

**CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**

International General Certificate of Secondary Education

**MARK SCHEME for the November 2003 question papers****0625 PHYSICS**

<b>0625/01</b>	<b>Paper 1 (Multiple Choice), maximum mark 40</b>
<b>0625/02</b>	<b>Paper 2 (Core), maximum mark 80</b>
<b>0625/03</b>	<b>Paper 3 (Extended), maximum mark 80</b>
<b>0625/05</b>	<b>Paper 5 (Practical), maximum mark 60</b>
<b>0625/06</b>	<b>Paper 6 (Alternative to Practical), maximum mark 40</b>

These mark schemes are published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. They show the basis on which Examiners were initially instructed to award marks. They do not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began. Any substantial changes to the mark scheme that arose from these discussions will be recorded in the published *Report on the Examination*.

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*.

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

CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the November 2003 question papers for most IGCSE and GCE Advanced Level syllabuses.



**Grade thresholds** taken for Syllabus 0625 (Physics) in the November 2003 examination.

	maximum mark available	minimum mark required for grade:			
		A	C	E	F
Component 1	40	-	27	23	19
Component 2	80	-	51	39	29
Component 3	80	54	33	-	-
Component 5	60	49	39	31	24
Component 6	40	31	24	18	13

The threshold (minimum mark) for B is set halfway between those for Grades A and C.  
The threshold (minimum mark) for D is set halfway between those for Grades C and E.  
The threshold (minimum mark) for G is set as many marks below the F threshold as the E threshold is above it.  
Grade A\* does not exist at the level of an individual component.

**CAMBRIDGE**  
INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

**November 2003**

INTERNATIONAL GCSE

MARK SCHEME

**MAXIMUM MARK: 40**

SYLLABUS/COMPONENT: 0625/01

**PHYSICS**  
Paper 1 (Multiple Choice)



<b>Page 1</b>	<b>Mark Scheme</b>	<b>Syllabus</b>	<b>Paper</b>
	<b>IGCSE EXAMINATIONS – NOVEMBER 2003</b>	<b>0625</b>	<b>1</b>

<i>Question Number</i>	<i>Key</i>	<i>Question Number</i>	<i>Key</i>
1	D	21	A
2	C	22	D
3	A	23	C
4	C	24	B
5	C	25	A
6	B	26	B
7	C	27	B
8	A	28	B
9	C	29	B
10	D	30	D
11	D	31	C
12	B	32	C
13	D	33	B
14	D	34	B
15	D	35	B
16	A	36	C
17	D	37	A
18	A	38	A
19	B	39	C
20	B	40	A

**TOTAL 40**

**November 2003**

INTERNATIONAL GCSE

MARK SCHEME

MAXIMUM MARK: 80

SYLLABUS/COMPONENT: 0625/02

PHYSICS

Paper 2 (Core)



Page 1	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	PHYSICS – NOVEMBER 2003	0625	2

## NOTES ABOUT MARK SCHEME SYMBOLS

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 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	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 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 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> applied 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 <b>must</b> be seen in the answer offered, or something very similar.
Un.pen.	means 'unit penalty'. An otherwise correct answer will have one mark deducted if the unit is wrong or missing. This <b>only</b> applies where specifically stated in the mark scheme. Elsewhere, incorrect or missing units are condoned.
OR/or	indicates alternative answers, any one of which is satisfactory for scoring the marks.

Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	PHYSICS – NOVEMBER 2003	0625	2

