UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2010 question paper

for the guidance of teachers

0625 PHYSICS

0625/21   Paper 2 (Core Theory), maximum raw mark 80

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 must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

* CIE will not enter into discussions or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2010 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.

NOTES ABOUT MARK SCHEME SYMBOLS & OTHER MATTERS

B marks   are independent marks, which do not depend on any other marks. For a B mark to be scored, the point to which it refers must actually be seen in the candidate's answer.

M marks   are method marks upon which accuracy marks (A marks) later depend. For an M mark to be scored, the point to which it refers **must** be seen in a candidate's answer. If a candidate fails to score a particular M mark, then none of the dependent A marks can be scored.

C marks   are compensatory method marks which can be scored even if the points to which they refer are not written down by the candidate, provided subsequent working gives evidence that they must have known it. e.g. if an equation carries a C mark and the candidate does not write down the actual equation but does correct working which shows he knew the equation, then the C mark is scored.

A marks   are accuracy or answer marks which either depend on an M mark, or which are one of the ways which allow a C mark to be scored.

c.a.o.   means "correct answer only".

e.c.f.   means "error carried forward". This indicates that if a candidate has made an earlier mistake and has carried his incorrect value forward to subsequent stages of working, he may be given marks indicated by e.c.f. provided his subsequent working is correct, bearing in mind his earlier mistake. This prevents a candidate being penalised more than once for a particular mistake, but **only** applies to marks annotated "e.c.f."

e.e.o.o.   means "each error or omission".

brackets ( )   around words or units in the mark scheme are intended to indicate wording used to clarify the mark scheme, but the marks do not depend on seeing the words or units in brackets.
e.g. 10 (J) means that the mark is scored for 10, regardless of the unit given.

underlining   indicates that this must be seen in the answer offered, or something very similar.

un.pen.   means "unit penalty". An otherwise correct answer will have one mark deducted if the unit is wrong or missing. This **only** applies where specifically stated in the mark scheme. Elsewhere, incorrect or missing units are condoned.

OR/or   indicates alternative answers, any one of which is satisfactory for scoring the marks.

Spelling   Be generous about spelling and use of English. If an answer can be understood to mean what we want, give credit.

Significant figures   Answers are acceptable to any number of significant figures ≥ 2, except if specified otherwise, or if only 1 sig. fig. is appropriate.

Units   Ignore units, except where a mark is specified for a particular unit.

Fractions   These are only acceptable where specified.

Extras   Ignore extras in answers if they are irrelevant; if they contradict an otherwise correct response or are forbidden by mark scheme, use right + wrong = 0

Work which has been crossed out, but not replaced, should be marked as if it had not been crossed out.

1   (a) (i)   6 (cm)
            5 (cm)

        (ii) $6 \times 5 \times 2$ ecf
            60 (cm^3) ecf   A1

    (b) D = M/V in any form, letters, words or numbers   B1
        53   C1
        2.65   OR   2650   A1
        g/cm^3 OR   kg/m^3 (unit must be appropriate)   B1

                                                                              [Total: 8]

2   (a) distance/time in any form   C1
        960/8   OR   960/(8 × 60)   C1
        120   OR   2   A1
        m/min   OR   m/s   must correspond with value   B1

    (b) friction   or   air resistance   or   force accelerating/decelerating legs   B1

                                                                              [Total: 5]

3   (a) tidal   B1
        wave   B1
        hydroelectric   accept waterfall   B1
        (any order)

    (b) **tidal**   **wave**   **hydroelectric**
        PE of rise and fall   PE of rise and fall   water stored at high level   B1
        flow through turbine   rotates/moves floats   flowing water drives turbine   B1
        turbine drives generator   floats drive generator   turbine drives generator   B1

                                                                              [Total: 6]

4   (a) focal length   OR   focal distance   B1

    (b) 4 rays all passing through F   M1
        appropriate refraction at both lens surfaces
        OR   all rays bent at lens mid-line   A1

    (c) <u>focused</u> image   OR   <u>sharp</u> image   OR   dot   B1

    (d) 4 dots   OR   out-of-focus/blurred/fuzzy image   B1

                                                                              [Total: 5]

5 (a) alpha and beta both underlined −1 e.e.o.o.

(b) gamma

(c) radio   B1

(d) alpha   B1

[Total: 5]

6 (a) conduction   B1

(b) (i) convection   B1

(ii) hot water expands   OR   hot water less dense   B1
hot water rises (ignore anything about cold water falling)   B1

(c) convection cannot occur   B1
water is a poor conductor   B1

[Total: 6]

7 (a) *i* correctly shown   B1

(b) (i) ray shown in air at angle > 40°   C1
angle same as in Fig. 7.1, by eye   A1

(ii) ray reflected (MO if says along surface)   M1
critical angle exceeded   A1

[Total: 5]

8 (a) (i) one sound or equivalent (NOT an echo)   B1

(ii) distance = speed × time in any form ...... condone factor of 2   C1
330 × 1.5   C1
495 (m)   A1

(b) (i) idea of one sound direct
OR original sound   B1
other sound by echo   B1

(ii) 1.5 (s)   B1
4.5 (s)   B1

[Total: 8]

9 (a) (i) N at left end **and** S at right end (inside or outside magnet outline)
both N and S within magnet outline

(ii) attracted/moves towards magnet   OR   it becomes magnetised

(iii) nothing   B1

(b) (i) pass current through coil/wire   OR   connect a battery across coil   B1

(ii) iron   NOT   steel   B1

(iii) can be very strong   )
can be switched on & off easily   )   any one   B1
can reverse polarity easily   )
adjustable strength   )

[Total: 7]

10 (a) parallel   B1

(b) I = V/R in any form   C1
100/250   C1
0.4 (A)   A1

(c) 12 (A)   OR   30 × his **(b)**, correctly evaluated   B1

(d) parallel   B1

(e) (i) none   e.c.f. from **(a)**   B1

(ii) none   e.c.f. from **(d)**   B1

[Total: 8]

11 (a) cell/battery shown   M1
complete series circuit, including cell/battery   A1
(ignore any switch, open or closed
ignore any other component, as long as a current would flow)

(b) (i) S and M on door and frame (either way) so they would be next to each other when door
closed   B1
S on frame **and** M on door edge/door face close to edge   B1

(ii) any suitable application   B1
e.g. shop door, security door, lift door, fridge door, oven door

[Total: 5]

12 (a) yes
yes
no

(b) nucleus   B1

(c) (i) 6 points correct ±½ small square   −1 e.e.o.o.   B2
thin, smooth curve through points   B1

   (ii) 8 ± 1 (mins)   C1
108 ± 1 (mins)   C1
100 ± 2 (mins)   e.c.f. if working shown   A1

  (iii) half his **(ii)** e.c.f.   B1

(d) his **(ii)** e.c.f.   B1

[Total: 12]