

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2015 series

9702 PHYSICS

9702/21

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

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- 1 (a) power = work/time or energy/time or (force × distance)/time
= $\text{kg m s}^{-2} \times \text{m s}^{-1} = \text{kg m}^2 \text{s}^{-3}$ B1
A1 [2]
- (b) power = VI [or V^2/R and $V = IR$ or I^2R and $V = IR$] B1
(units of V): $\text{kg m}^2 \text{s}^{-3} \text{A}^{-1}$ B1 [2]
- 2 (a) speed = distance/time and velocity = displacement/time B1
speed is a scalar as distance has no direction **and**
velocity is a vector as displacement has direction B1 [2]
- (b) (i) constant acceleration or linear/uniform increase in velocity until 1.1 s B1
rebounds or bounces or changes direction B1
decelerates to zero velocity at the same acceleration as initial value B1 [3]
- (ii) $a = (v - u)/t$ or use of gradient implied C1
= $(8.8 + 8.8)/1.8$ or appropriate values from line or $(8.6 + 8.6)/1.8$ B1
= $9.8 (9.78) \text{ms}^{-2}$ or 9.6ms^{-2} A1 [3]
- (iii) 1. distance = first area above graph + second area below graph C1
= $(1.1 \times 10.8)/2 + (0.9 \times 8.8)/2 (= 5.94 + 3.96)$ C1
= 9.9 m A1 [3]
2. displacement = first area above graph – second area below graph C1
= $(1.1 \times 10.8)/2 - (0.9 \times 8.8)/2$
= 2.0 (1.98)m A1 [2]
- (iv) correct shape with straight lines and all lines above the time axis or all below M1
correct times for zero speeds (0.0, 1.15 s, 2.1 s) and peak speeds
(10.8ms^{-1} at 1.1 s and 8.8ms^{-1} at 1.2 s and 3.0 s) A1 [2]
- 3 (a) $4.5 \times 50 - 2.8 \times M (= \dots)$ C1
 $(\dots) = -1.8 \times 50 + 1.4 \times M$ C1
($M =$) 75g A1 [3]

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- (b) total initial kinetic energy/KE not equal to the total final kinetic energy/KE
or relative speed of approach is not equal to relative speed of separation
so not elastic or is inelastic B1 [1]
- (c) force on X is equal and opposite to force on Y (Newton III) M1
force equals/is proportional to rate of change of momentum (Newton II) M1
time of collision same for both balls hence change in momentum is the same A1 [3]
- 4 (a) (i) two sets of co-ordinates taken to determine a constant value (F/x) M1
 F/x constant hence obeys Hooke's law A1 [2]
or
gradient calculated and one point on line used (M1)
to show no intercept hence obeys Hooke's law (A1)
- (ii) gradient or one point on line used e.g. $4.5/1.8 \times 10^{-2}$ C1
($k =$) 250 N m^{-1} A1 [2]
- (iii) work done or $E_p =$ area under graph or $\frac{1}{2}Fx$ or $\frac{1}{2}kx^2$ C1
 $= 0.5 \times 4.5 \times 1.8 \times 10^{-2}$ or $0.5 \times 250 \times (1.8 \times 10^{-2})^2$ C1
 $= 0.041$ (0.0405)J A1 [3]
- (b) $KE = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$
 $\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = 0.0405$ or $KE = 0.0405$ (J) C1
($v = [2 \times 0.0405 / 1.7]^{1/2} =$) 0.22 (0.218) m s^{-1} A1 [2]
- 5 (a) very high/infinite resistance for negative voltages up to about 0.4 V B1
resistance decreases from 0.4 V B1 [2]
- (b) initial straight line from (0,0) into curve with decreasing gradient but not to horizontal M1
repeated in negative quadrant A1 [2]
- (c) (i) $R = 12^2/36 = 4.0 \Omega$ A1
or
 $I = P/V = 36/12 = 3.0 \text{ A}$ and $R = 12/3.0 = 4.0 \Omega$ (A1) [1]

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- (ii) lost volts = $0.5 \times 2.8 = 1.4$ (V) or $E = 12 = 2.8 \times (R + r)$ C1
- $R = V/I = (12 - 1.4)/2.8$ or $(R + r) = 4.29 \Omega$ C1
- $= 3.8$ (3.79) Ω or $R = 3.8 \Omega$ A1 [3]
- (d) resistance of the lamp increases with increase of V or I B1 [1]
- 6 (a) diffraction is the spreading of a wave as it passes through a slit or past an edge B1
- when two (or more) waves superpose/meet/overlap M1
- resultant displacement is the sum of the displacement of each wave A1 [3]
- (b) $n\lambda = d \sin \theta$ and $v = f\lambda$ C1
- max order number for $\theta = 90^\circ$
- hence $n (= f/vN) = 7.06 \times 10^{14} / (3 \times 10^8 \times 650 \times 10^3)$ M1
- $n = 3.6$
- hence number of orders = 3 A1 [3]
- (c) greater wavelength so fewer orders seen A1 [1]
- 7 (a) a region/space/area where a (stationary) charge experiences an (electric) force B1 [1]
- (b) (i) at least four parallel equally spaced straight lines perpendicular to plates B1
- consistent direction of an arrow on line(s) from left to right B1 [2]
- (ii) electric field strength $E = V/d$ C1
- $E = (450/16 \times 10^{-3})$
- $= 28 \times 10^3$ (28 125) V m^{-1} A1 [2]
- (iii) $W = Eqd$ or Vq C1
- $q = 3.2 \times 10^{-19}$ (C) C1
- $W = 28\,125 \times 3.2 \times 10^{-19} \times 16 \times 10^{-3}$ or $450 \times 3.2 \times 10^{-19}$
- $= 1.4(4) \times 10^{-16}$ J A1 [3]
- (iv) ratio = $\frac{450 \times 3.2 \times 10^{-19}}{450 \times -1.6 \times 10^{-19}}$ (evidence of working required)
- $= (-) 2$ A1 [1]