UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2006 question paper

0625 PHYSICS

0625/03

Paper 3 (Extended Theory), maximum raw mark 80

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, 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.

The grade thresholds for various grades are published in the report on the examination for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses.

CIE will not enter into discussions or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

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В1

[Total: 6]

[2]

[Total: 8]

[1]

Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabu	per
	IGCSE - OCT/NOV 2006	0625	No.

1 (a) (i) t = v/g or 32/10 = 3.2 s

limit of proportionality (allow elastic limit)

2

- (ii) straight line starting at zero, inclined C1 line joining 0,0 and 3.2, 32, accept c.f. from time (i) A1
- (iii) 2.4 kg A1 [5]
- (b) (i) take volume of water before use (totally) immerse stone and take new volume (Not clearly measured before and after C1)
 - (ii) hang rock from balance and take reading B1
 - (iii) density = mass/volume B1
 - (iv) need to tie "sinker" or cork or press cork down
 need volume with sinker then volume with sinker and cork or just completely submerge
 cork

 B1
 [6]
- [Total: 11]
- (b) force is proportional to extension or in terms of doubling B1 [1]
 - (c) (up to Q extension proportional to force applied)
 Q to R extension/unit force more however expressed

 B1 [1]
 - (d) k = force/extension or 8/2 or other correct ratio C1 = 4.0 N/mm A1 [2]
- (Total: 5]
 3 (a) p.e. lost = mgh or 1 x 10 x 7
 = 70 J

 C1
 A1 [2]
 - (b) $70 = 0.5 \times m \times v^2$ or ecf $v^2 = 140$ or $2 \times p.e.$ C1 v = 12 m/s A1 [3]
 - (c) some p.e. changed to heat/sound/either one/work done against air resistance air/resistance acts against the motion B1 [1]
- **4** (a) (i) 1 is 20°C 2 is 15 ± 1°C, need both correct for a mark A1
 - (ii) more heat lost at higher temperature B1 [2]
 - (b) heat in = 60×210 or Wt or 12 600 (J) heat in water = $m \times s \times \Delta \theta$ or $75 \times s \times 40$ C1 s = $12600/75 \times 40$ C1 = 4.2 J/g °C
 - (c) outline correct, two wires with <u>clear</u> junction and a meter/datalogger/computer
 labels, hot and cold junctions or clear, two different metals

 M1

 A1

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[Total: 7]

Page 3		ge 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabu	per	•
		J	IGCSE - OCT/NOV 2006	0625	18	
5	(a)	(i)	conduction		dny	1
			particles/atoms/ions vibrate or electrons move and carry energy pass on energy from one particle to the next	Syllabu A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	B1	ide
	(b)	suitab preca	urfaces facing <u>one</u> heat source le detector e.g. thermometer behind surface-read all 4 ution e.g. equal distance/time not score last two marks if experiment is totally wrong)		B1 B1 B1	[3]
					[Tota	al: 6]
6	(a)	compl	eted path		B1	[1]
	(b)		o correct, -1 each incorrect , inverted, same size as object		B2	[2]
	(c)	angle	of incidence zero/at right angles/along normal		B1	[1]
	(d)	1.5 = `	$Va/Vg = 3x \cdot 10^8/Vg$		0.4	
		Vg = 2	2 x 10 ⁸ m/s		C1 A1	[2]
	(e)	OR ar	of incidence = 45°, so angle of reflection = 45°, so ray turns through 90 agle i> angle cally internally reflects)°	B1 B1	[2]
					[Tota	al: 8]
7	(a)	straigh	nt not circular or WTTE			
	. ,		not same wavelength/same distance apart s should extend into shadow area (more) any 2		B2	[2]
	(b)	with ci	m showing large flat piece rcular edges (ignore any wavelength changes) but straight part must b to slit width	e (very) nearly	M1 A1	[2]
	(c)	speed	= 1.2 x 8 = 9.6 cm/s		C1 A1	[2]
					[Total: 6]	
8	(a)	switch	in correct position		B1	[1]
	(b)	(i)	rheostat/variable resistance symbol drawn		B1	
		(ii)	dot and R in line to 12 W lamp		B1	[2]
	(c)	Quest	ion deleted			
	(d)	R = V = 4	//I or 12/.3 Ω		C1 A1	[2]
	(e)	(i)	parallel circuit/all lamps connected separately across the 12V		B1	
		(ii)	4 A		A1	[2]

