

JUNE 2002

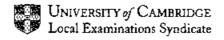
INTERNATIONAL GCSE

MARK SCHEME

MAXIMUM MARK: 80

SYLLABUS/COMPONENT: 0652/3

PHYSICAL SCIENCE (EXTENDED)



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NOTE: in some cases a statement equivalent to the answer given here is acceptable.

1

(a) germanium density: in range 4.2 to 5.6 θ silicon structure: giant covalent <u>both</u> words θ tin oxide: amphoteric θ

(b) change of structure down group (of solid)

The underlined part must be clearly implied.

further statement 0

from giant covalent to metallic with different characteristics

Note that the melting point of the element decreases then increases down the group.

Total for question 1:7 marks

2

- (a) speed does <u>not</u> have a direction *OR* speed is a scalar quantity *O* velocity <u>does</u> have a direction *OR* velocity is a vector quantity *O* The comparison must be clear for two marks.
- (b) Any symbols used must be correct, as listed in the syllabus.

m/s2 OR ms-2 (Do not accept m/s-2 nor m/s/s.

(ii) mass × acceleration OR 600 × 2* OR * value from (i)

1200 *o*

Do not accept any conversion into weight.

(c) friction OR drag OR air resistance O

The engine must exert a force to overcome this.

There is friction in the bearings, etc.

Answer must be about forces, not energy.

Total for question 2: 10 marks

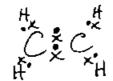
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3

(a) C3H8 -> C2H4 + CH4

CH4 O balanced O

(b) for example



C=C double bond of shared electrons correctly filled outer shells ###

(c) (i) ethene has double bond (between carbon atoms) (which allows reaction) θ ethane has only single bond (between carbon atoms) θ 'Ethene is unsaturated and ethane is saturated' scores only one mark.

(ii) (add bromine-water to hydrocarbon)

ethene decolourises bromine (quickly) @

ethane does not decolourise bromine @

The comparison must be clear for two marks.

For full marks there must be a clear statement about what is seen.

Total for question 3:8 marks

4

- (a) (i) fusion O NOT 'fission'.
 - (ii) Sun OR star O

 Accept 'hydrogen bomb' but not 'atomic bomb'.

 Do not carry an error in (i) forward into (ii).
 - (iii) each nucleus is positive θ and repel each other θ
- (b) (i) same atomic number OR same proton number O different mass number OR different nucleon or neutron number O Both statements must be clear for two marks.
 - (ii) one proton Φ one neutron Φ
 - (iii) E = mc² θ Must be c not v. m = loss of mass = 0.03×10^{-27} (kg) θ 3.0×10^{-29} (kg) θ evidence that 3.0×10^{8} has been squared θ energy = 2.7×10^{-12} (J) θ Check powers of ten.

Total for question 4 : 12 marks

Г	Pag	e 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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5					
(a)		(in a) s	ositive ions Ø ea of electrons Ø ns and electrons attract Ø		
Ф)	differ		s of (copper and tin) ions		
(c)	сорре	riago	are flexible OR can be bent repeatedly O Accept statement that copper is ductile OR d conductor of electricity O Ignore any comment about heat. with bronze must be implied.	malleable.	
			Total for	question 5	: 7 marks
Ó					
(a)	Any s	P = 1V	used must be correct, as listed in the syllabus. OR equivalent in words ordence that 3 kW has been changed to 3000 W current = 12 A complete answer	(
ъ	Any s	R =V/I	used must be correct, as listed in the syllabus. OR equivalent in words Φ 50 / 12* Φ • value from (i) resistance = 20*8 Ω OR 21 Ω con	mplete answ	er Ø
(c)	Ø	longer	OR equivalent statement O		
	(ii)	thinner	OR equivalent statement Φ		
			Total for	question 6	:8 marks
7					
(a)	(i)	coating	(iron) with zinc σ		
	Gi)	zinc is s	more reactive than iron	Φ w est ion pape	r
	(iii)	t	m has already (rapidly) reacted with (oxygen in) of form a protective layer of oxide $-\Phi$ hat aluminium does not 'rust'; only iron does this		
ውን	Ø	hydroch	loric acid complete answer O		
	(ii)		c oxide to the acid until there is excess unreact lter off the (excess) zinc oxide $oldsymbol{arPhi}$	ed zinc oxid	e Ø
	Gii)		iltrate) <u>at room temperature</u> to crystallise lust be clear that the solution is NOT heated.	Φ	

Total for question 7 : 9 marks

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8

- (a) (i) two different metals (wires) (joined together at one end) ON NOT a 'bimetallic' arrangement.
 - (ii) used for high temperatures OR rapidly changing temperatures O
 - (iii) The thermocouple is controlled by the temperature of the air coming from the room for the combustion process. So the correct answer is 'convection currents \(\times \) of the air in the room \(\times' \).

 However, for this particular question, accept

 conduction \(O\!R \) convection \(O\!R \) radiation \(\O \)

 through (by) the air \(\O \)
- (i) 'silvery' OR 'shiny' Ф Do not give a mark where there is a contradiction for this situation. For example: 'shiny black' is not acceptable.
 - (ii) infra-red complete answer O

Total for question 8 : 6 marks

9

- (a) (i) 14 + 16 Ø 30 Ø
 - (ii) 150 / 30* Φ * value from (i) volume = 5 × 24 = 120 (dm³) answer Φ
 - (iii) 5 mol NO(g) Form 2½ mol N₂(g) OR equivalent step Φ volume = 120 * / 2 = 60 (dm³) answer Φ * value from (ii)
- (b) incomplete combustion \$\theta\$ Note that 'incomplete' must be one word. of hydrocarbons (in air) \$\theta\$ Do not accept 'petrol' or 'carbon'.
- (c) stops oxygen combining (reversibly) with haemoglobin OR equivalent comment O

Total for question 9: 9 marks

10

