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Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

PHYSICAL SCIENCE 0652/41

Paper 4 Extended Theory

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MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 80

Published

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)(i)	use of gradient of the graph ;	3
	(correct read off of points and use of $\Delta y/\Delta x$ =) 9.6;	
	correct unit m/s ² ;	
1(a)(ii)	$F = ma \text{ or } 0.15 \times 9.6 ;$	2
	= 1.44 (N);	
1(a)(iii)	$W = f \times d \text{ or } 1.44 \times 4.2;$	
	6.05;	
1(b)(i)	gradient decreases ;	1
1(b)(ii)	frictional force/air resistance increases (increases with increasing speed);	1

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	7 electrons in the <u>outer/valence</u> shell;	1
2(b)(i)	1:2 ratio C <i>l</i> ₂ : 2HC <i>l</i> ;	2
	(volume of $Cl_2 =)5 dm^3$;	
	OR	
	1:1 ratio C <i>l</i> ₂ : H ₂ ;	
	(volume of $Cl_2 =)5 (dm^3)$;	
2(b)(ii)	(sunlight) provides the energy (for the reaction to occur)/ Cl_2 absorbs the UV light/ Cl_2 molecule is split by UV;	1

Question	Answer	Marks
2(c)(i)	$2AgBr \rightarrow 2Ag + Br_2 ;;$	2
	1 for reagents and products (products in any order)	
	1 for balancing	
2(c)(ii)	any two from:	max 2
	exposure (of AgBr) to light;	
	metallic silver causes darkening ;	
	gain an electron (from bromine) ;	
	by silver ions ;	
	unexposed silver bromide is removed ;	

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	(nuclear) fusion ;	1

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Question	Answer	Marks
3(b)(i)	max two from:	3
	nuclei merge ;	
	to form larger nucleus ;	
	reference to mass energy ;	
	max two from:	
	collision of (two) <u>nuclei</u> ;	
	nuclei small ;	
	nuclei very fast moving ;	
3(b)(ii)	$E = mc^2$;	3
	(correct substitution $E = 1.4 \times 10^7 \times (3 \times 10^8)^2$;	
	$=3.6\times10^{24}(J)$;	

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	alkane ;	1
4(b)	wax/polish;	1
4(c)(i)	C_2H_4 ;	1
4(c)(ii)	high temperatures ;	2
	high pressure;	
4(c)(iii)	increase the rate (of reaction);	1

Question	Answer	Marks
4(d)	test: bromine water/Br ₂ (aq);	3
	result with unsaturated HC: decolourises;	
	result with saturated HC: no change/stays orange-brown;	

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)	material 1 and material 2 different suitable metals ;	2
	material 1 and material 3 the same suitable metals ;	
5(b)	9.2 – 1.1 or 8.1 or alternate methods ;	3
	8.1 / 100 = 0.081 V / deg;	
	$T = -14 (^{\circ}C)$;	
5(c)(i)	situation where: high or low temperatures/rapidly changing temperatures/remote reading of temperature/measurement of temperature at a point;	1
5(c)(ii)	metals have high melting points/junction very small/not much energy needed to raise its temperature/hostile environment/junction very small;	

	Question	Answer	Marks	Ì
-	6(a)	does not conduct AND covalent	1	ì

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Question	Answer	Marks
6(b)(i)	any two from:	max 2
	each carbon atom attached to 4 others ;	
	atoms arranged tetrahedrally / tetrahedral;	
	giant molecular/macromolecular;	
6(b)(ii)	any three from:	max 3
	graphite structure is in layers ;	
	weak forces (between layers) ;	
	layers slide over each other	
	each carbon atom attached to (only) 3 others ;	
	(thin) layer(s) of graphite left on paper ;	
6(c)	carbon + oxygen → carbon dioxide	1
6(d)	gain in oxygen ;	1

Question	Answer	Marks
7(a)	ray emerging with an angle of refraction > ray 1 but < ray 3;	1
7(b)(i)	c correctly identified and marked ;	1
7(b)(ii)	total internal reflection (with $i \approx r$);	1

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Question	Answer	Marks
7(c)	$n = \sin i / \sin r (1.34 = \sin 38 / \sin r);$	3
	$\sin r = \sin 38/1.34 \text{ or } 0.46$;	
	r = 27°;	

Question	Answer	Marks
8(a)	(calcium) reacts more quickly (than magnesium);	max 2
	calcium more reactive/calcium above magnesium in reactivity series;	
8(b)	aluminium has an oxide / A l_2 O ₃ / protective layer ;	1
8(c)	any two from:	max 2
	low density;	
	can be alloyed ;	
	resists corrosion/resists weathering;	
	malleable ;	
8(d)	(aluminium is) more reactive than carbon/higher in reactivity series;	1
8(e)	amphoteric;	1

Question	Answer	Marks	ì
9(a)(i)	0.53(A);	1	İ

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Question	Answer	Marks
9(a)(ii)	use of V = $IR (\rightarrow R = 3 \div 0.53)$;	2
	$5.7(\Omega)$;	
9(a)(iii)	$3.2(\Omega)$;	1
9(b)(i)	100 (cm);	1
9(b)(ii)	use of $P = VI$ or 3×0.77 ;	2
	2.31 (W) ;	

Question	Answer		Marks	
10(a)	carbon monoxide	incomplete combustion (of carbon containing substances/of fuel in cars);		2
	sulfur dioxide	combustion of fossil fuels / combustion of fuels with sulfur impurities;		
10(b)	acid rain/smog;			1

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Question	Answer	Marks
10(c)(i)	any three from:	3
	(NO) converted to nitrogen;	
	reaction with carbon monoxide;	
	by reduction/loss of oxygen;	
	speeds up the removal (of the harmful gases);	
	honeycombed surface/large surface area;	
	(which contains a) coating or layer of catalysts;	
10(c)(ii)	carbon dioxide / CO ₂ ;	1
10(d)	triple bond;	1

Question	Answer	Marks
11(a)(i)	84 ;	1
11(a)(ii)	125 ;	1
11(b)	nucleon number for Pb = 205 ;	2
	$^4{}_2\alpha$ correct ;	

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