

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**GCE Advanced Subsidiary Level and GCE Advanced Level****MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2014 series****9702 PHYSICS****9702/41**

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

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Section A

- 1 (a) work done bringing unit mass from infinity (to the point) M1
A1 [2]
- (b) $E_p = -m\phi$ B1 [1]
- (c) $\phi \propto 1/x$ C1
- either at $6R$ from centre, potential is $(6.3 \times 10^7)/6$ ($= 1.05 \times 10^7 \text{ J kg}^{-1}$)
and at $5R$ from centre, potential is $(6.3 \times 10^7)/5$ ($= 1.26 \times 10^7 \text{ J kg}^{-1}$) C1
change in energy = $(1.26 - 1.05) \times 10^7 \times 1.3$ C1
 $= 2.7 \times 10^6 \text{ J}$ A1
- or change in potential = $(1/5 - 1/6) \times (6.3 \times 10^7)$ (C1)
change in energy = $(1/5 - 1/6) \times (6.3 \times 10^7) \times 1.3$ (C1)
 $= 2.7 \times 10^6 \text{ J}$ (A1) [4]
- 2 (a) the number of atoms in 12 g of carbon-12 M1
A1 [2]
- (b) (i) amount = $3.2/40$
 $= 0.080 \text{ mol}$ A1 [1]
- (ii) $pV = nRT$
 $p \times 210 \times 10^{-6} = 0.080 \times 8.31 \times 310$ C1
 $p = 9.8 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$ A1 [2]
(do not credit if T in $^{\circ}\text{C}$ not K)
- (iii) either $pV = 1/3 \times Nm \langle c^2 \rangle$
 $N = 0.080 \times 6.02 \times 10^{23}$ ($= 4.82 \times 10^{22}$)
and $m = 40 \times 1.66 \times 10^{-27}$ ($= 6.64 \times 10^{-26}$) C1
 $9.8 \times 10^5 \times 210 \times 10^{-6} = 1/3 \times 4.82 \times 10^{22} \times 6.64 \times 10^{-26} \times \langle c^2 \rangle$ C1
 $\langle c^2 \rangle = 1.93 \times 10^5$
 $c_{\text{RMS}} = 440 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ A1 [3]
- or $Nm = 3.2 \times 10^{-3}$ (C1)
 $9.8 \times 10^5 \times 210 \times 10^{-6} = 1/3 \times 3.2 \times 10^{-3} \times \langle c^2 \rangle$ (C1)
 $\langle c^2 \rangle = 1.93 \times 10^5$
 $c_{\text{RMS}} = 440 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ (A1)
- or $1/2 m \langle c^2 \rangle = 3/2 kT$ (C1)
 $1/2 \times 40 \times 1.66 \times 10^{-27} \langle c^2 \rangle = 3/2 \times 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \times 310$ (C1)
 $\langle c^2 \rangle = 1.93 \times 10^5$
 $c_{\text{RMS}} = 440 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ (A1)
- (if T in $^{\circ}\text{C}$ not K award max 1/3, unless already penalised in (b)(ii))

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- 3 (a) *either* change in volume = $(1.69 - 1.00 \times 10^{-3})$
 or liquid volume \ll volume of vapour
 work done = $1.01 \times 10^5 \times 1.69 = 1.71 \times 10^5$ (J) M1
A1 [2]
- (b) (i) 1. heating of system/thermal energy supplied to the system B1 [1]
 2. work done on the system B1 [1]
- (ii) $\Delta U = (2.26 \times 10^6) - (1.71 \times 10^5)$ C1
 $= 2.09 \times 10^6$ J (3 s.f. needed) A1 [2]
- 4 (a) kinetic (energy)/KE/ E_k B1 [1]
- (b) *either* change in energy = 0.60 mJ
 or max E proportional to (amplitude)²/equivalent numerical working B1
 new amplitude is 1.3 cm B1
 change in amplitude = 0.2 cm B1 [3]
- 5 (a) graph: straight line at constant potential = V_0 from $x = 0$ to $x = r$ B1
 curve with decreasing gradient M1
 passing through $(2r, 0.50V_0)$ and $(4r, 0.25V_0)$ A1 [3]
- (b) graph: straight line at $E = 0$ from $x = 0$ to $x = r$ B1
 curve with decreasing gradient from (r, E_0) M1
 passing through $(2r, \frac{1}{4}E_0)$ A1 [3]
 (for 3rd mark line must be drawn to $x = 4r$ and must not touch x-axis)
- 6 (a) (i) energy = EQ C1
 $= 9.0 \times 22 \times 10^{-3}$
 $= 0.20$ J A1 [2]
- (ii) 1. $C = Q/V$
 $V = (22 \times 10^{-3})/(4700 \times 10^{-6})$ C1
 $= 4.7$ V A1 [2]
2. *either* $E = \frac{1}{2}CV^2$ C1
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times 4700 \times 10^{-6} \times 4.7^2$
 $= 5.1 \times 10^{-2}$ J A1 [2]
- or $E = \frac{1}{2}QV$ (C1)
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times 22 \times 10^{-3} \times 4.7$
 $= 5.1 \times 10^{-2}$ J (A1)
- or $E = \frac{1}{2}Q^2/C$ (C1)
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times (22 \times 10^{-3})^2/4700 \times 10^{-6}$
 $= 5.1 \times 10^{-2}$ J (A1)

