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**PHYSICS**

**9702/21**

Paper 2 AS Level Structured Questions

**October/November 2017**

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 60

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**Published**

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)	units of $F$ : $\text{kg m s}^{-2}$	C1
	units of $\rho$ : $\text{kg m}^{-3}$ <b>and</b> units of $v$ : $\text{ms}^{-1}$	C1
	units of $K$ : $\text{kg m s}^{-2} / [\text{kg m}^{-3} (\text{ms}^{-1})^2]$ $= \text{m}^2$	A1
1(b)(i)	$K\rho = 1.5 / 33^2$	C1
	$= 1.38 \times 10^{-3}$ $F_D = 1.38 \times 10^{-3} \times 25^2$ <b>or</b> $F_D / 1.5 = 25^2 / 33^2$ $F_D = 0.86 \text{ N}$	A1
1(b)(ii)	$a = (1.5 - 0.86) / (1.5 / 9.81)$ <b>or</b> $a = 9.81 - [0.86 / (1.5 / 9.81)]$	C1
	$a = 4.2 \text{ ms}^{-2}$	A1
1(c)	initial acceleration is $g/9.81 (\text{ms}^{-2})$ /acceleration of free fall	B1
	acceleration decreases	B1
	final acceleration is zero	B1

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	$30 \text{ ms}^{-1} = 108 \text{ kmh}^{-1}$ <b>or</b> $100 \text{ kmh}^{-1} = 28 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  <b>and</b> so exceeds speed limit	<b>B1</b>
2(b)	acceleration = gradient <b>or</b> $\Delta v / (\Delta)t$ <b>or</b> $(v - u) / t$	<b>C1</b>
	e.g. acceleration = $(24 - 20) / 12$ [other points on graph line may be used]  $= 0.33 \text{ ms}^{-2}$	<b>A1</b>
2(c)	distance travelled by Q = $\frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 30$ (= 180 m)	<b>C1</b>
	distance travelled by P = $\frac{1}{2} \times (20 + 24) \times 12$ (= 264 m)	<b>C1</b>
	distance between cars = $264 - 180$  $= 84 \text{ m}$	<b>A1</b>
2(d)	$30 - 24 = 6 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  'extra' time $T = 84 / 6$ (= 14 s)  <b>or</b>  $180 + 30T = 264 + 24T$  'extra' time $T = 84 / 6$ (= 14 s)	<b>C1</b>
	$t = 12 + 14 = 26 \text{ s}$	<b>A1</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)(i)	in a stationary wave energy is not transferred <b>or</b> in a progressive wave energy is transferred	<b>B1</b>
3(a)(ii)	in a stationary wave (adjacent) particles are in phase <b>or</b> in a progressive wave (adjacent) particles are out of phase/have a phase difference/not in phase	<b>B1</b>
3(b)(i)	(position where) maximum amplitude	<b>B1</b>
3(b)(ii)	distance = 0.10 m	<b>B1</b>
3(b)(iii)	1. $\lambda = 0.60/1.5$  = 0.40m	<b>A1</b>
	2. $v = f\lambda$	<b>C1</b>
	$f = 340/0.40$  = 850 Hz	<b>A1</b>
3(b)(iv)	$\lambda = 2 \times 0.60$ <b>or</b> $\lambda = 3 \times 0.40$ <b>or</b> $f = 850/3$	<b>C1</b>
	$f = 280$ (283) Hz	<b>A1</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	(strain =) extension / <u>original</u> length	<b>B1</b>
4(b)(i)	$E = \sigma / \varepsilon$	<b>C1</b>