QUESTION	SCHEME	TARGET GRADE	MARK
1 (a) (i)	G within block, to left of vertical through midpoint or AB	F	B1
(ii)	Vertical line shown through A	C	B1
(b)	A	F	M1
	more stable (or equivalent statement) e.g. less likely to topple or "weight within base"	F	A1
(c)	so it does not topple over (or equivalent)	F	<u>B1</u>
			<u>5</u>
2	reference mark on wheel datum line (could be "top" or "bottom") *start timing/stopwatch as mark passes datum line time a number of rotations (accept 1 here) time at least 20 rotations *stop stopwatch divide time by number of rotations repeat make sure stopwatch at zero	*(use stopwatch to time...) gets only one of these  5C	B5
		any 5	<u>5</u>
3	gravitational OR potential OR PE OR GPE  motion OR KE OR kinetic heat/internal/thermal sound heat (accept potential) OR internal/thermal NOT strain potential/NOT chemical potential NOT sound, even as an extra	F  any order (–1 eooo) 3F C	B1  B3 B1
			<u>5</u>
4 (a)	vehicle 2 large(r) <u>area</u> (in contact with ground) low/less <u>pressure</u> less likely to sink/get stuck	F C C F	M1 A1 A1 A1
(b) (i)	small area large pressure	F F	C1 B1
(ii)	(weight spread over) large(r) area NOT body area small/less pressure reference to weight somewhere in (b)	C C C	B1 B1 <u>B1</u>
			<u>9</u>
5 (a) (i)	ray perpendicular to surface at A (by eye)	F	B1
(ii)	normal at B correct (by eye)	F	B1
(iii)	ray refracted down at B, but NOT along surface	C	B1
(iv)	normal at D correct (by eye)	F	B1
(v)	ray refracted up at D, but NOT along surface	C	B1

Page 3		Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
		PHYSICS – NOVEMBER 2003	0625	2
	(b)	converging OR will meet OR *one up, one down ALLOW * “opposite”	C	B1
		same deviation (or equivalent) OR “angles of refraction same”	C	B1
	(c)	straight on OR split (depending on thickness of “ray”) OR no change (indirection) OR not refracted	F	<u>B1</u>
				<u>8</u>
6	(a)	(i) speed	F	B1
		(ii) frequency, ALLOW wavelength	C	B1
		(iii) wavelength	F	B1
	(b)	gamma OR $\gamma$ OR cosmic	C	<u>B1</u>
		condone x-rays as an extra		<u>4</u>
7	(a)	straight line sloping up to right	F	B1
		through origin	F	B1
	(b)	(i) voltmeter OR multimeter on volts range (condone spelling)	F	B1
		(ii) potential difference OR p.d. OR volts/voltage ( <b>no</b> e.c.f.)	F	B1
		(iii) ammeter OR multimeter on current/amps range (condone spelling)	F	B1
		(iv) current OR intensity OR amps/amperes OR ampage ( <b>no</b> e.c.f.) NOT A	F	B1
		(v) evidence of 7.5	F	C1
		evidence of 0.3	F	C1
		7.5/0.3 OR V/I OR volts/current e.c.f. if written down	C	C1
		25 e.c.f. only if V/I used	C	A1
		$\Omega$ or ohm	C	B1
	(vi)	hisR/50	F	C1
		0.5 ( $\Omega$ /m) e.c.f.	C	<u>A1</u>
				<u>13</u>
8	(a)	EITHER	OR	
		iron filings	(plotting) compass	F B1
		NOT “put” sprinkle/spread/pour/scatter	place near end of magnet	F B1
		tap card	mark end(s) of compass	C B1
		further detail	further detail	C B1
	(b)	attraction of compass S pole	} any 1	F B1
		repulsion of compass N pole		
		attraction of S pole of another magnet		
		repulsion of N pole of another magnet		
		attraction of Earth’s N pole		
		repulsion of Earth’s S pole		
				<u>5</u>



Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	PHYSICS – NOVEMBER 2003	0625	2

