AQA GCSE Chemistry | 8462

SPECIFICATION POINT 4.9.2.1

Greenhouse gases

Past-paper questions

Tier	**Foundation**
Question groups	**8**
Available paper years	**2007–2024**

Using this booklet

1. Answer the questions in order and show your working.
2. Original question numbers and marks are retained.
3. Print at actual size (100%) for measuring questions.
4. Use the companion answer booklet to check your work.

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Whole questions are retained for context, so some parts assess other specification points. Current and legacy sources are labelled. Continue on extra paper if needed.

4.9.2.1 Greenhouse gases

Question 01

November 2007 | CHY1B | Original Q4 | Legacy

QUESTION FOUR

This question is about gases in the Earth's atmosphere.

In the Earth's early atmosphere	In the Earth's atmosphere today
Carbon dioxide Small amounts of: ammonia, NH_3 methane, CH_4 Water vapour	Nitrogen Oxygen Small amounts of: carbon dioxide noble gases Water vapour

Match gases, **A**, **B**, **C** and **D**, with the numbers **1–4** in the table below.

A ammonia

B helium

C methane

D oxygen

	What we can say about the gas
1	It is a hydrocarbon.
2	It is a noble gas.
3	It is a compound of nitrogen and hydrogen.
4	It is produced in the atmosphere by the activity of plants.

4.9.2.1 Greenhouse gases

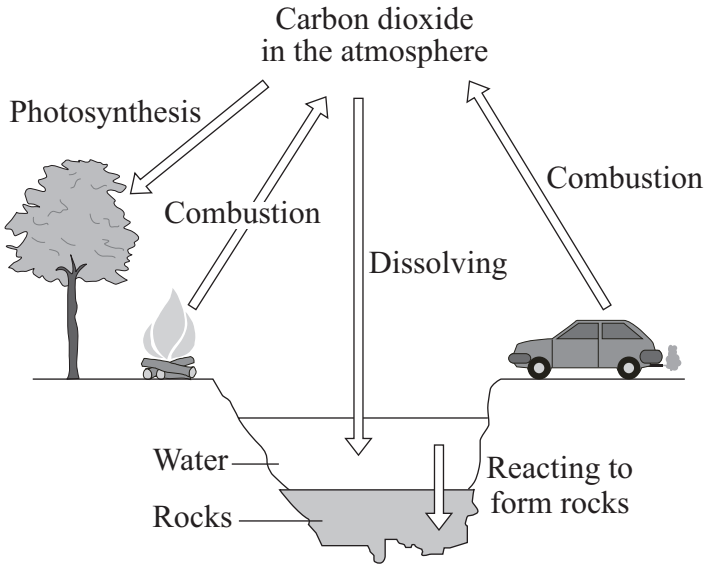
Question 02

March 2008 | CHY1BP | Original Q9 | Legacy

QUESTION NINE

This question is about the balance of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

The diagram below shows some of the processes involved in the atmosphere.



The total UK carbon dioxide emissions (million tonnes) from vehicles between 1990 and 2002 are listed in the table.

Year	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Carbon dioxide emissions in million tonnes	58.5	68.9	75.2	79.7	84.3	84.5	88.3	86.3	86.0

Source: National Statistics website: *www.statistics.gov.uk*
Greenhouse gas emissions from the UK transport industry.
Reproduced under the terms of the Click-Use Licence.

9A The data for total UK carbon dioxide emissions from vehicles could be obtained by . . .

1 measuring the carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

2 calculating the amount of carbon dioxide produced from the amount of fuel used by vehicles.

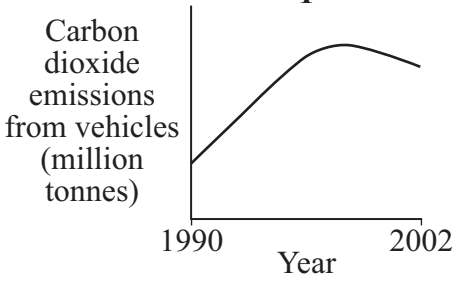
3 counting the number of vehicles on the road.

4 measuring the amount of carbon dioxide in the air near a busy motorway.

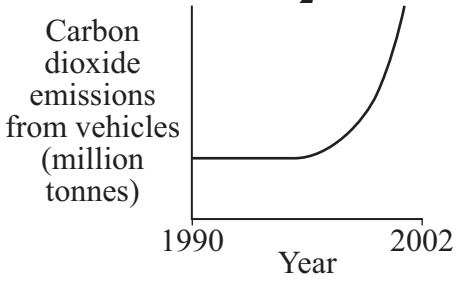
Question 02 · continued

9B A graph plotted using the data 'Year' (x-axis) against 'Carbon dioxide emissions from vehicles' (y-axis) would look like which one of the following?