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- (b) energy lost (as thermal energy) in resistance/wires/battery/resistor
(award only if answer in (a)(i) > answer in (a)(ii)2) B1 [1]
- 7 (a) graph: V_H increases from zero when current switched on B1
 V_H then non-zero constant B1
 V_H returns to zero when current switched off B1 [3]
- (b) (i) (induced) e.m.f. proportional to rate M1
of change of (magnetic) flux (linkage) A1 [2]
- (ii) pulse as current is being switched on B1
zero e.m.f. when current in coil B1
pulse in opposite direction when switching off B1 [3]
- 8 (a) discrete and equal amounts (of charge) B1 [1]
allow: discrete amounts of $1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{C}$ /elementary charge/e
integral multiples of $1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{C}$ /elementary charge/e
- (b) weight = qV/d
 $4.8 \times 10^{-14} = (q \times 680)/(7.0 \times 10^{-3})$ C1
 $q = 4.9 \times 10^{-19} \text{C}$ A1 [2]
- (c) elementary charge = $1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{C}$ (allow $1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{C}$ to $1.7 \times 10^{-19} \text{C}$) M0
either the values are (approximately) multiples of this
or it is a common factor C1
it is the highest common factor A1 [2]
- 9 (a) e.g. no time delay between illumination and emission
max. (kinetic) energy of electron dependent on frequency
max. (kinetic) energy of electron independent of intensity
rate of emission of electrons dependent on/proportional to intensity
(any three separate statements, one mark each, maximum 3) B3 [3]
- (b) (i) (photon) interaction with electron may be below surface B1
energy required to bring electron to surface B1 [2]

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(ii) 1. threshold frequency = 5.8×10^{14} Hz A1 [1]

2. $\phi = hf_0$ C1
 $= 6.63 \times 10^{-34} \times 5.8 \times 10^{14}$
 $= 3.84 \times 10^{-19}$ (J) C1
 $= (3.84 \times 10^{-19}) / (1.6 \times 10^{-19})$
 $= 2.4$ eV A1 [3]

or

$hf = \phi + E_{MAX}$ (C1)

chooses point on line and substitutes values E_{MAX} , f and h into equation with the units of the hf term converted from J to eV (C1)

$\phi = 2.4$ eV (A1)

10 (a) energy required to separate the nucleons (in a nucleus) to infinity M1
 (allow reverse statement) A1 [2]

(b) (i) $\Delta m = (2 \times 1.00867) + 1.00728 - 3.01551$ C1
 $= 9.11 \times 10^{-3}$ u C1
 binding energy = $9.11 \times 10^{-3} \times 930$
 $= 8.47$ MeV A1 [3]
 (allow 930 to 934 MeV so answer could be in range 8.47 to 8.51 MeV)
 (allow 2 s.f.)

(ii) $\Delta m = 211.70394 - 209.93722$
 $= 1.76672$ u C1
 binding energy per nucleon = $(1.76672 \times 930) / 210$ C1
 $= 7.82$ MeV A1 [3]
 (allow 930 to 934 MeV so answer could be in range 7.82 to 7.86 MeV)
 (allow 2 s.f.)

(c) total binding energy of barium and krypton is greater than binding energy of uranium M1
A1 [2]

Section B

11 (a) (i) inverting amplifier B1 [1]

(ii) gain is very large/infinite B1
 V^+ is earthed/zero B1
 for amplifier not to saturate, P must be (almost) earth/zero B1 [3]

(b) (i) $R_A = 100$ k Ω A1
 $R_B = 10$ k Ω A1
 $V_{IN} = 1000$ mV A1 [3]

(ii) variable range meter B1 [1]

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- 12 (a)** series of X-ray images (for one section/slice) M1
 taken from different angles M1
 to give image of the section/slice A1
 repeated for many slices M1
 to build up three-dimensional image (of whole object) A1 [5]
- (b)** deduction of background from readings C1
 division by three C1
- $P = 5 \quad Q = 9 \quad R = 7 \quad S = 13$
- (four correct 2/2, three correct 1/2) A2 [4]
- 13 (a)** e.g. noise can be eliminated/waveform can be regenerated
 extra bits of data can be added to check for errors
 cheaper/more reliable
 greater rate of transfer of data
 (1 each, max 2) B2 [2]
- (b)** receives bits all at one time B1
 transmits the bits one after another B1 [2]
- (c)** sampling frequency must be higher than/(at least) twice frequency to be sampled M1
either higher (range of) frequencies reproduced on the disc
or lower (range of) frequencies on phone A1
either higher quality (of sound) on disc
or high quality (of sound) not required for phone B1 [3]
- 14 (a)** reduction in power (allow intensity/amplitude) B1 [1]
- (b) (i)** attenuation = 2.4×30
 = 72 dB A1 [1]
- (ii)** gain/attenuation/dB = $10 \lg(P_2/P_1)$ C1
 $72 = 10 \lg(P_{IN}/P_{OUT})$ or $-72 = 10 \lg(P_{OUT}/P_{IN})$ C1
 ratio = 1.6×10^7 A1 [3]
- (c)** e.g. enables smaller/more manageable numbers to be used
 e.g. gains in dB for series amplifiers are added, not multiplied B1 [1]