

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2014 series

9702 PHYSICS

9702/22

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

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.

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Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2014 series for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level components and some Ordinary Level components.

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	GCE AS/A LEVEL – May/June 2014	9702	22

- 1 (a) power = energy/time or work done/time
force: kg m s^{-2} (including from mg in mgh or Fv)
or kinetic energy ($\frac{1}{2}mv^2$): $\text{kg (m s}^{-1})^2$
(distance: m and (time) $^{-1}$: s^{-1}) and hence power: $\text{kg m s}^{-2} \text{ m s}^{-1} = \text{kg m}^2 \text{ s}^{-3}$
- (b) Q/t : $\text{kg m}^2 \text{ s}^{-3}$
 A : m^2 and x : m and T : K
correct substitution into $C = (Qx)/tAT$ or equivalent, or with cancellation
units of C : $\text{kg m s}^{-3} \text{ K}^{-1}$
- 2 (a) $\rho = m/V$
 $V = (\pi d^2/4) \times t = 7.67 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}^3$
 $\rho = (9.6 \times 10^{-3})/[\pi(22.1/2 \times 10^{-3})^2 \times 2.00 \times 10^{-3}]$
 $\rho = 12513 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$ (allow 2 or more s.f.)
- (b) (i) $\Delta\rho/\rho = \Delta m/m + \Delta t/t + 2\Delta d/d$
 $= 5.21\% + 0.50\% + 0.905\%$ [or correct fractional uncertainties]
 $= 6.6\%$ (6.61%)
- (ii) $\rho = 12500 \pm 800 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$
- 3 (a) a body/mass/object continues (at rest or) at constant/uniform velocity unless acted on by a resultant force
- (b) (i) weight vertically down
normal/reaction/contact (force) perpendicular/normal to the slope
- (ii) 1. acceleration = gradient or $(v - u)/t$ or $\Delta v/t$
 $= (6.0 - 0.8)/(2.0 - 0.0) = 2.6 \text{ ms}^{-2}$
2. $F = ma$
 $= 65 \times 2.6$
 $= 169 \text{ N}$ (allow to 2 or 3 s.f.)
3. weight component seen: $mg \sin \theta$ (218 N)
 $218 - R = 169$
 $R = 49 \text{ N}$ (require 2 s.f.)

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- 4 (a) GPE: energy of a mass due to its position in a gravitational field
 KE: energy (a mass has) due to its motion/speed/velocity B1 [2]
 B1
- (b) (i) 1. $KE = \frac{1}{2} mv^2$ C1
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times 0.4 \times (30)^2$ C1
 $= 180 \text{ J}$ A1 [3]
2. $s = 0 + \frac{1}{2} \times 9.81 \times (2.16)^2$ or $s = (30 \sin 45^\circ)^2 / (2 \times 9.81)$ C1
 $= 22.88 \text{ (22.9) m}$ $= 22.94 \text{ (22.9) m}$ A1 [2]
3. $GPE = mgh$ C1
 $= 0.4 \times 9.81 \times 22.88 = 89.8 \text{ (90) J}$ A1 [2]
- (ii) 1. $KE = \text{initial KE} - GPE = 180 - 90 = 90 \text{ J}$ A1 [1]
2. (horizontal) velocity is not zero/(object) is still moving/answer explained in terms of conservation of energy B1 [1]
- 5 (a) (Young modulus/ $E =$) stress/strain B1 [1]
- (b) (i) stress = F/A
 or = $F/(\pi d^2/4)$
 or = $F/(\pi d^2)$ M1
 ratio = 4 (or 4:1) A1 [2]
- (ii) E is the same for both wires (as same material) [e.g. $E_P = E_Q$] M1
 strain = stress/ E
 ratio = 4 (or 4:1) [*must be same as (i)*] A1 [2]
- 6 (a) there are no lost volts/energy lost in the battery
 or there are no lost volts/energy lost in the internal resistance B1 [1]
- (b) the current/ I decreases (as R increases) M1
 p.d. decreases (as R increases) A1
 or
 the parallel resistance (of X and R) increases M1
 p.d. across parallel resistors increases, so p.d. (across Y) decreases A1 [2]

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(c) (i)	current = 2.4 (A) p.d. across AB = $24 - 2.4 \times 6 = 9.6\text{V}$	C1 M1	
	or		
	total resistance = $10\ \Omega$ (= $24\text{V}/2.4\text{A}$) (parallel resistance = $4\ \Omega$), p.d. = $24 \times (4/10) = 9.6\text{V}$	C1 M1	[2]
(ii)	$R(\text{AB}) = 9.6/2.4 = 4.0\ \Omega$ $1/6 + 1/X = 1/4$ [must correctly substitute for R] $X = 12\ \Omega$	C1 C1 A1	
	or		
	$I_R = 9.6/6.0 = 1.6\text{ (A)}$ $I_X = 2.4 - 1.6 = 0.8\text{ (A)}$ $X (= 9.6/0.8) = 12\ \Omega$	(C1) (C1) (A1)	[3]
(iii)	power = VI or EI or V^2/R or E^2/R or I^2R = 24×2.4 or $(24)^2/10$ or $(2.4)^2 \times 10$ = 57.6W (allow 2 or more s.f.)	C1 A1	[2]
(d)	power decreases	M0	
	<u>e.m.f.</u> constant or power = $24 \times$ current, and current decreases or <u>e.m.f.</u> constant or power = $24^2/\text{resistance}$, and resistance increases	A1	[1]
7 (a)	<u>waves</u> from the double slit are coherent/constant phase difference	B1	
	<u>waves</u> (from each slit) overlap/superpose/meet (not interfere)	B1	
	maximum/bright fringe where path difference is $n\lambda$ or phase difference is $n360^\circ/2\pi n$ rad or minimum/dark fringe where path difference is $(n + \frac{1}{2})\lambda$ or phase difference is $(2n + 1) 180^\circ/(2n + 1)\pi$ rad	B1	[3]
(b)	$v = f\lambda$ $\lambda = (3 \times 10^8) / 670 \times 10^{12} = 448$ (or 450) (nm)	C1 M1	[2]
(c)	$w = 12 / 9$ $a (= D\lambda/w) = (2.8 \times 450 \times 10^{-9}) / (12 / 9 \times 10^{-3})$ [allow nm, mm] = $9.5 \times 10^{-4}\text{m}$ [$9.4 \times 10^{-4}\text{m}$ using $\lambda = 448\text{nm}$]	C1 C1 A1	[3]
(d)	(red light has) larger/higher/longer wavelength (must be comparison) fringes further apart/larger separation	M1 A1	[2]