

Markscheme

May 2017

Physics

Standard level

Paper 2

12 pages

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Question		Answers	Notes	Total
1.	a	correct use of kinematic equation/equations ✓ 148.5 or 149 or 150 «m» ✓	<i>Substitution(s) must be correct.</i>	2
	b	$a = \frac{27}{11}$ or 2.45 «m s ⁻² » ✓ $F - 160 = 492 \times 2.45$ ✓ 1370 «N» ✓	<i>Could be seen in part (a).</i> Award [0] for solution that uses $a = 9.81 \text{ m s}^{-2}$	3

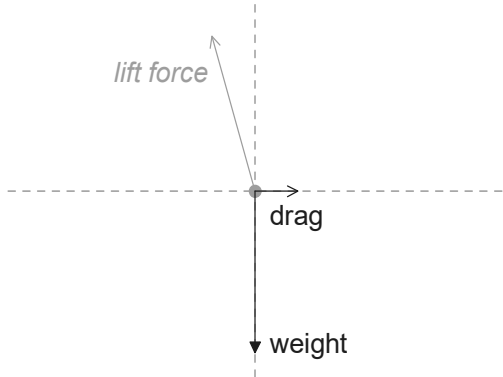
(continued...)

(Question 1 continued)

Question	Answers	Notes	Total
<p>c</p>	<p>ALTERNATIVE 1</p> <p>«work done to launch glider» = 1370×149 « = 204 kJ» ✓</p> <p>«work done by motor» = $\frac{204 \times 100}{23}$ ✓</p> <p>«power input to motor» = $\frac{204 \times 100}{23} \times \frac{1}{11} = 80$ or 80.4 or 81 k«W» ✓</p> <p>ALTERNATIVE 2</p> <p>use of average speed 13.5 m s^{-1} ✓</p> <p>«useful power output» = force \times average speed « = 1370×13.5 » ✓</p> <p>power input = « $1370 \times 13.5 \times \frac{100}{23} = \text{» } 80$ or 80.4 or 81 k«W» ✓</p> <p>ALTERNATIVE 3</p> <p>work required from motor = KE + work done against friction « = $0.5 \times 492 \times 27^2 + (160 \times 148.5)$ » = 204 «kJ» ✓</p> <p>«energy input» = $\frac{\text{work required from motor} \times 100}{23}$ ✓</p> <p>power input = $\frac{883000}{11} = 80.3$ k«W» ✓</p>	<p>Award [2 max] for an answer of 160 k«W».</p>	<p>3</p>

(continued...)

(Question 1 continued)

Question		Answers	Notes	Total
d		$\omega = \left\langle \frac{v}{r} \right\rangle = \frac{27}{0.6} = 45 \checkmark$ rad s ⁻¹ ✓	Do not accept Hz. Award [1 max] if unit is missing.	2
e		<p>direction of motion ←</p>  <p>drag correctly labelled and in correct direction ✓</p> <p>weight correctly labelled and in correct direction AND no other incorrect force shown ✓</p>	Award [1 max] if forces do not touch the dot, but are otherwise OK.	2

(continued...)

(Question 1 continued)

Question		Answers	Notes	Total
	f	name Newton's first law ✓ vertical/all forces are in equilibrium/balanced/add to zero OR vertical component of lift mentioned ✓ as equal to weight ✓		2 max
	g	any speed and any direction quoted together as the answer ✓ quotes their answer(s) to 3 significant figures ✓ speed = 12.7 m s^{-1} or direction = 9.46° or 0.165 rad «below the horizontal» or gradient of $-\frac{1}{6}$ ✓		3

Question		Answers	Notes	Total
2.	a	<p>PE of water is converted to KE of moving water/turbine to electrical energy «in generator/turbine/dynamo» ✓</p> <p>idea of pumped storage, ie: pump water back during night/when energy cheap to buy/when energy not in demand/when there is a surplus of energy ✓</p>		2
	b	<p>total energy = «$2.7 \times 10^3 \times 1.5 \times 10^{10} = 4.05 \times 10^{13}$ J» ✓</p> <p>time = «$\frac{4.0 \times 10^{13}}{4 \times 2.5 \times 10^8} = 11.1 \text{ h}$ or $4.0 \times 10^4 \text{ s}$» ✓</p>	<i>For MP2 the unit must be present.</i>	2
	c	<p>friction/resistive losses in walls of pipe/air resistance/turbulence/turbine and generator bearings ✓</p> <p>thermal energy losses, in electrical resistance of components ✓</p> <p>water requires kinetic energy to leave system so not all can be transferred ✓</p>	<i>Must see “seat of friction” to award the mark. Do not allow “friction” bald.</i>	1 max
	d	<p>area required = $\frac{1 \times 10^9}{0.22 \times 180}$ «$= 2.5 \times 10^7 \text{ m}^2$» ✓</p> <p>length of one side = $\sqrt{\text{area}} = 5.0 \text{ km}$ ✓</p>		2

