Class:
G O S F R (D)

Student Name: Reyansh Srikant

Part A /16	
Part B / 27	
TOTAL	/43

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

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

Part II

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

Question 16 (15 marks) **Marks**

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**

To see if the ^ tempreture of water effects how much crystal dissolves.

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

Temperature of water (°C)	Amount of crystal dissolved (g)
18	6
29	8
40	10
47	11.2

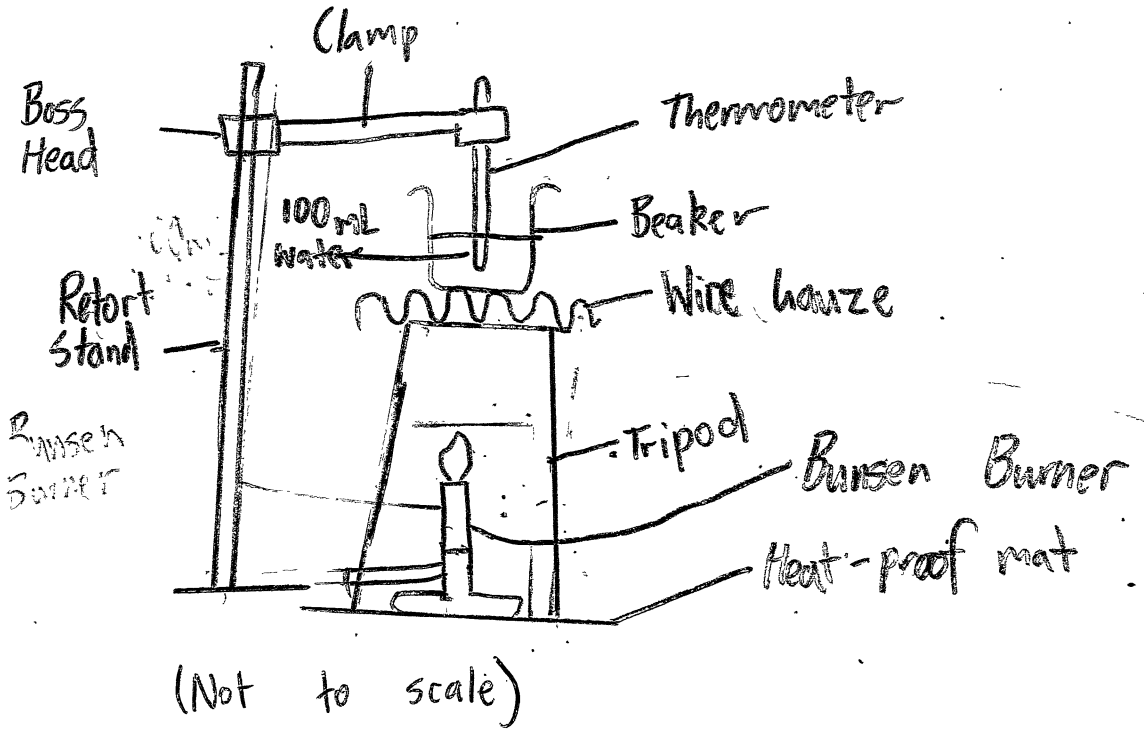
(c) Identify the independent and dependent variable for this experiment. **2**

The independant variable is the tempreture of the water and the dependant Variable is the tempreture.

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

The amount of water and the amount of crystal in the test tube.

