

ALLIANCE

Mark scheme January 2003

GCE

Physics A

Unit PA10

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Unit 10: Synoptic Written Exam

Instructions to examiners

- 1 Give due credit to alternative treatments which are correct. Give marks for what is correct; do not deduct marks because the attempt falls short of some ideal answer. Where marks are to be deducted for particular errors specific instructions are given in the marking scheme.
- 2 Do not deduct marks for poor written communication. Refer the script to the Awards meeting if poor presentation forbids a proper assessment. In each paper candidates may be awarded up to two marks for the Quality of Written Communication in cases of required explanation or description. Use the following criteria to award marks:
 - 2 marks: Candidates write legibly with accurate spelling, grammar and punctuation; the answer containing information that bears some relevance to the question and being organised clearly and coherently. The vocabulary should be appropriate to the topic being examined.
 - 1 mark: Candidates write with reasonably accurate spelling, grammar and punctuation; the answer containing some information that bears some relevance to the question and being reasonably well organised. Some of the vocabulary should be appropriate to the topic being examined.
 - 0 marks: Candidates who fail to reach the threshold for the award of one mark.
- 3 An arithmetical error in an answer should be marked AE thus causing the candidate to lose one mark. The candidate's incorrect value should be carried through all subsequent calculations for the question and, if there are no subsequent errors, the candidate can score all remaining marks (indicated by ticks). These subsequent ticks should be marked CE (consequential error).
- 4 With regard to incorrect use of significant figures, normally two, three or four significant figures will be acceptable. Exceptions to this rule occur if the data in the question is given to, for example, five significant figures as in values of wavelength or frequency in questions dealing with the Doppler effect, or in atomic data. In these cases up to two further significant figures will be acceptable. The maximum penalty for an error in significant figures is **one mark per paper**. When the penalty is imposed, indicate the error in the script by SF and, in addition, write SF opposite the mark for that question on the front cover of the paper to obviate imposing the penalty more than once per paper.
- 5 No penalties should be imposed for incorrect or omitted units at intermediate stages in a calculation or which are contained in brackets in the marking scheme. Penalties for unit errors (incorrect or omitted units) are imposed only at the stage when the final answer to a calculation is considered. The maximum penalty is **one mark per question**.
- 6 All other procedures, including the entering of marks, transferring marks to the front cover and referrals of scripts (other than those mentioned above) will be clarified at the standardising meeting of examiners.

1

mass per sec (= density \times vol per sec) = 1000 \times 1.4 \checkmark (a)(i) $= 1400 \text{ kg} (\text{s}^{-1}) \checkmark$

(a)(ii) loss of
$$E_P$$
 per sec (= $\frac{mgh}{t}$) = 1400 × 9.8 × 750 \checkmark
= 1.0 × 10⁷ J (s⁻¹) \checkmark (1.03 × 10⁷ J s⁻¹)
(allow C.E. for value of mass per sec from (i))

(a)(iii) efficiency (=
$$\frac{\text{power output}}{\text{loss of } E_{\text{p}} \text{ per sec}}$$
) = $\frac{2.0 \times 10^6}{1.0 \times 10^7} \checkmark$
= 0.2 \checkmark (6)
(allow C.E. for value from (ii))

(b)(i) (use of
$$P = IV$$
 gives) $I_{\rm rms} = \frac{2.0 \times 10^6}{25 \times 10^3} \checkmark$
= 80 A \checkmark

(b)(ii) power output =
$$(0.95 \times \text{power input}) = 0.95 \times 2.0 \text{ (MW)} = 1.9 \text{ (MW)} \checkmark$$

 $I = \frac{1.9(\text{MW})}{275(\text{kV})} = 6.9 \text{ A } \checkmark$
[or *I* for 100% efficiency $\left(= \frac{2 \times 10^6}{275 \times 10^3} \right) = 7.3 \text{ (A) } \checkmark$
I for 95% efficiency = 95% of 7.3 = 6.9 \text{ A]
(4)
(10)

