CHEMISTRY HL PAPER 2 MARKSCHEME DSFM

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How many marks is ib chemistry paper 2? Paper 2: Extended Response You are allowed a calculator and data booklet for this chemistry exam. Total Marks - 50: Short-answer and multi-part (i/ii/iii) questions on core syllabus content.

What does chemistry paper 2 consist of? The second paper covers topics 6-10: the rate and extent of chemical change; organic chemistry; chemical analysis, chemistry of the atmosphere and using resources. Each exam lasts for one hour and 45 minutes and each counts for 50% of the final GCSE mark.

How long is the paper 2 for IB chemistry? Paper two for SL is 1 hour 15 minutes with several SAQs (40% of grade) and HL is 2 hours and 15 minutes with SAQs and extended response (36% of grade) This paper is much tougher than paper one as it requires you to be able to construct answers that hit the required knowledge from content covered and any data provided.

Is IB HL chemistry easy? IB chemistry is overall harder due to its coursework requirements, which significantly increases the workload for students.

Is a 2 a fail in IB? Conditions for achieving the diploma A grade has been awarded in all subjects, TOK and the EE. A grade of at least a 2 has been awarded in all subjects. There are no more than two grade 2s awarded (SL or HL). There are no more than three grade 3s or below awarded (SL or HL).

What percentage is a 7 in IB chemistry?

How many marks is chemistry paper 2? GCSE Chemistry Test Paper 2 Like paper 1, the test lasts for 1 hour 45 minutes and is written. You'll either take the paper at the Foundation or Higher tier and there will be 100 marks available.

How to do well in chemistry paper 2? Make sure your answers are related to chemicals. This is especially important for questions about industrial chemistry and reactions. Attempt all questions. You are better to write something down and perhaps get partial marks rather than leave an answer blank and not get anything.

What should I revise for chemistry paper 2?

How many marks is Chem paper 2? Paper 2 (1 h 45 min, 80 marks) This paper consists of two sections. Section A will carry 50 marks and consists of a variable number of compulsory structured questions.

What percentage is IB paper 2? For SL students, Paper 2 lasts for 1 hour and 45 minutes and the weighting is 40% of the total grade.

What percentage is a 2 in IB?

How to get a 7 in IB paper 2? The secret to scoring a 7 in IB English Paper 2 is to get very comfortable with bending, morphing and twisting your texts and/or the prompt so that they are as compatible with each other as possible.

What quotes did Winston Churchill say in World War II? "Never Give In!" "You ask, what is our policy? It is to wage war." "You ask, what is our aim? ... It is victory." The world's most enduring image of Winston Churchill is that of Britain's wartime leader - determined scowl, homburg hat, ever-present cigar, the V-for victory sign.

What was Winston Churchill's famous quote about leadership? "Never give in" (1941) “Never Give In” is considered one of Churchill's most inspirational speeches. Delivered when Britain was struggling in the Second World War and facing defeat – the message is one of resolve and determination, urging people never to give up no matter how difficult things became.

What were the quotes of the Churchill factor? The key thing is to be "Conservative in principle but Liberal in sympathy". Never in the field of human

conflict has so much been owed by so many to so few.

What is Churchill's most famous quote? Never yield to force; never yield to the apparently overwhelming might of the enemy.” —Harrow School, 29 October 1941. It is commonly believed that Churchill stood up, gave the three-word speech, “Never give in!,” and sat down.

What is the most famous quote in WWII? One of Winston Churchill's most famous speeches, which he delivered to the House of Commons on June 4, 1940. An interesting fact about the speech was that from the beginning “We shall fight on the beaches...” and ending “… we shall never surrender”, consists of words derived from Old English (Anglo-Saxon).

What was the most famous Churchill speech? 'We shall fight on the beaches': 3 things you never knew about Churchill's most famous speech. Ask anyone to name Winston Churchill's best-known speech and nine times out of ten they will answer: We shall fight them on the beaches.

What did Winston Churchill say about never giving up? Never give in. Never, never, never, never—in nothing, great or small, large or petty—never give in, except to convictions of honour and good sense. Never yield to force. Never yield to the apparently overwhelming might of the enemy.

