



Cambridge IGCSE™

PHYSICAL SCIENCE

0652/42

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.

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This document consists of **9** printed pages.

PUBLISHED**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 'List rule' guidance

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)	balance ;	1
1(a)(ii)	M1 suitable container for measuring / collecting volume e.g. measuring cylinder ; M2 volume before and after rock added ; M3 subtract before and after volume ;	3
1(b)	$150 \div 35$; 4.3 ;	2
1(c)(i)	$1.2 \times 10 \times 0.4$; 4.8 ;	2
1(c)(ii)	friction ;	1

Question	Answer	Marks												
2(a)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>liquid</th> <th>gas</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <th>particle separation</th> <td>close (together)</td> <td>far apart ;</td> </tr> <tr> <th>particle arrangement</th> <td>irregular / random</td> <td>irregular / random ;</td> </tr> <tr> <th>particle motion</th> <td>random / not fixed / move freely</td> <td>random / move quickly / move in all directions ;</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>5–6 correct = [4] 3–4 correct = [3] 2 correct = [2] 1 correct [1]</p>		liquid	gas	particle separation	close (together)	far apart ;	particle arrangement	irregular / random	irregular / random ;	particle motion	random / not fixed / move freely	random / move quickly / move in all directions ;	4
	liquid	gas												
particle separation	close (together)	far apart ;												
particle arrangement	irregular / random	irregular / random ;												
particle motion	random / not fixed / move freely	random / move quickly / move in all directions ;												

Question	Answer	Marks
2(b)	<p><i>any three from:</i></p> <p>M1 temperature is constant ; M2 gas becoming a liquid / condensation / change of state ; M3 heat / energy is given out / released ; M4 to form forces / bonds / attraction ; M5 decrease separation or (potential) energy of particles ;</p> <p>max 3</p>	3

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	<p>P microwaves ; Q γ-rays ;</p>	2
3(b)(i)	Y is, infra-red (region of EM spectrum) ;	1
3(b)(ii)	black is good absorber (of radiation) ;	1
3(c)	<p><i>any three from:</i></p> <p>M1 (particles) vibrate ; M2 back and forth M3 in direction of travel ; M4 forming rarefactions and compressions ;</p>	3

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	<p>contain impurities / they are not aspirin ; (with impurities) there is no fixed melting point / lower melting point / range of melting points ;</p>	2
4(b)(i)	use a locating agent ;	1
4(b)(ii)	<p>aspirin spot will match those from known sample ; same R_f as aspirin ;</p>	2
4(c)	180 ;	1

Question	Answer	Marks
4(d)	(alkanes have) no C=C bonds / no C double bonds ;	1
4(e)	C ₉ H ₇ O ₄ Na ;	1
4(f)(i)	¹² C has 6 neutrons AND ¹³ C has 7 neutrons ;	1
4(f)(ii)	same number of electrons in their outer shell ;	1

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)	ray completed with $i = r$; I correctly marked AND labelled ;	1
5(b)(i)	ray initially parallel with principal axis AND goes through F ; other ray goes through C of the lens undeviated ;	2
5(b)(ii)	extended the 2 rays back so that they meet behind the lens ; image formed 75 ± 4 mm from the lens ;	2
5(c)	virtual ; enlarged ;	2

Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)	<i>Mr determination:</i> Mr NH ₃ = 17 ; <i>ratio:</i> 1:2 mole ratio / 28 g of N ₂ gives 34 g of NH ₃ ; <i>mass of NH₃:</i> (17 g produces $4 \times 34 \div 28$ ecf on mole ratio gives) 4.85(7) / 4.9 / 4.86 ;	3
6(b)	two nitrogen atoms with attempt a covalent bonding ; triple bond between the two nitrogen atom ; 1 pair of outer electrons on each nitrogen ;	3

Question	Answer	Marks
6(c)(i)	nitrogen monoxide + carbon monoxide → nitrogen + carbon dioxide ; nitrogen monoxide → nitrogen + oxygen ;	2
6(c)(ii)	increase rate of reaction ;	1

Question	Answer	Marks
7(a)(i)	$1/R = 1/R_1 + 1/R_2$; 2(.0) ;	2
7(a)(ii)	50 ;	1
7(a)(iii)	$6 \div \text{(a)(ii)}$ 0.12 ;	2
7(a)(iv)	$48 \times \text{(a)(iii)}$ 5.76 / 5.8 ;	2
7(b)(i)	(thermistor) resistance decreases ; larger current / lamp gets greater share of (supply) voltage / thermistor gets smaller share of (supply) voltage ;	2
7(b)(ii)	temperature warning light e.g. engine / oven / fire detector ;	1

Question	Answer	Marks
8(a)	alcohol / contains O–H (group or bond) ;	1
8(b)	addition ;	1
8(c)	increased frequency / greater change of collisions ; more collisions have the minimum energy or activation energy, to react ;	2
8(d)	activation energy ; change in energy ;	2

Question	Answer	Marks
9(a)	(alpha particles) have a positive charge ; like charges attract / unlike charges repel / it is attracted to the negative (plate) / repelled by positive (plate) ;	2
9(b)	attracts towards the positive plate ; a significantly greater deflection than alpha ;	2
9(c)	<i>Pb</i> : 205, 82 ; <i>alpha</i> : 4, 2 ;	2

Question	Answer	Marks
10(a)(i)	sodium chloride + bromine ;	1
10(a)(ii)	redox ;	1
10(b)	no reaction ; reactivity decreases down the group / astatine is less reactive than chlorine / astatine is below chlorine in reactivity series ;	2
10(c)	<i>iodine</i> : I ; <i>chlorine</i> : value between -218 and -6 ; <i>bromine</i> : liquid ; <i>fluorine</i> : pale yellow ;	4