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DAMAI SECONDARY SCHOOL End-of-Year Examination 2022

CANDIDATE NAME

CLASS

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INDEX NUMBER

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SCIENCE (PHYSICS)**5076/01**

Paper 1 Multiple Choice

14 October 2022

Secondary 3 Express

30 minute

Setter: Mr Thong Ching Guan

20 marks

Additional Materials: Multiple Choice Answer Sheet

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write in soft pencil.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction tape.

Write your name, index number and class on the Answer Sheet in the spaces provided.

There are **twenty** questions on this paper. Answer **all** questions. For each question there are four possible answers **A, B, C** and **D**.

Choose the **one** you considered correct and record your choice in **soft pencil** for **Q1 – Q20** on the separate Answer Sheet.

Each correct answer will score one mark. A mark will not be deducted for a wrong answer.

Any rough working should be done in this booklet.

The use of an approved scientific calculator is expected, where appropriate.

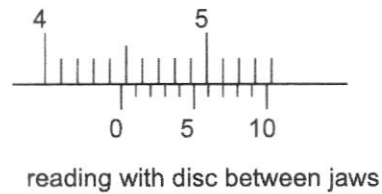
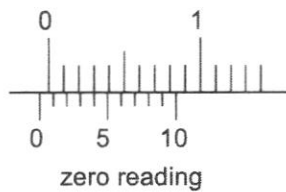
This document consists of **8** printed pages.

2

- 1 What is the order of magnitude of the diameter of an atom?

A 10^{-12} m
 B 10^{-10} m
 C 10^{-8} m
 D 10^{-6} m

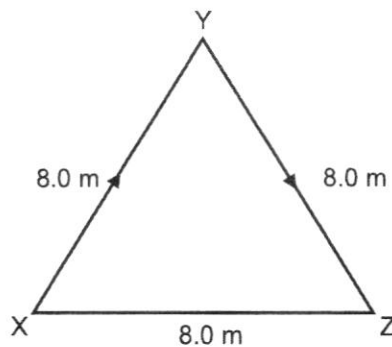
- 2 The diagrams below show the zero reading as well as the reading when a disc is placed between the jaws of a pair of vernier calipers.



What is the actual diameter of the disc?

A 4.43 cm
 B 4.47 cm
 C 4.51 cm
 D 4.53 cm

- 3 The following shows the path of an object beginning at point X and ending at point Z. It takes 1.0 s to move from point X to point Y and 3.0 s to move from point Y to point Z.



What is its average velocity in moving from point X to point Z?

A 2.0 m/s
 B 2.7 m/s
 C 4.0 m/s
 D 8.0 m/s

3

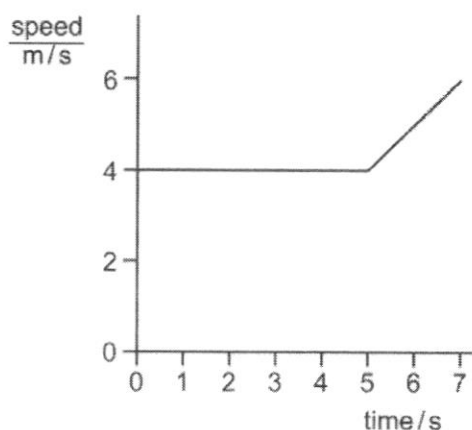
- 4 A hammer and a feather are released at the same time from the same height in a vacuum chamber on Earth.

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- I The hammer is heavier so its acceleration is higher.
- II The speed of the hammer just before it hits the ground is higher than that of the feather.
- III The distance travelled by the hammer is the same as that travelled by the feather in equal time intervals.

- A** I only **B** II only **C** III only **D** I and II

- 5 The graph shows part of a journey made by a cyclist.



How far did the cyclist travel in 7 s?

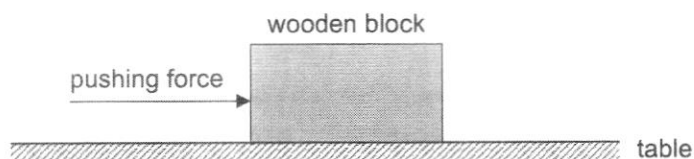
- A** 28 m
B 30 m
C 32 m
D 42 m
- 6 A solid cube of aluminum has a mass of 20 kg and its density is 2700 kg/m^3 . The cube is cut into 8 smaller cubes of equal sizes.

What is the density of each smaller cube?

- A** 0.0074 kg/m^3
B 135 kg/m^3
C 337.5 kg/m^3
D 2700 kg/m^3

4

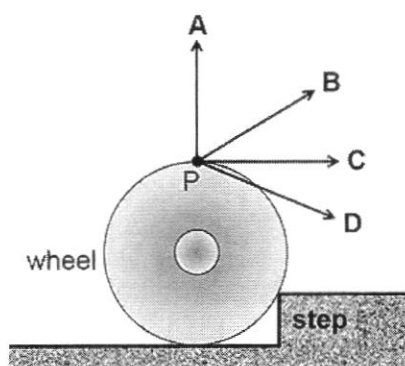
- 7 A wooden block is pushed across a table at constant speed.