2

molecules have a range of speeds \checkmark (a)(i) motion of a molecule changes unpredictably [or collisions with other molecules changes direction of motion/speed unpredictably] ✓ no preferred direction of motion \checkmark

(a)(ii) no loss of total kinetic energy in an impact \checkmark

(b)(i)
$$E_{\rm K} = \frac{3kT}{2} \checkmark$$

= $\frac{3 \times 1.38 \times 10^{-32} \times 300}{2} \checkmark$ (= 6(.21) × 10^{-21} J)

- (b)(ii) work function is the energy required by an electron to escape \checkmark an electron in a metal at 300 K has insufficient energy to escape \checkmark
- (b)(iii) an electron can escape if it absorbs a photon of sufficient energy \checkmark photon energy = $hf \checkmark$ to e

escape,
$$f > \frac{W}{h} \checkmark$$
 max(5)

(4)

max(3)

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3

(a)(i)
$$\lambda_{disc} = \frac{635}{1.53} \checkmark$$

= 420 nm \checkmark (415 nm)

(a)(ii) path difference =
$$2 \times \text{depth } \checkmark$$

path difference = $0.5 \times \lambda_{\text{disc}}$ for destructive interference \checkmark
 $\therefore \text{depth} = \frac{420}{4} = 110 \text{ nm } \checkmark$ (105 nm) (415 gives 100 (104) nm)
(allow C.E. for λ_{disc} from (i)) $\max(415 \text{ gives } 100 \times 100 \text{ mm})$

(b)(i)
$$\sin c = \frac{1}{1.53} = 0.65 \checkmark$$

 $c = 41^{\circ} \checkmark$

(b)(ii)	diagram to show:	
	light ray totally internally reflected \checkmark	
	reflected ray and incident ray at same angle to normal \checkmark	<u>(4)</u>
		<u>(8)</u>

agnet appi

(a)(ii) (use of
$$f = \frac{1}{T}$$
 gives) $f = \frac{1}{8 \times 0.2(s)} \checkmark$
= 0.63 Hz \checkmark

(a)(iii) (use of
$$v = \frac{2\pi r}{T}$$
 gives) $v = \frac{2\pi 0.09}{0.2 \times 8} = 0.35 \text{ m s}^{-1} \checkmark$
(use of $a = \frac{v^2}{r}$ gives) $a = \frac{0.35^2}{0.09} = 1.4 \text{ m s}^{-2} \checkmark$
(allow C.E. for value of v) max(6)

graph to show: pulses 0.1 s apart \checkmark (b) higher pulses ✓ sharper pulses ✓

_{max}(2) <u>(8)</u>

5
(a)(i)
$$(35 \times 9.81) = 343$$
 N ✓
(a)(ii) tension in each cable $(=\frac{mg}{2}) = 172$ N ✓
(b) area of cross -section $(=\frac{\pi d^2}{4}) = \frac{\pi (8.26 \times 10^{-3})^2}{4} = 5.36 \times 10^{-5} (m^2)$ ✓
 $e = \frac{Fl}{EA}$ ✓
 $= \frac{172 \times 2.5}{5.36 \times 10^{-5} \times 2.1 \times 10^{11}}$ ✓
 $= 3.8 \times 10^{-5}$ m ✓
(4)
(c)(i) moments about T_2 , (cable B) gives
 $5.52 T_1$ ✓ $= 343 \times 2.76$ ✓ $+ 196 \times 4.52$ ✓
 $T_1 = (\frac{1833}{5.52})$ ✓ $(= 332$ N)
(c)(ii) $T_1 + T_2 = 343 + 196 = 539$ (N) ✓
 $T_2 = 539 - 332 = 207$ N ✓
(allow C.E. for value of T_1 from (i))
[or moments about T_1 gives $5.52 T_2 = (343 \times 2.76) + (196 \times 1.)$ ✓
 $T_2 = 1143/5.52 = 207$ N ✓]
(f)

