

**MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2010 question paper  
for the guidance of teachers**

**9702 PHYSICS**

**9702/23**

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

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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- 1 (a) allow 0.05 mm → 0.15 mm B1 [1]
- (b) allow 0.25 s → 0.5 s B1 [1]
- (c) allow 8 N → 12 N B1 [1]
- ignore number of significant figures
- 2 crystalline: atoms / ions / particles in a regular arrangement / lattice B1  
long range order / orderly pattern  
(lattice) repeats itself (1)
- polymer: long chain molecules / chains of monomers B1  
some cross-linking between chains / tangled chains (1)
- amorphous: disordered arrangement of molecules / atoms / particles B1  
any ordering is short-range (1)
- (three 'B' marks plus any other 2 marks) B2 [5]
- 3 connect microphone / (terminals of) loudspeaker to Y-plates of c.r.o. B1  
adjust c.r.o. to produce steady wave of 1 (or 2) cycles / wavelengths on screen B1  
measure length of cycle / wavelength  $\lambda$  and note time-base  $b$  M1  
frequency =  $1 / \lambda b$  A1 [4]  
(assume  $b$  is measured as  $s\ cm^{-1}$ , unless otherwise stated)
- (if statement is 'measure  $T$ ,  $f = 1/T$ ' then last two marks are lost)
- 4 (a) acceptable straight line drawn (touching every point) B1 [1]
- (b) the distance fallen is not  $d$  C1  
 $d$  is the distance fallen plus the diameter of the ball A1 [2]
- ('d is not measured to the bottom of the ball' scores 2/2)
- (c) (i) diameter: allow  $1.5 \pm 0.5\ cm$  (accept one SF) A1 [1]  
no ecf from (a)
- (ii) gradient =  $4.76, \pm 0.1$  with evidence that origin has not been used C1  
gradient =  $g / 2$  C1  
 $g = 9.5\ m\ s^{-2}$  A1 [3]

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- 5 (a) (i) Fig. 5.2 B1 [1]
- (ii) Fig. 5.3 B1 [1]
- (b) kinetic energy increases from zero then decreases to zero B1 [1]
- (c) (i)  $\Delta E_p = mg\Delta h / mgh$   
 $= 94 \times 10^{-3} \times 9.8 \times 2.6 \times 10^{-2}$  using  $g = 10$  then  $-1$   
 $= 0.024 \text{ J}$  C1  
A1 [2]
- (ii) either  $0.024 = \frac{1}{2} k \times (2.6 \times 10^{-2})^2$  or  $\frac{1}{2} kd^2 = \frac{1}{2} k \times (2.6 \times 10^{-2})^2 - \frac{1}{2} kd^2$  C1  
 $0.012 = \frac{1}{2} k \times d^2$   $kd^2 = \frac{1}{2} k \times (2.6 \times 10^{-2})^2$  C1  
 $d = 0.018 \text{ m}$   $d = 0.018 \text{ m}$   
 $= 1.8 \text{ cm}$   $= 1.8 \text{ cm}$  A1 [3]
- 6 (a) when two (or more) waves meet (at a point) B1  
(resultant) displacement is (vector) sum of individual displacements B1 [2]
- (b) (i)  $\lambda = ax / D$  (if no formula given and substitution is incorrect then 0/3) C1  
 $590 \times 10^{-9} = (1.4 \times 10^{-3} \times x) / 2.6$  C1  
 $x = 1.1 \text{ mm}$  A1 [3]
- (ii) 1.  $180^\circ$  (allow  $\pi$  if rad stated) A1 [1]
2. at maximum, amplitude is 3.4 units and at minimum, 0.6 units C1  
intensity  $\sim$  amplitude<sup>2</sup> allow  $I \sim a^2$  C1  
ratio =  $3.4^2 / 0.6^2$   
= 32 A1 [3]
- 7 (a) (i) path: reasonable curve upwards between plates B1  
straight and at a tangent to the curve beyond the plates B1 [2]
- (ii) 1.  $(F =) E.g$  B1 [1]
2.  $(t =) L / v$  B1 [1]
- (b) (i) total momentum of a system remains constant **or** total momentum of a system before a collision equals total momentum after collision M1  
provided no external force acts on the system A1 [2]  
(do not accept 'conserved' but otherwise correct statement gets 1/2)
- (ii)  $(\Delta p =) EqL / v$  allow ecf from (a)(ii) B1 [1]
- (iii) either charged particle is not an isolated system M1  
so law does not apply A1 [2]  
or system is particle and 'plates' (M1)  
equal and opposite  $\Delta p$  on plates / so law applies (A1)

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- 8 (a) (i) either  $P = V^2 / R$  or  $I = 1200 / 230$  or 5.22  
 $R = (230 \times 230) / 1200$   
 $R = 230^2 / 1200$  or  $R = 230 / 5.22$   
 $= 44.1 \Omega$   $= 44.1 \Omega$  C1  
M1  
A0 [2]
- (ii)  $R = \rho L / A$  C1  
 $= (1.7 \times 10^{-8} \times 9.2 \times 2) / (\pi \times \{0.45 \times 10^{-3}\}^2)$  M1  
 $= 0.492 \Omega$  A0 [2]
- (b) current = 230 / 44.6 C1  
power =  $(230 / 44.6)^2 \times 44.1$  C1  
= 1170 W A1 [3]  
(allow full credit for solution based on potential divider)
- (c) e.g. less power dissipated in the heater / smaller p.d. across heater /  
more power loss in cable / current lower B1  
cable becomes heated / melts B1 [2]  
(any two sensible suggestions, 1 each, max 2)
- 9 (a) nucleus emits  $\alpha$ -particles or  $\beta$ -particles and/or  $\gamma$ -radiation B1  
to form a different / more stable nucleus B1 [2]
- (b) (i) fluctuations in count rate (not 'count rate is not constant') B1 [1]  
(ii) no effect B1 [1]  
(iii) if the source is an  $\alpha$ -emitter B1  
either  $\alpha$ -particles stopped within source (and gain electrons)  
or  $\alpha$ -particles are helium nuclei B1 [2]  
allow 1/2 for 'parent nucleus gives off radiation to form daughter nucleus'