UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

GCE Advanced Subsidiary Level and GCE Advanced Level

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2011 question paper for the guidance of teachers

9702 PHYSICS

9702/42 Paper 4 (A2 Structured Questions), maximum raw mark 100

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.

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Section A

1 **(a)**	gravitational force provides the centripetal force	B1	
	$GMm/r^2 = mr\omega^2$ (*must be in terms of* ω)	B1	
	$r^3\omega^2 = GM$ and GM is a constant	B1	[3]
(b) **(i)** **1.**	for Phobos, $\omega = 2\pi/(7.65 \times 3600)$	C1	
	$= 2.28 \times 10^{-4}\ \text{rad s}^{-1}$		
	$(9.39 \times 10^6)^3 \times (2.28 \times 10^{-4})^2 = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \times M$	C1	
	$M = 6.46 \times 10^{23}$ kg	A1	[3]
2.	$(9.39 \times 10^6)^3 \times (2.28 \times 10^{-4})^2 = (1.99 \times 10^7)^3 \times \omega^2$	C1	
	$\omega = 7.30 \times 10^{-5}\ \text{rad s}^{-1}$	C1	
	$T = 2\pi/\omega = 2\pi/(7.30 \times 10^{-5})$		
	$= 8.6 \times 10^4$ s		
	= 23.6 hours	A1	[3]
(ii)	*either* almost 'geostationary'		
	or satellite would take a long time to cross the sky	B1	[1]
2 **(a)**	e.g. moving in random (rapid) motion of molecules/atoms/particles		
	no intermolecular forces of attraction/repulsion		
	volume of molecules/atoms/particles negligible compared to volume of container		
	time of collision negligible to time between collisions		
	(1 each, max 2)	B2	[2]
(b) **(i)** **1.**	number of (gas) molecules	B1	[1]
2.	mean square speed/velocity (of gas molecules)	B1	[1]
(ii)	either $pV = NkT$ *or* $pV = nRT$ and links n and k		
	and $\langle E_K \rangle = \frac{1}{2}m\langle c^2 \rangle$	M1	
	clear algebra leading to $\langle E_K \rangle = \frac{3}{2}kT$	A1	[2]
(c) **(i)**	sum of potential energy and kinetic energy of molecules/atoms/particles	M1	
	reference to random (distribution)	A1	[2]
(ii)	no intermolecular forces so no potential energy	B1	
	(change in) internal energy is (change in) kinetic energy and this is proportional to (change in) T	B1	[2]

3	**(a)**	**(i)**	<u>amplitude</u> remains constant	B1	[1]
		(ii)	<u>amplitude</u> decreases gradually	M1	
			light damping	A1	[2]
		(iii)	period = 0.80 s	C1	
			frequency = 1.25 Hz *(period not 0.8 s, then 0/2)*	A1	[2]
	(b)	**(i)**	(induced) e.m.f. is proportional to	M1	
			rate of change/cutting of (magnetic) flux (linkage)	A1	[2]
		(ii)	a current is induced in the coil	M1	
			as magnet moves in coil	A1	
			current in resistor gives rise to a heating effect	M1	
			thermal energy is derived from energy of oscillation of the magnet	A1	[4]
4	**(a)**	**(i)**	zero field (strength) inside spheres	B1	[1]
		(ii)	*either* field strength is zero		
			or the fields are in opposite directions	M1	
			at a point between the spheres	A1	[2]
	(b)	**(i)**	field strength is (–) potential gradient *(not V/x)*	B1	[1]
		(ii)	**1.** field strength has maximum value	B1	
			at x = 11.4 cm	B1	[2]
			2. field strength is zero	B1	
			either at x = 7.9 cm *(allow ±0.3 cm)*		
			or at 0 to 1.4 cm *or* 11.4 cm to 12 cm	B1	[2]
5	**(a)**	**(i)**	$Bqv(\sin\theta)$ or $Bqv(\cos\theta)$	B1	[1]
		(ii)	qE	B1	[1]
	(b)		F_B must be opposite in direction to F_E	B1	
			so magnetic field <u>into</u> plane of paper	B1	[2]

