CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2013 series

0625 PHYSICS

0625/32   Paper 3 (Extended Theory), maximum raw mark 80

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2013 series for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level components and some Ordinary Level components.

CAMBRIDGE

PA CAMBRIDGE

NOTES ABOUT MARK SCHEME SYMBOLS & OTHER MATTERS

M marks are method marks upon which further marks depend. For an M mark to be scored, the point to which it refers **must** be seen in a candidate's answer. If a candidate fails to score a particular M mark, then none of the dependent marks can be scored.

B marks are independent marks, which do not depend on other marks. For a B mark to be scored, the point to which it refers must be seen specifically in the candidate's answers.

A marks In general A marks are awarded for final answers to numerical questions.
If a final numerical answer, eligible for A marks, is correct, with the correct unit and an acceptable number of significant figures, all the marks for that question are normally awarded.
It is very occasionally possible to arrive at a correct answer by an entirely wrong approach. In these rare circumstances, do not award the A marks, but award C marks on their merits. However, correct numerical answers with no working shown gain all the marks available.

C marks are compensatory marks in general applicable to numerical questions. These can be scored even if the point to which they refer are not written down by the candidate, **provided subsequent working gives evidence that they must have known it.** For example, if an equation carries a C mark and the candidate does not write down the actual equation but does correct substitution or working which shows he knew the equation, then the C mark is scored. A C mark is not awarded if a candidate makes two points which contradict each other. Points which are wrong but irrelevant are ignored.

brackets ( ) around words or units in the mark scheme are intended to indicate wording used to clarify the mark scheme, but the marks do not depend on seeing the words or units in brackets, e.g. 10 (J) means that the mark is scored for 10, regardless of the unit given.

<u>underlining</u> indicates that this <u>must</u> be seen in the answer offered, or something very similar.

OR / or indicates alternative answers, any one of which is satisfactory for scoring the marks.

e.e.o.o. means 'each error or omission'.

o.w.t.t.e. means 'or words to that effect'.

Spelling Be generous about spelling and use of English. If an answer can be understood to mean what we want, give credit. However, beware of and do not allow ambiguities, accidental or deliberate: e.g. spelling which suggests confusion between reflection / refraction / diffraction / thermistor / transistor / transformer.

Not/NOT Indicates that an incorrect answer is not to be disregarded, but cancels another otherwise correct alternative offered by the candidate, i.e. right plus wrong penalty applies.

Ignore Indicates that something which is not correct or irrelevant is to be disregarded and does not cause a right plus wrong penalty.

e.c.f.   meaning 'error carried forward' is mainly applicable to numerical questions, b
           particular circumstances be applied in non-numerical questions.
           This indicates that if a candidate has made an earlier mistake and has carrie
           incorrect value forward to subsequent stages of working, marks indicated by e.c.f. m
           be awarded, provided the subsequent working is correct, bearing in mind the earlier
           mistake. This prevents a candidate being penalised more than once for a particular
           mistake, but **only** applies to marks annotated e.c.f.

Significant Figures
           Answers are normally acceptable to any number of significant figures ù 2. Accept
           answers that round to give the correct answer to 2 s.f. Any exceptions to this general rule
           will be specified in the mark scheme.

Units   Deduct one mark for each incorrect or missing unit from a final answer that would
           otherwise gain all the marks available for that answer: maximum 1 per question.

Arithmetic errors
           Deduct one mark if the **only** error in arriving at a final answer is clearly an arithmetic one.

Transcription errors
           Deduct one mark if the only error in arriving at a final answer is because given or
           previously calculated data has clearly been misread but used correctly.

Fractions   e.g. ½, ¼, 1/10 etc. are only acceptable where specified.

