CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2015 series

9702 PHYSICS

9702/21 Paper 2 (AS Structured Questions), maximum raw mark 60

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1 **(a)** temperature B1
current B1 [2]
(allow amount of substance, luminous intensity)

(b) **(i)** **1.** E = (stress / strain =) [force / area] / [extension / original length]

units of stress: $\text{kg m s}^{-2}/\text{m}^2$ and no units for strain B1

units of E: $\text{kg m}^{-1}\text{s}^{-2}$ A0 [1]

2. units for T: s, l: m and M: kg

$K^2 = T^2 E / M l^3$ hence units: $\text{s}^2\,\text{kg m}^{-1}\text{s}^{-2}/\text{kg}^3$ (= m^{-4}) C1

units of K: m^{-2} A1 [2]

(ii) % uncertainty in E = 4% (for T^2) + 0.6% (for l^3) + 0.1% (for M) + 3% (for K^2)
= 7.7% B1

$E = [(1.48 \times 10^5)^2 \times 0.2068 \times (0.892)^3] / (0.45)^2$
$= 1.588 \times 10^{10}$ C1

7.7% of $E = 1.22 \times 10^9$ C1

$E = (1.6 \pm 0.1) \times 10^{10}\,\text{kg m}^{-1}\text{s}^{-2}$ A1 [4]

2 **(a)** ps = 10^{-12} (s) **or** $T = 4 \times 50 \times 10^{-12}$ (s) B1

$v = f\lambda$ **or** $v = \lambda / T$ C1

$\lambda = 3.0 \times 10^8 \times 4 \times 50 \times 10^{-12}$ C1

= 0.06(0) m A1 [4]

(b) $1500 = 3.0 \times 10^8 \times 4 \times$ time-base setting **or** $T = 5 \times 10^{-6}$ s C1

time-base setting = 1.3 (1.25) $\mu\text{s cm}^{-1}$ A1 [2]

3 **(a)** work done is force × distance moved in direction of force
or
no work done along PQ as no displacement/distance moved in direction of force B1

work done is same in vertical direction as same distance moved in direction of force B1 [2]

(b)	**(i)**	at maximum height t = 1.5 (s) **or** $s = ½(u + v)t$, s = 11 m and t = 1.5 s	C1	
		V_v = 0 + 9.81 × 1.5 V_v = (11 × 2) / 1.5		
		= 15 (14.7) m s^{-1}	A1	[2]
	(ii)	straight line from (0,0) to (3.00, 25.5)	B1	[1]
	(iii)	at maximum height V_h = 25.5 / 3 (= 8.5 m s^{-1})	B1	
		ratio = mgh / ½mv^2	C1	
		= (2 × 9.81 × 11.0) / (8.5)^2		
		= 3.0 (2.99)	A1	[3]
	(iv)	deceleration is greater/resultant force (weight and friction force) is greater	M1	
		time is less	A1	[2]

4	**(a)**	density = mass / volume	C1	
		mass = 7900 × 4.5 × 24 × 10^{-6} = 0.85 (0.853) kg	M1	[2]
	(b)	pressure = force / area	C1	
		force = W cos 40°	C1	
		pressure = (0.85 × 9.81 cos 40°) / 24 × 10^{-4}		
		= 2.7 (2.66) × 10^3 Pa	A1	[3]
	(c)	$F = ma$	C1	
		W sin 40° – f = ma	C1	
		0.85 × 9.81 × sin 40° – f = 0.85 × 3.8		
		f (= 5.36 – 3.23) = 2.1 N [5.38 – 3.242 if 0.8532 kg is used for the mass]	A1	[3]

5 (a) progressive: all particles have same amplitude
stationary: no nodes or antinodes or maximum to minimum/zero amplitude — B1

progressive: adjacent particles are not in phase
stationary: waves particles are in phase (between adjacent nodes) — B1 [2]

(b) (i) wavelength 1.2 m (zero displacement at 0.0, 0.60 m, 1.2 m, 1.8 m, 2.4 m)

either peaks at 0.30 m and 1.5 m and troughs at 0.90 m and 2.1 m
or vice versa (but not both) — B1

maximum amplitude 5.0 mm — B1 [2]

(ii) 180° or π rad — A1 [1]

(iii) at t = 0 particle has kinetic energy as particle is moving — B1

at t = 5.0 ms no kinetic energy as particle is stationary
so decrease in kinetic energy (between t = 0 and t = 5.0 ms) — B1 [2]

6 (a) energy converted from chemical to electrical per unit charge — B1 [1]

(b) (i) current $= E/(R + r)$ — C1

$= 6.0/(16 + 0.5)$
$= 0.36\ (0.364)$ A — A1 [2]

(ii) terminal p.d. = $(0.36 \times 16) = 5.8$ V **or** $(6 - 0.36 \times 0.5)$
$= 5.8$ V — A1 [1]

(c) (i) use of $R = \rho l/A$ or proportionality with length and inverse
proportionality with area or d^2 — C1

$d/2$ and $l/2$ gives resistance of Z = $2R_Y = 24\ (\Omega)$ — C1

R = resistance of parallel combination = $[1/24 + 1/12]^{-1}$
$= 8(.0)\ (\Omega)$ — A1 [3]

(ii) resistance of circuit less therefore current larger — B1

lost volts greater therefore terminal p.d. less — B1 [2]

(d) power = I^2R **or** VI **or** V^2/R — C1

current in second circuit (= 6.0 / 12.5) = 0.48 (A) — B1

ratio = $[(0.36)^2 \times 16] / [(0.48)^2 \times 12] = 0.75$ [0.77 if full s.f. used] — B1 [3]

7 **(a)** **(i)** curved path towards negative (–) plate (right-hand side) B1 [1]

(ii) range of α-particle is only few cm in air/loss of energy of the α-particles due to collision with air molecules/ionisation of the air molecules B1 [1]

(iii) $V = E \times d$ C1

$= 140 \times 10^6 \times 12 \times 10^{-3} = 1.7\ (1.68)$ MV A1 [2]

(b) β have opposite charge to α therefore deflection in opposite direction B1

β has a range of velocities/energies hence number of different deflections B1

β have less mass or q/m is larger hence deflection is greater
or
β with (very) high speed (may) have less deflection B1 [3]

(c)

emitted particle	change in Z	change in A
α-particle	–2	–4
β-particle	+1	0

A1 [1]