What did Churchill say to Lady Astor? “If I were married to you, I'd put poison in your coffee,” Lady Astor once famously remarked to Winston Churchill. “If I were married to you,” he replied, “I'd drink it.”

What did Winston Churchill say about being shot at? ' In wartime… truth is so precious that she should always be attended by a bodyguard of lies. Nothing in life is so exhilarating as to be shot at without result.

What did Winston Churchill struggle with? Churchill's depression is believed to have increased his realism and empathy, helping him assess the true dangers that were otherwise overlooked by his colleagues. Similarly during World War II, Churchill's heightened skepticism allowed him to realistically evaluate the ever-growing German threat.

What did Churchill say about communism? If I were asked the difference between Socialism and Communism, I could only reply that the Socialist tries to lead us to disaster by foolish words and the Communist could try to drive us there by violent deeds.

What is Winston Churchill infamous for? Churchill is best remembered for successfully leading Britain through World War Two. He was famous for his inspiring speeches, and for his refusal to give in, even when things were going badly. Many people consider him the greatest Briton of all time and he's almost certainly the most famous British prime minister.

What did Churchill famously say in 1946? Then, on March 5, 1946, at Westminster College in Fulton, Churchill's famous words “From Stettin in the Baltic, to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the continent,” ushered in the Cold War and framed the geo-political landscape for the next 50 years.

What was Winston Churchill's funny quote? Funny Churchill Quotes About Insults "A lady came up to me one day and said 'Sir! You are drunk,' to which I replied 'I am drunk today madam, and tomorrow I shall be sober but you will still be ugly."

What was Winston Churchill's most important thing? Winston Churchill was an inspirational statesman, writer, orator and leader who led Britain to victory in the Second World War.

What was Churchill's speech for the Second World War? We shall go on to the end, we shall fight in France, we shall fight on the seas and oceans, we shall fight with growing confidence and growing strength in the air, we shall defend our Island, whatever the cost may be, we shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and ...

What did Churchill say in 1945? “My dear friends, this is your hour. This is not victory of a party or of any class. It's a victory of the great British nation as a whole. We were the first, in this ancient island, to draw the sword against tyranny.

What did Churchill say when the US entered the war? He warned that many disappointments and unpleasant days would lie ahead. But he said the best war news of all had already occurred: “the United States, united as never before, have drawn the sword for freedom and cast away the scabbard.”

What did Winston Churchill say during the Battle of Britain? Paying tribute to the fortitude of the Royal Air Force, he coined one of his most famous lines, ”Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few. ' 'Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few. '

Zara's Supply Chain: Efficiency and Innovation

Zara, a renowned fashion retailer, has gained widespread attention for its exceptional supply chain, which enables it to deliver new designs to stores quickly and efficiently. To delve deeper into Zara's supply chain, let's explore some key questions and answers:

1. How frequently does Zara release new designs?

Zara introduces around 50 new designs each week, responding rapidly to changing fashion trends. This high frequency allows the company to stay ahead of the curve and meet the ever-evolving demands of its customers.

2. How does Zara minimize production time?

Zara has a vertically integrated supply chain, with complete control over all aspects of production. This allows the company to streamline the manufacturing process and significantly reduce production time. Zara's manufacturing facilities are located close to its design headquarters, enabling quick decision-making and rapid turnaround.

3. How does Zara optimize inventory management?

Zara employs a "pull" system for inventory management. Instead of producing large quantities of inventory based on forecasts, Zara only produces items that are in high demand. This Just-in-Time approach minimizes waste and ensures that stores always have the most popular items on hand.

4. How does Zara ensure quality control?

Despite its focus on speed, Zara does not compromise on quality. The company has strict quality control measures in place at every stage of the production process, from raw material sourcing to garment production. Zara also conducts regular factory audits to ensure compliance with its quality standards.

5. What are the key innovations in Zara's supply chain?

Zara has implemented several innovative technologies to enhance the efficiency of its supply chain. These include advanced inventory tracking systems, real-time data analytics, and RFID (Radio Frequency Identification) technology, which allows the company to track garments throughout the production and distribution process.

