

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

**0625 PHYSICS**

**0625/33**

Paper 33 (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.

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### 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.

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- 1 (a) mgh in any form, numbers, words, symbols  
5.4 J OR 5.297 J OR 5.292 J OR 5.3 J OR 5.29 J
- (b)  $\frac{1}{2}mv^2$  in any form, numbers, words, symbols C1  
14.7 (J) C1  
(energy given by player =) 9.3 J OR his (b) – (a) correctly evaluated A1
- (c) (i) friction with floor / inside ball OR energy to deform ball OR sound OR idea of hysteresis of rubber B1  
ignore heat / air resistance
- (ii) 78% OR ratio of PEs C1  
accept  $(14.7 \times 0.78 =) 11.47$  (J) OR  $(0.78 \times 0.9 =) 0.702$  (m)  
3.12 m to at least 2 sig figs A1
- (iii) idea of (some of) energy lost / becomes / converted / transferred to heat in ball B1 [9]  
ignore friction
- 2 (a) Mark (i) and (ii) together. Note both M1s required to score the A1 mark
- (i) B M1
- (ii) idea of greater / different (NOT less) increase in length for each additional load M1  
accept load not proportional to extension or reverse argument  
at 4<sup>th</sup> or 5<sup>th</sup> reading / value between 2.0 – 2.5 N / 11.6 – 12.6 cm A1
- (b) (i) 1.0 cm B1  
(ii) 5.7 cm B1
- (c) 2.5 (cm) OR 1.25 (N) OR 5.0(cm) ignore 2.5N e.c.f. from (b) if clear C1  
8.2 cm e.c.f. from (b) if clear A1  
e.g.  $10.7/2 (= 5.35)$  scores 0/2 [7]

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- 3 (a)  $M = V \times D$  in any form OR  $10^3 \times 10^{-3}$   
1 kg
- (b)  $mgh$  OR his (a)  $\times 10 \times 0.8$  C1  
8 J (Nm) OR 7.85 J OR 7.84 J e.c.f. from (a) A1
- (c)  $P = E/t$  OR (his  $8 \times 90$ ) / 60 e.c.f. from (b) C1  
12 W (J/s or Nm/s) OR 11.77 W OR 11.76 W A1
- (d)  $pgh$  in any form, words, letters, numbers C1  
8000 Pa (N/m<sup>2</sup>) OR 7850 Pa OR 7840 Pa A1 [8]
- 4 (a) (i) change in length / distance moved (accept "how much it expands")  
per unit / given temp rise OR equivalent B1
- (ii) large bulb OR thin / narrow bore / tube / capillary  
NOT thin / narrow thermometer B1
- (b) (i) difference between the highest and lowest temperatures  
ignore reference to fixed points B1
- (ii) tube (sufficiently) long / not too short  
OR bore wide/not too thin  
OR little/not too much liquid/bulb  
NOT change liquid B1
- (c) (i) idea of equal size divisions/expansion for equal temperature rises  
OR  $\Delta l / \Delta \theta$  constant OR reference to  $l$  against  $\theta$  graph straight line  
ignore 1 division = 1 °C B1
- (ii) uniform bore OR alcohol/liquid expands uniformly (with temp) B1 [6]

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- 5 Ignore upthrust throughout this question
- (a) paper:  
 drag / air resistance / friction (upwards) (seen anywhere in (a)) B1  
 drag /air resistance / friction = weight / force of gravity B1  
 no resultant (force) / forces balance / upwards force = downwards force  
AND no acceleration B1
- coin:  
 weight / force of gravity (always) bigger than air resistance  
 OR force down bigger than force up  
 OR air resistance hasn't time / distance to equal weight B1
- (b) fall at same speed / acceleration / rate, ignore fall at same time )  
 hit bottom at same time/together )  
 paper now accelerates (all the way) ) any 1 B1  
 paper no longer flutters side-side )  
 they/paper NOT coin fall(s) faster )  
 the paper (ignore coin) hits sooner )  
 NOT constant speed/rate [5]
- 6 (a) single wavelength/frequency accept single colour B1
- (b) refraction B1
- (c) 29° unit needed B1
- (d)  $n = \frac{\sin i}{\sin r}$  in any form OR  $n = \frac{\sin r}{\sin i}$  in any form OR  $\frac{\sin i}{\sin r}$  C1  
 $\frac{\sin 45}{\sin 29}$  OR  $\frac{\sin 29}{\sin 45}$  e.c.f.from (c) C1
- 1.458524649 to at least 2 sig figs c.a.o.  
 accept incorrect rounding of answer to more than 3 S.F.  
 e.g. do not accept 1.4 or 1.45 do accept 1.46 or 1.5 or 1.458 A1
- (e) (at B) greater than critical angle OR ray is totally internally reflected B1  
 less than critical angle at C B1
- (f) AB continued straight by eye, to RH glass surface, drawn with ruler B1  
 refracted up at RH surface C1  
 horizontal A1 [11]

