CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2015 series

9702 PHYSICS

9702/42 Paper 4 (A2 Structured Questions), maximum raw mark 100

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 2015 series for most Cambridge IGCSE®, Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

1	**(a)**	**(i)**	**1.** $F = Gm_1m_2/x^2$	
			$= (6.67 \times 10^{-11} \times 2.50 \times 5.98 \times 10^{24})/(6.37 \times 10^6)^2$	M1
			= 24.6 N (*accept 2 s.f. or more*)	A1 [2]
			2. $F = mx\omega^2$ **or** $F = mv^2/x$ **and** $v = \omega x$ *(accept x or r for distance)*	C1
			$= 2.50 \times 6.37 \times 10^6 \times (2\pi/24 \times 3600)^2$	
			= 0.0842 N (*accept 2 s.f. or more*)	A1 [2]
		(ii)	reading = 24.575 – 0.0842	B1
			= 24.5 N (*accept only 3 s.f.*)	A1 [2]
	(b)		gravitational force provides the centripetal force	M1
			gravitational force is 'equal' to the centripetal force (*accept* $Gm_1m_2/x^2 = mx\omega^2$ **or** $F_C = F_G$)	M1
			'weight'/sensation of weight/contact force/reaction force is difference between F_G and F_C which is zero	A1 [3]
2	**(a)**		mean speed = 1.44×10^3 m s^{-1}	A1 [1]
	(b)		evidence of summing of individual squared speeds	C1
			mean square speed = 2.09×10^6 m^2 s^{-2}	A1 [2]
	(c)		root-mean-square speed = 1.45×10^3 m s^{-1}	A1 [1]
			(allow ECF from **(b)** *but only if arithmetic error)*	
3	**(a)**		(numerically equal to) quantity of heat/(thermal) energy to change state/phase of unit mass	M1
			at constant temperature	A1 [2]
			(*allow 1/2 for definition restricted to fusion or vaporisation*)	
	(b)	**(i)**	constant gradient/straight line *(allow linear/constant slope)*	B1 [1]
		(ii)	$Pt = mL$ *or* power = gradient × L	C1
			use of gradient of graph (*or two points separated by at least 3.5 minutes*)	M1
			$110 \times 60 = L \times (372 - 325) \times 10^{-3}/7.0$	
			$L = 9.80 \times 10^5$ J kg^{-1} (*accept 2 s.f.*) (*allow 9.8 to 9.9 rounded to 2 s.f.*)	A1 [3]
		(iii)	some energy/heat is lost to the surroundings *or* vapour condenses on sides	M1
			so value is an overestimate	A1 [2]
4	**(a)**		displacement (directly) proportional to acceleration/force	M1
			either displacement and acceleration in opposite directions	
			or acceleration (always) towards a (fixed) point	A1 [2]

(b)	**(i)**	⅓π rad or 1.05 rad (*allow 60° if unit clear*)	A1	[1]
	(ii)	$a_0 = -\omega^2 x_0$		
		$= (–)\ (2\pi / 1.2)^2 \times 0.030$	C1	
		$= (–)\ 0.82\,\text{m s}^{-2}$	A1	[2]
		(*special case: using oscillator P gives $x_0 = 1.7$ cm and $a_0 = 0.47\,\text{m s}^{-1}$ for 1/2*)		
	(iii)	max. energy $\propto x_0^2$		
		ratio $= 3.0^2 / 1.7^2$	C1	
		$= 3.1$ (*at least 2 s.f.*)	A1	[2]
		(*if has inverse ratio but has stated max. energy $\propto x_0^2$ then allow 1/2*)		
(c)		graph: straight line through (0,0) with negative gradient	M1	
		correct end-points (–3.0, +0.82) and (+3.0, –0.82)	A1	[2]

5	**(a)**		work done bringing/moving per unit positive charge	M1	
			from infinity (to the point)	A1	[2]
	(b)	**(i)**	slope/gradient (of the line/graph/tangent)	B1	[1]
			*(allow dV / dx, but **not** ΔV / Δx or V / x)*		
			(allow potential gradient)		
			(negative sign not required)		
		(ii)	maximum at surface of sphere A or at $x = 0$ (cm)	B1	
			zero at $x = 6$ (cm)	B1	
			then increases but in opposite direction	B1	[3]
			(any mention of attraction max. 2/3)		
	(c)	**(i)**	M shown between $x = 5.5$ cm and $x = 6.5$ cm	B1	[1]
		(ii)	**1.** $\Delta V = (570 - 230) = 340\,\text{V}$ (*allow 330 V to 340 V*)	A1	[1]
			2. $q(\Delta)V = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$ **or** change/loss in PE = change/gain in KE **or** $\Delta E_K = \Delta E_P$	B1	
			$4.8 \times 10^7 \times 340 = \frac{1}{2}v^2$	C1	
			$v^2 = 3.26 \times 10^{10}$		
			$v = 1.8 \times 10^5\,\text{m s}^{-1}$ (*not 1 s.f.*)	A1	[3]
6	**(a)**		packet/quantum/discrete amount of energy	M1	
			of electromagnetic energy/radiation/waves	A1	[2]
	(b)	**(i)**	arrow below axis and pointing to right	B1	[1]

