Class:
G O S F R (D)

Student Name: Alexander Law

Part A /16	0
Part B / 27	0
TOTAL	0 /43

ANSWER SHEET for MULTIPLE CHOICE -Clearly mark 1 answer for each question.

QUESTION	A	B	C	D
1			✓	
2				✓
3		✓		
4			●	● ✓
5	●	✓		
6			✓	
7	✓			
8				✓
9	✓			
10		✓		
11	✓			
12		✓		
13	✓			
14				✓
15		✓		
16				✓

Part II

27 marks
Attempt Questions 16-19.
Allow about 35 minutes for this section

Question 16 (15 marks) **Marks** 0

The paragraph below is a student's write-up of an experiment.

1. I put 100 mL of water in a test tube and measured its temperature. It was 18ºC. Then I put some of the crystals in it and stirred the mixture to dissolve the crystals. I kept stirring until some remained on the bottom of the tube no matter how much longer I stirred.
2. I filtered the mixture and then evaporated all the water from the solution. I weighed the amount of solid left behind and found that 6.0 g had been dissolved.
3.Then I did it again but this time I heated the water using a Bunsen burner, gauze mat and tripod while the thermometer was suspended form a retort stand using water at 29ºC. I found that 8.0 g dissolved.
4. I repeated it at 40ºC and at 47ºC and got 10.0 g and 11.2 g as my results

(a) Write an aim appropriate for the experiment. **1**

The aim is to find out weathe the temperature of the water affects how much of the crystals is disolved

(b) Complete the table for the student's results. **2** 0

Temperature of water (°C)	Amount of crystal disolved (g)
18°C	6.0g
29°C	8.0g
40°C	10.0g
47°C	11.2g

(c) Identify the independent and dependent variable for this experiment. **2** 0

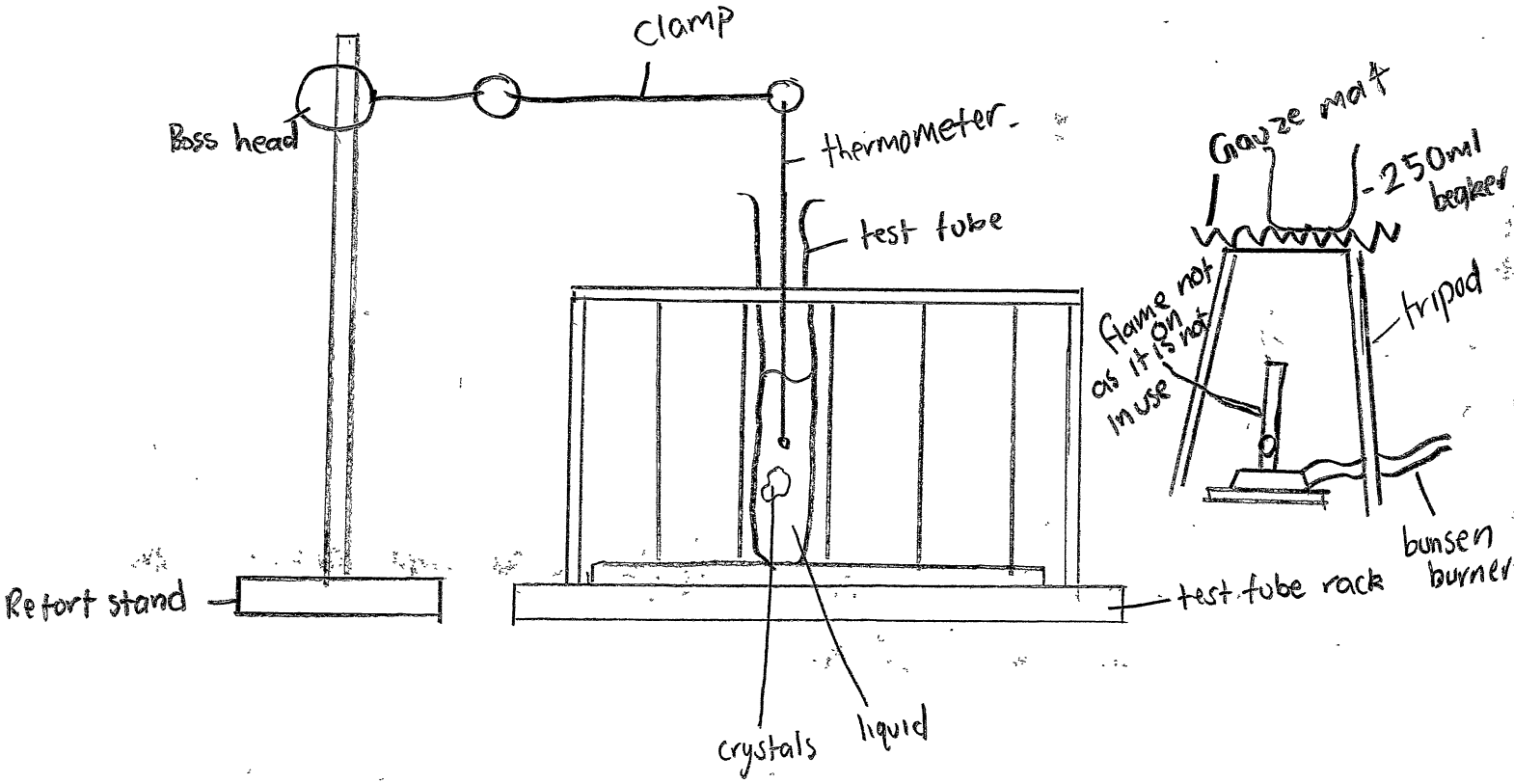
Dependant : the temperature of the water