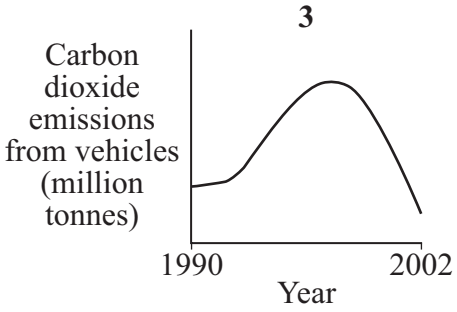
1



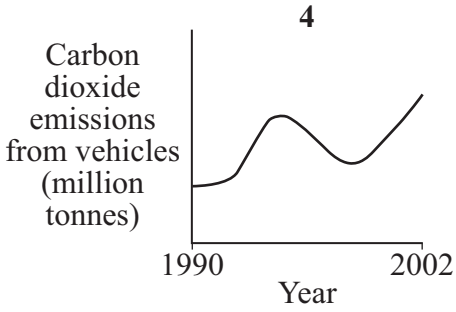
2



3



4



9C The increase in the amount of carbon dioxide in the air over the past 40 years is thought to be due mainly to . . .

1 increased growth of plants.

2 increased burning of fossil fuels.

3 the formation of carbonate rocks.

4 the release of carbon dioxide from oceans due to global warming.

9D The amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere could be reduced by . . .

1 taking more flights in aeroplanes.

2 cutting down trees in your garden.

3 walking to work instead of using a car.

4 driving a car with a larger engine.

END OF TEST

4.9.2.1 Greenhouse gases

Question 03

June 2009 | CHY1F | Original Q7 | Legacy

7 (a) Limestone is a hard rock that is used as a building material.
Limestone was used by the Egyptians to make plaster.

Reaction 1 – calcium carbonate, $CaCO_3$, was decomposed by heating limestone

$$CaCO_3 \rightarrow CaO + CO_2$$

Reaction 2 – water was added to the solid produced to make slaked lime

$$CaO + H_2O \rightarrow Ca(OH)_2$$

Reaction 3 – a mixture of slaked lime and water was used as plaster. After the plaster had set it became even harder with age

$$Ca(OH)_2 + CO_2 \rightarrow CaCO_3 + H_2O$$

7 (a) (i) Name the solid formed when calcium carbonate decomposed.

.....

(1 mark)

7 (a) (ii) Use the reactions to explain how the plaster became even harder with age.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(3 marks)

4.9.2.1 Greenhouse gases

Question 03 · continued

for mark

7 (b) A gardener wanted to make a step up to his greenhouse door. He decided to use a mixture of cement and sand to make mortar.

He experimented using mixtures with different cement to sand ratios.

- The mortar mixtures were put in the same sized mould.
- Each mortar mixture was allowed to set hard.
- He then dropped a metal ball from increasing heights until the set mortar cracked.
- He recorded his results in a table.

Volume of sand in cm^3	Volume of cement in cm^3	Height the metal ball dropped to crack the set mortar in cm
800	100	17
700	100	24
600	100	30
500	100	36
400	100	37
300	100	48
200	100	54

7 (b) (i) What is the relationship between the volume of sand and the strength of the mortar?

.....

.....

(1 mark)

7 (b) (ii) The gardener was not sure about some of his results.

Use the results to explain why.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(2 marks)

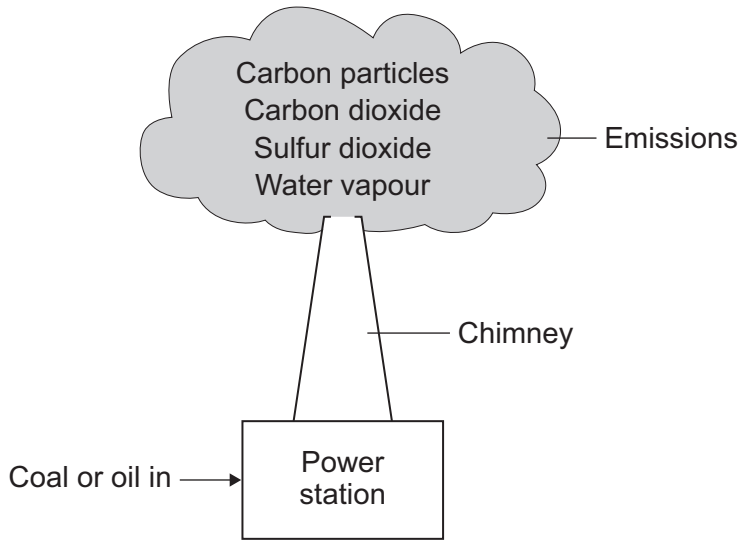
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4.9.2.1 Greenhouse gases