6	**(a) (i)**	period = 1/50	C1	
		t_1 = 0.03 s	A1	[2]
	(ii)	peak voltage = 17.0 V	A1	[1]
	(iii)	r.m.s. voltage = 17.0/√2		
		= 12.0 V	A1	[1]
	(iv)	mean voltage = 0	A1	[1]
	(b)	power = V^2/R	C1	
		= $12^2/2.4$		
		= 60 W	A1	[2]
7	**(a)**	each line represents photon of specific energy	M1	
		photon emitted as a result of energy change of electron	M1	
		specific energy changes so discrete levels	A1	[3]
	(b) (i)	arrow from –0.85 eV level to –1.5 eV level	B1	[1]
	(ii)	$\Delta E = hc/\lambda$	C1	
		$= (1.5 - 0.85) \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19}$	C1	
		$= 1.04 \times 10^{-19}$ J		
		$\lambda = (6.63 \times 10^{-34} \times 3.0 \times 10^{8})/(1.04 \times 10^{-19})$		
		$= 1.9 \times 10^{-6}$ m	A1	[3]
	(c)	spectrum appears as continuous spectrum crossed by dark lines	B1	
		two dark lines	B1	
		electrons in gas absorb photons with energies equal to the excitation energies	M1	
		light photons re-emitted in all directions	A1	[4]
8	**(a) (i)**	time for initial number of nuclei/activity	M1	
		to reduce to one half of its initial value	A1	[2]
	(ii)	$\lambda = \ln 2/(24.8 \times 24 \times 3600)$	M1	
		$= 3.23 \times 10^{-7}$ s^{-1}	A0	[1]
	(b) (i)	$A = \lambda N$	C1	
		$3.76 \times 10^{6} = 3.23 \times 10^{-7} \times N$		
		$N = 1.15 \times 10^{13}$	A1	[2]
	(ii)	$N = N_0 e^{-\lambda t}$		
		$= 1.15 \times 10^{13} \times \exp(-\{\ln 2 \times 30\}/24.8)$	C1	
		$= 4.97 \times 10^{12}$	A1	[2]
	(c)	ratio $= (4.97 \times 10^{12})/(1.15 \times 10^{13} - 4.97 \times 10^{12})$	C1	
		= 0.76	A1	[2]

Section B

9 **(a)**	e.g. reduced gain increased stability greater bandwidth or less distortion *(allow any two sensible suggestions, 1 each, max 2)*	B2	[2]
(b) **(i)**	V^- connected to midpoint between resistors	B1	
	V_{OUT} clear and input to V^+ clear	B1	[2]
(ii)	gain = 1 + R_F/R		
	15 = 1 + 12000/R	C1	
	R = 860 Ω	A1	[2]
(c)	graph: straight line from (0,0) to (0.6,9.0)	B1	
	straight line from (0.6,9.0) to (1.0,9.0)	B1	[2]
(d)	*either* relay can be used to switch a large current/voltage	M1	
	output current of op-amp is a few mA/very small	A1	[2]
	or relay can be used as a remote switch	(M1)	
	for inhospitable region/avoids using long heavy cables	(A1)	
10 **(a)**	e.g. large bandwidth/carries more information low attenuation of signal low cost smaller diameter, easier handling, easier storage, less weight high security/no crosstalk low noise/no EM interference *(allow any four sensible suggestions, 1 each, max 4)*	B4	[4]
(b) **(i)**	infra-red	B1	[1]
(ii)	lower attenuation than for visible light	B1	[1]
(c) **(i)**	gain/dB = 10 lg(P_2/P_1)	C1	
	26 = 10 lg($P_2/9.3 \times 10^{-6}$)		
	P_2 = 3.7×10^{-3} W	A1	[2]
(ii)	power loss along fibre = 30 × 0.2 = 6.0 dB	C1	
	either 6 = 10 lg($P/3.7 \times 10^{-3}$) *or* 6 dB = 4 × 3.7×10^{-3}		
	or 32 = 10 lg($P/9.3 \times 10^{-6}$)		
	input power = 1.5×10^{-2} W	A1	[2]

11	**(a)**	**(i)**	switch	M1	
			so that one aerial can be used for transmission and reception	A1	[2]
		(ii)	tuning circuit	M1	
			to select (one) carrier frequency (and reject others)	A1	[2]
		(iii)	analogue-to-digital converter/ADC	M1	
			converts microphone output to a digital signal	A1	[2]
		(iv)	(a.f.) amplifier *(not r.f. amplifier)*	M1	
			to increase (power of) signal to drive the loudspeaker	A1	[2]
	(b)	e.g.	short aerial so easy to handle		
			short range so less interference between base stations		
			larger waveband so more carrier frequencies		
		(any two sensible suggestions, 1 each, max 2)		B2	[2]