**CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**

GCE Advanced Subsidiary Level

# MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2013 series

# 8780 PHYSICAL SCIENCE

**8780/02**        Paper 2 (Short Response), maximum raw mark 30

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 2013 series for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level components and some Ordinary Level components.

**1**  systematic: always looking from above/below
random : looking from different angles
*both required*

**2**  lower peak <u>and</u> higher modal energy                                                    [1]
starts at (0,0), crosses original line once only and asymptotic to *x*-axis          [1]

**3**  **(a)** vanadium pentoxide / $V_2O_5$ / vanadium(V) oxide                              [1]

**(b)** a catalyst provides an alternative route of lower activation energy         [1]
a (much) higher proportion of molecules now possess activation energy (and so a higher
proportion of collisions are successful)                                                        [1]

**4**  **(a)** correct order of orbital levels (3d <u>above</u> 4s)                                 [1]
correct maximum electron numbers s = 2(×2); p = 6(×3); d = 10(×1)          [1]

**(b)** $(1s^22s^22p^6)\mathbf{3s^23p^63d^2}$                                                          [1]

**5**  **(a)** (decreasing) acceleration then constant velocity/speed                      [1]

**(b)** any two from:                                                                                      [2]
initially weight of the ball is greater than the air resistance
friction/air resistance increases with increasing velocity/speed/as it falls
(at terminal velocity) frictional force/air resistance equals weight of sphere or resultant force
is zero / forces balanced

**6**  **(a)** AgBr/silver bromide                                                                          [1]

**(b)** red/orange/brown solution formed                                                        [1]
$Cl_2 + 2Br^- \rightarrow Br_2 + 2Cl^-$                                                              [1]

**7**  (initiation stage)        $Br_2 \rightarrow 2Br\bullet$                                          [1]

(propagation stages) $C_2H_6 + Br\bullet \rightarrow C_2H_5\bullet + HBr$              [1]
                         $C_2H_5 + Br_2 \rightarrow C_2H_5Br + Br\bullet$                         [1]
*ignore any termination equations and any dots on the 'wrong' carbon atom*

**8** **(a)** <u>use of</u> $v = f\lambda$ (e.g. $3 \times 10^8 = f \times 720 \times 10^9$)
$(f =) 4.2 \times 10^{14}$ (Hz)

**(b)** number of oscillations per unit time / number of wavelengths / wavefronts (passing a point) per unit time [1]

**(c)** $v = f\lambda$ and as $f$ does not change, $\lambda$ must decrease (o.w.t.t.e.) [1]

**9** estimates of the mass of the cup of tea (50 – 750 g)
<u>and</u> the average $M_r$ of a molecule (20 ± 5) [1]

amount of moles $n$ = mass/$M_r$ (= 2 to 50) [1]

number of molecules = $N_A \times n$ (= $1 \times 10^{24}$ to $3 \times 10^{25}$) [1]
*allow e.c.f. throughout*

**10** random: the fluctuations in the count rate (for each time interval) [1]

spontaneous: the similar count rate / same average count rate (in the two experiments) [1]

**11** **(a)** compound **A**:1-chloropropene [1]

compound **B**:



[1]

**(b)** (in compound **A**) there are difference groups in C1 and on C2 (o.w.t.t.e.) [1]

[Total: 30]