Question 04

June 2019 | CHY1F | Original Q3 | Legacy

3 In the future more coal-fired and fewer oil-fired power stations will be used to generate electricity.
When coal and oil are burned they produce the same types of emissions which can cause environmental problems.



3 (a) Emissions from the chimney can cause acid rain, global dimming and global warming.
Draw **one** straight line from each possible environmental problem to the emission that causes it.

Possible environmental problem	Emission that causes it
acid rain	carbon particles
global warming	carbon dioxide
global dimming	sulfur dioxide
	water vapour

(3 marks)

3 (b) Draw a ring around the correct word in the box to complete each sentence.

3 (b) (i) Incomplete combustion of coal or oil is caused by too little

carbon dioxide.
nitrogen.
oxygen.

(1 mark)

4.9.2.1 Greenhouse gases

Question 04 · continued

3 (b) (ii) A gas formed by the incomplete combustion of coal or oil is

carbon monoxide.

hydrogen.

oxygen.

(1 mark)

3 (c) The table shows the world production for both coal and oil in 2000.
The world production figures after 2000 are predicted.

Year	World production of coal (billions of tonnes per year)	World production of oil (billions of barrels per year)
2000	3.5	12.5
2050	4.5	5.6
2100	5.0	1.7
2150	5.5	0.5
2200	6.0	0.0

3 (c) (i) How is the world production of oil predicted to change from 2000 to 2200?

.....

.....

(1 mark)

3 (c) (ii) Suggest **two** reasons why the world production of coal is predicted to increase.

1 .....

.....

2 .....

.....

(2 marks)

8

4.9.2.1 Greenhouse gases

Question 05

June 2019 | 8462/2F | Original Q4

0 4 Titan is a moon of the planet Saturn.

Table 2 shows the percentages of some gases in the atmosphere of Titan and in the atmosphere of the Earth.

Table 2

Gas	Percentage of gas in atmosphere (%)	
	Titan	Earth
Nitrogen	98	78
Oxygen	Zero	21
Methane	1.4	0.0002
Argon	0.14	0.9
Carbon dioxide	0.0001	0.04

0 4 . 1 Which **two** gases are present in smaller percentages on the Earth than on Titan?

[1 mark]

