CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

GCE Advanced Subsidiary Level and GCE Advanced Level

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2013 series

9702 PHYSICS

9702/43 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.

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CAMBRIDGE
International Examinations

Section A

1 (a)	region of space area / volume	B1	
	where a mass experiences a force	B1	[2]
(b) (i)	force proportional to product of two masses	M1	
	force inversely proportional to the square of their separation	M1	
	either reference to point masses *or* separation >> 'size' of masses	A1	[3]
(ii)	field strength $= GM / x^2$ **or** field strength $\propto 1 / x^2$	C1	
	ratio $= (7.78 \times 10^8)^2 / (1.5 \times 10^8)^2$	C1	
	$= 27$	A1	[3]
(c) (i)	*either* centripetal force $= mR\omega^2$ and $\omega = 2\pi / T$		
	or centripetal force $= mv^2 / R$ and $v = 2\pi R / T$	B1	
	gravitational force provides the centripetal force	B1	
	either $GMm / R^2 = mR\omega^2$ *or* $GMm / R^2 = mv^2 / R$	M1	
	$M = 4\pi^2 R^3 / GT^2$	A0	[3]
	(allow working to be given in terms of acceleration)		
(ii)	$M = \{4\pi^2 \times (1.5 \times 10^{11})^3\} / \{6.67 \times 10^{-11} \times (3.16 \times 10^7)^2\}$	C1	
	$= 2.0 \times 10^{30}$ kg	A1	[2]
2 (a)	obeys the equation pV = constant $\times T$ or $pV = nRT$	M1	
	p, V and T explained	A1	
	at all values of p, V and T/fixed mass/n is constant	A1	[3]
(b) (i)	$3.4 \times 10^5 \times 2.5 \times 10^3 \times 10^{-6} = n \times 8.31 \times 300$	M1	
	$n = 0.34$ mol	A0	[1]
(ii)	for total mass/amount of gas		
	$3.9 \times 10^5 \times (2.5 + 1.6) \times 10^3 \times 10^{-6} = (0.34 + 0.20) \times 8.31 \times T$	C1	
	$T = 360$ K	A1	[2]
(c)	when tap opened		
	gas passed (from cylinder B) to cylinder A	B1	
	work done <u>on</u> gas in cylinder A (and no heating)	M1	
	so internal energy and hence temperature increase	A1	[3]

3 **(a)** **(i)** **1.**	amplitude = 1.7 cm	A1	[1]
2.	period = 0.36 cm	C1	
	frequency = 1/0.36		
	= 2.8 Hz	A1	[2]
(ii)	$a = (–)\omega^2 x$ and $\omega = 2\pi/T$	C1	
	acceleration = $(2\pi/0.36)^2 \times 1.7 \times 10^{-2}$	M1	
	= 5.2 m s^{-2}	A0	[2]
(b)	graph: straight line, through origin, with negative gradient	M1	
	from $(–1.7 \times 10^{-2}, 5.2)$ to $(1.7 \times 10^{-2}, –5.2)$	A1	[2]
	(if scale not reasonable, do not allow second mark)		
(c)	*either* kinetic energy = $½m\omega^2(x_0{}^2 – x^2)$		
	or potential energy = $½m\omega^2x^2$ <u>and</u> potential energy = kinetic energy	B1	
	$½m\omega^2(x_0 – x^2) = ½ \times ½m\omega^2x_0{}^2$ or $½m\omega^2x^2 = ½ \times ½m\omega^2x_0{}^2$	C1	
	$x_0{}^2 = 2x^2$		
	$x = x_0 / \sqrt{2} = 1.7 / \sqrt{2}$		
	= 1.2 cm	A1	[3]
4 **(a)**	work done moving unit positive charge	M1	
	from infinity (to the point)	A1	[2]
(b)	(gain in) kinetic energy = change in potential energy	B1	
	$½mv^2 = qV$ leading to $v = (2Vq/m)^{½}$	B1	[2]
(c)	*either* $(2.5 \times 10^5)^2 = 2 \times V \times 9.58 \times 10^7$	C1	
	V = 330 V	M1	
	this is less than 470 V and so ‘no’	A1	[3]
	or $v = (2 \times 470 \times 9.58 \times 10^7)$	(C1)	
	$v = 3.0 \times 10^5$ m s^{-1}	(M1)	
	this is greater than 2.5×10^5 m s^{-1} and so ‘no’	(A1)	
	or $(2.5 \times 10^5)^2 = 2 \times 470 \times (q/m)$	(C1)	
	$(q/m) = 6.6 \times 10^7$ C kg^{-1}	(M1)	
	this is less than 9.58×10^7 C kg^{-1} and so ‘no’	(A1)	

