

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

**MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2011 question paper  
for the guidance of teachers**

**0625 PHYSICS**

**0625/33**

Paper 3 (Extended Theory), maximum raw mark 80

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.

Mark schemes must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

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

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2011 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.



Page 2	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2011	0625	33

### Notes about Mark Scheme Symbols and Other Matters

B marks	are independent marks, which do not depend on any other marks. For a B mark to be scored, the point to which it refers must actually be seen in the candidate's answer.
M marks	are method marks upon which accuracy marks (A marks) later depend. For an M mark to be scored, the point to which it refers <b>must</b> be seen in a 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	are compensatory method marks which can be scored even if the points to which they refer are not written down by the candidate, provided subsequent working gives evidence that they must have known it e.g. if an equation carries a C mark and the candidate does not write down the actual equation but does correct working which shows he knew the equation, then the C mark is scored.
A marks	are accuracy or answer marks which either depend on an M mark, or which are one of the ways which allow a C mark to be scored.
c.a.o.	means "correct answer only".
e.c.f.	means "error carried forward". This indicates that if a candidate has made an earlier mistake and has carried his incorrect value forward to subsequent stages of working, he may be given marks indicated by e.c.f. provided his subsequent working is correct, bearing in mind his earlier mistake. This prevents a candidate being penalised more than once for a particular mistake, but <b>only</b> applies to marks annotated "e.c.f."
e.e.o.o.	means "each error or omission".
brackets ( )	around words or units in the mark scheme are intended to indicate wording used to clarify the mark scheme, but the marks do not depend on seeing the words or units in brackets e.g. 10 (J) means that the mark is scored for 10, regardless of the unit given.
<u>underlining</u>	indicates that this <u>must</u> be seen in the answer offered, or something very similar.
OR/or	indicates alternative answers, any one of which is satisfactory for scoring the marks.
Significant figures	Answers are acceptable to any number of significant figures $\geq 2$ , except if specified otherwise, or if only 1 sig. fig. is appropriate.
Units	Deduct one mark for each incorrect or missing unit from <b>an answer that would otherwise gain all the marks available for that answer: maximum 1 per question.</b> No deduction is incurred if the unit is missing from the final answer but is shown correctly in the working.
Fractions	These are only acceptable where specified.
Extras	Ignore extras in answers if they are irrelevant; if they contradict an otherwise correct response or are forbidden by mark scheme, use right + wrong = 0
Ignore	Indicates that something which is not correct is disregarded and does not cause a right plus wrong penalty.
Not/NOT	Indicates that an incorrect answer is not to be disregarded, but cancels another otherwise correct alternative offered by the candidate i.e. right plus wrong penalty applies.

Page 3	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2011	0625	33

- 1 (a) scalar, vector, scalar, vector, scalar B3
- (b) (i) (average speed) = distance / time OR  $18/1.2$   
= 15 m/s C1  
A1
- (ii) (time =) (total) distance / speed OR  $21/15$   
= 1.4 s C1  
A1
- (iii) air resistance / friction / force opposing motion B1
- (iv) velocity changes because direction changes B1 [9]
- 2 (a) kinetic energy (of the package / belt / motor)  
heat / thermal / internal energy / work done against friction  
sound energy B2
- (b)  $mgh$  OR  $36 \times 10 \times 2.4$   
= 864 J OR Nm C1  
A1
- (c)  $P = E/t$  in any form: words, symbols or numbers  
OR  $E/t$  OR  $864 / 4.4$   
= 196 W OR J/s C1  
A1
- (d)  $P = E/t$  in any form, words or symbols  
OR mass is increased AND power is constant B1
- increase in potential energy of mass is greater  
OR work done / energy used (to raise mass) is greater B1
- speed reduced / time taken is longer B1 [9]
- 3 (a) force AND  
perpendicular distance (of force) from the point. B1
- (b) (i) downward arrow at centre of bar B1
- (ii) 0.5(0) m / 50cm B1
- (iii)  $40 \times 1.2$  OR 48 seen anywhere C1  
(+)  $30 \times 0.5$  OR 15 seen anywhere C1  
= 63 Nm A1
- (iv)  $F \times 0.2 = 63$   
 $F = 63/0.2 = 315$  N C1  
A1
- (v) make bar / B longer  
OR move pivot / stone to the left  
OR increase distance between force and pivot (by moving pivot to left)  
OR increase mass of the bar / B B1 [9]

