Cambridge International AS & A Level

Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

PHYSICS **9702/42**

Paper 4 A Level Structured Questions **October/November 2016**

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 100

Published

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 should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2016 series for most Cambridge IGCSE®, Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

CAMBRIDGE
International Examinations

1 (a) force per unit mass B1 [1]

(b) (i) radius/diameter/size (of Proxima Centauri) ≪ /is <u>much</u> less than 4.0×10^{13} km/separation (of Sun and star)
or
(because) it is a <u>uniform</u> sphere B1 [1]

(ii) 1. field strength $= GM/x^2$

$= (6.67 \times 10^{-11} \times 2.5 \times 10^{29}) / (4.0 \times 10^{13} \times 10^3)^2$ C1

$= 1.0 \times 10^{-14}\,\text{N kg}^{-1}$ A1 [2]

2. force = field strength × mass

$= 1.0 \times 10^{-14} \times 2.0 \times 10^{30}$ C1

or

force $= GMm/x^2$

$= (6.67 \times 10^{-11} \times 2.5 \times 10^{29} \times 2.0 \times 10^{30}) / (4.0 \times 10^{13} \times 10^3)^2$ (C1)

$= 2.0 \times 10^{16}\,\text{N}$ A1 [2]

(c) force (of 2×10^{16} N) would have little effect on (large) <u>mass</u> of Sun B1

would cause an acceleration of Sun of $1.0 \times 10^{-14}\,\text{m s}^{-2}$/very small/negligible acceleration B1 [2]

or

many stars all around the Sun (B1)
net effect of forces/fields is zero (B1)

2 (a) (i) number of moles/amount of substance B1 [1]

(ii) kelvin temperature/absolute temperature/thermodynamic temperature B1 [1]

(b) $pV = nRT$

$4.9 \times 10^5 \times 2.4 \times 10^3 \times 10^{-6} = n \times 8.31 \times 373$ B1

$n = 0.38$ (mol) C1

number of molecules or $N = 0.38 \times 6.02 \times 10^{23} = 2.3 \times 10^{23}$ A1 [3]

or

$pV = NkT$ (C1)

$4.9 \times 10^5 \times 2.4 \times 10^3 \times 10^{-6} = N \times 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \times 373$ (M1)

number of molecules or $N = 2.3 \times 10^{23}$ (A1)

(c) volume occupied by one molecule $= (2.4 \times 10^3) / (2.3 \times 10^{23})$ C1

$= 1.04 \times 10^{-20}\,\text{cm}^3$

mean spacing $= (1.04 \times 10^{-20})^{1/3}$ C1

$= 2.2 \times 10^{-7}$ cm (*allow 1 s.f.*) A1 [3]

(*allow other dimensionally correct methods e.g.* $V = (4/3)\pi r^3$)

3 **(a)** (sum of/total) potential energy and kinetic energy of (all) molecules/particles M1
reference to random (distribution) A1 [2]

(b) **(i)** no heat enters (gas)/leaves (gas)/no heating (of gas) B1

work done by gas (against atmosphere as it expands) M1

internal energy decreases A1 [3]

(ii) volume decreases so work done on ice/water B1
(*allow work done negligible because* ΔV *small*)

heating of ice (to break rigid forces/bonds) M1

internal energy increases A1 [3]

4 **(a)** **(i)** 0.225 s <u>and</u> 0.525 s A1 [1]

(ii) period or $T = 0.30$ s <u>and</u> $\omega = 2\pi / T$ C1

$\omega = 2\pi / 0.30$

$\omega = 21\,\text{rad s}^{-1}$ A1 [2]

(iii) speed $= \omega x_0$ or $\omega(x_0^2 - x^2)^{1/2}$ <u>and</u> $x = 0$ C1

$= 20.9 \times 2.0 \times 10^{-2} = 0.42\,\text{m s}^{-1}$ A1 [2]

or

use of tangent method:
correct tangent shown on Fig. 4.2 (C1)
working e.g. $\Delta y / \Delta x$ leading to maximum speed in range (0.38–0.46) $m\,s^{-1}$ (A1)

