

JUNE 2002

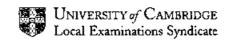
GCE Advanced Subsidiary Level

MARK SCHEME

MAXIMUM MARK : 60

SYLLABUS/COMPONENT:9702/2

PHYSICS (STRUCTURED QUESTIONS (AS))



Page 1	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	AS Level Examinations – June 2002	9702	2

Categorisation of marks

The marking scheme categorises marks on the MACB scheme.

B marks: These are awarded as <u>independent</u> marks, which do not depend on other marks. For a B-mark to be scored, the point to which it refers must be seen specifically in the candidate's answer.

M marks: These are <u>method</u> marks upon which A-marks (accuracy marks) later depend. For an M-mark to be scored, the point to which it refers must be seen in the candidate's answer. If a candidate fails to score a particular M-mark, then none of the dependent A-marks can be scored.

C marks: These are <u>compensatory</u> method marks which can be scored even if the points to which they refer are not written down by the candidate, providing subsequent working gives evidence that they must have known it. For example, if an equation carries a C-mark and the candidate does not write down the actual equation but does correct working which shows he/she knew the equation, then the C-mark is awarded.

A marks: These are accuracy or <u>answer</u> marks which either depend on an M-mark, or allow a C-mark to be scored.

Conventions within the marking scheme

BRACKETS

Where brackets are shown in the marking scheme, the candidate is not required to give the bracketed information in order to earn the available marks.

UNDERLINING

In the marking scheme, underlining indicates information that is essential for marks to be awarded.

Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	AS Level Examinations – June 2002	9702	2

1	(a)	allow 50 g - 500 g	B 1	[1]
	(b)	allow 3 MJ - 4 MJ	Bl	[1]
	(c)	allow (6.0 - 8.0) × 10 ⁻⁷ m	B1	[1]
	(d)	allow $(5 \times 10^4) \rightarrow (5 \times 10^5)$ Pa	Bi	[1]
	(Ign	nore sig. fig. in (a), (b), (c) and (d).		
2	(a)	because all readings have same error OR can't be eliminated by repeating and averaging error is systematic	B1 B1	[2]
	(b)	micrometer measures to fraction of millimetre so is precise OR if repeated, reading is (almost constant) but all readings have error so is not accurate		[2]
3	(a)	point at which (whole) weight of body may be considered to act (allow definition based on gravitational force)	M1 A1	[2]
	•	(i) 380 N (ii) position nearer A than B (iii) clear indication about which point moments are taken e.g. $950 \times x = 380 \times 1.7$ $x = 68 \text{ cm}$ distance = 108 cm or 1.08 m (accept 2 sig fig)	B1 B1 B1 C1 C1 A1	[6]

Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	AS Level Examinations – June 2002	9702	2

4	(a)	$v^2 = 2gh$		
	• •	$v^2 = 2 \times 9.8 \times 1.6$	Cl	
		$v = 5.6 \text{ m s}^{-1} \dots$	Al	[2]
	(b)	(i) working leading to idea that $h = 0.90 \times 1.6$ h = 1.44 m (ii) $mgh = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$	Ci Al	
		$v^2 = 2 \times 9.8 \times 1.44$	C1 A1	[4]
	(c)	$\Delta p = m(v - u) \text{ OR } p = mv \dots $	Cl	
		$\Delta p = 0.073 \times (5.6 + 5.3)$ = 0.80 N s		[3]
	(d)	steel plate (and Earth) must gain momentum of 0.80 N s in downward direction (idea of Earth/plate and ball as the system scores 1/3)	Ml	[3]
5	(a)	increase the height of the cylinder	B 1	[1]
	(b)	take heat out of gas OR expand gas OR cool it	Bi	[1]
	(c)	compress the gas OR increase pressure OR heat at constant volume	Bl	[1]
6	(a)	(i) top plate positive (ii) $E = V/d$	Cl	
		= 360 V	A1	[3]
	(b)	F = ma $3.0 \times 10^{4} \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} = 9.1 \times 10^{-31} a$ $a = 5.3 \times 10^{15} \text{ m s}^{-2}$	C1 C1	[3]
			1 2 1	

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	AS Level Examinations – June 2002	9702	2

7 (a) Fig. 6.1(a): approximately circular wavefronts centred on gap constant wavelength (allow this in (a) or (b) Fig. 6.1(b): wavefronts plane at centre curved at edges	A1 31 M1 A1 [5]
(b) $\theta = \frac{1}{2} (162 - 136) = 13^{\circ}$ $d \sin \theta = n\lambda$ $d \sin 13 = 2 \times 630 \times 10^{-9}$ $d = 5.6 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}$ (Use of $\theta = 162^{\circ}$ or 136° , max $2/4$)	Cl
(c) e.g. more slits for light to pass through narrow so more diffracted light and 'off-axis' fringes clearer	В1 [1]
8 (a) (i) two resistors in series (ii) two resistors in parallel (iii) any correct combination (1/2 only in (iii) if connections to external circuit not clear)	B 1
(b) (i) $P = I^2R$ $0.81 = 100 I^2$ I = 0.090 A (ii) current in 25 Ω resistor = 0.045 A power = 0.051 W	A1 C1
 (a) α-particles not able to penetrate air between source and window (b) (i) rapid drop in count rate for small thicknesses (up to 2 mm) OR most β's stopped by few mm of aluminium (ii) very slow drop-off in count rate 	
for thicknesses greater than 2 mm OR γ much higher penetration than β (do not allow ' γ not stopped by aluminium')	BI [4]