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International Examinations

As part of CIE's continual commitment to maintaining best practice in assessment, CIE has begun to use different variants of some question papers for our most popular assessments with extremely large and widespread candidature, The question papers are closely related and the relationships between them have been thoroughly established using our assessment expertise. All versions of the paper give assessment of equal standard.

The content assessed by the examination papers and the type of questions are unchanged.

This change means that for this component there are now two variant Question Papers, Mark Schemes and Principal Examiner's Reports where previously there was only one. For any individual country, it is intended that only one variant is used. This document contains both variants which will give all Centres access to even more past examination material than is usually the case.

The diagram shows the relationship between the Question Papers, Mark Schemes and Principal Examiner's Reports.

Question Paper	**Mark Scheme**	**Principal Examiner's Report**
Introduction	Introduction	Introduction
First variant Question Paper	First variant Mark Scheme	First variant Principal Examiner's Report
Second variant Question Paper	Second variant Mark Scheme	Second variant Principal Examiner's Report

Who can I contact for further information on these changes?
Please direct any questions about this to CIE's Customer Services team at: international@cie.org.uk

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2008 question paper

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.

All Examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

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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International Examinations

Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2008	0625	31

NOTES ABOUT MARK SCHEME SYMBOLS

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. NOTE: M marks in questions 4 and 11.

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 <u>must</u> be seen in the answer offered, or something very similar.

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

Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2008	0625	31

1 **(a)** **(i)** v/t or (v-u)/t or 28.5/3 or his correct ratio   C1
                 9.3 to 9.5 m/s^2 A1

        (ii) area under graph or 0.5 × 3 × 28.5 or ½b×h   C1
                 42 to 44 m (allow reasonable e.c.f.)   A1

        (iii) 15 m/s   B1

    (b) (plastic ball larger so) upward force/air resistance/drag more (or vice versa for rubber ball)
        IGNORE wind resistance   B1
        rubber ball, this force not big enough to balance weight/gravity (force)   B1
        plastic ball, upward force/air resistance big enough to balance/equal weight/gravity
        (force)   B1

    (c) mg or 0.05 × 10 or 50 x 10   accept 9.8 or 9.81 instead of 10   C1
        0.5 N or 0.49N or 0.4905N   nothing else   A1
                                                                                             [10]

2 **(a)** fusion (of nuclei) CARE: NOT fission or fision   ACCEPT fussion   B1
        condone radiation as an extra

    (b) radiant/heat energy from Sun or radiation from Sun   )
        energy from Sun raises temperature of water/heats water/melts ice   )
        energy from Sun evaporates water   ) any 3   B1 × 3
        PE in cloud   )
        rain   )
        stored water has PE   )

    (c) **(i)** 25/100 for gas-fired or 30/90 for hydroelectric
               or energy out/energy in or power out/power in   B1

        (ii) 30/90 or 1/3 or 33% is more than 25/100 or ¼ or 25%
               OR lower input into hydroelectric station, but more output than gas-fired station B1
               IGNORE hydroelectric losses less than gas-fired losses
                                                                                             [6]

Page 4		Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
		IGCSE – May/June 2008	0625	31

3 **(a)** mgh or 90 × 10 × 14   accept 9.8 or 9.81 instead of 10   C1
12 600 J or 12348 J or 12360.6 J   nothing else   A1

(b) PE lost = KE gained   or   mgh = ½mv^2 C1
(v^2 =) 280 e.c.f. or 274.4 or 274.68   C1
16.7 m/s e.c.f. or 16.565 m/s or 16.573 m/s NOTE: 16.8 m/s gets A0   A1

(c) energy lost or friction/air resistance/drag/wind resistance   B1
                                                                                                                                                      [6]

4 **(a)** (pushing rubber cover) volume reduced   M1
(when volume reduce), pressure goes up   A1