Which statement is correct?

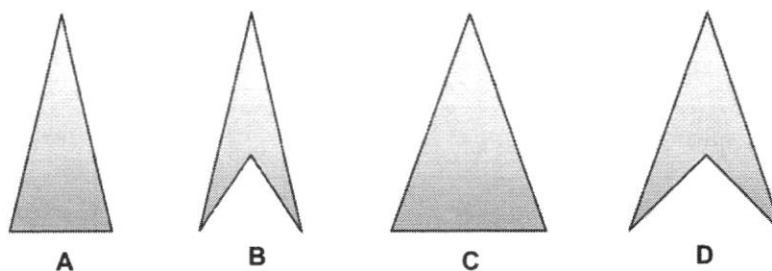
- A** The frictional force is less than the pushing force.
 - B** The frictional force is greater than the pushing force.
 - C** The frictional force is equal and opposite to the pushing force.
 - D** There is no frictional force since the block moved at constant speed.
- 8 A force is applied to a wheel at point P so that the wheel is on the verge of rising over the step.

Which of the forces, **A**, **B**, **C** or **D**, is the smallest?



- 9 The diagrams show cross-sections of four solid objects.

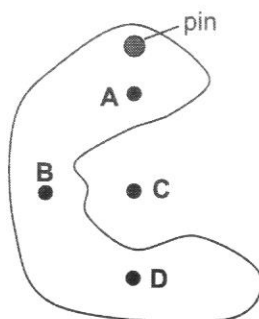
Which object is most stable?



5

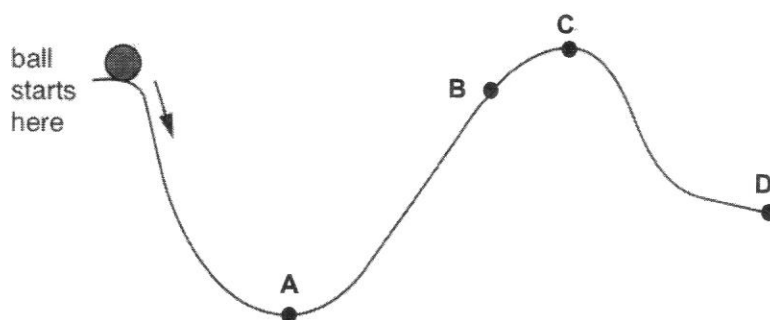
- 10 The diagram shows a uniform piece of cardboard suspended on a pin.

Where is the centre of gravity of the cardboard located?

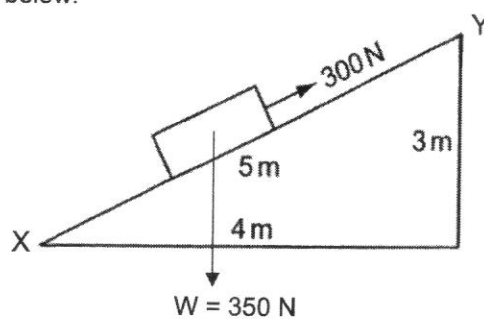


- 11 A ball is released from rest and rolls down a track from the position shown.

What is the furthest position the ball could reach?



- 12 A 300 N force is applied to move a box of weight 350 N up a ramp XY at constant velocity as shown in the diagram below.



What is the work done against gravity to move the box from point X to point Y?

- A 450 J B 900 J C 1050 J D 1500 J

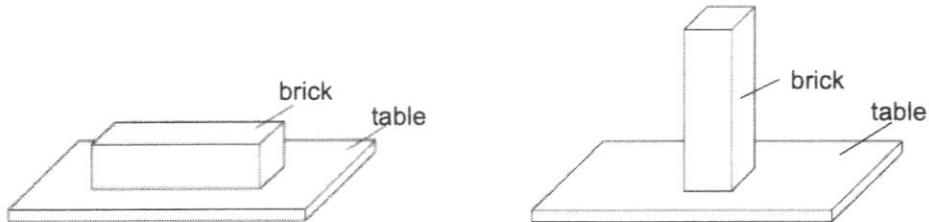
6

- 13 A car that is moving at a constant speed has kinetic energy, E .
After sometime, the speed of the car is tripled.

What is the kinetic energy possessed by the car when it is moving at the new speed?

- A $3E$ B $6E$ C $9E$ D $12E$

- 14 A brick with rectangular sides rests on a table as shown in the diagram on the left.



The brick is now turned so that it rests on the table on its smallest face as shown in the diagram on the right.

