

**MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2010 question paper
for the guidance of teachers**

0625 PHYSICS

0625/31

Paper 31 (Extended 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 May/June 2010 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.

Page 2	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	
	IGCSE – May/June 2010	0625	

Notes about Mark Scheme Symbols and 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.

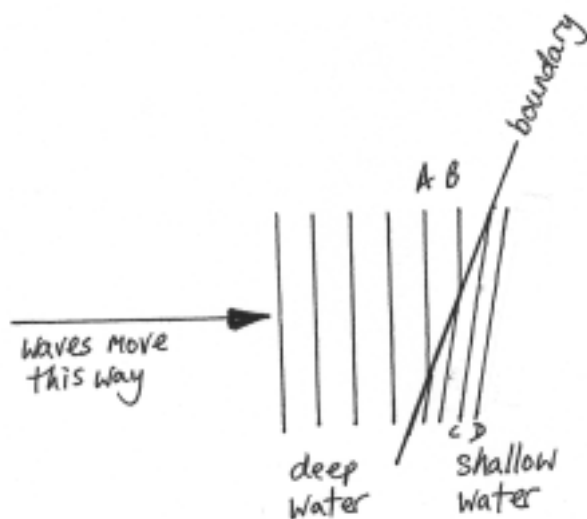
Page 3	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	
	IGCSE – May/June 2010	0625	

- 1 (a) decreases / braking / decelerating)
 constant / steady / nothing) all 3 B1
 increases / accelerate)
- (b) speed x time in any form, symbols, numbers or words C1
 OR any area under graph used or stated C1
 13 (m/s) OR 24 (s) seen or used in correct context A1
 312 m
- (c) rate of change of speed OR gradient of graph OR 18/12 C1
 18 (m/s) OR 12 (s) seen or used in correct context C1
 1.5 m/s² A1
- (d) same gradient / slope OR equal speed changes in equal times OR B1 [8]
 allow graph symmetrical
- 2 (a) $\frac{1}{2}mv^2$ OR $\frac{1}{2} \times 900 \times 30^2$ C1
 405 000 J A1
- (b) force x distance OR 2000 x 30 C1
 60 000 J OR 60 kJ A1
- (c) 60 000 W OR 60 000 J/s OR 60kW OR 60 kJ/s ecf from (b) B1
- (d) chemical B1
- (e) idea of energy loss / heat / sound / inefficiency / energy used within car / B1 [7]
 possibility of increase in P.E. Ignore work done against against friction
- 3 (a) 2nd statement re-written to include force in first gap and inversely B1
 proportional to mass in second gap. NOT indirectly proportional
- (b) $F = ma$ OR in words in any correct arrangement B1
- (c) (i) nothing OR continues as before OR same / constant velocity OR B1
 same / constant speed & direction OR no acceleration
- (ii) idea of retardation. Ignore stop. Ignore brakes. Ignore goes in B1
 opposite direction
- (iii) moves in (arc of a) circle or curve OR deflected OR turns OR B1 [5]
 changes direction

Page 4	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	
	IGCSE – May/June 2010	0625	

- 4 (a) matt black B1
- (b) (i) L down and R up, equal amounts (by eye) B1
- (ii) on black side or on left (more) energy / heat absorbed OR greater temp rise OR heats up quicker B1
- on black side or on left greater expansion of air / greater pressure of air B1 [4]
- 5 (a) energy / heat required to change state / phase / any example of change of state / phase M1
- with no change in temperature / at a specified temperature A1
- OR energy to break bonds between molecules /atoms M1
- with no change in K.E. A1
- (b) any time or range of time between 1.6 (min) and 14.0 (min) inclusive [no UP] B1
- (c) turns substance to gas / vapour OR causes evaporation OR escape from liquid C1
- energy to break bonds/separate molecules/overcome intermolecular forces A1
- Ignore move faster / PE increases
- (d) (i) $Pt / 2 \times 4 / 2000 \times 4 / 2 \times 240 / 2000 \times 240 / 8 / 8000 / 480 / 480000$ C1
 480 000 J OR 480 kJ A1
- (ii) $(\theta =) 43$ ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) seen anywhere C1
 $Q = mc\theta$ OR $480000 = m \times 1760 \times 43$ in any form ecf. from (i) C1
 6.34 kg or 6.3kg ecf. A1 [10]
- 6 (a) (i) same / unchanged / nothing B1
- (ii) reduced / slows down B1
- (iii) reduced B1
- (b) $v = f\lambda$ in any form or in words [not numbers] B1
 OR $f = 1/T$ in any form or in words [not numbers] C1
 $0.12 = f \times 0.08$ OR $T = 0.08 / 0.12$
 1.5 Hz / cycles per sec / c.p.s. / per s
 [only 2 marks if B1 mark above not scored] A1