(b) 1 × (10^5) × 60 = 1.5 × (10^5) × V   C1
40 (cm^3)   C1
reduction in volume = 20 cm^3 or 1/3   A1

(c) (ave) speed of mols/particles/atoms greater at high temp NOT energy/KE   B1
stronger/more collisions with walls OR   greater pressure   B1
                                                                                                                                                      [7]

5 **(a)** SOLID   higher temperature means higher energy/greater speed of
                        mols/particles/atoms   B1
                        NOT more vibration NOT vibrate more

                        vibrations get bigger or movement greater/take up more space
                        or separation larger   B1
        GAS   (ave) speed/energy of mols/particles/atoms greater   B1
                        (ave) separation of mols/particles/atoms greater
                        or mols/particles/atoms take up more space
                        or increased pressure causes container to get bigger   B1

(b) liquids: slightly more   B1
gases: much more   B1

(c) regular/uniform expansion or appropriate range (be generous if numbers quoted)
       or expands a lot/large expansivity
       or (relatively) non-toxic
       or low freezing point/melting point
       or measures low temperatures   any 1   B1
       IGNORE reacts to small temp change IGNORE high boiling point   **[7]**

Page 5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2008	0625	31

6 **(a)** (for all rays, ignore any arrows, -1 for each incorrect extra ray)

correct ray through F_1 ± 1mm on axis ⟩

⟩

correct ray through F_2 ± 1mm on axis ⟩ any 2   B1, B1

⟩

ray through lens centre ± 1mm on axis ⟩

image drawn between his intersection and axis   B1

(b) virtual   upright/erect   magnified/enlarged   further (from lens)   any 3   B1 × 3

[6]

7 **(a)** (condone discontinuities at boundaries)

mirror:

equally spaced reflected waves, approx. same spacing as incident (by eye)   B1

     IGNORE reflected waves to left of arrowhead

correct angle to surface, by eye   B1

block:

reduced wavelength in block   B1

     ACCEPT refracted waves to left of arrowhead

at sensible angle of refraction   B1

     CONDONE reflected waves shown as well as refracted

(b) **(i)** $3 × 10^8$/speed in glass = 1.5   C1

$2 × 10^8$ m/s   A1

(ii) $\sin 70°/\sin r = 1.5$ C1

38.7895° to 2 or more sig figs   A1

[8]

8 **(a)** all 4 lights in parallel with supply and none in series   B1

master switch in a place where it will work (cannot score if no supply or if short circuit)   B1

one switch for 2 lights in living room   AND   one for bathroom

                                     AND one for bedroom   B1

(b) **(i)** $W = V × I$ or $100 = 200 × I$ in any form   C1

0.5 A or 0.5 a   A1

(ii) $I × t$ or $0.5 × 60$ e.c.f.   C1

30 C or 30 c e.c.f.   A1

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Page 6	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2008	0625	31

(c) (i) 135 W   B1

    (ii) any power × any time   (words or symbols or numbers)   C1
          NOTE: 280 (W) is the total power of lamps in house, so counts as "power"

          486 000 J or 486 kJ or 0.135 kWh accept lower case units   A1
          NOTE: 45 × 3600 = 162000 J gets e.c.f. from **(i)**

                                                                       [10]

9 (a) 3 complete circles about thick wire, roughly concentric on wire   B1
    clockwise or anticlockwise arrows on any 2 correct circles, and no contradictions   B1

(b) (i) reduced   B1

    (ii) same OR none   B1

(c) (i) thin wire is a current-carrying conductor in a magnetic field   B1
          field produced by current in thick wire   B1
          OR alternative approach:
          (both wires produce a magnetic field   B1)
          (fields interact   B1)

    (ii) inwards/towards thick wire/to right/towards T_1T_2 B1

   (iii) smaller force   B1
                                                                        [8]

10 (a) correct symbol, must show 3 connections, condone rounded "nose", ignore width of the
      shape, allow OR gate followed by NOT gate, correctly drawn   B1