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[Total: 7]

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabu
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(a)	(i)	connections one to each plate top one to +ve , bottom one to -ve (New PSU drawn C1)	TO!	ide.	
	(ii)	electrons negatively charged one plate positively charged, one negatively charged electrons attracted to +/repelled by –	B1 B1 B1	[3]	
(b)	(i)	time base applied to X plates stated or described	B1		
	(ii)	a.c. or varying voltage applied to Y plates	B1	[2]	
(c)	2 full	waves, (equal about centre line)	B1	[1]	
	[[Tota	[Total: 8]	
(a)	A – r	esistor B – LDR C – transistor D – lamp (–1 each incorrect)	B2	[2]	
(b)	С		B1	[1]	
(c)	incre	ase of resistance/potential in circuit cause transistor to conduct (V _{be} > 0.6 V)	B1 B1 B1	[3]	
		оТ]		l: 6]	
(a)	(i)	atoms interact with by particle/photon not radiation electron(s) removed to form ions	B1 B1		
	(ii)	much greater mass or size/slower speed/more ion pairs/cm/larger charge	B1	[3]	
(b)	(i)	any 2 correct	B2		
	(ii)	e.g. foil thickness described/outline diagram foil too thick less reading/notes on diagram to show method other examples will occur, must have two clear points: e.g. 1. gamma rays aimed at cancer (not just radiation) focused on tumour e.g. 2. fission of heavy nucleus (accept named nuclide) leads to more fissions/chain reaction	B1 B1	[4]	
	(b) (c) (a) (b) (c)	(ii) (b) (i) (c) 2 full (a) A - re (b) C (c) resist incres switch (a) (i) (ii) (b) (i)	 (ii) electrons negatively charged one plate positively charged, one negatively charged electrons attracted to +/repelled by – (b) (i) time base applied to X plates stated or described (ii) a.c. or varying voltage applied to Y plates (c) 2 full waves, (equal about centre line) (a) A - resistor B - LDR C - transistor D - lamp (-1 each incorrect) (b) C (c) resistance of LDR low in light, high in dark increase of resistance/potential in circuit cause transistor to conduct (V_{be} > 0.6 V) switches lamp on (a) (i) atoms interact with by particle/photon not radiation electron(s) removed to form ions (ii) much greater mass or size/slower speed/more ion pairs/cm/larger charge (b) (i) any 2 correct (ii) e.g. foil thickness described/outline diagram foil too thick less reading/notes on diagram to show method other examples will occur, must have two clear points: e.g. 1. gamma rays aimed at cancer (not just radiation) focused on tumour e.g. 2. fission of heavy nucleus (accept named nuclide) 	top one to +ve , bottom one to -ve (New PSU drawn C1) (ii) electrons negatively charged one plate positively charged, one negatively charged electrons attracted to +/repelled by — B1 electrons attracted to +/repelled by — B1 (ii) a.c. or varying voltage applied to Y plates B1 (ii) a.c. or varying voltage applied to Y plates B1 (c) 2 full waves, (equal about centre line) B1 (a) A - resistor B - LDR C - transistor D - lamp (-1 each incorrect) B2 (b) C B1 (c) resistance of LDR low in light, high in dark increase of resistance/potential in circuit cause transistor to conduct (V _{ba} > 0.6 V) B1 switches lamp on B1 (ii) atoms interact with by particle/photon not radiation electron(s) removed to form ions B1 (iii) much greater mass or size/slower speed/more ion pairs/cm/larger charge B1 (b) (i) any 2 correct B2 (ii) e.g. foil thickness described/outline diagram foil too thick less reading/notes on diagram to show method other examples will occur, must have two clear points: e.g. 1. gamma rays aimed at cancer (not just radiation) focused on turnour e.g. 2. fission of heavy nucleus (accept named nuclide)	