CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2015 series

9702 PHYSICS

9702/23 Paper 2 (AS Structured Questions), maximum raw mark 60

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CAMBRIDGE
International Examinations

Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge International AS/A Level – May/June 2015	9702	23

1	(a)	150 or 1.5×10^2 Gm	A1	[1]
	(b)	distance = $2 \times (42.3 - 6.38) \times 10^6$ (= 7.184×10^7 m)	C1	
		(time =) $7.184 \times 10^7 / (3.0 \times 10^8) = 0.24$ (0.239) s	A1	[2]
	(c)	units of pressure P: kg m s^{-2} / m^2 = kg m^{-1} s^{-2}	M1	
		units of density ρ: kg m^{-3} and speed v: m s^{-1}	M1	
		simplification for units of C: $C = v^2 \rho / P$ units: (m^2 s^{-2} kg m^{-3}) / kg m^{-1} s^{-2} and cancelling to give no units for C	A1	[3]
	(d)	energy and power *(both underlined and no others)*	A1	[1]
	(e) (i)	vector triangle of correct orientation	M1	
		three arrows for the velocities in the correct directions	A1	[2]
	(ii)	length measured from scale diagram 5.2 ± 0.2 cm or components of boat speed determined parallel and perpendicular to river flow	C1	
		velocity = 2.6 m s^{-1} (allow ± 0.1 m s^{-1})	A1	[2]
2	(a)	<u>constant</u> rate of increase in velocity/acceleration from t = 0 to t = 8 s	B1	
		<u>constant</u> deceleration from t = 8 s to t = 16 s or constant rate of increase in velocity in the opposite direction from t = 10 s to t = 16 s	B1	[2]
	(b) (i)	area under lines to 10 s	C1	
		(displacement =) $(5.0 \times 8.0) / 2 + (5.0 \times 2.0) / 2 = 25$ m or ½ $(10.0 \times 5.0) = 25$ m	A1	[2]
	(ii)	$a = (v - u) / t$ or gradient of line	C1	
		= (–15.0 –5.0) / 8.0		
		= (–) 2.5 m s^{-2}	A1	[2]
	(iii)	KE = ½mv^2	C1	
		= $0.5 \times 0.4 \times (15.0)^2 = 45$ J	A1	[2]
	(c)	(distance =) 25 (m) (= ut + ½at^2) = 0 + ½ × 2.5 × t^2	C1	
		(t = 4.5 (4.47) s therefore) time to return = 14.5 s	A1	[2]

3	**(a)**	(power =) work done / time (taken) or rate of work done		A1	[1]
	(b)	**(i)**	$F - R = ma$	C1	
			$F = 1500 \times 0.82 + 1200$	C1	
			$= 2400\ (2430)$ N	A1	[3]
		(ii)	$P = Fv$	C1	
			$= (2430 \times 22) = 53\,000\ (53\,500)$ W	A1	[2]
	(c)	(there is maximum power from car and) resistive force = force produced by car hence no acceleration **or** suggestion in terms of power produced by car and power wasted to overcome resistive force		B1	[1]
4	**(a)**	**(i)**	diameter and extension: micrometer (screw gauge) or digital calipers	B1	
			length: tape measure or metre rule	B1	
			load: spring balance or Newton meter	B1	[3]
		(ii)	to reduce the effect of random errors **or** to plot a graph to check for zero error in measurement of extension **or** to see if limit of proportionality is exceeded	B1	[1]
	(b)	plot a graph of F against e and determine the gradient		B1	
		$E = (\text{gradient} \times l) / [\pi d^2 / 4]$		B1	[2]
5	**(a)**	$R = \rho l / A$		C1	
		$= (5.1 \times 10^{-7} \times 0.50) / \pi(0.18 \times 10^{-3})^2 = 2.5\ (2.51)\,\Omega$		M1	[2]
	(b)	**(i)**	resistance of CD = 8 × resistance of AB = 20 (Ω)	C1	
			circuit resistance = $[1/5.0 + 1/20]^{-1} = 4.0\ (\Omega)$	C1	
			current = $V/R = 6.0/4.0$	C1	
			$= 1.5$ A	A1	[4]
		(ii)	power in AB $= I^2R$ $= (1.2)^2 \times 2.5 = 3.6$ W or power $= V^2/R$ $= (3.0)^2/2.5 = 3.6$ W	C1 A1	[2]

		(iii)	potential drop A to M = 1.25 × 1.2 = 1.5 V	M1	
			potential drop C to N = 3.0 V p.d. MN = 1.5 V	A1	[2]
6	**(a)**	**(i)**	coherent: constant phase difference	B1	
			interference is the (overlapping of waves and the) sum of/addition of displacement of two waves	B1	[2]
		(ii)	wavelength = 3.2 m (allow ± 0.05 m)	M1	
			f (= v/λ = 240 / 3.2) = 75 Hz	A1	[2]
		(iii)	90° (allow ± 2°) or $\pi/2$ rad	A1	[1]
		(iv)	sketch has amplitude 3.0 ± 0.1 cm	M1	
			correct displacement values at previous peaks to produce correct shape	A1	[2]
	(b)	**(i)**	$\lambda = ax/D$	C1	
			$x = (546 \times 10^{-9} \times 0.85) / 0.13 \times 10^{-3}$ (= 3.57×10^{-3} m)	C1	
			AB = 8.9 (8.93) × 10^{-3} m	A1	[3]
		(ii)	shorter wavelength for blue light so separation is less	B1	[1]
7	**(a)**	**(i)**	(rate of decay) not affected by any external factors **or** changes in temperature and pressure etc.	B1	[1]
		(ii)	two protons and two neutrons	B1	[1]
	(b)	**(i)**	(total) mass before decay/on left-hand side is greater than (total) mass on right-hand side/after the decay	M1	
			the difference in mass is released as kinetic energy of the products	A1	[2]
			(may also be some γ radiation) (to conserve mass-energy)		
		(ii)	($6.2 \times 10^{6} \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19}$ =) $9.9(2) \times 10^{-13}$ J	A1	[1]