Question		Answers	Notes	Total	
3.	a	<p>«light» superposes/interferes ✓</p> <p>pattern consists of «intensity» maxima and minima</p> <p>OR</p> <p>consisting of constructive and destructive «interference» ✓</p> <p>voltage peaks correspond to interference maxima ✓</p>		3	
	b	i	$s = \frac{\lambda D}{d} = \frac{6.3 \times 10^{-7} \times 5.0}{1.5 \times 10^{-3}} = 2.1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ «m» } \checkmark$	<p><i>If no unit assume m.</i></p> <p><i>Correct answer only.</i></p>	1
	b	ii	<p>correct read-off from graph of 25 m s ✓</p> $v = \frac{x}{t} = \frac{2.1 \times 10^{-3}}{25 \times 10^{-3}} = 8.4 \times 10^{-2} \text{ «m s}^{-1}\text{» } \checkmark$	<p><i>Allow ECF from (b)(i)</i></p>	2

(continued...)

(Question 3 continued)

Question		Answers	Notes	Total
	c	<p>ALTERNATIVE 1</p> <p>«reflection at barrier» leads to two waves travelling in opposite directions ✓</p> <p>mention of formation of standing wave ✓</p> <p>maximum corresponds to antinode/maximum displacement «of air molecules»</p> <p>OR</p> <p>complete cancellation at node position ✓</p>		2 max

Question		Answers	Notes	Total
4.	a	222 AND 4 ✓	<i>Both needed.</i>	1
	b	alpha particles highly ionizing OR alpha particles have a low penetration power OR thin glass increases probability of alpha crossing glass OR decreases probability of alpha striking atom/nucleus/molecule ✓		1
	c	conversion of temperature to 291 K ✓ $p = 4.5 \times 10^{-9} \times 8.31 \times \left\langle \frac{291}{1.3 \times 10^{-5}} \right\rangle$ OR $p = 2.7 \times 10^{15} \times 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \times \left\langle \frac{291}{1.3 \times 10^{-5}} \right\rangle \checkmark$ 0.83 or 0.84 «Pa» ✓	<i>Allow ECF for 2.7×10^{15} from (b)(ii).</i>	3

(continued...)

(Question 4 continued)

Question		Answers	Notes	Total
	d	electron/atom drops from high energy state/level to low state ✓ energy levels are discrete ✓ wavelength/frequency of photon is related to energy change or quotes $E = hf$ or $E = \frac{hc}{\lambda}$ and is therefore also discrete ✓		3
	e	peer review guarantees the validity of the work OR means that readers have confidence in the validity of work ✓	OWTTE	1

Question		Answers	Notes	Total	
5.	a	<p>when an electric field is applied to any material «using a cell etc» it acts to accelerate any free electrons ✓</p> <p>electrons are the charge carriers «in copper» ✓</p> <p>metals/copper have many free electrons whereas insulators have few/no free electrons/charge carriers ✓</p>	<p>Accept "free/valence/delocalised electrons".</p>	3	
	b	i	$\text{area} = \frac{1.7 \times 10^{-3} \times 35 \times 10^3}{64} \llcorner = 9.3 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2 \llcorner \checkmark$		2
	b	ii	<p>«resistance of cable = 2Ω»</p> <p>power dissipated in cable = $730^2 \times 2 \llcorner = 1.07 \text{ MW} \llcorner \checkmark$</p> <p>power loss per meter = $\frac{1.07 \times 10^6}{35 \times 10^3}$ or $30.6 \llcorner \text{ W m}^{-1} \llcorner \checkmark$</p>	<p>Allow [2] for a solution where the resistance per unit metre is calculated using resistivity and answer to (b)(i) (resistance per unit length of cable = $5.7 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}$)</p>	2
	b	iii	<p>$30 = m \times 390 \times 3.5 \times 10^{-2} \llcorner \checkmark$</p> <p>$2.2 \text{ k} \llcorner \text{ g} \llcorner \checkmark$</p>	<p>Correct answer only.</p>	2