Zara's supply chain serves as a model for efficiency and innovation in the fashion industry. By continuously refining its processes, Zara has established a competitive advantage and become a global leader in fast fashion.

What is the difference between kernel module and device driver? Instead, a kernel module is a collection of subroutines and data. A device driver is a kernel module that forms a software interface to an input/output (I/O) device. The subroutines in a device driver provide entry points to the device.

What is Linux device driver development? A Linux device driver is a software component that enables interaction between the operating system and specific hardware devices. It allows the kernel to communicate with the hardware without needing to know the hardware's intricate details.

What is the kernel device driver model? The Linux Kernel Driver Model is a unification of all the disparate driver models that were previously used in the kernel. It is intended to augment the bus-specific drivers for bridges and devices by consolidating a set of data and operations into globally accessible data structures.

What is the difference between kernel module and firmware? The kernel is part of the operating system and resides in system memory (RAM). It is a higher-level software component than firmware, sitting between the hardware and user-level software.

What is the difference between Linux kernel and Linux driver? A kernel module is a bit of compiled code that can be inserted into the kernel at run-time, such as with insmod or modprobe . A driver may be built statically into the kernel file on disk. [3] A driver may also be built as a kernel module so that it can be dynamically loaded later.

Why do kernel modules generally perform better than user space device drivers? Kernel mode drivers run in the same memory space as the operating system kernel, which is the core component of the system that manages resources, processes, and security. This means that kernel mode drivers have direct access to the hardware and can perform faster and more efficiently than user mode drivers.

What are the two types of drivers in Linux? Linux follows UNIX in having two classes of special file, called character and block, where character devices give direct unbuffered access (whatever that means in practice) while block devices go through the kernel buffer pool.

How do Linux kernel modules work? Kernel modules are pieces of code that can be loaded and unloaded into the kernel upon demand. They extend the functionality of the kernel without the need to reboot the system. To create a kernel module, you can read The Linux Kernel Module Programming Guide. A module can be configured as built-in or loadable.

Why are Linux drivers in the kernel? Kernel drivers are an integral part of the Linux kernel and play a vital role in interacting with hardware devices. As kernel drivers are software components, we can consider them translators between the operating system (OS) and the physical devices connected to our computers.

What is an example of a kernel mode device driver? Kernel-mode device drivers refer to a file by its object name. This name is \DosDevices together with the full path of the file. For example, the object name of the C:\Windows\Example. txt file is \DosDevices\C:\Windows\Example.

Where are Linux kernel drivers? Standard Kernel Drivers These Drivers are stored, as we saw, in the /lib/modules/ directory. Sometimes, the Module file name will imply about the type of Hardware it supports. Often, a search on Google would

give the Module's name, assuming we looked for the chip-set, not for the marketing name of the Hardware.

Are drivers part of the kernel? Every part which is to be accessed by most programs which cannot be put in a library is in the kernel space: Device drivers, scheduler, memory handling, file systems, and network stacks. Many system calls are provided to applications, to allow them to access all those services.

Is A kernel module a driver? Instead, a kernel module is a collection of subroutines and data. A device driver is a kernel module that forms a software interface to an input/output (I/O) device. The subroutines in a device driver provide entry points to the device.

How to check kernel modules? You can display detailed information about a kernel module by running the modinfo module_name command.

How to check which process is using kernel module? One way to do this is to use the /proc/kallsyms file, which holds the kernel's symbol table. By filtering for the module name in this file, we find the functions it contains.

What is the purpose of the Linux kernel? It manages the system's resources and facilitates communication between hardware and software components. As the heart of the Linux OS, the kernel plays a crucial role in enabling the seamless operation and integration of various software applications and system components.

Why Linux doesn t need drivers? Most of Linux is independent of the hardware it runs on, and most users can be (happily) unaware of hardware issues. But, for each piece of hardware supported by Linux, somebody somewhere has written a driver to make it work with the system. Without device drivers, there is no functioning system.

How does Linux know which driver to use? The major and minor numbers are used to uniquely identify devices on Linux. The major number identifies the type of device driver associated with a device. On the other hand, the minor number distinguishes between individual devices of the same type.

What are the disadvantages of kernel modules?

