

**CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS****GCE Advanced Subsidiary Level and GCE Advanced Level****MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2013 series****9702 PHYSICS****9702/21**

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 should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

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- 1 (a) the wire returns to its original length (not 'shape') when the load is removed M1 A1 [2]
- (b) energy:  $\text{N m} / \text{kg m}^2 \text{s}^{-2}$  and volume  $\text{m}^3$   
 energy / volume:  $\text{kg m}^2 \text{s}^{-2} / \text{m}^3$   
 energy / volume:  $\text{kg m}^{-1} \text{s}^{-2}$  C1 M1 A0 [2]
- (c)  $\epsilon$  has no units B1  
 $E: \text{kg m s}^{-2} \text{m}^{-2}$  M1  
 units of RHS:  $\text{kg m}^{-1} \text{s}^{-2} = \text{LHS units} / \text{satisfactory conclusion to show C has no units}$  A1 [3]
- 2 (a) mass is the property of a body resisting changes in motion / quantity of matter in a body / measure of inertia to changes in motion B1
- weight is the force due to the gravitational field/force due to gravity or gravitational force B1 [2]
- Allow 1/2 for 'mass is scalar weight is vector'
- (b) (i) arrow vertically down through O B1  
 tension forces in correct direction on rope B1 [2]
- (ii) 1. weight =  $mg = 4.9 \times 9.81 (= 48.07)$  C1  
 $69 \sin \theta = mg$  C1  
 $\theta = 44.(1)^\circ$  scale drawing allow  $\pm 2^\circ$  A1 [3]  
 use of cos or tan 1/3 only
2.  $T = 69 \cos \theta$  C1  
 $= 49.6 / 50 \text{ N}$  scale drawing  $50 \pm 2 (2/2)$   $50 \pm 4 (1/2)$  A1 [2]
- correct answers obtained using scale diagram or triangle of forces will score full marks  
 cos in 1. then sin in 2. (2/2)
- 3 (a) loss in potential energy due to decrease in height (as P.E. =  $mgh$ ) (B1)  
 gain in kinetic energy due to increase in speed (as K.E. =  $\frac{1}{2} mv^2$ ) (B1)  
 special case 'as PE decreases KE increases' (1/2)  
 increase in thermal energy due to work done against air resistance (B1)  
 loss in P.E. equals gain in K.E. and thermal energy (B1)  
 max. 3 [3]

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(b) (i)	kinetic energy = $\frac{1}{2}mv^2$ = $\frac{1}{2} \times 0.150 \times (25)^2$ = 46.875 = 47 J	C1 C1 A1	[3]
(ii) 1.	potential energy (= $mgh$ ) = $0.150 \times 9.81 \times 21$ loss = KE – $mgh$ = 46.875 – (30.9) = 15.97 = 16 J	C1 C1 A1	[3]
2.	work done = 16 J work done = force $\times$ distance $F = 16 / 21 = 0.76$ N	C1 A1	[2]
4 (a)	pressure = force / area (normal to force)	A1	[1]
(b)	molecules/atoms/particles in (constant) random/haphazard motion molecules have a <u>change</u> in momentum when they collide with <u>the walls</u> (force exerted on molecules) therefore force on the walls reference to average force from many molecules/many collisions	B1 M1 A1 A1	[4]
(c)	elastic collision when <u>kinetic</u> energy conserved temperature constant for gas	B1 B1	[2]
5 (a)	waves overlap / meet / superpose coherence / constant phase difference ( <i>not constant <math>\lambda</math> or frequency</i> ) path difference = 0, $\lambda$ , $2\lambda$ or phase difference = 0, $2\pi$ , $4\pi$ same direction of polarisation/unpolarised	(B1) (B1) (B1) (B1)	max. 3 [3]
(b)	$\lambda = v / f$ $f = 12 \times 10^9$ Hz $\lambda = 3 \times 10^8 / 12 \times 10^9$ ( <i>any subject</i> ) = 0.025 m	C1 C1 M1 A0	[3]
(c)	maximum at P <u>several</u> minima or maxima between O and P 5 maxima / 6 minima between O and P or 7 maxima / 6 minima including O and P	B1 B1 B1	[3]
(d)	slits made narrower slits put closer together ( <i>not just 'make slits smaller'</i> ) Allow tilting the slits M1 and explanation of axes of rotation A1	B1 B1	[2]

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- 6 (a) (i) chemical to electrical B1 [1]  
(ii) electrical to thermal / heat or heat and light B1 [1]
- (b) (i)  $(P_B =) EI$  or  $I^2(R_1 + R_2)$  A1 [1]  
(ii)  $(P_R =) I^2R_1$  A1 [1]
- (c)  $R = \rho l / A$  or clear from the following equation B1  
ratio =  $I^2R_1 / I^2R_2 = \frac{\rho l / \pi d^2}{\rho(2l) / \pi(2d)^2}$  or  $R_1$  has  $8 \times$  resistance of  $R_2$  C1  
= 8 or 8:1 A1 [3]
- (d)  $P = V^2 / R$  or  $E^2 / R$  C1  
(V or E the same) hence ratio is 1/8 or 1:8 = 0.125 (allow ecf from (c)) A1 [2]
- 7 (a) the majority/most went straight through B1  
or were deviated by small angles  
a very small proportion/a few were deviated by large angles B1  
small angles described as  $< 10^\circ$  and large angles described as  $> 90^\circ$  B1 [3]
- (b) most of the atom is empty space/nucleus very small compared with atom B1  
mass and charge concentrated in (very small) nucleus B1  
correct links made with statements in (a) B1 [3]