour changes as the sulfuric acid is added to the batter that this tells you about the changing pH of this solution.	oeaker, AND

as the sulfuric acid is added to the beaker.	

		He puka ano mena ka nianiatia.	
AU PĀTAI		Tuhia te (ngā) tāu pātai mēnā e hāngai ana.	
AU PATAI		rama to (nga) taa patai mona o nangai anai	
	l		

		EX			
NIESTION			estion number(s)		
QUESTION NUMBER		TTTTC CITO qu		4664010.	

English translation of the wording on the front cover

Level 1 Science, 2014

90944 Demonstrate understanding of aspects of acids and bases

9.30 am Monday 10 November 2014 Credits: Four

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Demonstrate understanding of aspects of acids and bases.	Demonstrate in-depth understanding of aspects of acids and bases.	Demonstrate comprehensive understanding of aspects of acids and bases.

Check that the National Student Number (NSN) on your admission slip is the same as the number at the top of this page.

You should attempt ALL the questions in this booklet.

Pull out Resource Booklet 90944R from the centre of this booklet.

If you need more space for any answer, use the page(s) provided at the back of this booklet and clearly number the question.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–19 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.