UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

GCE Advanced Subsidiary Level and GCE Advanced Level

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2011 question paper

for the guidance of teachers

9702 PHYSICS

9702/22 Paper 2 (AS Structured Questions), maximum raw mark 60

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1 **(a)** scalar has only magnitude B1
vector has magnitude and direction B1 [2]

(b) kinetic energy, mass, power all three underlined B1 [1]

(c) **(i)** $s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$
$15 = 0.5 \times 9.81 \times t^2$ C1
$T = 1.7$ s A1 [2]

if $g = 10$ is used then –1 but only once on paper

(ii) vertical component v_v:
$v_v^2 = u^2 + 2as = 0 + 2 \times 9.81 \times 15$ or $v_v = u + at = 9.81 \times 1.7(5)$
$v_v = 17.16$ C1
resultant velocity: $v^2 = (17.16)^2 + (20)^2$ C1
$v = 26$ m s^{-1} A1 [3]

If $u = 20$ is used instead of $u = 0$ then 0/3
Allow the solution using:
initial (potential energy + kinetic energy) = final kinetic energy

(iii) distance is the actual path travelled B1
displacement is the straight line distance between start and finish points (in that direction) / minimum distance B1 [2]

2 **(a)** **(i)** base units of D:
force: kg m s^{-2} B1
radius: m velocity: m s^{-1} B1

base units of D: $[F / (R \times v)]$ kg m s^{-2} / (m × m s^{-1}) M1
= kg m^{-1} s^{-1} A0 [3]

(ii) **1.** $F = 6\pi \times D \times R \times v = [6\pi \times 6.6 \times 10^{-4} \times 1.5 \times 10^{-3} \times 3.7]$
$= 6.9 \times 10^{-5}$ N A1 [1]

2. $mg - F = ma$ hence $a = g - [F / m]$
$m = \rho \times V = \rho \times 4/3\ \pi\ R^3 = (1.4 \times 10^{-5})$ C1
$a = 9.81 - [6.9 \times 10^{-5}] / \rho \times 4/3\ \pi \times (1.5 \times 10^{-3})^3$ (9.81 – 4.88) M1
$a = 4.9(3)$ m s^{-2} A1 [3]

(b) **(i)** $a = g$ at time $t = 0$ B1
a decreases (as time increases) B1
a goes to zero B1 [3]

(ii) Correct shape below original line M1
sketch goes to terminal velocity earlier A1 [2]

3 **(a)** **(i)** work done equals force × distance moved / displacement in the direction of the force — B1 [1]

(ii) power is the rate of doing work / work done per unit time — B1 [1]

(b) **(i)** kinetic energy = $\frac{1}{2} mv^2$ — C1
= $0.5 \times 600\ (9.5)^2$ — C1
= 27075 (J) = 27 kJ — A1 [3]

(ii) potential energy = mgh
= $600 \times 9.81 \times 4.1$ — M1
= 24132 (J) — A1
= 24 kJ — A0 [2]

(iii) work done = 27 – 24 = 3.0 kJ — A1 [1]

(iv) resistive force = 3000 / 8.2 (distance along slope = 4.1 / sin 30°) — C1
= 366 N — A1 [2]

4 **(a)** clamped horizontal wire over pulley or vertical wire attached to ceiling with mass attached — B1
details: reference mark on wire with fixed scale alongside — B1 [2]

(b) measure original length of wire to reference mark with metre ruler / tape — (B1)
measure diameter with micrometer / digital calipers — (B1)
measure initial and final reading (for extension) with metre ruler or other suitable scale — (B1)
measure / record mass or weight used for the extension — (B1)
good physics method:
measure diameter in several places / remove load and check wire returns to original length / take several readings with different loads — (B1)

MAX of 4 points — B4 [4]

(c) determine extension from final and initial readings — (B1)
plot a graph of force against extension — (B1)
determine gradient of graph for F / e — (B1)
calculate area from $\pi d^2 / 4$ — (B1)
calculate E from $E = F l / e A$ or gradient × l / A — (B1)

MAX of 4 points — B4 [4]

5 (a) (i) energy converted from chemical to electrical when charge flows through cell or round complete circuit B1

(ii) (resistance of the cell) causing loss of voltage or energy loss in cell B1 [2]

(b) (i) $E_B - E_A = I(R + r_B + r_A)$
$12 - 3 = I(3.3 + 0.1 + 0.2)$ C1
$I = 2.5$ A A1 [2]

(ii) Power $= E \times I$
$= 12 \times 2.5$ C1
$= 30$ W A1 [2]

(iii) $P = I^2 \times R$ or $P = V^2 / R$ or $P = VI$
$= (2.5)^2 \times 3$ $= 9^2 / 3.6$ $= 9 \times 2.5$ C1
$= 22.5\ \text{J s}^{-1}$ A1 [2]

(c) power supplied from cell B is greater than energy lost per second in circuit B1 [1]

6 (a) (i) to produce coherent sources or constant phase difference B1 [1]

(ii) 1. 360° / 2π rad allow n × 360° or n × 2π (unit missing –1) B1 [1]
2. 180° / π rad allow (n × 360°) – 180° or (n × 2π) – π B1 [1]

(iii) 1. waves overlap / meet B1
(resultant) displacement is sum of displacements of each wave B1 [2]
2. at P crest on trough (OWTTE) B1 [1]

(b) $\lambda = ax / D$ C1
$= 2 \times 2.3 \times 10^{-3} \times 0.25 \times 10^{-3} / 1.8$ C1
$= 639$ nm A1 [3]