_____ and _____

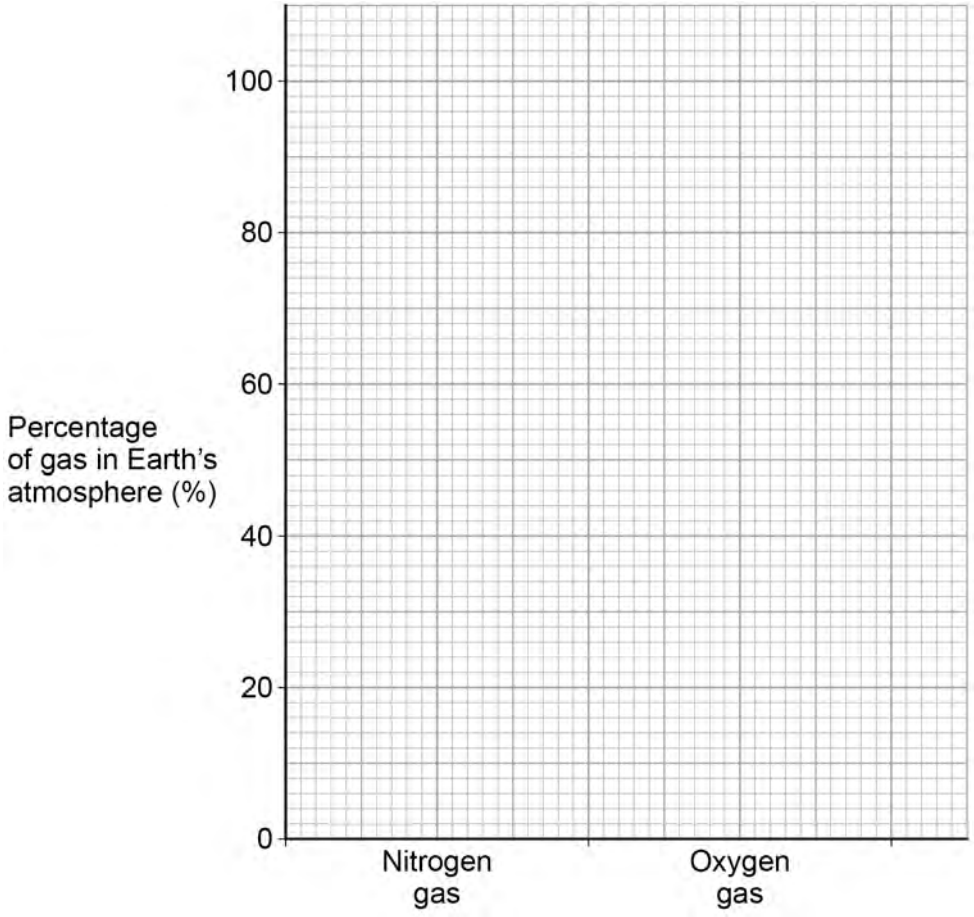
4.9.2.1 Greenhouse gases

Question 05 · continued

0 4 . 2 Complete the bar chart in **Figure 2** to show the percentages of nitrogen gas and oxygen gas in the Earth's atmosphere.

[2 marks]

Figure 2



0 4 . 3 Why are algae less likely to photosynthesise on Titan than Earth?

Use **Table 2**.

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

- Titan's atmosphere contains too little argon. ☐
- Titan's atmosphere contains too little carbon dioxide. ☐
- Titan's atmosphere contains too little methane. ☐
- Titan's atmosphere contains too little nitrogen. ☐

4.9.2.1 Greenhouse gases

Question 05 · continued

0 4 . 4 Titan is warmer than the other moons of Saturn because of the greenhouse effect.

How do greenhouse gases trap energy from the sun?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

All wavelengths of radiation are reflected back to the surface of Titan. ☐

Long wavelength radiation is reflected back to the surface of Titan. ☐

Short wavelength radiation is reflected back to the surface of Titan. ☐

As well as methane, the atmosphere of Titan contains small amounts of propene gas. Methane is an alkane and propene is an alkene.

0 4 . 5 Bromine water is an orange solution used to identify alkenes.

Draw **one** line from each gas to its effect on bromine water.

[2 marks]

Gas	Effect on bromine water
	Forms a blue solution
Methane	Forms a colourless solution
	Forms a green solution
Propene	Forms a white precipitate
	No effect

4.9.2.1 Greenhouse gases

Question 05 · continued

0 4 . 6 Propene reacts with water (steam) to make propanol.

The ratio of the masses of propene and water that react is:

propene : water

7 : 3

Calculate the mass of propene that reacts with 21 g water.

[2 marks]

Mass = _____ g

9

Turn over for the next question

4.9.2.1 Greenhouse gases

Question 06

June 2023 | 8462/2F | Original Q5

0 5 This question is about greenhouse gases and climate change.

0 5 . 1 Which **two** gases are greenhouse gases?

[2 marks]

Tick (✓) **two** boxes.

- Argon ☐
- Carbon dioxide ☐
- Nitrogen ☐
- Methane ☐
- Oxygen ☐

0 5 . 2 Why are greenhouse gases essential for supporting life on Earth?

[1 mark]

_____

_____

The percentage of greenhouse gases in the Earth's atmosphere today is increasing.

Many scientists think that this increase is causing global climate change.

0 5 . 3 What is a cause of the greenhouse effect?

Complete the sentence.

[1 mark]

Greenhouse gases absorb long wavelength _____.

4.9.2.1 Greenhouse gases

Question 06 · continued

0 5 . 4 Which **two** are potential effects of global climate change?

[2 marks]

Tick (✓) **two** boxes.

- Fewer droughts ☐
- Fewer storms ☐
- Higher sea levels ☐
- Less coastal flooding ☐
- Melting polar ice ☐

0 5 . 5 Water vapour is a greenhouse gas.

The percentage by mass of water vapour in the Earth's atmosphere is 0.25%.

Calculate the mass of water vapour in 350 kg of the Earth's atmosphere.

Give your answer in grams.