Independant : the crystals in the water

(d) Identify a variable that needs to be controlled during the experiment to make it a fair or valid test. **1** 0

the ammount of crystals put in the liquid needs to be controlled

(e) Draw a labelled scientific diagram showing the equipment set up required to carry out step 3 as described above. **3** 0



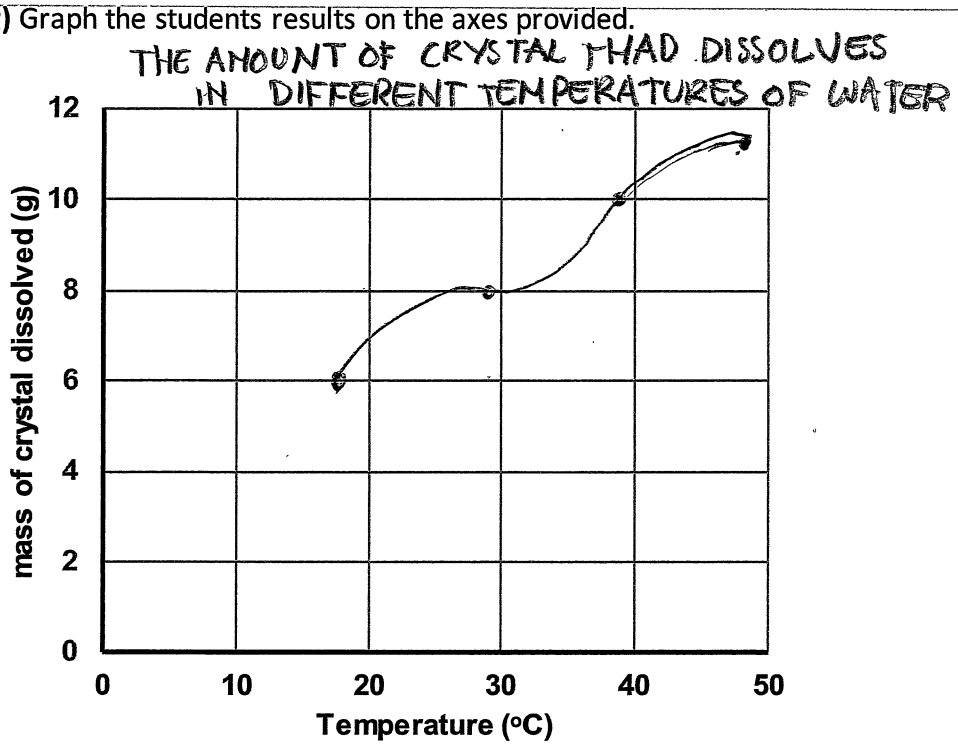
(f) Identify two safety issues the student will have to be concerned with through this experiment. **2** 0

They would have to turn the bunsen burner off when the are not using it.

