



**education**

Department of  
Education  
**FREE STATE PROVINCE**

**CONTROL TEST / KONTROLETOETS**

**GRADE 10 / GRAAD 10**

**PHYSICAL SCIENCES  
*FISIESE WETENSKAPPE***

**MEMORANDUM**

**SEPTEMBER 2017**

**MARKS: 100 / PUNTE: 100**

**TIME: 2 HOURS / TYD: 2 URE**

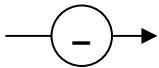
This memorandum consists of SIX pages.  
*Hierdie memorandum bestaan uit SES bladsye.*

## QUESTION 1/VRAAG 1

- 1.1 D ✓✓
- 1.2 C ✓✓
- 1.3 A ✓✓
- 1.4 D ✓✓
- 1.5 D ✓✓
- 1.6 C ✓✓
- 1.7 C ✓✓
- 1.8 B ✓✓
- 1.9 A ✓✓
- 1.10 D ✓✓

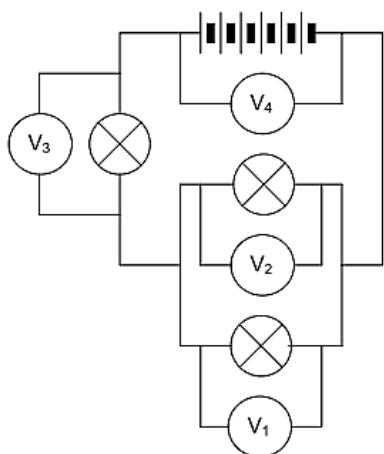
[20]

## QUESTION 2 / VRAAG 2

- 2.1 The net charge of an isolated system remains constant ✓ during any physical process ✓  
Die netto lading van 'n geïsoleerde sisteem bly konstant ✓ gedurende enige fisiese proses. ✓ (2)
- 2.2 More than ✓ Meer as ✓ (1)
- 2.3 They are oppositely charged ✓ Hulle is teenoorgesteld gelaai. ✓ (1)
- 2.4 Q to/na P ✓  Q has an excess of electrons. ✓  
Q het 'n oormaat van elektrone. (2)
- 2.5 
$$Q = \frac{Q_1 + Q_2}{2} \checkmark$$
  
$$Q = \frac{4 + (-12)}{2} \checkmark$$
  
$$Q = -4C \checkmark$$
 (3)
- 2.6 
$$Q = nq_e \checkmark$$
  
$$4 = n \times 1,6 \times 10^{-19} \checkmark$$
  
$$n = 2,5 \times 10^{19} \checkmark$$
 OR/OF 
$$Q = nq_e \checkmark$$
  
$$-4 = n \times -1,6 \times 10^{-19} \checkmark$$
  
$$n = 2,5 \times 10^{19} \checkmark$$
 (3)  
[12]

### QUESTION 3 / VRAAG 3

3.1



Marking criteria	
Six cells connected in series with one another and in series with rest of circuit.	✓
Two bulbs in parallel with one in series.	✓
V <sub>3</sub> connected in parallel across the bulb that is connected in series with other bulbs.	✓
V <sub>1</sub> and V <sub>2</sub> connected in parallel across the bulbs that are connected in parallel.	✓

Nasienriglyne	
Ses selle in serie verbind met mekaar en in serie met res van stroombaan.	✓
Twee gloeilampe in parallel met een in serie.	✓
V <sub>3</sub> in parallel verbind met die gloeilamp wat in serie met ander gloeilampe verbind is.	✓
V <sub>1</sub> en V <sub>2</sub> in parallel verbind met die gloeilampe in parallel.	✓

(4)

3.2 Potential difference across the ends of a conductor ✓ is the energy transferred per unit electric charge flowing through it. ✓

Potensiaalverskil oor die ente van 'n geleier ✓ is die energie oorgedra per eenheidslading wat daardeur vloei. ✓

(2)

3.3.1 2 V (✓✓) } (2)

3.3.2 4 V (✓✓) }

3.3.3 6 V (✓✓) }

3.3.4 1 V (✓✓) }

3.4 1 A (✓✓) }

Units are no required.  
Eenhede word nie vereis nie.