(b) if truth table is shown, mark the truth table and ignore the rest
    either input 1, output 0 **AND** both inputs 1, output 0   B1
    both inputs 0, output 1   accept high/low, on/off for both   B1

(c) (i) one input is high/1 AND output is low/0   B1
          IGNORE any reference to 2nd input

    (ii) 1. on   B1
          2. off   B1
                                                                         [6]

Page 7	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2008	0625	31

11 (a) number of protons 17 and 17   B1
       number of neutrons 18 and 20   B1
       number of electrons 17 and 17   B1

  (b) alpha, beta, gamma   words or symbols, any order NOT gamma particles   B1

  (c) (mark **(i)** and **(ii)** together)

    (i) any correct use   M1

    (ii) simple correct explanation   A1

                                                 [6]

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Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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1 (a) straight line through origin and reaching (or would reach) 30m/s after 3s   B1

(b) average speed × time   or   area under graph or s = ut + ½at^2 or ½b × h   C1
20 m c.a.o.   A1

(c) line, all below first line and horizontal at 14m/s (±½ small square)   B1
          NOTE: "knee" of line need not be curved

(d) (i) any intelligent attempt
          e.g. effect of air resistance, B larger area than A, B smaller mass/weight than A B1

(ii) (eventually) upward force on B = downward force or equivalent.   B1
          no more acceleration or constant speed   NOT terminal velocity   B1

(e) (i) 2.0 N or 2 N   B1

(ii) 0.2 kg   or   200 g   B1

(f) 2 N   or   2.0 N   or   candidate's **(e)(i)**   B1
          [10]

2 (a) fusion (of nuclei) CARE: NOT fission or fision   ACCEPT fussion   B1
          condone radiation as an extra

(b) radiant/heat energy from Sun or radiation from Sun   )
energy from Sun raises temperature of water/heats water/melts ice   )
energy from Sun evaporates water   ) any 3   B1 × 3
PE in cloud   )
rain   )
stored water has PE   )

(c) (i) 25/100 for gas-fired or 30/90 for hydroelectric
          or energy out/energy in or power out/power in   B1

(ii) 30/90 or 1/3 or 33% is more than 25/100 or ¼ or 25%
          OR lower input into hydroelectric station, but more output than gas-fired station B1
          IGNORE hydroelectric losses less than gas-fired losses
          [6]

	Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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3 **(a)** mgh or 90 × 10 × 14   accept 9.8 or 9.81 instead of 10   C1
     12 600 J or 12348 J or 12360.6 J   nothing else   A1

   (b) PE lost = KE gained   or   mgh = ½mv²   C1
     (v^2 =) 280 e.c.f. or 274.4 or 274.68   C1
     16.7 m/s e.c.f. or 16.565 m/s or 16.573 m/s   NOTE: 16.8 m/s gets A0   A1

   (c) energy lost or friction/air resistance/drag/wind resistance   B1
                                                  [6]

4 **(a)** pV = const in any form, words or recognisable symbols   B1
     NOT p proportional to 1/V, NOT p =1/V, any mention of T gets B0

   (b) p × V is the same each time OR when p is doubled, V is (always) halved   M1
     so if gas obeys the law, the temperature must have been constant   A1

   (c) $p_1V_1 = p_2V_2$ C1
     1.2 (× 10⁵) × 75 (× A) = 3.0 (× 10⁵) × l (× A)   C1
     l = 30 mm   C1
     distance moved = 45 mm e.c.f.   A1
                                                  [7]

5 **(a)** SOLID higher temperature means higher energy/greater speed of
         mols/particles/atoms   B1
         NOT more vibration NOT vibrate more

         vibrations get bigger or movement greater/take up more space
         or separation larger   B1
      GAS   (ave) speed/energy of mols/particles/atoms greater   B1
         (ave) separation of mols/particles/atoms greater
         or mols/particles/atoms take up more space
         or increased pressure causes container to get bigger   B1