They would have to wear safety glasses when using bunsen Burner

They would also have to be carefull washing the tripod as it gets really hot.

(g) Graph the students results on the axes provided. **3** 0



(h) Write a conclusion for the experiment. **1** 0

the higher the temperature was, the more crystal that gets dissolved in the test tube

Question 17 (4 marks)

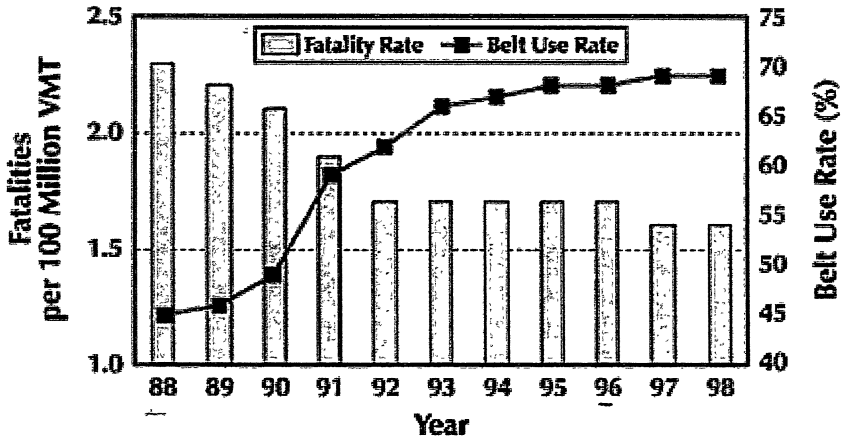
The following scientists are working in different branches or disciplines of science. Identify which branch each is working in:

4 0

Activity	**Branch of Science**
Paris is studying the crystals embedded in a rock.	Geology
Beau is developing a new type of plastic	~~chemistry~~ Chemistry
Shaun is investigating the eating habits of insects	~~entemology~~ Entemology
Angus is monitoring the movement of an asteroid	~~astronomy~~ Astronomy

Question 18. (4 marks).

The graph shows information about road fatalities and the use of seat belts in cars.



(a) According to this data what is the trend shown in the number of fatalities between 1988 and 1996? Provide data to support your answer. **2** 0

from the 1988-1996 the fatalities have massively reduced as the use of seatbelts go up almost by ~~5~~ 200%.

(b) Analyse the data presented and provide reasons for the conclusion you made. **2** 0

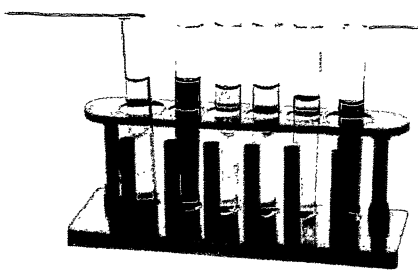
I gave a conclusion like this because from 1988 to 1996, the crashes reduced by 600,000 (approx) and the use of seatbelts during the same period of time went up by 25%.

Question 19. (4 marks).

The drawing made by a scientist was twice as big as the real size of the object.

Determine the actual length of the whole piece of equipment. *Show your working.*

2



total length of rack = 4.3 actual size = 4.3 ÷ 2 = 2.15cm = rack 0

test tube = 0.4cm. actual size = ~~0.4x~~ 0.4 ÷ 2 = 0.2cm = tube.

b) There are some problems with the equipment diagram above. Identify two things that the scientist needs to change to accurate represent the equipment above. 2 0

- same size test tubes - 2D drawing

- no colours

END OF EXAM