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**SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS/
NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS
SENIORSERTIFIKAAT-EKSAMEN/
NASIONALE SENIORSERTIFIKAAT-EKSAMEN**

**TECHNICAL SCIENCES P2
TEGNIESE WETENSKAPPE V2**

2022

MARKING GUIDELINES/NASIENRIGLYNE

MARKS/PUNTE: 75

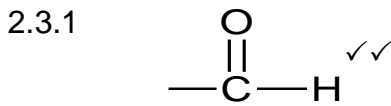
**These marking guidelines consist of 10 pages.
*Hierdie nasienriglyne bestaan uit 10 bladsye.***

QUESTION/VRAAG 1

- 1.1 C ✓✓ (2)
- 1.2 B/C ✓✓ (2)
- 1.3 D ✓✓ (2)
- 1.4 B ✓✓ (2)
- 1.5 A ✓✓ (2)
- [10]**

QUESTION/VRAAG 2

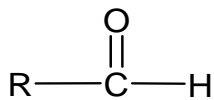
- 2.1.1 E ✓ (1)
- 2.1.2 F ✓ (1)
- 2.2 C_nH_{2n-2} ✓✓ (2)



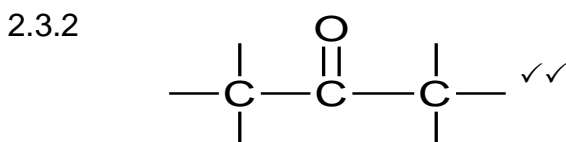
Marking criteria/Nasienkriteria:

- If a bond is missing (0/2)
- Indien 'n binding uitgelaat is (0/2)

OR/OF



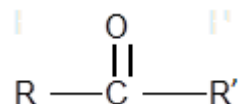
(2)



Marking criteria/Nasienkriteria:

- If a bond is missing (0/2)
- Indien 'n binding uitgelaat is (0/2)

OR/OF



(2)

2.4.1 Propan-2-ol ✓

OR/OF

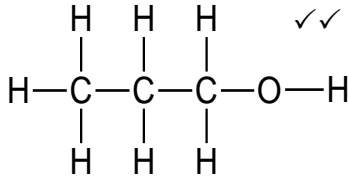
2 – propanol

Marking criteria/Nasienkriteria:

- Correct functional group and the stem
- Correct position of the functional group
- If a hyphen is missing ½
- Korrekte funksionele groep en die stam
- Korrekte posisie van die funksionele groep
- Indien koppelteken uitgelaat is ½

(2)

2.4.2



Marking criteria/Nasienkriteria:

- Correct position of the functional group
- The whole structure correct.
- If a bond or hydrogen is missing ½
- Korrekte posisie van die funksionele groep
- Die hele struktuur is korrek.
- Indien koppelteken uitgelaat is ½

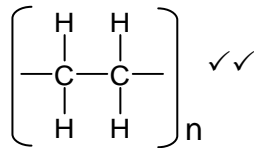
(2)

2.5.1 A large molecule composed of smaller monomer units ✓ covalently bonded to each other in a repeating pattern. ✓

'n Groot molekule bestaande uit kleiner monomeereenhede, kovalent met mekaar verbind in 'n herhalende patroon.

(2)

2.5.2



(2)

2.5.3 Polythene/Polyethylene ✓✓
Politeen/Poliëtileen

(2)

[18]

QUESTION/VRAAG 3

- 3.1.1 What is the relationship between chain length/molecular mass/surface area and boiling point in alkanes? ✓✓
Wat is die verhouding tussen kettinglengte/molekulêre massa/oppervlakarea en kookpunt in alkane?

OR/OF

How does the chain length/molecular mass/surface area affect the boiling point of alkanes?

Hoe beïnvloed die kettinglengte/molekulêre massa/oppervlakarea die kookpunt van alkane?

Marking criteria/Nasienkriteria:

- Dependant and independent variables correctly identified.
- Question correctly/appropriately asked about the relationship between the dependent and independent variable.
- Do not penalise if 'alkanes' is omitted.
- *Afhanklike en onafhanklike veranderlikes korrek geïdentifiseer*
- *Vraag korrek/toepaslik gevra oor die verhouding tussen die afhanklike en onafhanklike veranderlike*
- *Moenie penaliseer indien 'alkane' uitgelaat is nie.*

(2)

- 3.1.2 Chain length/molecular mass/surface area/compounds✓
Kettinglengte/molekulêre massa/oppervlakarea/verbinding (1)
- 3.1.3 Boiling point ✓/Kookpunt (1)
- 3.1.4 Homologous series ✓/Functional group
Homoloë reeks/Funksionele groep
Accept/Aanvaar: Type of intermolecular forces./*Tipe intermolekulêre kragte* (1)
- 3.2.1 London/Dispersion/Induced dipole forces.✓/Londen-/Dispersie-/Geïnduseerde-dipool-kragte (1)
- 3.2.2 Incorrect ✓/Verkeerd (1)

3.2.3 **Apply negative marking from QUESTION 3.2.2./**
Pas negatiewe nasien vanaf VRAAG 3.2.2 toe.