How much of the Linux kernel is drivers? As of 2021, the 5.11 release of the Linux kernel had around 30.34 million lines of code. Roughly 14% of the code is part of the "core" (arch, kernel and mm directories), while 60% is drivers.

When to use kernel modules? In computing, a loadable kernel module (LKM) is an object file that contains code to extend the running kernel, or so-called base kernel, of an operating system. LKMs are typically used to add support for new hardware (as device drivers) and/or filesystems, or for adding system calls.

What are two ways the kernel can handle drivers in Linux?

How do Linux kernel drivers work?

How to compile device driver in Linux? Login as root on your system. Unzip the delivered kernel driver source package in your user directory. Call the compile script make_spcm_linux_kerneldrv.sh. The compile script is part of the kernel driver sources package.

How to build a Linux kernel module?

What is the path of kernel modules in Linux? Select a kernel module you want to load during the boot process. The modules are located in the /lib/modules/$(uname -r)/kernel// directory.

How to modify a Linux kernel module?

What is a kernel module? Kernel modules are pieces of code that can be loaded and unloaded into the kernel upon demand. They extend the functionality of the kernel without the need to reboot the system. A module can be configured as built-in or loadable.

What is the difference between a device and a module? Module: A technological module includes the mechanics, the electronics and the control hardware as well as the associated control program. Device: Device designates the control hardware, e.g. PLC or distributed peripheral (I/O).

What is kernel mode device driver? Kernel-mode drivers are software components that run in the same memory space as the operating system kernel. They have direct

access to hardware resources, such as memory, CPU, and I/O devices. They can also interact with other kernel components, such as system services, device stacks, and object managers.

What is a module in a device driver? Module is a re-loadable component of operating system. It is that part which can be re-written, compiled separately and can be inserted into a running operating system. Linux operating system supports this feature. A Driver is a special program that helps an operating system talk to some external device.

Does the Linux kernel include drivers? Kernel drivers are an integral part of the Linux kernel and play a vital role in interacting with hardware devices. As kernel drivers are software components, we can consider them translators between the operating system (OS) and the physical devices connected to our computers.

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What are the advantages of kernel modules? The advantages of loadable kernel modules Kernel modules let administrators and developers add or modify features without recompiling or rebooting the kernel, adapting to changing requirements seamlessly. Device Driver Support. LKMs are vital for supporting various hardware devices.

What are the three types of modules? The three kind of modules are Form Modules, Standard Modules and Class Modules.

What is the purpose of a module? Modules are used to organize course content by weeks, units, or a different organizational structure. Modules essentially create a one-directional linear flow of what students should do in a course. Each module can contain files, discussions, assignments, quizzes, and other learning materials.

What is an example of a module? For hardware, a module is an assembly of parts designed to be added and removed from a larger system easily. An example of a hardware module is a stick of RAM. Most modules are not functional on their own.

They need to be connected to a larger system or be part of a system made up of several modules.

Is A kernel module a driver? Instead, a kernel module is a collection of subroutines and data. A device driver is a kernel module that forms a software interface to an input/output (I/O) device. The subroutines in a device driver provide entry points to the device.

How does the kernel bind a driver to a device? When a new device is added, the bus's list of drivers is iterated over to find one that supports it. In order to determine that, the device ID of the device must match one of the device IDs that the driver supports. The format and semantics for comparing IDs is bus-specific.

Are drivers stored in kernel? Many Drivers come as part of the distribution's Kernel. Use Them. These Drivers are stored, as we saw, in the /lib/modules/ directory. Sometimes, the Module file name will imply about the type of Hardware it supports.

What is a device driver in Linux? The software that handles or manages a hardware controller is known as a device driver. The Linux kernel device drivers are, essentially, a shared library of privileged, memory resident, low level hardware handling routines. It is Linux's device drivers that handle the peculiarities of the devices they are managing.

What is an example of a kernel-mode device driver? Kernel-mode device drivers refer to a file by its object name. This name is \DosDevices together with the full path of the file. For example, the object name of the C:\Windows\Example. txt file is \DosDevices\C:\Windows\Example.

How to build a Linux kernel module?

> *churchill by himself the definitive collection of quotations, zara supply chain, linux kernel module and device driver development*

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