

Cambridge International Examinations Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary Level

## PHYSICAL SCIENCE

8780/02 October/November 2016

Paper 2 Short Response MARK SCHEME Maximum Mark: 30

Published

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2016 series for most Cambridge IGCSE<sup>®</sup>, Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

® IGCSE is the registered trademark of Cambridge International Examinations.

Page 2		2 Cam	Mark Scheme bridge International AS Level – October/November 2016	Syllabus 8780	Paper 02		
1	read diar	ding in Fig neter = re	1.1.1 = 0.39 and Reading in Fig.1.1 = 2.84 ading 2 – reading 1 = 2.45 mm		[1] [1]		
2	(a)	equation equation	$\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & CaCO_3 \rightarrow CaO \ + \ CO_2 \\ 2 & CaO \ + \ SiO_2 \rightarrow CaSiO_3 \end{array}$		[1] [1]		
		Answers	in either order.				
	(b) clearly explains that in their acid/base equation, SiO <sub>2</sub> is (a non-metal, so is an) acidic (oxide) and CaO is (a metal oxide, so is) basic						
3	(a)	gravitatio	nal force/weight		[1]		
	(b)	(i) work	= force $\times$ displacement in the direction of the force		[1]		
		(ii) force	e is always at right angles to the velocity (of the satellite) OWT	TE	[1]		
4	(a)	<i>q</i> = 50.0	× 4.2 × 6.7 = 1407 (J)		[1]		
	(b)	$\frac{\text{deduces}}{\Delta H_{\text{neutralisa}}}$	limiting amount of acid to be $0.025 \text{ mol}_{tion} = -1407 / .025 = (-)56.3 (kJ mol^{-1})$		[1] [1]		
5	forc pos	ce per unit charge sitive/stationary (charge)					
6	(a)	NaBr NaF	solution turns red/orange/brown/yellow <b>and</b> no change/stays colourless		[1]		
	(b) no reaction occurs with NaF $F_2 > Cl_2$ as an oxidising agent				[1] [1]		
		OR					
		$Br_2$ is form $Cl_2 > Br_2$	ned from NaBr as an oxidising agent		(1) (1)		
7	(a)	load = (1	75 × 9.81) – 686 = 1030 (N)		[1]		
	(b)	686 × y = (distance	$(1030 \times (6.0 - y))$ = 3.6 (m)		[1] [1]		

Pa	age 3	3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
			Cambridge International AS Level – October/November 2016	8780	02
8	(a)	ap	opropriate comparison, e.g. Mg with steam, <b>and</b> Ba reacts with (cold)	water	[1]
	(b)	(i)	$Mg + H_2O \rightarrow MgO + H_2$		[1]
		(ii)	Ba + $2H_2O \rightarrow Ba(OH)_2 + H_2$		[1]
9	(a)	at	tempt to show $P = F/A = mg/A \text{ OR } \rho = m/V = m/Ah$		[1]
		cl	ear cancellation to $P = \rho h g$		[1]
	(b)	de	ensity changes with height/gravitational field changes with height		[1]
10	(a)	K	has greater shielding/an extra shell than Ar		[1]
	(b)	K sł K	<sup>t</sup> has same electron arrangement as Ar/is isoelectronic/has same hielding/has a full outer shell when an electron is removed <sup>t</sup> has more protons than Ar, so smaller size/greater attraction from nu	cleus	[1] [1]
11	resi	ista	nce of parallel pair is less than resistance of single resistor		[1]
	(the	eret	fore the) reading will reduce		[1]