- The chain length/molecular mass/surface area decreases from compound **C** (butane) to compound **A** (ethane). ✓
- The smaller the chain length/molecular mass/surface area, the weaker the intermolecular forces. ✓
- The weaker the intermolecular forces, the lower is the boiling point. ✓
- *Die kettinglengte/molekulêre massa/oppervlakarea verminder van verbinding **C** (butaan) na verbinding **A** (etaan).*
- *Hoe kleiner die kettinglengte/molekulêre massa/oppervlakarea, hoe swakker die intermolekulêre kragte.*
- *Hoe swakker die intermolekulêre kragte, hoe laer is die kookpunt.*

OR/OF

- The chain length/molecular mass/surface area increases from compound **A** (ethane) to compound **C** (butane).
- The larger the chain length/molecular mass/surface area, the stronger the intermolecular forces.
- The stronger the intermolecular forces, the higher is the boiling point.
- *Die kettinglengte/molekulêre massa/oppervlakarea vergroot vanaf verbinding **A** (etaan) na verbinding **C** (butaan).*
- *Hoe groter die kettinglengte/molekulêre massa/oppervlakarea, hoe sterker die intermolekulêre kragte.*
- *Hoe sterker die intermolekulêre kragte, hoe hoër is die kookpunt.* (3)

3.2.4 Boiling point increases with an increase in chain length/molecular mass/surface area. ✓✓ /Kookpunt styg met 'n toename in kettinglengte/molekulêre massa/oppervlakarea.

OR/OF

Boiling point decreases with a decrease in chain length/molecular mass/surface area./Kookpunt daal met 'n afname in kettinglengte/molekulêre massa/oppervlakarea.

(2)
[12]

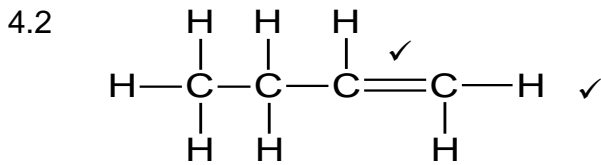
QUESTION/VRAAG 4

4.1.1 Addition/hydration (reaction) ✓
Addisie/hidrasie (reaksie)

(1)

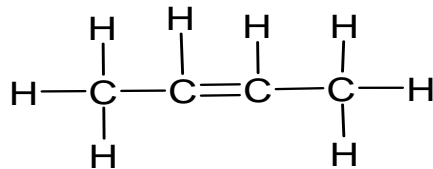
4.1.2 Substitution (reaction). ✓
Substitusie (reaksie)

(1)



But - 1 - ene/1 - butene
But - 1 - een/1 - buteen

OR/OF



But - 2 - ene/2- butene
But - 2 - een/2-buteen

**Marking criteria (Structure)/Nasienkriteria
(Struktuur):**

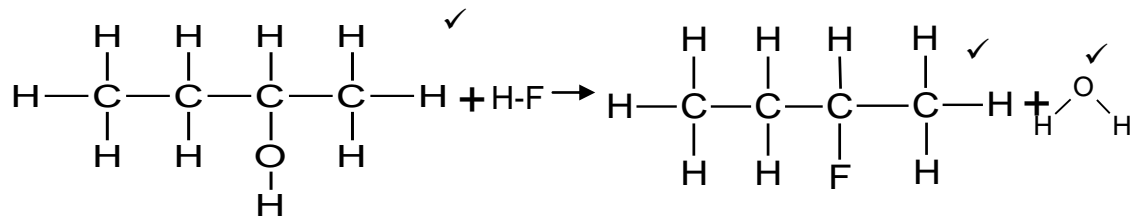
- Correct functional group
- The whole structure is correct.
- If a bond or hydrogen is missing ½
- Korrekte funksionele groep
- Die hele struktuur is korrek
- As verbinding of waterstof uitgelaat is ½

**Marking criteria (IUPAC name)/
Nasienkriteria (IUPAC-naam):**

- Correct functional group and the stem
- Correct position of the functional group
- If a hyphen is missing ½
- Korrekte funksionele groep en die stam
- Korrekte posisie van die funksionele groep
- As 'n koppelteken uitgelaat is ½

(4)

4.3



Marking criteria/

Nasienkriteria:

- 2-florobutane 1 mark
- Water 1 mark
- Reactants 1 mark
- If a bond is missing, penalise 1 mark.

- 2-florobutaan 1 punt
- Water 1 punt
- Reaktanse 1 punt
- Indien 'n binding weggelaat is, penaliseer 1 punt.

(3)

4.4

- Excess water ✓/Oormaat water
- Acid catalyst/Suurkatalisator/ H_2SO_4 (Sulphuric acid)/ H_2SO_4 (Swawelsuur)/ H_3PO_4 (Phosphoric acid)/ H_3PO_4 (Fosforsuur) ✓

(2)

[11]

QUESTION/VRAAG 5

- 5.1.1 An electrode where oxidation takes place. ✓✓
'n Elektrode waar oksidasie plaasvind.