	maximum stress = $2.1 \times 10^{11} \times 4.0 \times 10^{-4}$ $= 8.4 \times 10^7 \text{ Pa}$	<b>A1</b>
4(b)(ii)	$\sigma = F/A$	<b>C1</b>
	minimum area = $8.0 \times 10^3 / 8.4 \times 10^7$ $= 9.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^2$	<b>A1</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)	$I_1 + I_2 = I_3$ [any subject]	<b>B1</b>
5(b)	$E_1 + E_3 = I_1 R_1 + I_3 R_3 + I_3 R_4$ [any subject]	<b>B1</b>
5(c)	$E_1 - E_2 = I_1 R_1 - I_2 R_2$ [any subject]	<b>B1</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)	force <u>per</u> unit positive charge	<b>B1</b>
6(b)(i)	$E_k = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$	<b>C1</b>
	$2.4 \times 10^{-16} = \frac{1}{2} \times 1.7 \times 10^{-27} \times v^2$	<b>A1</b>
	$v = 5.3 \times 10^5 \text{ms}^{-1}$	
6(b)(ii)	work done = $2.4 \times 10^{-16} \text{J}$	<b>A1</b>
6(b)(iii)	$W = Fs$	<b>C1</b>
	$F = 2.4 \times 10^{-16} / 15 \times 10^{-3}$	<b>A1</b>
	$= 1.6 \times 10^{-14} \text{N}$	
6(b)(iv)	$V = Fd / Q$ or $V = W / Q$ or $E = V/d$ and $E = F / Q$	<b>C1</b>
	$V = (1.6 \times 10^{-14} \times 15 \times 10^{-3}) / 1.6 \times 10^{-19}$ or $2.4 \times 10^{-16} / 1.6 \times 10^{-19}$	<b>C1</b>
	$= 1500 \text{V}$	<b>A1</b>
6(b)(v)	straight line with positive gradient starting at the origin and going as far as $x = 15 \text{mm}$	<b>B1</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
7(a)	(the ohm is) volt / ampere	<b>B1</b>
7(b)(i)	$R = \rho L / A$	<b>C1</b>
	ratio = $[\rho L / (\pi d^2 / 4)] / [0.028\rho \times 7.0L / \{\pi(14d)^2 / 4\}] = 1000$ <b>or</b> ratio = $14^2 / (0.028 \times 7) = 1000$	<b>A1</b>
7(b)(ii)	same current (in connecting and filament wires) <b>and</b> the lamp/filament (wire) has greater resistance	<b>B1</b>
7(b)(iii)	$P = V^2 / R$ <b>or</b> $P = VI$ <b>or</b> $P = I^2R$	<b>C1</b>
	(for filament wire) $R = 12^2 / 6.0$ <b>or</b> $R = 6.0 / 0.50^2$ <b>or</b> $R = 12 / 0.50$	<b>C1</b>
	(for filament wire) $R = 24\Omega$  (for connecting wire) $R = 24 / 1000$  $= 2.4 \times 10^{-2}\Omega$	<b>A1</b>
7(b)(iv)	resistance of connecting wire increases	<b>B1</b>
	current in circuit/lamp/filament (wire) decreases <b>or</b> potential difference across lamp/filament (wire) decreases	<b>M1</b>
	(so) resistance of lamp/filament (wire) decreases	<b>A1</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
8(a)	(quark structure is) up, down, down/udd	<b>B1</b>
	up/u has charge $+\frac{2}{3}(e)$ , down/d has charge $-\frac{1}{3}(e)$	<b>C1</b>
	$+\frac{2}{3}e - \frac{1}{3}e - \frac{1}{3}e = 0$	<b>A1</b>
8(b)	charge: p $+1.6(0) \times 10^{-19}$ (C) <b>or</b> $+e$ $\beta^-$ $-1.6(0) \times 10^{-19}$ (C) <b>or</b> $-e$ $\bar{\nu}$ zero/0	<b>B1</b>
	mass: p $1.67 \times 10^{-27}$ (kg)/ $1.7 \times 10^{-27}$ (kg) $\beta^-$ $9.1(1) \times 10^{-31}$ (kg) $\bar{\nu}$ very small/zero/0	<b>B1</b>