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PROVINCE OF KWAZULU-NATAL

PHYSICAL SCIENCES P2 (CHEMISTRY)

COMMON TEST

JUNE 2019

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 10

MARKS: 100

TIME: 2 hours

N.B: This marking guideline consists of 6 pages.

(2)

[12]

SECTION A

QUESTION 1

2.2.5.

1.1 $D \checkmark \checkmark$ (2) C 🗸 1.2 (2) A 🗸 1.3 (2) B✓✓ 1.4 (2) A **✓**✓ 1.5 (2) C✓✓ 1.6 (2) 1.7 C ✓✓ (2) [14] **QUESTION 2** 2.1 2.1.1 Cooking oil – iron fillings ✓ (1) 2.1.2. Si ✓ (1) 2.1.3. CuSO₄, Fe₂O₃ ✓ (Any one of the two) (1) 2.1.4. Fe₂O₃ ✓ (1) 2.1.5. Cl₂ ✓ (1) 2.2. 2.2.1. Homogeneous ✓, water-ethanol form a mixture of uniform composition and all (2) components are in the same phase at room temperature ✓ 2.2.2. Fractional distillation ✓ (1) 2.2.3. Boiling point ✓ (1) 2.2.4. Water ✓ (1)

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It mixes completely in all proportions. ✓✓

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QUESTION 3

3.1.	Temperature is the average measure of kinetic energy of molecules. ✓✓	(2)
3.2.1.	 Closely packed. ✓ (Any one property mentioned) 	(1)
	Irregular shape	
	 Take shape of the container. 	
3.2.2.	 Closely packed. ✓ (Any one property mentioned) 	(1)
	 Regular shape / Rigid shape 	
3.3.1.	Melting ✓	(1)
3.3.2.	Heat energy is absorbed to increase the internal (potential) energy of	(2)
	particles ✓ and disturb attractive forces between particles. ✓	
3.4.1.	Liquid phase ✓	(1)
3.4.2.	Solid phase✓	(1)
3.5.	LOWER THAN ✓	(1)
3.6.	Substance Y√, melting point and boiling point is 0 and 100 C respectively, which matches water. ✓	(2)
	Which materies water.	[12]

QUESTION 4

Level 1

Reactants ✓ Products: Ions and Electrons ✓ Ratio ✓ (3)

4.3.4.
$$Q + 1e^- \rightarrow Q^{-1} \checkmark \checkmark$$
 (2)

4.4.1. Level 3
$$\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow$$
 $\downarrow \uparrow$ $\downarrow \uparrow$

[15]

√√

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QUESTION 5

5.1. Precipitation reaction ✓ (1) Na₂SO₄ ✓✓ 5.2.1. (2) 5.2.2. Na₂CO₃ ✓✓ (2) 5.3.1. Barium sulphate ✓✓ (2) 5.3.2. Barium carbonate ✓✓ (2) 5.4. $BaSO_4$ (s) + 2HNO₃(aq) \rightarrow Ba(NO₃)₂(aq) + H₂SO₄ (aq) (4) Reactants ✓ Products ✓ Balance ✓ Correct phases ✓ -[13] **QUESTION 6** An electrolyte is the ionic solution that can conduct electricity. $\checkmark\checkmark$ 6.1. (2) 6.2. (Electric) Current. ✓ (1) Dissociation is the process in which ionic solids are broken up into ions when 6.3. (2) dissolved in water ✓✓ 6.4. NaCl (s) \rightarrow Na⁺(aq) + Cl⁻ (aq) \checkmark \checkmark (2) 6.5. Increases ✓ (3)An increase in concentration increases the number of ions in solution ✓ Thus electrical conductivity increases ✓ [10]

QUESTION 7

7.2.2.
$$M_{reactant} = M_{N2} + M_{H2} = 14x2 + 1x2x3 = 34 \text{ g.mol}^{-1} \checkmark$$
 (3) $M_{products} = M_{NH3} = 14x2 + 1x2x3 = 34 \text{ g.mol}^{-1} \checkmark$ (Mass of reactants is equal to the mass of products, therefore) the law is obeyed \checkmark

Reactants ✓ Products ✓ balance ✓

[11]

QUESTION 8

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- 8.2.1. Isotopes are atoms of the same element having the same number of protons, but different numbers of neutrons. (2)
 - (4)

8.2.2.

R.A.M =
$$\frac{\mathbf{M}^{24}_{Mg} \times \% \text{ abundance}}{100\%} + \frac{\mathbf{M}^{25}_{Mg} \times \% \text{ abundance}}{100\%} = \frac{23,985 \times 78,99\%\checkmark}{100\%} + \frac{24,959 \times 10\%\checkmark}{100\%} = \frac{24,30 \text{ g.mol}^{-1}\checkmark}$$
 (4)

[13]

TOTAL MARKS: [100]