Marking criteria/Nasienkriteria:

- When 'electrode' is omitted: $\frac{1}{2}$
- If 'oxidation' is omitted: $\frac{0}{2}$
- Wanneer 'elektrode' weggelaat is: $\frac{1}{2}$
- As 'oksidasie' weggelaat is: $\frac{0}{2}$

(2)

- 5.1.2 The decomposition of a substance when an electric current is passed through it. ✓✓
Die opbreking (ontbinding) van 'n stof wanneer 'n elektriese stroom daardeur gaan.

OR/OF

The chemical process in which electrical energy is converted to chemical energy.

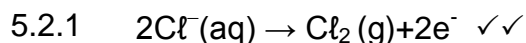
Die chemiese proses waar elektriese energie in chemiese energie omgeskakel word.

OR/OF

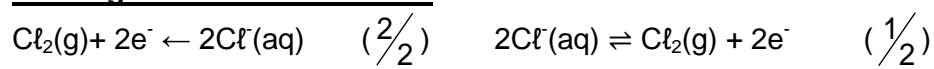
The use of electrical energy to produce a chemical change.

Die gebruik van elektriese energie om 'n chemiese verandering te veroorsaak.

(2)



Marking criteria/Nasienkriteria:



NOTE: Do not penalise if the phases are not included.

LET WEL: Moenie penaliseer as die fases nie ingesluit is nie.

(2)

5.2.2 Reduction ✓/Reduksie

(1)

5.3.1 Copper (II) ions ✓/Koper(II)ione

OR/OF



(1)

5.3.2 Chloride ions ✓/Chloriedione

OR/OF



(1)

5.4 Chlorine (gas) ✓/Chloor(gas)

(1)

[10]

QUESTION/VRAAG 6

6.1.1 Chemical (energy) to electrical (energy). ✓✓
 Chemiese (energie) na elektriese (energie). (2)

6.1.2 • Temperature of 25 °C/298 K/temperatuur van 25 °C/298 K ✓
 • Concentration of an electrolyte is 1 mol·dm⁻³ /
 Konsentrasie van elektroliet is 1 mol·dm⁻³ ✓ (2)

6.2.1 Ag⁺(aq) + e⁻ → Ag(s) ✓✓

Marking criteria/Nasienkriteria:

Ag(s) ← Ag⁺(aq) + e⁻ (2/2) Ag⁺(aq) + e⁻ ⇌ Ag(s) (1/2)
 Ag(s) ⇌ Ag⁺(aq) + e⁻ (0/2) Ag⁺(aq) + e⁻ ← Ag(s) (0/2)

NOTE: Do not penalise if the phases are not included.
LET WEL: Moenie penaliseer as die fases nie ingesluit is nie. (2)

6.2.2 Cu(s) → Cu²⁺(aq) + 2e⁻ ✓✓

Marking criteria/Nasienkriteria:

Cu²⁺(aq) + 2e⁻ ← Cu(s) (2/2) Cu(s) ⇌ Cu²⁺(aq) + 2e⁻ (1/2)
 Cu²⁺(aq) + 2e⁻ ⇌ Cu(s) (0/2) Cu(s) ← Cu²⁺(aq) + 2e⁻ (0/2)

NOTE: Do not penalise if the phases are not included.
LET WEL: Moenie penaliseer as die fases nie ingesluit is nie. (2)

6.3 Apply positive marking from QUESTIONS 6.2.1 and 6.2.2./
 Pas positiewe nasien vanaf VRAAG 6.2.1 en 6.2.2 toe.

OPTION/OPSIE 1	OPTION/OPSIE 2
$E^{\theta}_{\text{cell/sel}} = E^{\theta}_{\text{cathode/katode}} - E^{\theta}_{\text{anode}}$ ✓ $= 0,80 \checkmark - (+0,34) \checkmark$ $= 0,46 \text{ V} \checkmark$	$\text{Cu} \rightarrow \text{Cu}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^{-}$ -(+0,34) ✓ $\text{Ag}^{+} + \text{e}^{-} \rightarrow \text{Ag}$ (0,80) ✓ $\text{Ag} + \text{Cu}^{2+} \rightarrow \text{Ag}^{+} + \text{Cu}^{2+}$ ✓ (0,46 V) ✓

The cell is spontaneous. ✓/Die sel is spontaan.

NOTE: Penalise if unconventional abbreviations are used.
LET WEL: Penaliseer as onkonvensionele afkortings gebruik is. (5)

6.4 Apply positive marking from QUESTION 6.3./
 Pas positiewe nasien vanaf VRAAG 6.3 toe.

(Calculated value of) emf/ E^{θ}_{cell} is positive. ✓
 (Berekende waarde van) emk/ E^{θ}_{sel} is positief. (1)
[14]

TOTAL/TOTAAL: 75