<u>(12)</u>

6

(a)

circuit diagram to show: ammeter in series, voltmeter in parallel ✓ variable source (e.g. battery + rheostat or potential divider) ✓ (2)

(b)(i)
$$R_{\rm X} = \frac{0.70}{12.5 \times 10^{-3}} = 56 \ \Omega \checkmark$$

(b)(ii)
$$R_{\rm X} = ({\rm e.g.}) \frac{0.90}{39 \times 10^{-3}} = 23 \ (\Omega) \checkmark$$

 $R_{\rm X}$ depends on current (or voltage) \therefore non-ohmic \checkmark (3)

(c)(i)

col C	col D
0.15	2.53
0.20	2.83
0.25	3.09
0.30	3.37
0.35	3.66
0.40	3.94

four pairs of values correct \checkmark all six pairs correct and col D to no more than 4 s.f. \checkmark

- (c)(ii) axes labelled ✓
 suitable scales chosen ✓
 at least five points plotted correctly ✓
 acceptable straight line ✓
- (c)(iii) $k = \text{gradient } \checkmark$ gradient = $\frac{3.95 - 1.68}{0.40} = 5.7 (\text{V}^{-1}) \checkmark$ intercept on y-axis = ln A \checkmark (intercept = 1.68 gives) $A = e^{1.68} = 5.4 (\text{mA}) \checkmark$ unit for k or A correct \checkmark
- (c)(iv) the points define a straight line ✓ valid over given range ✓

 $\frac{(10)}{(15)}$

7

(i) mass of one atom =
$$\frac{0.21}{6.0 \times 10^{23}} = 3.5 \times 10^{-25} \text{ kg} \checkmark$$

(ii) energy supplied =
$$23 \times 10^3 \times 3.5 \times 10^{-25} \checkmark$$

= $8.1 \times 10^{-21} \text{ J} \checkmark$ ($8.05 \times 10^{-21} \text{ J}$)
(allow C.E. for value from (i))

(iii) (use of
$$\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = E_K$$
 gives) $\frac{1}{2} \times 3.5 \times 10^{-25} \times v^2 = 8.1 \times 10^{-21} \checkmark$
 $v = \left(\frac{2.0 \times 8.1 \times 10^{-21}}{3.5 \times 10^{-25}}\right)^{1/2} = 220 \text{ m s}^{-1} \checkmark$ (215 m s⁻¹)
($E_K = 8.05 \times 10^{-21}$ gives $v = 214 \text{ m s}^{-1}$)
(allow C.E. for value of E_K from (ii))

 $\frac{(5)}{(5)}$

(2)

(<u>2</u>) (<u>2</u>)

8

(a)(i) (use of
$$E_{\rm P} = \frac{e^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_{\rm o}r}$$
 gives) $E_{\rm P} = \frac{\left(1.6 \times 10^{-19}\right)^2}{4\pi \times 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \times 1.0 \times 10^{-15}} \checkmark$
= 2.3 × 10⁻¹³ (J) \checkmark

(a)(ii)
$$E_{\rm K}$$
 at least distance apart = 0 \checkmark
 $E_{\rm K}$ of (each) proton = $0.5 \times 2.3 \times 10^{-13}$ (J) \checkmark
= $(1.15 \times 10^{-13}$ (J)) = 0.72 MeV \checkmark (0.719 MeV) (5)

- (b)(i) uud ✓
- (b)(ii) ud ✓
- (c)(i) $Q = -1(e) \checkmark$ $B = 0 \checkmark$
- (c)(ii) $\pi \bar{\checkmark}$
 - ud ✓
- (c)(iii) mass of extra particles produced from total initial kinetic energy \checkmark extra mass possible in (a) = 1.4 MeV/ $c^2 \checkmark$ pions rest mass in (b) >> extra mass in (a) \checkmark $\max(5)$ (12)

The Quality of Written Communication marks are to be awarded for the quality of answers to Q2(b) and Q4(a)(i) $\checkmark \checkmark$