www. tremepaders.com

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.

CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2006 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.



			10001 00111101 2000		
1	(a)	(i)	t = v/g or 32/10 = 3.2 s	C1 A1	
		(ii) straight line starting at zero, inclined line joining 0,0 and 3.2, 32, accept c.f. from time (i)		C1 A1	
		(iii)			[5]
	(b)	(i)	take volume of water before use (totally) immerse stone and take new volume (Not clearly measured before and after C1)	B1 B1	
		(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 B1	[6]
			COIK	[Total	
2 (a)		limit of proportionality (allow elastic limit)		B1	[1]
_	(b)	force is proportional to extension or in terms of doubling		B1	[1]
	(c)			Σ.	1.1
	(0)		R extension/unit force more however expressed	B1	[1]
	(d)	d) k = force/extension or 8/2 or other correct ratio = 4.0 N/mm		C1 A1	[2]
				[Total: 5]	
3 (a)		p.e. lost = mgh or 1 x 10 x 7 = 70 J		C1 A1	[2]
	(b)	$v^2 =$	$0.5 \times m \times v^2$ or ecf 140 or 2 x p.e. 12 m/s	C1 C1 A1	[3]
	(c)		e p.e. changed to heat/sound/either one/work done against air resistance air/resistance acts nst the motion	B1	[1]
				[Tota	ıl: 6]
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	$t in = 60 \times 210 \text{ or } Wt \text{ or } 12\ 600 \text{ (J)}$ $t in water = m \times s \times \Delta \theta \text{ or } 75 \times s \times 40$ $t = 12600/75 \times 40$ $t = 4.2 \text{ J/g }^{\circ}\text{C}$	C1 C1 C1 A1	[4]
	(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	[2]
				[Tota	ıl: 8]

Mark Scheme

IGCSE - OCT/NOV 2006

Page 2

Paper 03

Syllabus

0625

	,			IGCSE - OCT/NOV 2006	0625	03	
5	(a)	(i) co		nduction		B1	
		(ii)		articles/atoms/ions vibrate or electrons move and carry energy as on energy from one particle to the next		B1 B1	[0]
	(b)	four surfaces facing one heat source suitable detector e.g. thermometer behind surface-read all 4 precaution e.g. equal distance/time (Can not score last two marks if experiment is totally wrong)			B1 B1 B1	[3]	
						[Tota	al: 6]
6	(a)	com	plete	ed path		В1	[1]
	(b)			correct, -1 each incorrect overted, same size as object		B2	[2]
	(c)	angl	e of	incidence zero/at right angles/along normal		B1	[1]
	(d)	1.5 =	= Va	$Vg = 3x \cdot 10^8 / Vg$		C1	
		Vg =	2 x	10 ⁸ m/s		A1	[2]
	(e)	OR a	angl	incidence = 45°, so angle of reflection = 45°, so ray turns through e i> angle c rathernally reflects	90°	B1 B1	[2]
							al: 8]
7	(a)	wav	straight not circular or WTTE waves not same wavelength/same distance apart				
				hould extend into shadow area (more) any 2		B2	[2]
	(b)	with	circ	showing large flat piece ular edges (ignore any wavelength changes) but straight part must slit width	be (very) nearly	M1 A1	[2]
	(c)	spee		= 1.2 x 8 = 9.6 cm/s		C1 A1	[2]
						[Tota	al: 6]
8	(a)	swite	ch in	correct position		B1	[1]
	(b)	(i)	rhe	eostat/variable resistance symbol drawn		B1	
		(ii)	do	at and R in line to 12 W lamp		B1	[2]
	(c)	Question deleted					
	(d)		· V/I · 4Ω	or 12/.3		C1 A1	[2]
	(e)	(i) parallel circuit/all lamps connected separately across the 12V					
		(ii)	4 /	A		A1	[2]
						[Tota	al: 7]

Mark Scheme

Syllabus

Paper

Page 3

			10000 000000000000000000000000000000000		
9	(a)	(i)	connections one to each plate top one to +ve , bottom one to -ve (New PSU drawn C1)	M1 A1	[2]
		(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	В1	[2]
	(c)	2 full	I waves, (equal about centre line)	B1	[1]
10	(a)	A – r	resistor B – LDR C – transistor D – lamp (–1 each incorrect)	B2	[2]
	(b)	С		B1	[1]
	(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		B1 B1 B1	[3]
				[Tota	al: 6]
11	(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	В1	[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)	B1 B1	
			leads to more fissions/chain reaction		[4]
				[Tota	al: 7]

Mark Scheme

IGCSE - OCT/NOV 2006

Page 4

Paper 03

Syllabus

0625