(c)



(ignore length of waves)
 waves bending in correct direction (be generous)
 A and B correct by eye, straight and parallel
 C and D parallel to A and B by eye

M1
 A1
 A1 [9]

7 (a) idea of light travelling (much) faster than sound

B1

(b) (i) 4.0 (min)

B1

(ii) always a (measurable) time difference / never zero time difference
 Ignore time would be less

B1

(iii) distance/time in any form, symbols, words, numbers OR 1200/3.6
 333.3 m/s to 2 or more sig figs

C1
 A1

(iv) idea of light travelling instantaneously OR no wind
 OR idea of lightning at ground level OR no obstruction to sound
 Ignore echoes

B1

(c)

	light waves	sound waves
longitudinal		✓
transverse	✓	
electromagnetic	✓	
mechanical		✓

-1 e.e.o.o. i.e. 1 mark subtracted from 3 for each error or omission

B3 [9]

Page 6	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus
	IGCSE – May/June 2010	0625

- 8 (a) (i) $N_1/N_2 = V_1/V_2$ in any form, symbols, words or numbers
12 (turns) [possible unit penalty] A1
- (ii) mention of magnetic / electromagnetic field)
)
change of flux linkage / magnetism)
 OR field lines being cut)
) any 3 B1 x 3
 Induced current / emf / voltage)
)
 Fewer coils in secondary so smaller emf / voltage)
 OR larger current)
- (iii) heat in either coil / wires)
 eddy currents in core / heat in core) any 1 B1
 magnetic leakage from core)
 sound from core/coil)
- (b) (i) 12 V d.c. OR low d.c. voltage B1
- (ii) diode OR rectifier [Ignore extras unless wrong] B1
- (c) $V_1 I_1 = V_2 I_2$ in any form, or words or numbers
OR power in = power out or equivalent C1
- 8 A A1 [10]
- 9 (a) first finger – field / magnetism / flux)
 second finger – current / charge flow (NOT electron flow)) both B1
- (b) (i) brush OR contact OR sliding connector B1
 split ring OR commutator NOT slip ring B1
- (ii) clockwise OR right side down OR left side up OR correct arrows
 on figure NOT turn to the right B1
- (iii) more current / more voltage / “stronger battery” / more power)
 more turns on coil / more coils)
 stronger magnet Ignore bigger magnets)
 closer magnet / magnetic poles) any 2 B1, B1
 more magnets)
 iron core) [6]

Page 7	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	
	IGCSE – May/June 2010	0625	

- 10 (a) proton number OR atomic number OR (number of) protons / electrons
OR position in periodic table OR chemical properties B1
- (b) mass (number) OR nucleon number OR (number of) neutrons / nucleons
OR (number of) protons plus (number of) neutrons B1
- (c) (i) mass (number) OR nucleon number OR (number of) nucleons
OR (number of) protons plus (number of) neutrons B1
- (ii) proton number OR atomic number OR (number of) neutrons
OR (number of) protons / neutrons / electrons
OR position in periodic table OR chemical properties
OR a neutron changes into a proton B1 [4]
- 11 (a) (i) 4Ω B1
- (ii) IVt OR I^2Rt OR V^2t/R in any form or words or numbers
Condone $t = 9$ if substituted possible ecf from (i) C1
540 (s) C1
437.4 J possible ecf if 4Ω from (i) used A1
- (b) $R = \rho L/A$ OR $R \propto L/A$ OR $R \propto L$ and $R \propto 1/A$ or $1/d^2$ or $1/r^2$ C1
- $A_2 = \frac{1}{4}A_1$ OR $A_2 = 0.25A_1$ C1
 $R_2 = (0.45/0.3) \times R_1$ OR $(3/2) \times R_1$ C1
 $\frac{3}{8}$ OR 0.375 OR 37.5 % A1
OR
 $R = \rho L/A$ OR $R \propto L/A$ OR $R \propto L$ and $R \propto 1/A$ or $1/d^2$ or $1/r^2$ C1
- Resistance of thinner wire with same length as thicker wire = $4 \times 4 = 16 \Omega$ C1
- Actual resistance of thinner wire = $1.8 / 0.3 = 6.0 \Omega$ C1
- Ratio: L of thinner wire / L of thicker wire = $6.0 / 16 = 3/8 = 0.375 = 37.5 \%$ A1 [8]