How has this change affected the force and the pressure exerted by the brick on the table?

	force	pressure
A	increased	increased
B	increased	unchanged
C	unchanged	increased
D	unchanged	unchanged

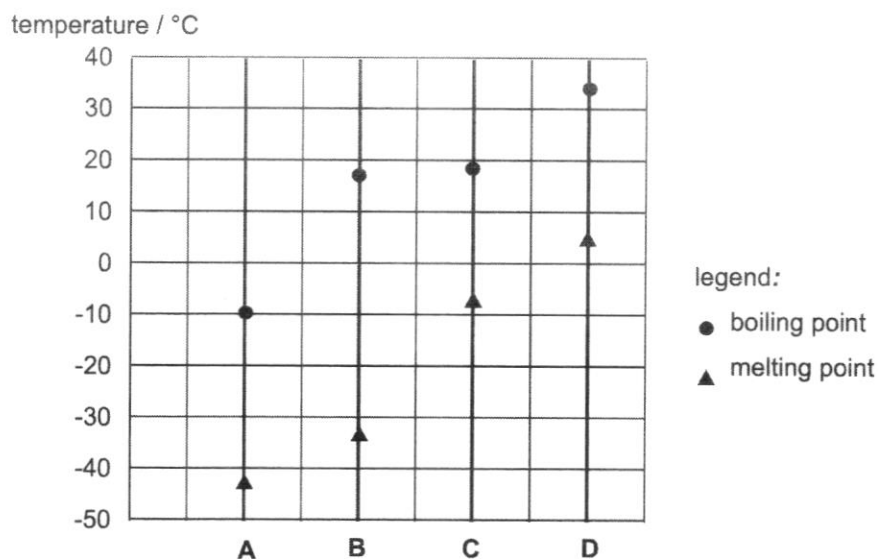
- 15 An emergency generator can supply 432 000 000 J of electrical energy in 24 hours.

What is the average power output of this generator?

- A 5 kW B 300 kW C 18 MW D 432 MW

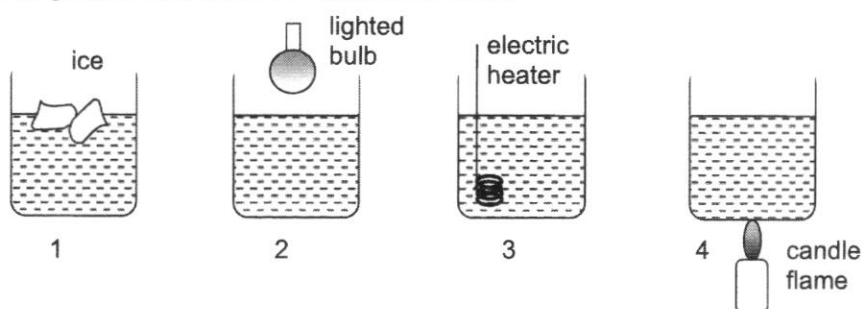
7

- 16 The diagram below shows the melting and boiling points of substance A, B, C and D.



- Which substance is in gaseous state at 10 °C?
- 17 A beaker of water is heated from 30 °C to 50 °C.
- What happens to the water molecules?
- A The water molecules expand and move more quickly than before.
 - B The water molecules expand and move further away from each other.
 - C The water molecules gain kinetic energy and move more quickly than before.
 - D The water molecules gain kinetic energy as inter-molecular bonds are broken.

- 18 The diagrams below show four beakers of water.



Which arrangement(s) will set up a convection current in the water?

- A 4 only
- B 3 and 4 only
- C 1, 3 and 4 only
- D All of the above

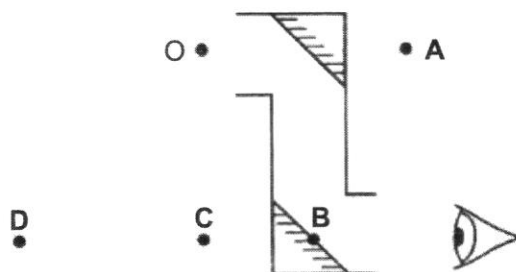
8

- 19 A girl stands 20 m from her image when facing a flat, large mirror.

How far must she walk to be 2.5 m from the mirror?

- A 5 m
- B 7.5 m
- C 15 m
- D 17.5 m

- 20 The diagram shows an object O viewed using two mirrors. A person looks into the mirrors as shown below.



At which position, A, B, C or D, is the image of O seen by the eye?

END OF PAPER



DAMAI SECONDARY SCHOOL End of Year Examination 2022

CANDIDATE NAME

CLASS

INDEX NUMBER

SCIENCE(PHYSICS)**5076/02**

Paper 2

12 October 2022

Secondary 3 Express

1 hour 15 minutes

Setter: Mr Thong Ching Guan

65 marks

No Additional Materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name, register number and class on the cover page.

You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams, graphs, tables or rough working.

Write in dark blue or black ink.

Do not use paper clips, glue or correction tape.

The use of an approved scientific calculator is expected, where appropriate.

You may lose marks if you do not show your working or if you do not use appropriate units.

Section AAnswer **all** questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided on the question paper.

Section BAnswer any **two** questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided on the question paper.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

For Examiner's Use		
Paper 1		20
Paper 2 Section A		45
Paper 2 Section B		20
Total		85

This document consists of **17** printed pages.

Section A

Answer **all** the questions in the spaces provided.

