

**CAMBRIDGE**  
INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

**NOVEMBER 2002**

**INTERNATIONAL GCSE**

**MARK SCHEME**

**MAXIMUM MARK : 80**

**SYLLABUS/COMPONENT : 0625/3**

**PHYSICS  
(EXTENDED)**



UNIVERSITY *of* CAMBRIDGE  
Local Examinations Syndicate

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- Accept D & E marked on time axis
- No labels -1
- 1 a BD correct, (straight line i.e. constant acceleration) B1  
DE correct, (constant speed or slightly reducing speed only) B1  
EF correct, (speed reduced to zero, gradient steeper than BD) B1 3 B1 3
- b(i) force = 2 (N) C1  
work =  $(2 \times 0.6) = 1.2 \text{ J}^*$  2 A1
- (ii) k.e. =  $0.5mv^2$  C1  
=  $0.5 \times 0.2 \times 2.5 \times 2.5$  C1  
=  $0.625 \text{ J}^*$  3 A1 5
- c velocity - vector, speed scalar B1  
direction changes so velocity changes 2 B1 2
- d work done against friction B1  
(more) friction on EF B1  
(k)e. changed to heat B1  
less k.e. changed to p.e. 3 B1 M3\* QT 13
- 2 a(i) outline, ruler pivoted (at centre), mass one side, rock other side C1  
quality set-up, each mass at (marked) point + labels 2 A1
- (ii) rod must be balanced before readings can be taken or record mass as 100 g B1  
distances to pivot from rock and mass B1 distance pivot to mass B1 B2  
mass or  $100 \times$  distance to pivot = mass of rock  $\times$  distance rock to pivot 3 B1 5
- b put water in cylinder, read value B1  
insert rock until covered, read value B1  
difference in values is volume of rock 2 B1 M2\*
- c density = mass/volume or  $88/24$  C1  
=  $3.7 \text{ g/cm}^3$  (accept  $3\frac{3}{4} \text{ g/cm}^3$ ) 2 A1 2 QT 9
- (accept 3.6)
- 3 a junction of two metals, other ends to meter/alternative arrangements C1  
two metals named, meter labelled 2 A1 2
- b(i) meter calibrated in degrees or read value and use calibration chart B1  
(ii) change in temp. causes change in voltage/current 2 B1 2
- c <sup>low</sup>  
high temperatures B1  
rapidly changing temperatures (or low thermal capacity) B1  
any valid physical reason e.g. distance reading needed, small site etc 2 B1 M2\* QT 6
- 4 a(i)  $L = VIt/(m_1 - m_2)$  exact for 2 e.g.  $VIt = (m_1 - m_2)L$  only 1 or  $m_2 - m_1$  2 C1, A1  
(ii) =  $12 \times 2 \times 3750 / 40$  C1  
=  $2250 \text{ J/g}^*$  or  $2.25 \times 10^6 \text{ J/kg}$  2 A1 4
- b (large) intermolecular forces in liquid / bonds B1  
(great) energy needed to separate molecules of liquid 2 B1 2 QT 6

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5 a(i) C marked vertically under/at any peak (including on axis)  
R marked on NEXT trough (either way)  
(ii) half a wavelength

B1  
1 B1  
1 B1 3

b  $f = v/w$  or  $340/1.3$   
 $= 260 \text{ Hz}^*$

C1  
2 A1  
QT 5

6 a(i)  $43^\circ \pm 1^\circ$   
(ii) angle r for this ray is  $90^\circ$   
angle c is angle i (in denser medium) (giving angle r =  $90^\circ$ )

1 A1  
B1  
2 B1 3

or marked C →  
b(i)  $3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}^*$   
(ii) speed in air/speed in medium  
 $= 1.5$  (no up to  $0^\circ$ )  
(iii) angle i =  $0^\circ$  along normal / at  $90^\circ$  to surface  
(iv) increased/more/larger

1 A1  
2 M1  
2 A1  
1 B1  
1 B1 5  
QT 8

7 a(i) steel  
(ii) insert bar in coil (switch on, leave, switch off)  
(iii) to control/measure current or stop circuit/coil overheating

1 A1  
1 B1  
1 B1 3

b(i)  $R = 12/4$   
 $= 3 \text{ ohms}^*$   
(ii)  $P = 12 \times 4$   
 $= 48 \text{ W}^*$   
(iii)  $E = 48 \times 5$   
 $= 240 \text{ J}^*$

C1  
2 A1  
C1  
2 A1  
C1  
2 A1 6

c(i) 5 (V)  
(ii) sum of p.d.'s = circuit supply p.d.  
above + detail eq across each component/ in closed circuit etc

1 A1  
C1  
2 A1 3  
QT 12

8 a (magnetic field) from left to right/ N to S

1 B1 1

b(i) movement at right angles/between poles, up or down  
(vertically) down, stated or reference to arrow on diagram or label  
(ii) mention of Fleming's L.H.R. or interacting fields  
full explanation leading to correct direction e.g what fingers show

C1  
2 A1  
C1  
2 A1 4

c use coil instead of single wire  
mount coil on bearings  
arrange suitable contacts e.g slip/slit rings and commutator

B1  
B1  
2 B1 M2  
QT 7

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mark  
on diag

9 a(i) curve upwards between plates	C1
curve upwards between plates + straight line	2 A1
(ii) top +, bottom -	1 B1
(iii) to left, arrow and C marking any point on the beam between X and P	1 B1 4
b cathode/heater, labelled	B1
anode labelled	B1
correct arrangement of cathode with anode cylinder	B1
suitable power supplies to heater/ anode-cathode (either to score)	4 B1 4
	QT 8

10 a half-life 4 days*	1 A1 1
b at least two points worked out	M1*
suitable curve completed	2 A1 2
c by 20 days little radioactivity left, after 1 day about 85% left	1 B1 1
d $\frac{A}{Z} X \rightarrow \frac{A}{Z-1} e + \frac{A}{Z+1} Y$ top line, A1/ bottom line A1	2 A2 2
	QT 6

or  $\frac{0}{-1} \beta$  (not e or  $\beta$  alone)

PAPER TOTAL 80

