Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

PHYSICAL SCIENCE **0652/41**

Paper 4 Extended Theory **October/November 2020**

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 80

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 International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2020 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™, Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

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Generic Marking Principles

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently, e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5: Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).
GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6: Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

Science-Specific Marking Principles

1	Examiners should consider the context and scientific use of any keywords when awarding marks. Although keywords may be present, marks should not be awarded if the keywords are used incorrectly.
2	The examiner should not choose between contradictory statements given in the same question part, and credit should not be awarded for any correct statement that is contradicted within the same question part. Wrong science that is irrelevant to the question should be ignored.
3	Although spellings do not have to be correct, spellings of syllabus terms must allow for clear and unambiguous separation from other syllabus terms with which they may be confused (e.g. ethane / ethene, glucagon / glycogen, refraction / reflection).
4	The error carried forward (ecf) principle should be applied, where appropriate. If an incorrect answer is subsequently used in a scientifically correct way, the candidate should be awarded these subsequent marking points. Further guidance will be included in the mark scheme where necessary and any exceptions to this general principle will be noted.
5	<u>'List rule' guidance</u> For questions that require ***n*** responses (e.g. State **two** reasons …): • The response should be read as continuous prose, even when numbered answer spaces are provided. • Any response marked *ignore* in the mark scheme should not count towards ***n***. • Incorrect responses should not be awarded credit but will still count towards ***n***. • Read the entire response to check for any responses that contradict those that would otherwise be credited. Credit should **not** be awarded for any responses that are contradicted within the rest of the response. Where two responses contradict one another, this should be treated as a single incorrect response. • Non-contradictory responses after the first ***n*** responses may be ignored even if they include incorrect science.

6 Calculation specific guidance

Correct answers to calculations should be given full credit even if there is no working or incorrect working, **unless** the question states 'show your working'.

For questions in which the number of significant figures required is not stated, credit should be awarded for correct answers when rounded by the examiner to the number of significant figures given in the mark scheme. This may not apply to measured values.

For answers given in standard form (e.g. $a \times 10^n$) in which the convention of restricting the value of the coefficient (a) to a value between 1 and 10 is not followed, credit may still be awarded if the answer can be converted to the answer given in the mark scheme.

Unless a separate mark is given for a unit, a missing or incorrect unit will normally mean that the final calculation mark is not awarded. Exceptions to this general principle will be noted in the mark scheme.

7 Guidance for chemical equations

Multiples / fractions of coefficients used in chemical equations are acceptable unless stated otherwise in the mark scheme.

State symbols given in an equation should be ignored unless asked for in the question or stated otherwise in the mark scheme.

Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)(i)	where / point / location / place (objects whole) ; mass acts or is focussed or exerted ;	**2**
1(a)(ii)	increases stability / prevents flipping or rolling ;	**1**
1(a)(iii)	*any two from:* **M1** arrow pointing left **AND** labelled, drag / resistance ; **M2** arrow pointing left or right **AND** labelled, friction ; **M3** arrow pointing vertically downwards **AND** labelled weight ;	**2**
1(a)(iv)	0 / zero / none ;	**1**
1(b)	(kinetic energy =) ½ mv^2 **OR** ½ × 850 × 24^2 ; 240 000 / 244 800 / 245 000 ; unit matching numerical answer: joule / J / kilojoule / kJ ;	**3**

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)		**4**

	solid	liquid
particle separation	touching / (very) close (together) / closely packed	close (together)
particle arrangement	*regularly arranged / lattice*	irregular / random
particle motion	vibrating	random / not fixed / move freely

5 correct = [4]
3–4 correct = [3]
2 correct = [2]
1 correct [1]

Question	Answer	Marks
2(b)	*any three from:* **M1** (the substance is) changing from a solid to a liquid / changing state / melting ; **M2** heat / energy is taken in / absorbed ; **M3** to break the forces / bonds / attraction; **M4** increases separation or (potential) energy of particles ;	**3**

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	*any three from:* **M1** air contracts as it cool ; **M2** cool air is more dense ; **M3** cool air sinks ; **M4** warm air rises;	**3**
3(b)(i)	reduce energy transfer (from warm surroundings to the cool interior of the refrigerator) / reduce or stop heat entering ;	**1**
3(b)(ii)	**M1** free / delocalised electrons ; **M2** transfer energy (from particle to particle) ;	**2**
3(c)	**M1** reflects, (sun)light / energy / radiation ; **M2** stops refrigerator warming / keeps refrigerator cool / stops energy entering / no energy or heat absorbed ;	**2**