- 1 (a) Fig. 1.1 shows part of the sleeve and thimble of the micrometer screw gauge that is used to measure the diameter of a ball bearing.

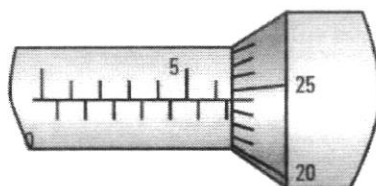


Fig. 1.1

Given that the micrometer screw gauge has a zero error of -0.02 mm, determine the actual diameter of the ball bearing.

diameter =mm [2]

- (b) The ball bearing weighs 9.92 N on Jupiter.
The gravitational field strength of the Earth is 10 N/kg.
The gravitational field strength of Jupiter is 24.8 N/kg.

- (i) Calculate the mass of the ball bearing.

mass =kg [2]

- (ii) Hence or otherwise, determine the weight of the ball bearing on Earth.

weight =N [1]

3

- 2 (a) Define period of the pendulum.

..... [1]

- (b) Fig. 2.1 shows a simple pendulum. It swings between X and Z.

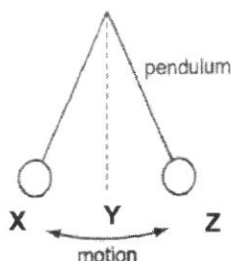


Fig. 2.1

A person measures the period of a pendulum as it swings continuously between X and Z.

Write down one possible sequence of motion, starting from Y, that can be timed to measure the period.

..... [1]

- (c) Bryan measured the time taken for a pendulum to swing left, from the rest position Y to its maximum displacement X as shown in Fig. 2.2, to be 0.60 s.

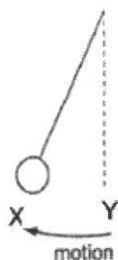


Fig. 2.2

Calculate the period of the pendulum.

period = s [2]

4

- (d) Suggest why it is recommended to find the average time taken for one complete oscillation for 20 complete oscillations of the pendulum instead of taking the time for 1 complete oscillation.

.....
 [1]

- 3 240 g of liquid X which has a density of 1.20 g/cm^3 was mixed with 50 g of liquid Y which has a density of 1.00 g/cm^3 . Assume that no reaction occurs during mixing.

- (a) Calculate the density of the mixture.

density = g/cm^3 [2]

- (b) If a wooden block with a density of 0.95 g/cm^3 is dropped into the mixture, state whether the block would float, sink or stay suspended.

Explain your answer.

.....

 [2]

5

- 4 A boat of mass 120 kg is travelling across a river with a force of 180 N powered by its motor engine. The water current also exerts a force of 100 N on the boat at an angle of 50° as shown in Fig. 4.1.

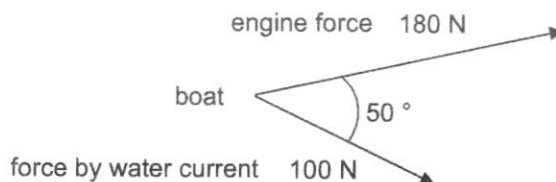


Fig. 4.1

Draw a suitable vector diagram to determine the magnitude of the resultant force acting on the boat.

scale: represents [1]

resultant force = N [3]

[Turn over

- 5 Fig. 5.1 shows a wheelbarrow and its load, which have a total weight of 230 N. The centre of gravity of the wheelbarrow and its load is at point G. The wheelbarrow is supported by a vertical force F at the ends of the handles.

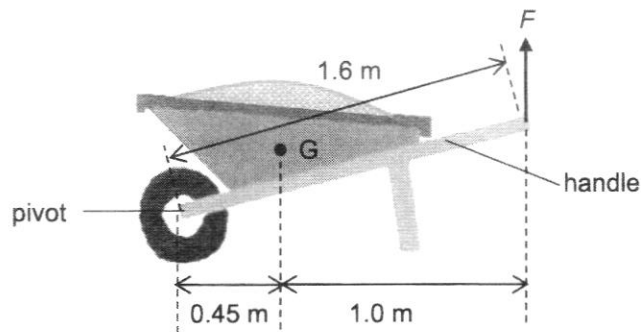


Fig. 5.1

- (a) On Fig. 5.1, indicate the weight of the wheelbarrow and its load using an arrow and label it W . [1]

- (b) State the principle of moments.

.....

 [1]

- (c) Hence, calculate the value of F .

$$F = \dots\dots\dots \text{ N [2]}$$

- (d) Suggest one modification that can be done to the design of the wheelbarrow so that the same load can be lifted with a force that is of smaller magnitude than that calculated in (c).

Explain your answer.

.....

 [2]

- 6 Parquet are wooden tiles installed over ceramics flooring to provide a woody and cosy feel.

Fig. 6.1 shows a typical HBD flat floor laid with parquet.



Fig. 6.1

Despite the cosy feel, parquet flooring is very susceptible to scratches and dents. Heavy furniture sometimes makes a dent on the parquet floor on which it stands.

Ken is shopping for a sofa for his living room. He came across four sofa, each having four legs and all sofa are of the same weight.