(b) sketch: reasonably shaped continuous oval/circle surrounding (0,0) B1
curve passes through (0, 0.42) and (0, –0.42) B1
curve passes through (2.0, 0) and (–2.0, 0) B1 [3]

5 (a) transducer/transmitter can be also be used as the receiver
or
transducer both transmits and receives

receives reflected pulses between the emitted pulses

(needs to be pulsed) in order to measure/determine depth(s)

(needs to be pulsed) to determine nature of boundaries

Any three of the above marking points, 1 mark each B2 [2]

(b) (i) product of speed of (ultra)sound and density (of medium) M1

reference to speed of sound in medium A1 [2]

(ii) if Z_1 and Z_2 are (nearly) equal, I_T / I_0 (nearly) equal to 1/unity/(very) little reflection/mostly transmission B1

if $Z_1 \gg Z_2$ or $Z_1 \ll Z_2$ or the difference between Z_1 and Z_2 is (very) large, then I_T / I_0 is small/zero/mostly reflection/little transmission B1 [2]

6 (a) $E = 0$ *or* $E_A = (-)E_B$ (at x = 11 cm) B1

$Q_A / x^2 = Q_B / (20 - x)^2 = 11^2 / 9^2$ C1

Q_A / Q_B or ratio = 1.5 A1 [3]

or

$E \propto Q$ because r same *or* $E = Q / 4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2$ and r same (B1)

$Q_A / Q_B = 48 / 32$ (C1)

Q_A / Q_B or ratio = 1.5 (A1)

	(b)	**(i)**	for max. speed, $\Delta V = (0.76 - 0.18)$ V or $\Delta V = 0.58$ V	C1	
			$q\Delta V = ½mv^2$		
			$2 \times (1.60 \times 10^{-19}) \times 0.58 = ½ \times 4 \times 1.66 \times 10^{-27} \times v^2$	C1	
			$v^2 = 5.59 \times 10^7$		
			$v = 7.5 \times 10^3\,\text{m s}^{-1}$	A1	[3]
		(ii)	$\Delta V = 0.22$ V	C1	
			$2 \times (1.60 \times 10^{-19}) \times 0.22 = ½ \times 4 \times 1.66 \times 10^{-27} \times v^2$		
			$v^2 = 2.12 \times 10^7$		
			$v = 4.6 \times 10^3\,\text{m s}^{-1}$	A1	[2]
7	**(a)**	**(i)**	charge / potential (difference) or charge per (unit) potential (difference)	B1	[1]
		(ii)	($V = Q / 4\pi\varepsilon_0 r$ and $C = Q / V$)		
			for sphere, C (= Q / V) = $4\pi\varepsilon_0 r$	C1	
			$C = 4\pi \times 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \times 12.5 \times 10^{-2} = 1.4 \times 10^{-11}$ F	A1	[2]
	(b)	**(i)**	$1 / C_T = 1 / 3.0 + 1 / 6.0$		
			$C_T = 2.0\,\mu$F	A1	[1]
		(ii)	total charge = charge on 3.0 μF capacitor = 2.0 (μ) × 9.0 = 18 (μC)	C1	
			potential difference = Q / C = 18 (μ)C / 3.0 (μ)F = 6.0 V	A1	[2]
			or		
			argument based on equal charges:		
			$3.0 \times V = 6.0 \times (9.0 - V)$	(C1)	
			$V = 6.0$ V	(A1)	
		(iii)	potential difference (= 9.0 – 6.0) = 3.0 V	C1	
			charge (= 3.0 × 2.0 (μ)) = 6.0 μC	A1	[2]