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	*any two from:* **M1** (particle) vibration ; **M2** *transverse*: right angles **AND** *longitudinal*: parallel (to the direction of motion of the wave) ; **M3** longitudinal waves cannot travel through a vacuum / (some) transverse waves can travel through a vacuum ;	**2**

Question	Answer	Marks
4(b)	**M1** area where particles ; **M2** are further apart ; **OR** **M1** area of pressure ; **M2** (which is) of low(er than average) pressure ; **OR** **M1** area of density ; **M2** (which is) of low(er (than average) density ;	**2**
4(c)	M1 **OR** (λ =) $c \div f$; 1.25 ;	**2**
4(d)	by vibrations (in part of ear) ;	**1**

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)	no fixed melting point / melts over a range / melting point is lower (than ibuprofen) ;	**1**
5(b)	206 ;	**1**
5(c)	contains an element other than carbon and hydrogen / contains oxygen ;	**1**
5(d)	proton donor ;	**1**
5(e)(i)	$C_{13}H_{17}O_2Na$;	**1**
5(e)(ii)	hydrogen ;	**1**
5(f)	*any two from:* **M1** heat (the solution) ; **M2** evaporate (the ethanol) ; **M3** do not use a naked flame ;	**2**

Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)	**M1** Mr determination: Mr CO_2 = 44 ; **M2** ratio: 1:1 mole ratio / 12 g of C gives 44 g of CO_2 ; **M3** mass of CO_2 : (12 g produces 4 × 44 ÷ 12 ecf on mole ratio gives) 14.67 / 15 / 14.7 (g) ;	**3**
6(b)	carbon monoxide formed / toxic gas formed ;	**1**
6(c)	**M1** (central) carbon surrounded by two oxygens ; **M2** 2 × double bond between carbon and oxygen ; **M3** *rest of molecule correct*: 2 pairs of outer electrons on each oxygen / 4 non-bonding electrons on each oxygen atom ;	**3**
6(d)	**M1 V**, **Y AND Z** ; **M2** (covalent compounds have) low melting points **OR** **V** liquid **AND Y**, **Z** gases (at room temperature) ;	**2**

Question	Answer	Marks
7(a)(i)	4.5 ;	**1**
7(a)(ii)	**M1** (current =) V ÷ R **M2** 2(.0) ;	**2**
7(a)(iii)	**M1** (power =) VI **M2** 18 ;	**2**
7(b)	**M1** 1 / R = 1 / R_1 + 1 / R_2 ; **M2** 2.57 / 2.6 ;	**2**

Question	Answer	Marks
8(a)	contains C=C / C double bond ;	1
8(b)(i)	fermentation ;	1
8(b)(ii)	solvent / fuel ;	1
8(c)(i)	(minimum) amount of energy needed for particles to react ;	1
8(c)(ii)	**M1** increases rate ; **M2** increased frequency/greater chance of, collisions ; **M3** more successful collisions (between reacting particles) ;	3
8(d)	activation energy ; change in energy ;	2

Question	Answer	Marks
9	**M1** the voltmeter deflects / has a reading / not zero ; **M2** the voltmeter deflects in the opposite direction ; **M3** the voltmeter deflects ; **M4** momentarily / then goes to zero / goes to original reading / goes back ;	4

Question	Answer	Marks
10(a)(i)	(substance that) oxidises another substance (during a redox reaction) ;	1
10(a)(ii)	(iodine is a) less powerful oxidising agent (than chlorine) **AND** below chlorine in Periodic Table or less reactive than chlorine ;	1
10(b)	sodium bromide AND iodine ;	1

Question	Answer	Marks
10(c)	*chlorine:* C*l* ; *bromine*: value between –100 and 113 ; *iodine*: solid ; *astatine*: black ;	**4**

Question	Answer	Marks
11(a)	Pb correct 208 / 82 ; β correct 0 / –1 ;	**2**
11(b)	**M1** cpm ÷ 2 seen with 2 lines, one half of the other, drawn on graph or workings ; **M2** evidence of background radiation from graph or workings e.g. new curve **OR** [cpm – 8] ÷ 2 + 8 **OR** [cpm ÷ 2] + 4 ; **M3** 3.1 ;	**3**