Fig. 6.2 shows part of a leg from each sofa.

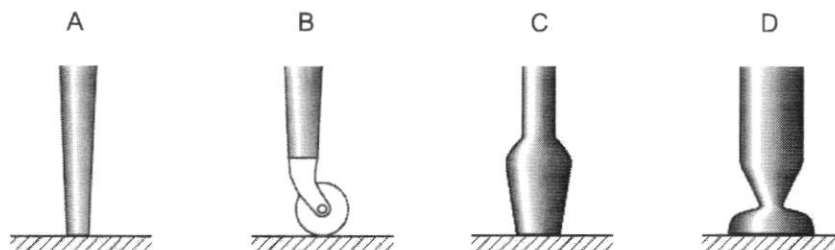


Fig. 6.2

- (a) Which leg, A, B, C or D is **least** likely to cause a dent on the parquet flooring underneath it?

Explain your answer.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

8

- (b) The maximum pressure that parquet flooring can withstand without making a dent is 0.75 kPa. A sofa with a total contact area of 1.5 m^2 with the floor are to be placed in the living room.

Calculate the maximum weight of this sofa.

maximum weight =N [2]

- 7 Fig.7.1 shows a cross-section through a rain-water puddle formed in a shallow depression on a road surface. Over a period of time, the air temperature, wind speed and wind direction all remain constant but the water disappeared.

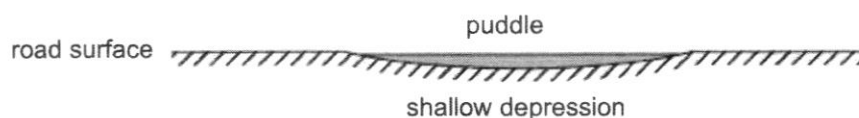


Fig. 7.1

- (a) Use the kinetic theory to explain how the puddle of water disappeared totally.

.....

 [3]

- (b) The rate of disappearance of the puddle of water changes with time even though the air temperature, wind speed and wind direction all remain constant.

State whether the rate of disappearance of the puddle of water decreases, remain the same or increases. Explain your answer.

.....
 [2]

- 8 During an experiment, a student places some solid wax in an oven which is set at 70°C . The graph in Fig. 8.1 shows how the temperature of the wax varies with time over a 15 minutes duration.

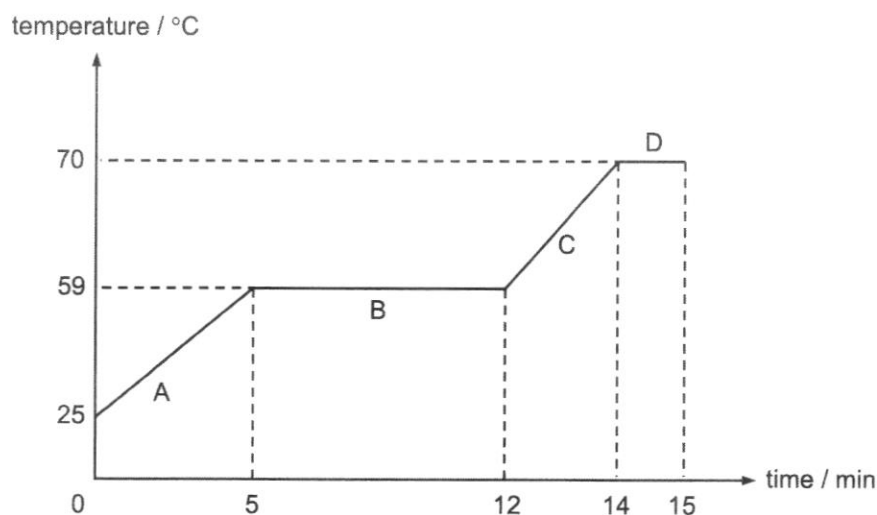


Fig. 8.1

- (a) State the process that occurs at section B.

..... [1]

- (b) In each of the following time intervals shown in Fig. 8.2, state whether the intermolecular forces and average speed of molecules decrease, increase or remain constant.

Write your answers in Fig. 8.2.

time interval	intermolecular forces	average speed of molecules
0 min to 5 min		
5 min to 12 min		
12 min to 14 min		

Fig. 8.2

[3]

- 9 Fig. 9.1 shows the path of a light ray passing from air to glass.

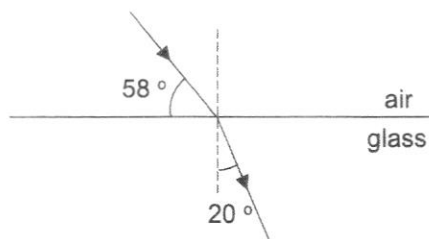


Fig. 9.1

- (a) State the following angle.
- (i) angle of incidence = $^\circ$
- (ii) angle of refraction = $^\circ$ [1]
- (b) Calculate the refractive index of the glass
- refractive index = [2]
- (c) Hence, determine the critical angle of the glass.
- critical angle = $^\circ$ [2]

- (d) State the two conditions for total internal reflection to occur.

condition 1:

.....