8	**(a)**	P shown between earth symbol and voltmeter	B1	[1]
	(b) (i)	gain = $(50 \times 10^3)/100 = 500$	C1	
		V_{IN} (= 5.0/500) = 0.010 V	A1	[2]
	(ii)	V_{IN} (= 5.0/5.0) = 1.0 V	A1	[1]
	(c)	e.g. multi-range (volt)meter c.r.o. sensitivity control amplifier channel selector	B1	[1]
9	**(a)**	(by Newton's third law) force on wire is up(wards) by (Fleming's) left-hand rule/right-hand slap rule to give current in direction left to right <u>shown on diagram</u>	M1 A1 A1	[3]
	(b)	force ∝ current *or* $F = BIL$ *or* B (= $0.080/6.0L$) = $1/75L$	C1	
		maximum current = $2.5 \times \sqrt{2}$ = 3.54 A	C1	
		maximum force in one direction = $(3.54/6.0) \times 0.080$ = 0.047 N	C1	
		difference (= 2×0.047) = 0.094 N *or* force varies from 0.047 N upwards to 0.047 N downwards	A1	[4]
10		<u>nuclei</u> emitting r.f. (pulse)	B1	
		Larmor frequency/r.f. frequency emitted/detected depends on magnitude of magnetic field	B1	
		nuclei can be located (within a slice)	B1	
		changing field enables position of detection (slice) to be changed	B1	[4]
11	**(a)**	(induced) e.m.f. proportional/equal to <u>rate</u> of change of (magnetic) flux (linkage)	M1 A1	[2]
	(b)	(for same current) iron core gives large(r) (rates of change of) flux (linkage) e.m.f induced in solenoid is greater (for same current) induced e.m.f. opposes applied e.m.f. so current smaller/acts to reduce current	B1 M1 A1	[3]

or

same supply so same induced e.m.f. balancing it (B1)
(rate of change of) flux linkage is same (M1)
smaller current for same flux when core present (A1)

(c) e.g. (heating due to) <u>eddy currents in core</u>

(heating due to current in) <u>resistance of coils</u>

hysteresis losses/losses due to changing magnetic field in core

Any two of the above marking points, 1 mark each B2 [2]

12 (a) (i) <u>electron</u> diffraction/<u>electron</u> microscope (allow other sensible suggestions) B1 [1]

(ii) photoelectric effect/Compton scattering (allow other sensible suggestions) B1 [1]

(b) (i) arrow clear from –0.54 eV to –3.40 eV B1 [1]

(ii) $E = hc/\lambda$ *or* $E = hf$ <u>and</u> $c = f\lambda$ C1

$\lambda = (6.63 \times 10^{-34} \times 3.00 \times 10^{8})/[(3.40 - 0.54) \times 1.60 \times 10^{-19}] = 4.35 \times 10^{-7}$ m A1 [2]

(c) (i) wavelength associated with a particle M1
that is moving/has momentum/has speed/has velocity A1 [2]

(ii) $\lambda = h/mv$

$v = (6.63 \times 10^{-34}) / (9.11 \times 10^{-31} \times 4.35 \times 10^{-7})$ C1

$= 1.67 \times 10^{3}\,\mathrm{m\,s^{-1}}$ A1 [2]

13 X-ray image of a (single) slice/cross-section (through the patient) M1
taken from different angles/rotating X-ray (beam) A1

computer is used to form/process/build up/store <u>image</u> B1
<u>2D</u> image (of the slice) B1

repeated for many/different (neighbouring) slices M1
to build up 3D image A1 [6]

14 (a) (i) $^{4}_{2}\text{He}$ or $^{4}_{2}\alpha$ B1 [1]

(ii) $^{1}_{0}\text{n}$ B1 [1]

(b) (i) $\Delta m = (29.97830 + 1.00867) - (26.98153 + 4.00260)$ C1

$= 30.98697 - 30.98413$

$= 2.84 \times 10^{-3}$ u C1 [2]

(ii) $E = c^2\Delta m$ or mc^2 C1

$= (3.0 \times 10^{8})^2 \times 2.84 \times 10^{-3} \times 1.66 \times 10^{-27}$

$= 4.2 \times 10^{-13}$ J A1 [2]

(c) mass of products is greater than mass of A*l* plus α
or
reaction causes (net) <u>increase</u> in (rest) mass (of the system) B1

α-particle must have at <u>least</u> this amount of <u>kinetic energy</u> B1 [2]