1 (a) $V = W \times L \times D$ in any form words, symbols or numbers
use of $M = \rho V$ in any form OR ρV words, symbols or numbers   C1
$(M = 51 \times 20 \times 11 \times 1030 = 11\,556\,600 =) 1.2 \times 10^7$ kg   A1

(b) $p = \rho g (\Delta) h$ in any form words, symbols or numbers   C1
$(\Delta h = 60\,000 / (1030 \times 10) =) 5.8(25)$ m   A1   [2]

(c) use of $F = pA$ in any form or pA words, symbols or numbers   C1
$(F = 60\,000 \times 32.8 \times 8.3 = 60\,000 \times 272.2 =) 1.6(33) \times 10^7$ N   A1   [2]
e.c.f. from **(b)**

[Total: 7]

2 (a) (i) Hooke's Law   B1   [1]

    (ii) straight line (graph) / constant gradient   B1
    through origin/(0,0)   B1   [2]
    ignore through zero
    ignore extension proportional to load

(b) curved extension to graph with increasing gradient, condone decreasing
NOT if any part of curve is vertical/horizontal or has negative gradient   B1   [1]

[Total: 4]

3 (a) any two from:

at surface / not within liquid (if other way round must be explicit)   B1

at any temperature / not at boiling point (if other way round must be explicit)   B1

(evaporation) causes cooling

boiling requires a heat source

bubbles rising

(b) (i) viable heat source clearly described e.g. electrical/immersion heater   B1

appropriate readings e.g. V, I, t or P & t or joulemeter readings   B1   [2]

OR

combustion heater but only with some mention of amount of fuel used   B1

correct measurement of amount of fuel used   B1

(ii) viable mass measuring device clearly described   B1

e.g. (top pan) balance/scales

appropriate readings   B1   [2]

e.g. mass of water before and after / change of mass of water

OR

measuring cylinder   B1

volume of water before and after / change of volume of water   B1

[Total: 6]

4 (a) suitable scales (more than half each scale used, no products of 3 s, 7 s etc.)   B1

2 straight line sections, continuous 0 to 120 s, 1st section positive gradient,

2nd section negative gradient   B1

section 1 straight line, from (0, 0) to (30, 900)   B1

section 2 straight line from end of section 1 to (120, 0)   B1   [4]

(b) (i) use of $a = \Delta v / t$ or $\Delta v / t$ in any form words, symbols or numbers   C1

(a = 900 / 30 =) 30 m / s^2 A1   [2]

e.c.f. from graph

(ii) use of s = area under graph (accept valid equation(s))   C1

(distance = $0.5 \times 900 \times 120$ =) 54 000 m   A1   [2]

e.c.f. from continuous graph, if curves working must be clear

no e.c.f. from graph if it's a single rectangle

[Total: 8]

5 (a) (i) diffraction

(ii) 1 or 2 parallel waves (and part-circular ends) in outer harbour
NOT part-circular ends going down B1
3 part-circular waves, > 45° each side by eye, in inner harbour
allow flat below gap
centred in gap, allow error up to 1λ vertically B1
wavelength constant throughout, must have 3 extra wavefronts, judged
along line of direction of wave travel in Fig. 5.1 B1 [3]

(b) (i) refraction B1 [1]

(ii) at least 4 parallel, straight waves joined onto original waves B1
at least 3 straight waves, sloping down to the right OR with constant reduced λ B1 [2]

[Total: 7]

6 (a) correct reflection of left ray
AND 22° ≤ angle between right ray and surface ≤ 32°, by protractor B1
rays projected back to form image in correct position B1 [2]

(b) both rays refract down M1
rays projected back to form image somewhere in water to the left of where left ray
strikes surface A1 [2]

(c) $\sin c = 1 / 1.33$ OR $\sin c /\sin r = 1 / 1.33$ C1
OR $\sin^{-1}(1 / 1.33)$ OR $\sin^{-1} 0.75$
$(c = 48.8° =) 49°$ A1 [2]

(d) appropriate use, accept diagram
accept 'endoscope', 'in medicine' is not sufficient M1
clear diagram of the above use or t.i.r. diagram for optical fibre A1
one from:
light goes down fibre/into body
illuminates internal organ
light/image returns from body/organ o.w.t.t.e. A1 [3]

[Total: 9]