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



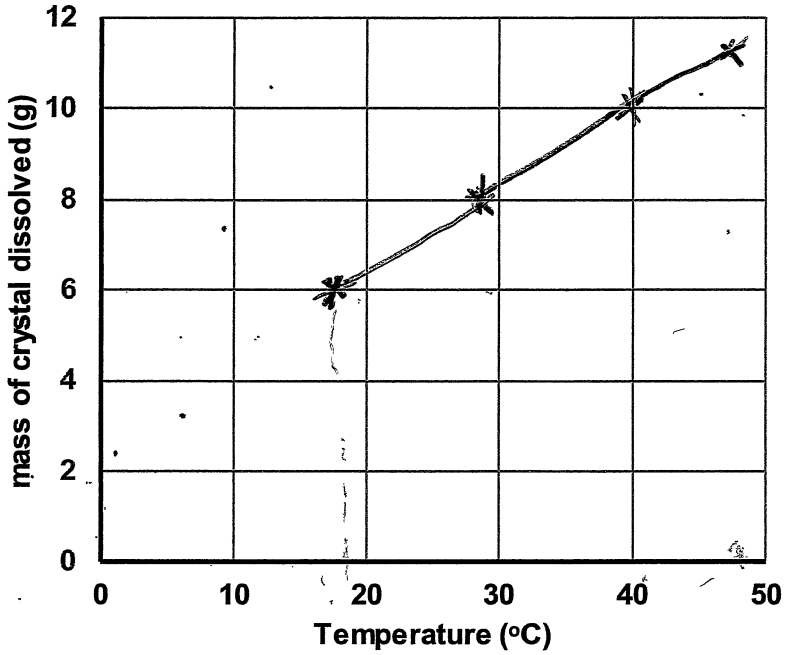
(Not to scale)

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

Two safety issues is the heated water burning him and the bunsen burner might burn him.

* the bunsen might burn him

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



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

The hotter the water is, the more the crystal will dissolve.

Question 17 (4 marks)

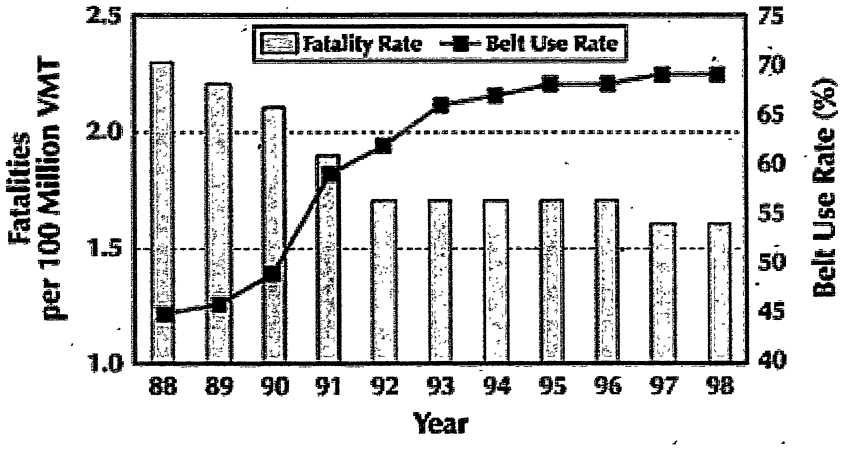
The following scientists are working in different branches or disciplines of science. Identify which branch each is working in.

4

Activity	**Branch of Science**
Paris is studying the crystals embedded in a rock.	Geology
Beau is developing a new type of plastic	Chemisty (industrial)
Shaun is investigating the eating habits of insects	Biology
Angus is monitoring the movement of an asteroid	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**

As more seat belts are worn, less people die from road fatalites.

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

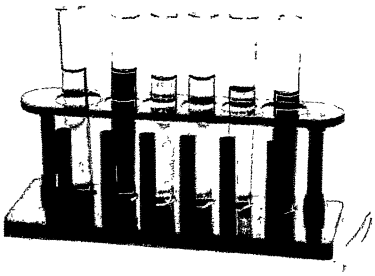
In '88 only about 50% of drivers wore seatbelt, and over 2 million people died. In '98 over 70% of people wore seat belts and only >1.5 million people died. (According to VMT).

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



$L = 4.5 \times 2 = 9cm$ or $L = D \times 2$

L = Length of real object

D = Diagram

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

The diagram needs to be in 2D and it needs to be labled.

END OF EXAM