.....

condition 2:

.....

..... [2]

- (e) Fig. 9.2 shows a glass block made from the same material.

On Fig. 9.2, complete the path of the light ray after it strikes the glass surface XY.

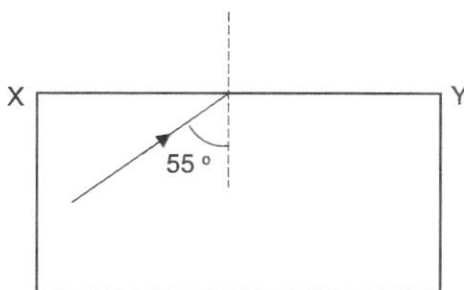


Fig. 9.2

[1]

-- END OF SECTION A --

Section B

Answer any **two** questions in this section.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

- 10** Fig. 10.1 shows the speed-time graph of a cyclist. The cyclist has a mass of 60 kg.

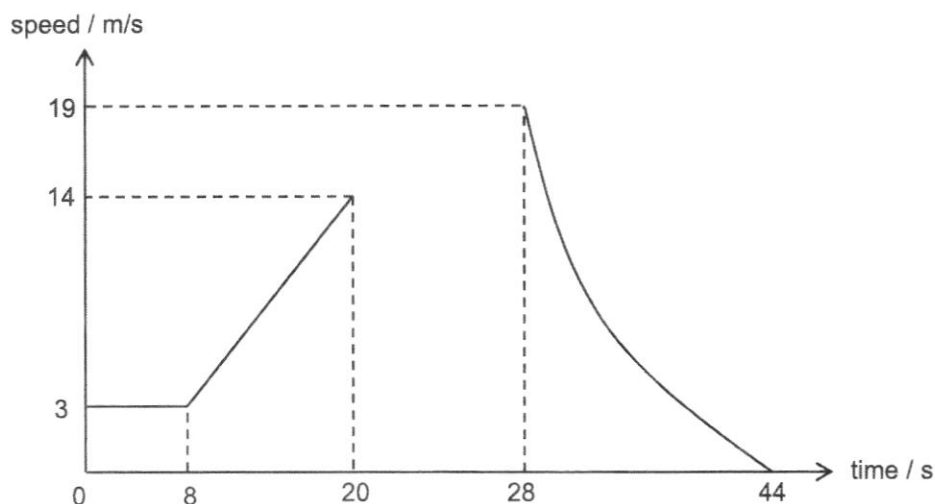


Fig. 10.1

- (a) Describe the motion of the cyclist from the 8th second to the 20th second.
 [1]
- (b) The cyclist moves with non-uniform acceleration from the 20th second to the 28th second.
 Sketch the cyclist's motion for this duration on Fig. 10.1. [1]
- (c) The forward force by the cyclist in his first 8 seconds is 70 N.
- (i) State the magnitude of the frictional force experienced by the cyclist.

frictional force = [1]

13

- (ii) Calculate the acceleration of the cyclist from the 10th second to the 15th second.

acceleration = [2]

- (iii) Calculate the force pushing the cyclist forward from the 10th second to the 15th second.

forward force = [2]

- (d) Calculate the distance covered by the cyclist from the 6th second to the 20th second.

distance = [2]

- (e) If the cyclist were to brake suddenly, predict if he is most likely to fall in front of, behind or to the side of his bicycle.

..... [1]

- 11 Fig. 11.1 shows a large container ship travelling at constant speed in a straight line.



Fig. 11.1

- (a) The speed of the ship is 9.8 m/s. The resistive force acting on the ship is 2.8×10^6 N.

- (i) Calculate the distance moved by the ship in 1.0 s.

distance = [1]

- (ii) Calculate the work done against the resistive force on the ship in 1.0 s.

work done = [2]

- (iii) State the driving force acting on the ship.

Using Newton's laws of motion, explain how you obtain your answer.

.....

 [2]

(b) The mass of the ship is 2.2×10^8 kg.

(i) Calculate the kinetic energy that the ship has.

kinetic energy = [2]

(ii) State the additional work done on the ship required to bring the ship to a total rest.

work done = [1]

(c) The cargos on the container ship were unloaded. State and explain if the same effort is required to make the ship move at a constant speed of 9.8 m/s from rest.

.....
.....
..... [2]

- 12 Fig. 12.1 shows a typical electric kettle used at home for boiling water.

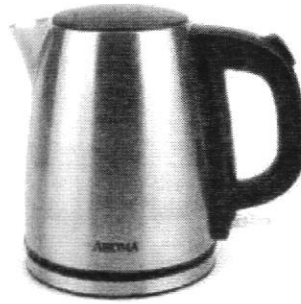


Fig. 12.1

- (a) The heating element consists of a metal plate that is located at the bottom of the kettle.

Describe how all the water eventually becomes heated when the kettle is switched on.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

- (b) The kettle comes in two different colours; black and silver.

Explain which kettle; black or silver, will cause the water to boil faster?

.....

.....

