

NOVEMBER 2002

INTERNATIONAL GCSE

MARK SCHEME

MAXIMUM MARK : 80

SYLLABUS/COMPONENT : 0625/3

**PHYSICS
(EXTENDED)**



Accept D & E
marked on time
axis
No labels -1

1 a BD correct, (straight line i.e. constant acceleration) B1
DE correct, (constant speed or slightly reducing speed only) B1
EF correct, (speed reduced to zero, gradient steeper than BD) 3 B1 3

b(i) force = 2 (N) C1
work = (2 x 0.6) = 1.2 J* 2 A1

(ii) k.e. = $0.5mv^2$ C1
= $0.5 \times 0.2 \times 2.5 \times 2.5$ C1
= 0.625 J* 3 A1 5

c velocity - vector, speed scalar B1
direction changes so velocity changes 2 B1 2

d work done against friction B1
(more) friction on EF B1
(k)e. changed to heat B1
less k.e. changed to p.e. 3 B1 M3*

2 a(i) outline, ruler pivoted (at centre), mass one side, rock other side C1
quality set-up, each mass at (marked) point + labels 2 A1
(ii) ~~rod must be balanced before readings can be taken or record mass as 100 g~~ B1
distances to pivot from rock ~~and mass B1 distance pivot to mass B1~~ B2
mass or 100 x distance to pivot = mass of rock x distance rock to pivot 3 B1 5

b put water in cylinder, read value B1
insert rock until covered, read value B1
difference in values is volume of rock 2 B1 M2*

(accept 3.6)

c density = mass/volume or 88/24 C1
= 3.7 g/cm^3 (accept $3\frac{2}{3} \text{ g/cm}^3$) 2 A1 2
QT 9

3 a junction of two metals, other ends to meter/alternative arrangements C1
two metals named, meter labelled 2 A1 2

b(i) meter calibrated in degrees or read value and use calibration chart B1
(ii) change in temp. causes change in voltage/current 2 B1 2

c high ^{low} temperatures B1
rapidly changing temperatures (or low thermal capacity) B1
any valid physical reason e.g. distance reading needed, small site etc 2 B1 M2*
QT 6

4 a(i) $L = VIt(m_1 - m_2)$ exact for 2 e.g. $VIt = (m_1 - m_2)L$ only 1 or $m_2 - m_1$ 2 C1, A1
(ii) = $12 \times 2 \times 3750 / 40$ C1
= 2250 J/g^* or $2.25 \times 10^6 \text{ J/kg}$ 2 A1 4

b (large) intermolecular forces in liquid / bonds B1
(great) energy needed to separate molecules of liquid 2 B1 2
QT 6

5 a(i) C marked vertically under/at any peak (including on axis)	B1
R marked on NEXT trough (either way)	1 B1
(ii) half a wavelength	1 B1 3
b $f = v/w$ or $340/1.3$	C1
$= 260 \text{ Hz}^*$	2 A1 2
	QT 5

6 a(i) $43 \pm 1^\circ$	1 A1
(ii) angle r for this ray is 90°	B1
or marked c → angle c is angle i (in denser medium) (giving angle $r = 90^\circ$)	2 B1 3
b(i) $3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}^*$	1 A1
(ii) speed in air/speed in medium	1 M1
$= 1.5$ (no up for $^\circ$)	2 1 A1
(iii) angle $i = 0^\circ$ / along normal / at 90° to surface	1 B1
(iv) increased/more/larger	1 B1 5
	QT 8

7 a(i) steel	1 A1
(ii) insert bar in coil (switch on, leave, switch off)	1 B1
(iii) to control/measure current or stop circuit/coil overheating	1 B1 3
b(i) $R = 12/4$	C1
$= 3 \text{ ohms}^*$	2 A1
(ii) $P = 12 \times 4$	C1
$= 48 \text{ W}^*$	2 A1
(iii) $E = 48 \times 5$	C1
$= 240 \text{ J}^*$	2 A1 6
c(i) 5 (V)	1 A1
(ii) sum of p.d.'s = circuit supply p.d.	C1
above + detail eg across each component/ in closed circuit etc	2 A1 3
	QT 12

8 a (magnetic field) from left to right/ N to S	1 B1 1
b(i) movement at right angles/between poles, up or down	C1
(vertically) down, stated or reference to arrow on diagram or label	2 A1
(ii) mention of Fleming's L.H.R. or interacting fields	C1
full explanation leading to correct direction e.g. what fingers show	2 A1 4

c use coil instead of single wire	B1
mount coil on bearings	B1
arrange suitable contacts e.g. slip/slit rings and commutator	2 B1 M2
	QT 7

mark
on diag

9 a(i)	curve upwards between plates	C1	
	curve upwards between plates + straight line	2	A1
(ii)	top +, bottom -	1	B1
(iii)	to left, arrow and C marking any point on the beam between X and P	1	B1 4
b	cathode/heater, labelled		B1
	anode labelled		B1
	correct arrangement of cathode with anode cylinder		B1
	suitable power supplies to heater/ anode-cathode (either to score)	4	B1 4
			QT 8
10 a	half-life 4 days*	1	A1 1
b	at least two points worked out		M1*
	suitable curve completed	2	A1 2
c	by 20 days little radioactivity left, after 1 day about 85% left	1	B1 1
d	${}^A_Z X \rightarrow {}^0_{-1} e + {}^A_{Z+1} Y$ top line, A1/ bottom line A1	2	A2 2
			QT 6

or ${}^0_{-1} \beta$ (not e or β alone)

PAPER TOTAL 80