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- 7 (a) (i) approximately 330 m/s  
(correct order of magnitude)
- (ii) 300 / 5000 OR  $t = d/v$  NOT  $t = 2d/v$   
0.06 s
- (b) sound through air and sound through steel NOT echo
- speeds in air and steel are different NOT if faster in air  
accept sound in steel/rail heard first
- 8 (a) same/like/similar charges repel (ignore poles repel)  
unlike/opposite/different charges attract (ignore poles attract)
- (b) idea of car/person (being) charged (by friction)  
idea of charge/electrons going to/from/through person
- (c) (i) electrons / -ve charges move towards the rod / to R (ignore just "attracted")  
ignore any mention of +ve charges moving  
any mention of +ve electrons gets B0
- (ii) opposite charges attract OR electrons / -ve charges attracted to +ve / rod  
attraction between opposite charges > repulsion between like charges  
OR - ve charges (are) close(r) (to the rod)
- (iii) electrons / -ve charges flow (up) from earth/wire no e.c.f. from (i)  
ignore +ve charges moving, NOT +ve electrons  
ball becomes -vely charged
- 9 (a) diode
- (b) (i) 2  $\Omega$
- (ii) 24 OR 22 + 2 ( $\Omega$ ) seen  
 $1/R = 1/R_1 + 1/R_2 (+ 1/R_3)$  OR  $(R =) \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$   
seen or used with any 2 resistors  
ignore extra resistance added to expression for R in equation
- 6  $\Omega$
- (c) N.B. marks may be scored anywhere in (c)
- (current =) zero / very small
- diode reverse biased  
OR polarity wrong OR facing wrong way  
OR diode only conducts R / + to L / -

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(d) use  $I = V / R$  OR  $P = VI$  OR  $P = V^2 / R$  symbols, numbers or words  
 use of  $R = 8 \text{ } (\Omega)$  & correct calculation to give  $2W$   
 OR  $R = 4 / 0.5 = 8 \text{ } (\Omega)$  OR  $R = 4^2 / 2 = 8 \text{ } (\Omega)$   
 OR any other calculation(s) using ( $I = V / R$  &  $P = VI$ ) OR  $P = V^2 / R$  to deduce  $8 \text{ } (\Omega)$   
 M1

switch position B (NOTE: this is dependent on both M1s being scored)  
 ignore any calculations using  $2 \text{ } \Omega$   
 A1 [10]

10 (a) waves clearly more bunched  
 condone poor accuracy / shape or waves not filling screen C1  
 3 waves drawn, with first 4 half-wavelengths having  $2.0 (\pm 0.2) \text{ cm}$  interval A1  
 all waves drawn same amplitude ( $\pm 0.2$ )cm as original AND  
 at least 1 peak and 1 trough drawn B1

(b) volts/cm: increased / any value  $> 5 \text{ (V / cm)}$  B1  
 factor of 2, increase or decrease /  $10 \text{ (V / cm)}$  /  $2.5 \text{ (V / cm)}$  B1

N.B.  $10 \text{ (V / cm)}$  scores B1, B1

time base: no change /  $10 \text{ ms / cm}$  B1 [6]

11 (a)  $\gamma$  straight up B1  
 $\alpha$  to left AND  $\beta$  to right B1

(b) into or out of paper C1  
 into paper A1 [4]