[3 marks]

Mass = _____ g

9

4.9.2.1 Greenhouse gases

Question 07

0 2 This question is about burning coal.

A power station has four coal-burning furnaces.

Each furnace burns 3000 kg of coal per minute.

Table 1 shows some information about this coal burning power station

Table 1

Number of furnaces in use	Mass of coal burned per minute in kilograms	Mass of sulfur dioxide produced per minute in kilograms	Mass of carbon dioxide produced per minute in kilograms
0	0	0	0
1	3000	100	7000
2	6000	200	14 000
3	9000	300	21 000
4	12 000	400	28 000

0 2 . 1 Carbon dioxide is a greenhouse gas.

What is the effect on the rate of global climate change of using more furnaces in this power station?

Complete the sentence.

Choose the answer from the box.

[1 mark]

decreases	**stays the same**	**increases**

Use **Table 1**.

The rate of global climate change _____.

4.9.2.1 Greenhouse gases

Question 07 · continued

0 2 . 2 7000 kg of carbon dioxide are produced when 3000 kg of coal are burned.

Calculate the mass of carbon dioxide produced when 1 kilogram of coal is burned.

[2 marks]

Mass of carbon dioxide = _____ kg

0 2 . 3 Complete the sentence.

[1 mark]

Sulfur dioxide causes an environmental effect called acid _____ .

Question 2 continues on the next page

4.9.2.1 Greenhouse gases

Question 07 · continued

Table 1 is repeated below.

Table 1

Number of furnaces in use	Mass of coal burned per minute in kilograms	Mass of sulfur dioxide produced per minute in kilograms	Mass of carbon dioxide produced per minute in kilograms
0	0	0	0
1	3000	100	7000
2	6000	200	14 000
3	9000	300	21 000
4	12 000	400	28 000

0 2 . 4 **Figure 3** shows how the mass of sulfur dioxide produced per minute varies with the mass of coal burned per minute.

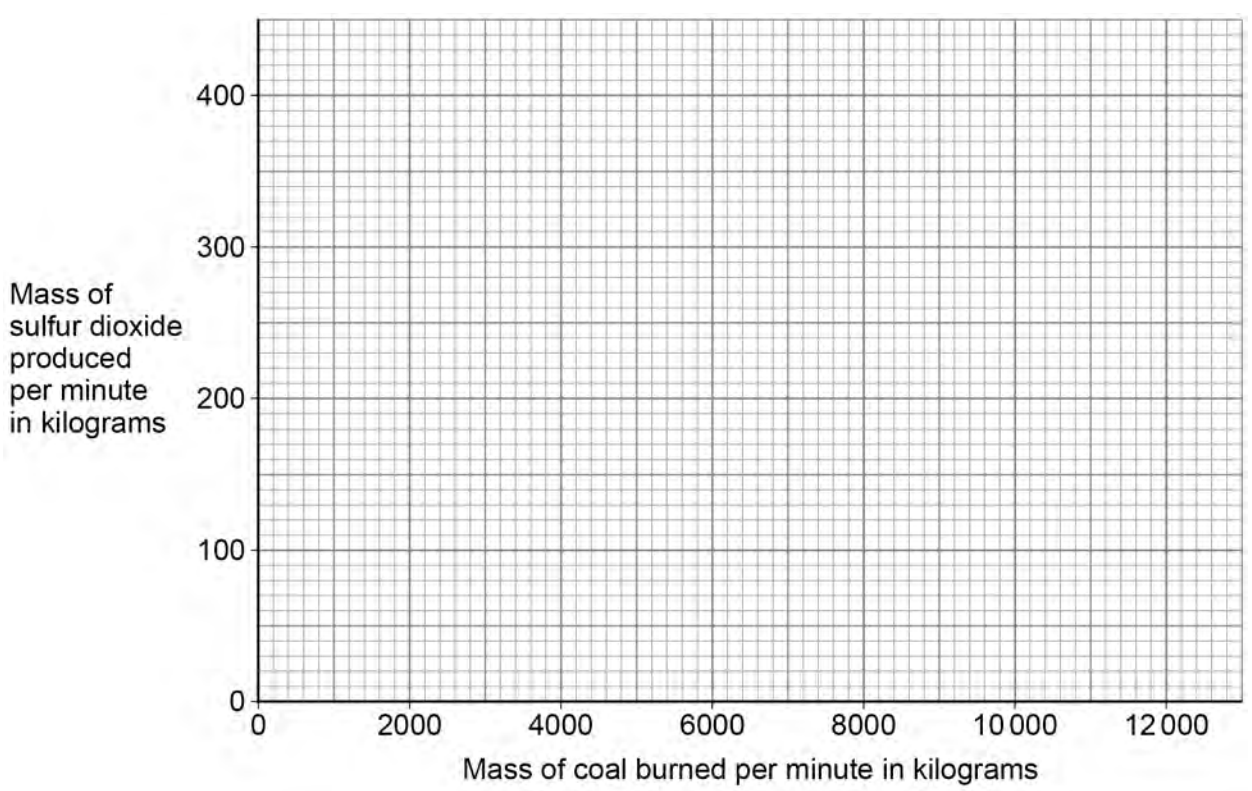
Complete **Figure 3**.