		(ii)	**1.** $E = hc/\lambda$ $= (6.63 \times 10^{-34} \times 3.0 \times 10^{8})/(6.80 \times 10^{-12})$ $= 2.93 \times 10^{-14}$ J (*accept 2 s.f.*)	C1 A1	[2]
			2. energy of electron $= (3.06 - 2.93) \times 10^{-14}$ $= 1.3 \times 10^{-15}$ J speed $= \sqrt{(2E/m)}$ $= 5.4 \times 10^{7}\,\mathrm{m\,s^{-1}}$	C1 C1 A1	[3]
	(c)		momentum is a vector quantity *either* must consider momentum in two directions *or* direction changes so cannot just consider magnitude	B1 B1	[2]
7	**(a)**		moving magnet gives rise to/causes/induces e.m.f./current in solenoid/coil (induced current) creates field/flux in solenoid that opposes (motion of) magnet work is done/energy is needed to move magnet (into solenoid) (induced) current gives heating effect (in resistor) which comes from the work done	B1 B1 B1 B1	[4]
	(b)		current in primary coil give rise to (magnetic) flux/field (magnetic) flux / field (in core) is in phase with current (in primary coil) (magnetic) flux threads/links/cuts secondary coil inducing e.m.f. in secondary coil *(there **must** be a mention of secondary coil)* e.m.f. induced proportional to <u>rate</u> of change/cutting of flux/field so not in phase	B1 B1 B1 B1	[4]
8	**(a)**	**(i)**	energy $= 5.75 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-13}$ $= 9.2 \times 10^{-13}$ J	A1	[1]
		(ii)	number $= 1900/(9.2 \times 10^{-13} \times 0.24)$ $= 8.6 \times 10^{15}\,\mathrm{s^{-1}}$	C1 A1	[2]
	(b)	**(i)**	decay constant $= 0.693/(2.8 \times 365 \times 24 \times 3600)$ $= 7.85 \times 10^{-9}\,\mathrm{s^{-1}}$ *(allow 7.8 or 7.9 to 2 s.f.)*	C1 A1	[2]
		(ii)	$A = \lambda N$ $8.6 \times 10^{15} = 7.85 \times 10^{-9} \times N$ $N = 1.096 \times 10^{24}$ mass $= (1.096 \times 10^{24} \times 236)/(6.02 \times 10^{23})$ $= 430$ g	 C1 C1 M1 A1	[4]
	(c)		$0.84 = 1.9 \exp(-7.85 \times 10^{-9} t)$ $t = 1.04 \times 10^{8}$ s $= 3.3$ years	C1 A1	[2]

Section B

9	**(a)**		V_B = 1000 mV	C1	
			when strained, V_A = 2000 × 121.5/(121.5 + 120.0)		
			= 1006.2 mV	M1	
			change = 6.2 mV (*allow 6 mV*)	A1	[3]
	(b)	**(i)**	**1.** resistor between V_{IN} and V^- **and** V^+ connected to earth	B1	
			resistor between V^- and V_{OUT}	B1	[2]
			2. P/+ sign shown on earth side of voltmeter	B1	[1]
		(ii)	ratio of R_F/R_{IN} = 40	M1	
			R_{IN} between 100 Ω and 10 kΩ	A1	[2]
			(any values must link to the correct resistors on the diagram)		
10	**(a)**		product of density (of medium) and speed (of ultrasound)	M1	
			in the medium	A1	[2]
	(b)	**(i)**	$7.0 \times 10^6 = 1.7 \times 10^3 \times$ speed	C1	
			speed = $4.12 \times 10^3\,\text{m s}^{-1}$		
			wavelength = $(4.12 \times 10^3)/(9.0 \times 10^5)$ m	C1	
			= 4.6 mm *(2 s.f. minimum)*	A1	[3]
		(ii)	for air/tissue boundary, $I_R/I \approx 1$	M1	
			for air/tissue boundary, (almost) complete reflection/no transmission	A1	
			for gel/tissue boundary, $I_R/I = 0.1^2/3.1^2$		
			$= 1.04 \times 10^{-3}$ *(accept 1 s.f.)*	M1	
			gel enables (almost) complete transmission (into the tissue)	A1	[4]
11	**(a)**	**(i)**	metal (*allow specific example of a metal*)	B1	[1]
		(ii)	e.g. provides 'return' for the signal shields inner core from interference/reduces cross-talk/reduces noise increased security		
			(any two sensible suggestions, 1 each)	B2	[2]
	(b)	**(i)**	(gradual) loss of power/intensity/amplitude	B1	[1]
		(ii)	dB is a log scale	B1	
			either large (range of) numbers are easier to handle (on a log scale)		
			or compounding attenuations/amplifications is easier	B1	[2]
	(c)		attenuation = $190 \times 11 \times 10^{-3}$ = 2.09 dB	C1	
			$-2.09 = 10\,\lg(P_{OUT}/P_{IN})$	C1	
			ratio = 0.62	A1	[3]

12 handset transmits (identification) signal to number of base stations B1
base stations transfers (signal) to cellular exchange B1
(idea of stations needed at least once in first two marking points)

computer at cellular exchange selects base station with strongest signal B1
computer at cellular exchange selects a carrier frequency for mobile phone B1 [4]
(idea of computer needed at least once in these two marking points)