..... [2]

17

- (c) When the water boils, its temperature of the water becomes constant at 100 °C. Using the concept of internal energy, explain why the temperature remains at a constant value.

.....

 [2]

- (d) The power of the electrical kettle is 600 W. Given that the amount of energy required to boil the water is 630 kJ, calculate the time taken, in minutes, for the water to boil.

time = [2]

- (e) State one difference between boiling and evaporation.

.....

 [1]

-- END OF SECTION B --

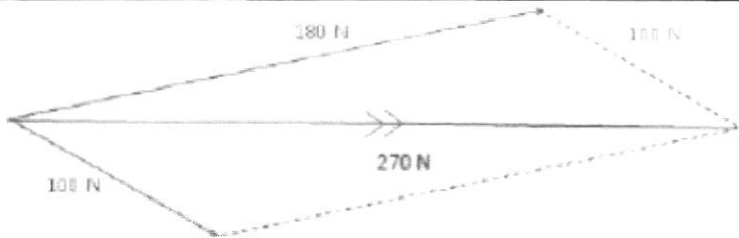
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Paper 1

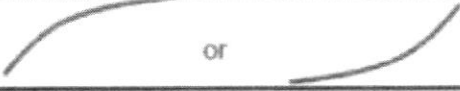
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B	D	A	C	B	D	C	B	C	C
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	C	C	C	A	A	C	C	B	D

Paper 2

S/No	solution	marks allocation
1(a)	Diameter = $6.74 - (-0.02)$ = 6.76 mm	M1 A1
1(b)(i)	$mass = \frac{9.92}{24.8}$ = 0.40 kg Test on formula $w = mg$	M1 A1
1(b)(ii)	$w = 0.40 \times 10$ = 4.0 N Test on concept that mass remains the same	M0 A1
2(a)	The period of a pendulum is the time taken for one complete swing/oscillation of the pendulum Award mark with or without the word complete because one means a whole.	B1
2(b)	$Y \rightarrow Z \rightarrow Y \rightarrow X \rightarrow Y$ ($Y \rightarrow Z \rightarrow X \rightarrow Y$ also ok) Or $Y \rightarrow X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow Z \rightarrow Y$ or ($Y \rightarrow X \rightarrow Z \rightarrow Y$ also OK)	B1
2(c)	Period = 0.60×4 = 2.4 s	M1 A1
2(d)	To reduce random error % error due to human reaction time Do not accept more accurate more reliable Do not accept reduce human reaction time because you can't reduce human reaction time but can only reduce <u>the error</u> due to human reaction time Do not accept avoid or prevent error due to human reaction time because can only reduce	B1
3(a)	Total mass of mixture = 290 g Total volume of mixture = $240/1.2 + 50/1 = 250 \text{ cm}^3$ Density of mixture = $290/250$ = 1.16 g/cm ³	M0 M0 M1 A1
3(b)	The block will float. The block has a lower density than the mixture. [allow ecf from 3(a)] <i>If student did not do 3(a) but can write down the correct concept (less dense will float on denser or vice-versa, can also award the mark because this is the main concept tested.</i>	A1 M1

4	 Scale: 1 cm represents 10 N or 20 N [1 mark] Note: Diagram cannot be smaller than scale of 1 cm represents 20 N. resultant force = 270 N (+/- 5% error) Accept resultant force from 256 and 284 N Final answer not within range: -1 mark Resultant force error (no double arrow/wrong direction):-1 mark Any other mistakes such as labeling in cm instead of N didnt draw arrow for forces, etc: -1 mark If parallelogram totally drawn wrongly, this 3 mark will not be awarded.	
5(a)	Arrow is to be drawn vertically downwards through point No mark is awarded if the starting point of the arrow drawn is not from the CG but from empty space	B1
5(b)	For a system to be in equilibrium, total clockwise moments about a pivot is equal to total anticlockwise moments about the same pivot Must mention equilibrium', 'about a pivote and about the same pivot to be awarded the full 1 mark	B1
5(c)	$F \times 1.45 = 230 \times 0.45$ $F = 71.4 \text{ N}$	M1 A1
5(d)	Make the handles of the wheelbarrow longer with a longer perpendicular distance a smaller force can produce the same amount of anticlockwise moment to balance the moment produced by the road. (no mark is awarded for 2nd point if student mentioned smaller moment is produced or anything that implies the moment is reduced. Must include the word perpendicular)	B1 B1
6(a)	Leg D. Leg D has the largest contact area with the floor. Since force remains constant, the pressure exerted by leg D on the floor is the smallest.	B1 B1
6(b)	$750 = \frac{F}{1.5}$ $F = 750 \times 1.5$ $= 1130 \text{ N or } 1100$	M1 A1