$\frac{1}{R_p} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}$ $= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ $R_p = 1\Omega$	$R_T = R_p + R$ $= 1 + 2$ $= 3\Omega$	(5) [21]
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### QUESTION4 / VRAAG 4

4.1

$$\begin{aligned} W &= VQ \checkmark \\ &= (1,2 \times 10^9)(18) \checkmark \\ &= 2,16 \times 10^{10} \text{ J} \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

(3)

4.2

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \frac{Q}{\Delta t} \checkmark \\ &= \frac{18}{2} \checkmark \\ &= 9 \text{ A} \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

(3)  
[6]

### QUESTION 5 / VRAAG 5

- 5.1 Dissociation is the process in which solid ionic crystals are broken up into ions ✓ when dissolved in water. ✓  
*Dissosiasie is die proses waar ioniese kristalle in ione opgebreek word* ✓ wanneer dit in water oplos. ✓ (2)
- 5.2 Yes / Ja ✓  The ions can move ✓ to conduct electricity.  
*Die ione kan beweeg* ✓ om elektrisiteit te gele. (2)

5.3

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{m}{M} \checkmark \\ n &= \frac{2,235}{74,5} \checkmark \\ n &= 0,03 \text{ mol} \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

↓

$$\begin{aligned} c &= \frac{n}{V} \checkmark \\ c &= \frac{0,03}{0,25} \checkmark \\ c &= 0,12 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3} \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

(6)  
[10]

## QUESTION 6 / VRAAG 6

6.1.1 0°C OR/OF 273 K ✓ (1)

6.1.2 101,3 kPa ✓ (1)

6.2.1

$$n = \frac{m}{M} \checkmark$$

$$= \frac{7,2}{48} \checkmark$$

$$= 0,15 \text{ mol} \checkmark$$

(3)

6.2.2

$$n = \frac{m}{M} \checkmark$$

$$0,15 = \frac{m}{46} \checkmark$$

$$m = 6,9 \text{ g} \checkmark$$

(3)

6.2.3

$$n = \frac{V}{V_M} \checkmark$$

$$0,15 = \frac{V}{22,4} \checkmark$$

$$m = 3,36 \text{ dm}^3 \checkmark$$

OR/OF

$$1 \text{ mol} \Rightarrow 22,4 \text{ dm}^3 \checkmark$$

$$0,15 \text{ mol} \Rightarrow (0,15)(22,4) \text{ dm}^3 \checkmark$$

$$= 3,36 \text{ dm}^3 \checkmark$$

(3)  
[11]

## QUESTION 7 / VRAAG 7

7.1.1  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  OR/OF sodium carbonate / *natriumkarbonaat* (✓✓) (2)

7.1.2  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  OR/OF sodium sulphate / *natriumsultaat* (✓✓) (2)

7.2.1  $\text{BaCO}_3$  OR/OF barium carbonate / *bariumkarbonaat* (✓✓) (2)

7.2.2  $\text{BaSO}_4$  OR/OF barium sulphate / *bariumsultaat* (✓✓) (2)

7.3 Acid-base / *Suur-basis* ✓ (1)  
[9]

### QUESTION 8 / VRAAG 8

- 8.1 Empirical formula is the simplest whole-number ratio ✓ of atoms in a compound. ✓

Empiriese formule is die eenvoudigste heelgetalverhouding ✓  
van atome in 'n verbinding. ✓

(2)

8.2

$$\begin{aligned} n_C &= \frac{m}{M} \checkmark \\ &= \frac{39,9}{12} \checkmark \\ &= 3,33 \text{ mol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n_H &= \frac{m}{M} \\ &= \frac{6,7}{1} \checkmark \\ &= 6,7 \text{ mol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n_O &= \frac{m}{M} \\ &= \frac{53,4}{16} \checkmark \\ &= 3,34 \text{ mol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n_C:n_H:n_O &= 3,33:6,7:3,34 \\ &= 1:2:1 \checkmark \end{aligned}$$



(7)

- 8.3 C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (✓✓)

(2)

[11]

GRAND TOTAL / GROOTTOTAAL: 100