

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

GCE Advanced Subsidiary Level and GCE Advanced Level

**MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2011 question paper
for the guidance of teachers**

9702 PHYSICS

9702/23

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 must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

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- 1 (a) 2nd row random, 3rd row neither, 4th row systematic all correct
two correct scores 1 only B2 [2]
- (b) (i) 1. systematic error: the average / peak is not the true value / the readings are not centred around the true value B1 [1]
2. random error: readings have positive and negative values around the peak value / values are scattered / wide range B1 [1]
- (ii) 1. accurate: peak / average value moves towards the true value B1 [1]
2. precise: lines are closer together / sharper peak B1 [1]
- 2 (a) resultant moment = zero / sum of clockwise moments = sum of anticlockwise moments
resultant force = 0 B1
B1 [2]
- (b) shape and orientation correct and forces labelled and arrows correct
angles correct / labelled M1
A1 [2]
- (c) (i) $T \cos 18^\circ = W$ Scale diagram: C1
 $T = 520 / \cos 18^\circ = 547 \text{ N}$ $\pm 20 \text{ N}$ A1 [2]
- (ii) $R = T \sin 18^\circ$
 $= 169 \text{ N}$ $\pm 20 \text{ N}$ A1 [1]
- (d) θ is larger hence $\cos \theta$ is smaller, $T = W / \cos \theta$
hence T is larger M1
A0 [1]
- 3 (a) weight = $m \times g$
 $= 130.5 \times 9.81 = 1280 \text{ N}$ A1 [1]
- (b) (i) $F = ma$
 $T - 1280 = 130.5 \times 0.57$ C1
 $T = 1280 + 74.4 = 1350 \text{ N}$ A1 [2]
- (ii) 1280 N A1 [1]
- (c) $1240 - 1280 = 130.5 \times a$ C1
 $a = (-) 0.31 \text{ ms}^{-2}$ A1 [2]
- (d) (i) 1. 3.5 s A1 [1]
2. 6.5 s A1 [1]

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	(ii) basic shape correct points		M1 A1 [2]
4	(a) force is proportional to extension		B1 [1]
	(b) (i) gradient of graph determined (e.g. $50 / 40 \times 10^{-3}$) = 1250 N m^{-1}		A1 [1]
	(ii) $W = \frac{1}{2} k x^2$ or $W = \frac{1}{2}$ final force \times extension = $0.5 \times 1250 \times (36 \times 10^{-3})^2$ or $0.5 \times 45 \times 36 \times 10^{-3}$ = 0.81 J		M1 M1 A0 [2]
	(c) (i) $0.81 = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$ $v = 8.0$ (8.0498) m s^{-1}		C1 A1 [2]
	(ii) $4 \times \text{KE} / 4 \times \text{WD}$ or 3.24 J hence twice the compression = 72 mm		C1 A1 [2]
	(iii) Max height is when all KE or WD or elastic PE is converted to GPE ratio = 1/4 or 0.25		C1 A1 [2]
5	(a) (i) Start from (0,0) and smooth curve in correct direction Curve correct for end section never horizontal		B1 B1 [2]
	(ii) $R = V / I$ hence take co-ords of V and I from graph and calculate V / I		B1 [1]
	(b) (i) each lamp in parallel has a greater p.d. / greater current lamp hotter resistance of lamps in parallel greater		M1 M1 A1 [3]
	(ii) $P = V^2 / R$ or $P = VI$ and $V = IR$ $R = 144 / 50 = 2.88$ for each lamp total $R = 1.44 \Omega$		C1 C1 A1 [3]
6	(a) (i) amplitude = 7.6 mm allow 7.5 mm		A1 [1]
	(ii) $180^\circ / \pi$ rad		A1 [1]
	(iii) $v = f \times \lambda$ = 15×0.8 = 12 m s^{-1}		C1 A1 [2]
	(b) correct sketch with peak moved to the right curve moved by the correct phase angle / time period of 0.25 T		B1 B1 [2]
	(c) (i) zero (rad)		A1 [1]
	(ii) antinode maximum amplitude, node zero amplitude / displacement		A1 [1]

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- (iii) 3 A1 [1]
- (iv) horizontal line through central section of wave B1 [1]
- 7 (a) density in solids and liquids similar M1
spacing in solids and liquids about the same A1
density in gases much less as spacing in gases much greater B1 [3]
- (b) density = mass / volume C1
mass = 1.67×10^{27} kg and volume = $\frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$ C1
density = $(1.67 \times 10^{27}) / \frac{4}{3} \times \pi \times (1.0 \times 10^{15})^3$
= 3.99×10^{17} kg m³ A1 [3]
- (c) atoms / molecules composed of large amount of empty space / nucleus has very small volume compared to volume of atom / space between atoms in a gas is very large B1 [1]