

ENTRY LEVEL CERTIFICATE

SCIENCE

Test C1 Acids and Alkalis

R591 C1

Candidates answer on the question paper

OCR Supplied Materials:

None

Other Materials Required:

- None

Duration: 10 minutes

Candidate Forename		Candidate Surname	
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Centre Number						Candidate Number				
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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, Centre Number and Candidate Number in the boxes above. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer **all** the questions.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks for each question is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **15**.
- This document consists of **4** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

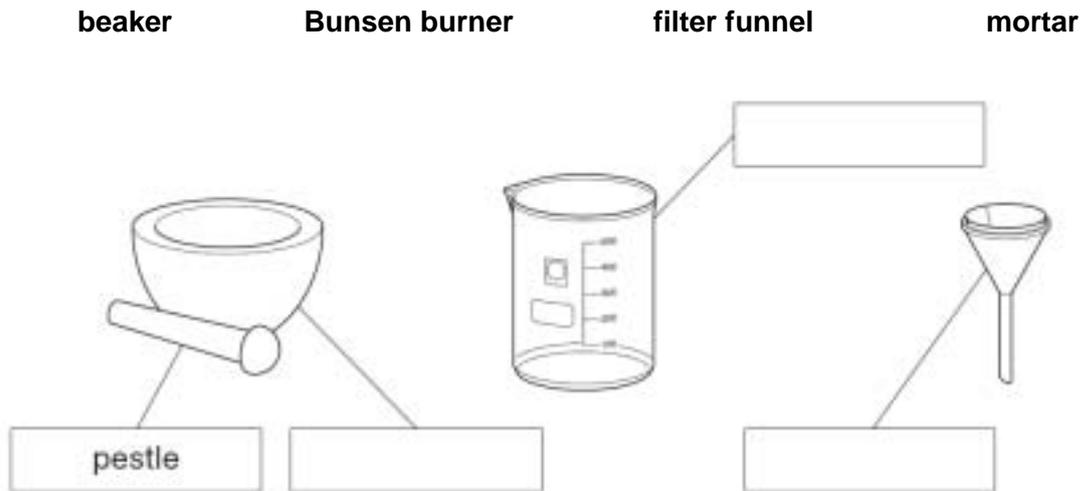
For Teacher's Use	
Raw Mark/ 15	
Points/ 2	

Answer **all** questions.

1 (a) Sam makes a dye using beetroot.

Label the equipment he uses.

Choose words from this list.



[3]

(b) Sam tests his beetroot dye and two other dyes.

He adds an acid and an alkali to each dye.

This table shows his results.

dye	colour in acid	colour in alkali
beetroot	pink	yellow
litmus	red	blue
turmeric	yellow	pink

(i) What colour is litmus in an alkali?

..... [1]

(ii) Which dye turns yellow in acid?

..... [1]

2 The colour of Universal Indicator shows the pH.

This tells us the strength of acids and alkalis.

colour	red	orange	green	blue	purples
pH	1 to 3	4 to 6		8 to 10	11 to 14
strength	strong acid	weak acid	neutral		strong alkali

(a) Fill in the two empty boxes in the table.

Choose from this list.

0

7

15

weak acid

strong base

weak alkali

[2]

(b) Use the table to help you answer these questions.

Jodi adds Universal Indicator to washing-up liquid.

It turns blue.

This shows washing-up liquid has a pH of to

[1]

(c) Jodi adds Universal Indicator to lemon juice.

It turns **orange**.

Jodie writes this conclusion.

Conclusion

Lemon juice is **strong acid** with a pH between **4 and 6**.

(i) Do Jodie's results match her conclusion? [1]

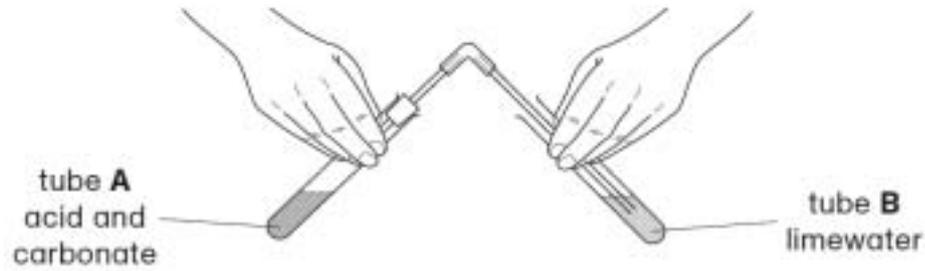
(ii) Write down **one** reason for your answer to part (i).

.....

..... [1]

3 Gill adds an acid to zinc carbonate.

A gas is made. Gill tests the gas like this.



(a) What happens in tube A when the gas is being made?

Put a ring around the correct answer.

a loud pop

bubbles

sparks

[1]

(b) What colour does the limewater turn in tube B?

..... [1]

(c) Which gas is made by this reaction?

..... [1]

4 Neutralisation happens when an acid and an alkali are mixed.

Put ticks (✓) in **two** boxes to show some uses of neutralisation.

colouring clothes

curing indigestion

making hydrogen

making soil less acid

[2]

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