You should:

- plot data from **Table 1** on **Figure 3**
- draw a line of best fit.

[3 marks]

Figure 3



4.9.2.1 Greenhouse gases

Question 07 · continued

0 2 . 5 Complete the sentence.

Use **Table 1** and **Figure 3**.

[1 mark]

As the mass of coal burned per minute increases, the mass of sulfur dioxide produced per minute _____ .

0 2 . 6 This power station also releases particulates into the air.

Complete the sentence.

[1 mark]

The release of particulates into the air causes global _____ .

9

Turn over for the next question

4.9.2.1 Greenhouse gases

Question 08

June 2024 | 8462/2F | Original Q7

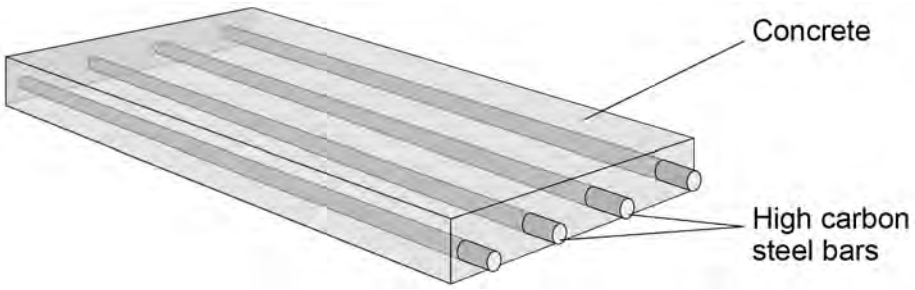
0 7 This question is about materials.

Pre-stressed concrete is a composite material.

The concrete is strengthened using high carbon steel bars.

Figure 8 shows the structure of a piece of pre-stressed concrete.

Figure 8



0 7 . 1 Which **two** words describe the high carbon steel bars?

[2 marks]

Tick (✓) **two** boxes.

- Alloy ☐
- Binder ☐
- Matrix ☐
- Ore ☐
- Reinforcement ☐

4.9.2.1 Greenhouse gases

Question 08 · continued

Limestone is mainly calcium carbonate.

Limestone is a raw material used in the production of concrete.

0 7 . 2 In the first part of the production of concrete:

- air is heated by burning methane
- the hot air is used to heat limestone
- the limestone decomposes.

The equation for the decomposition of limestone is:

calcium carbonate → calcium oxide + carbon dioxide

Give **two** ways in which a greenhouse gas is released in this process.

[2 marks]

1 _____

_____

2 _____

_____

0 7 . 3 How could a sample of limestone be tested to show the presence of carbonate ions?

Complete the sentences.

Choose answers from the box.

[2 marks]

barium chloride	**hydrochloric acid**	**limewater**
sodium hydroxide		**universal indicator**

The substance added to the limestone is _____.

The gas produced is identified using _____.

Question 7 continues on the next page

4.9.2.1 Greenhouse gases

Question 08 · continued

Table 4 gives some information about plain concrete and pre-stressed concrete.

Table 4

	Plain concrete	Pre-stressed concrete
Cost in £ per m^3	75	225
Density in kg per m^3	2300	2500
Strength in arbitrary units	600	3000

0 7 . 4 Explain why pre-stressed concrete rather than plain concrete is used to make bridges that carry heavy lorries.

Use **Table 4**.

[2 marks]

4.9.2.1 Greenhouse gases

Question 08 · continued

0 7 . 5 **Figure 9** shows a garden path made of plain concrete slabs.

Figure 9



Suggest **two** reasons why plain concrete rather than pre-stressed concrete is used to make slabs for garden paths.

Use **Table 4**.

[2 marks]

1 _____

_____

2 _____

_____

10