5	**(a)**	(uniform magnetic) flux normal to long (straight) wire carrying a current of 1 A	M1	
		(creates) force per unit length of $1\,\mathrm{N\,m^{-1}}$	A1	[2]
	(b) (i)	flux density $= 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 1.5 \times 10^{3} \times 3.5$	C1	
		$= 6.6 \times 10^{-3}\,\mathrm{T}$	A1	[2]
	(ii)	flux linkage $= 6.6 \times 10^{-3} \times 28 \times 10^{-4} \times 160$	C1	
		$= 3.0 \times 10^{-3}\,\mathrm{Wb}$	A1	[2]
	(c) (i)	(induced) e.m.f. proportional to rate of	M1	
		change of (magnetic) flux (linkage)	A1	[2]
	(ii)	e.m.f. $= (2 \times 3.0 \times 10^{-3}) / 0.80$	C1	
		$= 7.4 \times 10^{-3}\,\mathrm{V}$	A1	[2]
6	**(a) (i)**	to reduce power loss in the core	B1	
		due to eddy currents/induced currents	B1	[2]
	(ii)	*either* no power loss in transformer		
		or input power = output power	B1	[1]
	(b)	*either* r.m.s. voltage across load $= 9.0 \times (8100 / 300)$	C1	
		peak voltage across load $= \sqrt{2} \times 243$		
		$= 340\,\mathrm{V}$	A1	[2]
		or peak voltage across primary coil $= 9.0 \times \sqrt{2}$	(C1)	
		peak voltage across load $= 12.7 \times (8100/300)$		
		$= 340\,\mathrm{V}$	(A1)	
7	**(a) (i)**	lowest frequency of e.m. radiation	M1	
		giving rise to emission of electrons (from the surface)	A1	[2]
	(ii)	$E = hf$	C1	
		threshold frequency $= (9.0 \times 10^{-19}) / (6.63 \times 10^{-34})$		
		$= 1.4 \times 10^{15}\,\mathrm{Hz}$	A1	[2]
	(b)	*either* 300 nm ≡ 10×10^{15} Hz (and 600 nm ≡ 5.0×10^{14} Hz)		
		or 300 nm ≡ 6.6×10^{-19} J (and 600 nm ≡ 3.3×10^{-19} J)		
		or zinc λ_0 = 340 nm, platinum λ_0 = 220 nm (and sodium λ_0 = 520 nm)	M1	
		emission from sodium <u>and</u> zinc	A1	[2]
	(c)	each photon has larger energy	M1	
		fewer photons per unit time	M1	
		fewer electrons emitted per unit time	A1	[3]

8 **(a)**	two (light) nuclei combine	M1	
	to form a more massive nucleus	A1	[2]
(b) **(i)**	Δm = (2.01410 u + 1.00728 u) – 3.01605 u		
	= 5.33×10^{-3} u	C1	
	energy = $c^2 \times \Delta m$	C1	
	= $5.33 \times 10^{-3} \times 1.66 \times 10^{-27} \times (3.00 \times 10^{8})^2$		
	= 8.0×10^{-13} J	A1	[3]
(ii)	speed/kinetic energy of proton and deuterium must be very large	B1	
	so that the nuclei can overcome electrostatic repulsion	B1	[2]

Section B

9 **(a)** **(i)**	light-dependent resistor/LDR	B1	[1]
(ii)	strain gauge	B1	[1]
(iii)	quartz/piezo-electric crystal	B1	[1]
(b) **(i)**	resistance of thermistor decreases as temperature increses	M1	
	etiher $V_{OUT} = V \times R / (R + R_T)$		
	or current increases <u>and</u> $V_{OUT} = IR$	A1	
	V_{OUT} increases	A1	[3]
(ii)	*either* change in R_T with temperature is non-linear		
	or V_{OUT} is not proportional to R_T/ change in V_{OUT} with R_T is non-linear	M1	
	so change is non-linear	A1	[2]
10 **(a)**	sharpness: how well the edges (of structures) are defined	B1	
	contrast: difference in (degree of) blackening between structures	B1	[2]
(b)	e.g. scattering of photos in tissue/no use of a collimator/no use of lead grid		
	large penumbra on shadow/large area anode/wide beam		
	large pixel size		
	(any two sensible suggestions, 1 each)	B2	[2]
(c) **(i)**	$I = I_0 e^{-\mu x}$	C1	
	ratio = exp(–2.85 × 3.5) / exp(–0.95 × 8.0)	C1	
	= $(4.65 \times 10^{-5}) / (5.00 \times 10^{-4})$		
	= 0.093	A1	[3]
(ii)	*either* large difference (in intensities)		
	or ratio much less than 1.0	M1	
	so good contrast	A1	[2]

(*answer given in* **(c)(ii)** *must be consistent with ratio given in* **(c)(i)**)

11	**(a)**	**(i)**	amplitude of the carrier wave varies	M1	
			(in synchrony) with the displacement of the information signal	A1	[2]
		(ii)	e.g. more than one radio station can operate in same region/less interference enables shorter aerial increased range/less power required/less attenuation less distortion *(any two sensible answers, 1 each)*	B2	[2]
	(b)	**(i)**	frequency = 909 kHz	C1	
			wavelength = $(3.0 \times 10^8) / (909 \times 10^3)$ = 330 m	A1	[2]
		(ii)	bandwidth = 18 kHz	A1	[1]
		(iii)	frequency = 9000 Hz	A1	[1]
12	**(a)**		for received signal, $28 = 10\lg(P / \{0.36 \times 10^{-6}\})$	C1	
			$P = 2.3 \times 10^{-4}$ W	A1	[2]
	(b)		loss in fibre $= 10\lg(\{9.8 \times 10^{-3}\} / \{2.27 \times 10^{-4}\})$	C1	
			= 16 dB	A1	[2]
	(c)		attenuation per unit length = 16 / 85 $= 0.19\ \text{dB km}^{-1}$	A1	[1]