7(a)	The <u>air molecules</u> are in <u>continuous</u> and <u>random</u> motion. The air molecules <u>collide</u> with the molecules near the water surface and <u>transfer kinetic energy</u> to these molecules. The water molecules near the water surface gain sufficient energy and <u>break away from the intermolecular bonds/ overcomes the intermolecular forces of attraction.</u> This process continues until all the water disappear			B1 B1 B1											
7(b)	The rate of disappearance decreases The exposed water surface area decreases resulting in a decrease in the rate of evaporation. <i>Must mention the relationship between exposure surface area and rate of evaporation</i>			A1 B1 M1 B1											
8(a)	Melting			B1											
8(b)		<table> <tr> <th>time interval</th> <th>intermolecular forces</th> <th>average speed of molecules</th> </tr> <tr> <td>0 min to 5 min</td> <td>remains constant</td> <td>increases</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 min to 12 min</td> <td>decreases</td> <td>remains constant</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12 min to 14 min</td> <td>remains constant</td> <td>Increases</td> </tr> </table>	time interval	intermolecular forces	average speed of molecules	0 min to 5 min	remains constant	increases	5 min to 12 min	decreases	remains constant	12 min to 14 min	remains constant	Increases	B1 per correct row
time interval	intermolecular forces	average speed of molecules													
0 min to 5 min	remains constant	increases													
5 min to 12 min	decreases	remains constant													
12 min to 14 min	remains constant	Increases													
9(a)	32° 20°			B1 for both correct											
9(b)	$n = \frac{\sin 32^\circ}{\sin 20^\circ}$ = 1.5 or 1.55 (ecf)			M1 A1											
9(c)	$i_c = \sin^{-1} \frac{1}{n}$ = 42° or 40.2° (ecf)			M1 A1											
9(d)	Light must travel from an optically denser to an optically less dense medium The angle of incidence in the optically less dense medium must be greater than the critical angle			B1 B1											
9(e)	Drawing must show light ray undergoing total internal reflection and student must indicate clearly the angle of reflection (55°). Students will not be penalized if they did not show the angle of reflection as 55° Student will not be awarded 1 mark for drawing the correct TIR ray if they must get 9(c) and/or 9(d) wrong because there is no basis to support their correct answer for 9(e). Unless it is a case of consistent ecf.			B1											

10(a)	The cyclist moves with constant/uniform acceleration.	B1
10(b)	 or	B1
10(c)(i)	70 N or 70.0 N	B1
10(c)(ii)	$a = (v - u) / t$ $= (14 - 3) / (20 - 8)$ $= 0.917 \text{ m/s}^2$	M1 A1
10(c)(iii)	$F - 70 = 60 \times 0.917$ $F = 125 \text{ N (ecf)}$	M1 A1
(d)	$d = (2 \times 3) + [\frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times (3 + 14)]$ or $d = (14 \times 3) + (\frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 11)$ $= 108 \text{ m}$	M1 A1
(e)	in front of	B1
11(a)(i)	Distance = 9.8×1.0 $= 9.8 \text{ m}$ <i>mark will also be awarded if didn't show calculation steps</i>	M0 A1
11(a)(ii)	$D = 2.8 \times 10^6 \times 9.8$ $= 27400000 \text{ J or } 2.74 \times 10^7 \text{ J}$ (accepts ecf from (ai))	
11(a)(iii)	Since ship is travelling at constant speed Newton's first law state that the resultant force acting on the ship is 0 N Resultant force is driving force - resistive force. hence driving force = resistive force = $2.8 \times 10^5 \text{ N}$	B1 B1
11(b)(i)	$KE = \frac{1}{2} \times 2.2 \times 10^3 \times 9.8^2$ $= 1.06 \times 10^{10} \text{ J}$	
11(b)(ii)	$1.06 \times 10^{10} \text{ J}$ (accepts ecf from (bi))	
11(c)	It will require less effort (accept if student mentioned same effort is not required) Since mass decrease (changes -ok) inertia decreased (<i>changes-ok</i>). Also accept reason based on KE and work done	B1 B1
12(a)	The water near the heating element becomes warmer, expands, become less dense and rises The cooler water at the top is less dense and sink to the bottom to be heated This cycle of rising and sinking repeats to create a convection current which eventually cause all the water to become heated.	B1 B1 B1
12(b)	The silver kettle Silver surface is a poor emitter of infrared radiation and reduces the rate of heat loss through radiation to the surrounding. (<i>must include comparative adjectives 'er'</i>)	B1 B1
12(c)	During boiling, the thermal energy is used to overcome the intermolecular forces that are holding the water molecules together – increasing the energy. Since there is no increase to the internal kinetic energy of water, the temperature does not increase	B1 B1
12(d)	Time = $\frac{600000}{600}$ $= 17.5 \text{ minutes}$	M1 A1

12(e)	boiling	evaporation	B1
	Occurs at a particular temperature	Occurs at any temperature	
	Relatively fast	Relatively slow	
	Takes place throughout the liquid	Takes place only at the surface	
	Bubbles are formed in the liquid	No bubbles are formed in the liquid	
	Temperature remains constant	Temperature may change	
	External thermal energy source needed	External thermal energy source are not needed	
	Any one of the above answers. <i>If student gave two answers instead of 1 as instructed, and happened that the extra answer is wrong, then +1 – 1 = 0 mark</i>		