Page 4	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2011	0625	33

- 4 (a) 330 J of heat / energy required to change 1 g of ice to water at constant temperature / at melting point / at 0 degrees C B1
- (b) (i) (B to C ice is) changing to water / melting / changing to liquid / changing state B1
- (D to E water is) changing to steam / vaporising / boiling / changing to gas B1
- (ii) Sp. latent of vaporisation of water is greater than sp. latent of fusion of ice B1
- (iii) s.h.c. of ice is less than s.h.c. of water B1
- more heat required to raise temperature of water  
OR rate of temperature rise of water is slower  
OR temperature rise of water takes longer B1 [6]
- 5 (a) (i) (Molecules) move randomly / in random directions  
(Molecules) have high speeds  
(Molecules) collide with each other / with walls B1
- (ii) (Force is caused by) collision (and rebound) of molecules (with the walls) o.w.t.t.e C1
- (iii)  $p = F/A$  OR (force =)  $pA$  OR  $300 \times 0.12$  C1  
OR  $300\,000 \times 0.12$   
OR any other recognisable pressure  $\times$  area  
= 36 kN / 36 000 N A1
- (b) (i)  $p_1 V_1 = p_2 V_2$  /  $300 \times 0.1 (\times 0.12) = p_2 \times 0.05 (\times 0.12)$   
OR if  $V$  is halved,  $p$  is doubled OR vice versa C1
- $p_2 = 600$  kPa A1
- (ii) (molecules) collide with walls more often o.w.t.t.e.  
OR more collisions with walls per second or per unit time o.w.t.t.e B1 [7]

Page 5	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2011	0625	33

- 6 (a) (i) shake end of rope (e.g. from side to side / up and down) B1
- (ii) distance from crest to crest / trough to trough / any 2 adjacent points in phase, labelled  $\lambda$  B1
- distance from central horizontal line to peak or trough, labelled A B1
- (iii) increase rate of shaking end of rope (to increase frequency) / shake faster / move more quickly B1
- (b) in shallow water wavelength is smaller OR waves / lines are closer together B1
- frequency is constant B1
- (slower because) speed = frequency  $\times$  wavelength B1
- OR
- lines / waves closer together in shallow water / waves in shallow water lag behind B1
- smaller distance travelled in same time by waves in shallow water o.w.t.t.e. B1
- (slower because) speed = distance / time B1 [7]
- 7 (a) distance from (principal) focus/focal point to (the centre of) the lens B1
- (b) (i) image can be formed on a screen
- OR is formed by rays of light meeting
- OR is formed on the opposite side of the lens from the object B1
- (ii) 1. straight line ray from point A to point B
- AND lens at intersection of ray and axis. B1
2. ray from A parallel to axis, bent at lens to pass through B. F at intersection of ray and axis.
- OR Ray from point A through nearer focus, labelled F, to lens, bent at lens, then parallel to axis, to point B B1
3. any third ray from A to B, bent at lens B1
- (iii) (distance from image to lens is) reduced B1
- (image is) smaller B1 [7]

Page 6	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2011	0625	33

- 8 (a) energy supplied / work done (per unit charge) to drive charge round a (complete) circuit B1  
OR  
p.d. / voltage across battery / power source B1
- (b) (i)  $P = IV$  OR  $(I =) P/V$  OR  $(I =) 60/240$  C1  
 $= 0.25 \text{ A}$  OR  $\frac{1}{4} \text{ A}$  A1
- (ii)  $I = V/R$  OR other version OR  $(R =) V/I$  C1  
OR  $(R =) 240/0.25$   
OR  $P = V^2/R$  or other version e.g.  $(R =) V^2/P$   
OR  $(R =) 240^2/60$   
 $R = 960 \Omega$  A1
- (c) current in series circuit  $= 240 / 972 = 0.247 \text{ A}$  B1
- current suits both bulbs, (so both light up so Y is correct) B1  
OR  
p.d. across bulb A  $= 240 \times (960/972) = 237 \text{ V}$   
p.d. across bulb B  $= 240 \times 12/972 = 2.96 \text{ V}$  B1  
p.d. suits both bulbs, (so both light up so Y correct) B1 [8]
- 9 (a) (i) arrow pointing vertically downwards B1
- (ii) magnetic fields due to current and magnet interact with each other  
OR current produces magnetic field.  
OR wire contains moving charges which experience a force in a magnetic field B1
- (iii) direction of force unchanged B1
- (b) arrow at P pointing down the page B1  
curved path B1 [5]
- 10 (a) correct symbol for OR gate
- 
- B1
- (b) output is low / zero / off if both inputs are low / zero / off B1
- output is high / one / on if one input is high / one / on  
BUT this mark is not scored if candidate puts output low when both inputs high B1
- (c) switches in doors are on if doors are open or vice versa B1  
(switches in) doors provide inputs (to gate) B1  
output (of gate) is connected to buzzer / warning light / alarm B1 [6]

Page 7	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2011	0625	33

- 11 (a) (i) proton B1
- (ii) proton and neutron B1
- (b) number of protons = 47 B1  
number of neutrons = 60 B1
- (c) (i) 8 hrs  $\pm$  0.25 hrs B1
- (ii) first point plotted is half the count-rate of a point on the curve, and 8 hours after that point (ecf from (c)(i) ) B1
- second point plotted same as above or with respect to first point plotted B1
- possible points include:
- |           |              |  |
|-----------|--------------|--|
| 16 hrs,   | 80 counts/s  |  |
| 24 hrs,   | 40 counts/s  |  |
| 13.5 hrs, | 100 counts/s |  |
| 21.5 hrs, | 50 counts/s  |  |
| 16.5 hrs, | 75 counts/s  |  |

[7]