7 **(a)** $(P_i =)$ 260 $(\times 2) \times$ length $\times$ breadth $(= 260 \times 0.1)$, words, symbols or numbers
note: gets this mark if omits factor of 2
$(P_i = 2 \times 260 \times 0.25 \times 0.2 =)$ 26 W   **A1**

(b) $(P_o = 0.95 \times 20 =)$ 19 (W)   **B1**
efficiency = output (energy) / input (energy)
accept power for energy
E = candidate's P_o/candidate's P_i evaluated (= 0.73 or 73%), accept fraction (19/26)   **C1**
0.73% or bald 73 gets unit penalty   **A1**   **[3]**

(c) A OR B in series with C connected across 20 V   **M1**
parallel combination of A and B only   **A1**   **[2]**

(d) $1 / R = 1 / R_1 + 1 / R_2$ OR $R = R_1 R_2 / (R_1 + R_2)$ in any form OR $R_1 R_2 / (R_1 + R_2)$ **C1**
words, symbols or numbers
12 Ω **A1**   **[2]**

[Total: 9]

8 **(a)** at least 3 complete circles/ellipses, roughly centred on X   **M1**
spacing greater as radius increases   **A1**
at least 1 arrow to show clockwise field, no contradiction   **B1**   **[3]**

(b) use of compass/suspended small magnet   **B1**
observe needle/magnet on one field line   **B1**
observe needle/magnet on another field line   **B1**
mark on card OR needle/magnet shows direction of field   **B1**   **[4]**

OR
(sprinkle) iron filings o.w.t.t.e.   **M1**
tap card   **A1**
direction/alignment of iron filings show field   **B1**
use compass/suspended small magnet to show field direction   **B1**

(c) wire X/Y is in a magnetic field / any reference to magnetic field<u>s</u>
accept description involving poles that clearly implies field<u>s</u>   **B1**
current carrying conductor in field / fields interact/cut/combine/overlap   **B1**   **[2]**

(d) top box only ticked   **B1**   **[1]**

[Total: 10]

9 (a) first box only ticked in each line   2

  (b) (i) output/V/I/power increases   M1
          greater (rate of change of) field/flux
          OR sensible reference to $V_1 / V_2 = N_1 / N_2$ OR V_1 proportional to V_2 A1   [2]

    (ii) output/V/I/power zero   M1
        accept nothing happens **NOT** no change
        field/flux does not change
        ignore transformers only work with a.c./don't work with d.c.   A1   [2]
        special case for answer about what happens at moment of switching on/off:
        correct statement of some output etc. for short time   M1
        change of field/flux   A1

                                  [Total: 6]

10 (a)

	hydrogen-1	deuterium	tritium
no. of protons	1	1	1
no. of neutrons	0	1	2
no. of electrons	1	1	1

    proton line correct   B1
    neutron line correct, do not accept blank for 0   B1
    electron line correct   B1   [3]

  (b) ignore any reference to background radiation throughout this part

    (i) beta / fast moving electrons   B1   [1]

    (ii) any two from:
        beta stopped by 5 mm/thick Al / beta not stopped by 0.5 mm/thin Al B1
        alpha stopped by 0.5mm/thin Al
        accept stopped by paper   B1   [2]
        gamma not stopped by 5 mm or more/thick Al
        ignore any reference to range in air

  (c) (i) fusion / thermonuclear (reaction)   B1   [1]

    (ii) (energy) released   B1   [1]

  (d) fission   B1   [1]

                                    [Total: 9]

11 (a) (i) electrons
ignore β

(ii) to <u>heat cathode</u> or produce thermionic emission o.w.t.t.e.
i.e. any mention of heating/providing energy and production/emission
of electrons   B1   [1]
NOT heater/filament emits electrons

(iii) air would stop/weaken (electron) beam OR electrons have no collisions   B1   [1]

(b) X-plates   B1
zero (p.d.)/off NOT zero current
Y-plates   B1   [2]
alternating (p.d.) OR description
condone a.c.

[Total: 5]