   (b) liquids: slightly more   B1
     gases: much more   B1

   (c) regular/uniform expansion or appropriate range (be generous if numbers quoted)
     or expands a lot/large expansivity
     or (relatively) non-toxic
     or low freezing point/melting point
     or measures low temperatures   any 1   B1
     IGNORE reacts to small temp change IGNORE high boiling point   **[7]**

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Page 5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2008	0625	32

6 (a) two correct rays ±1 mm on axis   ignore any arrows   B1
       I drawn between candidate's intersection and axis   B1

(b) (i) (becomes) larger   B1
         further from lens   B1

(ii) (becomes) virtual   )
        (becomes) (even) larger   ) any 2   B1 + B1
        (becomes) upright   )
        situated to right of lens (IGNORE further away))

                                                                                        [6]

7 (a) (condone discontinuities at boundaries)

   mirror:
   equally spaced reflected waves, approx. same spacing as incident (by eye)   B1
       IGNORE reflected waves to left of arrowhead
   correct angle to surface, by eye   B1

   block:
   reduced wavelength in block   B1
       ACCEPT refracted waves to left of arrowhead
   at sensible angle of refraction   B1
       CONDONE reflected waves shown as well as refracted

(b) (i) 3×10^8/speed in glass = 1.5   C1
         2×10^8 m/s   A1

(ii) $\sin 70°/\sin r = 1.5$ C1
        38.7895° to 2 or more sig figs   A1

                                                                                        [8]

8 (a) all 4 lights in parallel with supply and none in series   B1
       master switch in a place where it will work (cannot score if no supply or if short
       circuit)   B1

       one switch for 2 lights in living room AND one for bathroom
                                       AND one for bedroom   B1

(b) (i) $W = V \times I$ or $100 = 200 \times I$ in any form   C1
         0.5 A or 0.5 a   A1

(ii) $I \times t$ or 0.5 × 60 e.c.f.   C1
        30 C or 30 c e.c.f.   A1

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Page 6	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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(c) (i) 135 W   B1

    (ii) any power × any time   (words or symbols or numbers)   C1
NOTE: 280 (W) is the total power of lamps in house, so counts as "power"

        486 000 J   or   486 kJ   or   0.135 kWh   accept lower case units   A1
NOTE: 45 × 3600 = 162000 J gets e.c.f. from **(i)**

                                                                                               [10]

9 **(a)** 3 complete circles about thick wire, roughly concentric on wire   B1
    clockwise or anticlockwise arrows on any 2 correct circles, and no contradictions   B1

  (b) (i) reduced   B1

     (ii) same OR none   B1

  (c) (i) thin wire is a current-carrying conductor in a magnetic field   B1
         field produced by current in thick wire   B1
         OR alternative approach:
         (both wires produce a magnetic field   B1)
         (fields interact   B1)

     (ii) inwards/towards thick wire/to right/towards $T_1 T_2$ B1

    (iii) smaller force   B1
                                                                                   [8]

10 (a) correct symbol, must show 3 connections, condone rounded "nose", ignore width of the
     shape, allow OR gate followed by NOT gate, correctly drawn   B1

  (b) if truth table is shown, mark the truth table and ignore the rest
     either input 1, output 0 **AND** both inputs 1, output 0   B1
     both inputs 0, output 1   accept high/low, on/off for both   B1

  (c) (i) one input is high/1 AND output is low/0   B1
         IGNORE any reference to 2nd input

     (ii) 1. on   B1
           2. off   B1
                                                                                   [6]

Page 7	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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11 (a) number of protons 17 and 17   B1
number of neutrons 18 and 20   B1
number of electrons 17 and 17   B1

(b) alpha, beta, gamma   words or symbols, any order NOT gamma particles   B1

(c) (mark **(i)** and **(ii)** together)

(i) any correct use   M1

(ii) simple correct explanation   A1
                                                                                              [6]