9	(a) (i)	decreases	F	M1
		by 2	C	A1
		(ii) decreases	F	M1
	(ii)	by 2	C	A1
		(iii) decreases	C	B1
	(b)	66 (yrs)	F	C1
		evidence of 3 half-lives	C	C1
		fraction 1/8 seen or implied	C	C1
		400	C	<u>A1</u>
				<u>9</u>
10	(a)	points plotted correctly $\pm \frac{1}{2}$ small square (–1 eooo) ignore	3F	B3
		0,0 (–1 for very large blobs)		
	(b)	45 circled OR 2 circles ACCEPT point circled on graph	F	B1
	(c)	idea of stretching more than before (for same load increase) OR reference to elastic/proportional limit in some way	C	B1
	(d)	EITHER		
		measure unloaded length		
		ALLOW “measure spring”		
		NOT extension		
		OR		
		idea of fixed end and free end	F	B1
		measure loaded length NOT extension	F	B1
		subtract	F	<u>B1</u>
		measure movt. free end, loaded		<u>8</u>
11	(a) (i)	100	F	B1
		(ii) 0	F	B1
		(iii) indication to the left of 0°C mark	C	B1
	(b)	expansion of a solid		
		expansion of a gas/pressure of a gas		
		current/pd/e.m.f. of a thermocouple		
		conductivity/resistance of a conductor/wire/thermistor....	any 1 C	B1
		colour of a hot wire		
		melting of a wax		
		NOT expansion of alcohol ACCEPT density of a liquid		<u>4</u>
12	(a)	$N_1/N_2 = V_1/V_2$ in any form	F	C1
		$8000/N_2 = 240/6$ or correct substitution into correct equation	F	C1
		200 ALLOW B1 for 20 if 800 used instead of 8000 (working must be shown)	F	A1
	(b) (i)	200 e.c.f. i.e. his (a)	F	B1
		(ii) 400 e.c.f. i.e. 2 x his (a), evaluated	C	<u>B1</u>
				<u>5</u>

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INTERNATIONAL GCSE

MARK SCHEME

**MAXIMUM MARK: 80**

SYLLABUS/COMPONENT: 0625/03

**PHYSICS**  
Paper 3 (Extended)



Page 1	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE EXAMINATIONS – NOVEMBER 2003	0625	3

1	(a) (i)	7(.0 s)	A1	
	(ii)	PQ or 0 – 2s or other correct description	A1	
		distance = av. speed x time or area under graph	C1	
		distance 11 x 2 m= 22 m	A1	4
	(b) (i)	deceleration (now) uniform (test 2)	B1	
		slower/lower (average) value/value between that of PQ and QR/takes longer (or values) time to come to rest.	B1	
	(ii)	deceleration = change in speed/time or 15/8	C1	
		value = 1.9 m/s <sup>2</sup>	A1	4
	(c) (i)	graph shows constant acceleration	B1	
		force = ma (and m is also constant) so force is constant	B1	
	(ii)	towards the centre of the motion/circle	A1	3
				[11]
2	(a)	pressure = depth x g x density of water	C1	
		pressure = 50 x 10 x 1000	C1	
		so value is 500 000 Pa or N/m <sup>2</sup>	A1	3
	(b)	force = pressure x area in any form	C1	
		force = 500 000 x 0.15 x 0.07	C1	
		force = 5250 N	A1	3
				[6]
3	(a)	one slightly nearer the centre than the other	C1	
		20 kg is the nearer one to the pivot	A1	2
	(b)	Clockwise moments = anticlockwise moments (about point/pivot) (accept opposite directions and equal)	A1	1
	(c)	18x2.5=20xB	C1	
		distance = 2.25(m)	A1	2
				[5]
4	(a)	Some have extra/more energy than others	B1	
		most energetic leave surface/ break liquid bonds etc	B2	M2
	(b)	evaporation occurs strictly at the surface/at all temperature	B1	
		boiling occurs throughout liquid/ at one temperature (at normal at. pr.)/100°C	B1	2
	(c)	energy supplied = Wt /60 x 120	C1	
		sp.latent heat = energy/mass evaporated or 60 x 120/3.2	C1	
		value is 2250 J/g	A1	3
				[7]
5	(a) (i)	nitrogen	M1	
	(ii)	copper-solid-molecules very tightly bonded together so separate little	B1	
		water – liquid – molecules less tightly bonded/still small separation	B1	
		nitrogen – gas – molecules “free” and not bonded so separate most	B1	M3
				(N.B. accept 2 bonding statements for 2 marks. 1 separation statement for 1 mark)

Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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	(b) (i)	size of movement/change in length of liquid column per degree	B1	
	(ii)	change in length (of liquid column) same for all degrees	B1	2
				[5]
6	(a)	3 more roughly circular	B1	
		all drawn clearly circular, stop (well) clear of barrier and centred on slit	B1	
		wavelength constant throughout, both sides of barrier	B1	3
	(b)	wavelength – speed/frequency in any form	C1	
		values substituted correctly	C1	
		answer $6 \times 10 \text{ m}$	A1	3
				[6]
7	(a)	two dots, marked F, each 5.0 cm from the lens	A2	2
	(b)	each correct ray one mark	M2	2
	(c)	correct image, labeled I	A1	1
	(d)	rays pass along the axis undeviated/object distance same for all object/rays meet at same distance on image/image distance same for all image	B1	1
	(e)	magnifying glass/eyepiece of telescope or microscope	B1	1
				[7]
8	(a) (i)	0-6 (V) positive and negative	A1	
	(ii)	all waves roughly 6V amplitude	B1	
		3 waves approx. one wave every 0.1 s	B1	3
	(b)	any mention of magnetic field	B1	
		coils (forced to) cut magnetic field	B1	
		<u>includes</u> e.m.f./voltage/current in the coils	B1	
		as in Fleming's R.H. rule	B1	M3
	(c)	mechanical energy/work (in)/kinetic energy	B1	
		electrical (out) (+ heat) (ignore sound)	B1	2
				[8]
9	(a) (i)	regular (but)/not normal (sine) wave/several waves added together etc.	B1	
	(ii)	1.6(V)	A1	
	(iii)	connect known voltage to Y plates (without any changes to C.R.O.)	B1	
		read off against screen values	B1	4
	(b) (i)	6.1 (cm) (accept 6 or any value in range 6.0 to 6.2)	A1	
	(ii)	50 ms for 10 cm or 5 ms per cm e.c.f.	C1	
		so $6.1 \times 5 \text{ ms}$ or 31 ms	A1	
	(iii)	difference in time of runners finishing race or other timing between two closely separated events.	B1	4
				[8]

Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE EXAMINATIONS – NOVEMBER 2003	0625	3

<b>10 (a)</b>	current = power/voltage or $150/12$ value is 12.5 A	C1 A1	2
<b>(b) (i)</b>	sum of currents at junction = current after junction/ $12.5 \text{ A} = 5.0 \text{ A} + I$ value is 7.5 A	C1 A1	
<b>(ii)</b>	power = $VI$ or is $7.5 \times 12$ e.c.f from <b>(i)</b> value is 90 W	C1 A1	
<b>(iii)</b>	resistance = voltage/current or $12/7.5$ e.c.f. from <b>(i)</b> but not from <b>(a)</b> value is $1.6\Omega$	C1 A1	6
<b>[8]</b>			
<b>11 (a)</b>	top line correct, need 24 and 0 bottom line correct, need 12 and $-1$ (accept $\beta$ or e for electron)	B1 B1	2
<b>(b)</b>	particles take curved path (accept from diagram) move between the poles at right angles to lines of force move out of paper	B1 B1 B1	3
<b>(c) (i)</b>	use detector to pick up <u>radiation</u> (from isotope at points on/in body etc.) high count where circulation good or v.v. explained	B1 B1	
<b>(ii)</b>	alpha particles all absorbed, none detected beta particles may be largely absorbed, not penetrative enough gamma rays reach detector/leave body		
	any two	B2	4
<b>[9]</b>			
<b>TOTAL 80</b>			

**CAMBRIDGE**  
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INTERNATIONAL GCSE

MARK SCHEME

**MAXIMUM MARK: 60**

SYLLABUS/COMPONENT: 0625/05

**PHYSICS**  
Practical



Page 1	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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<b>1</b>	<b>(b)(c)</b>	Table A, 6 temps, decreasing	1
		Table B, 6 temps, decreasing	1
		Temp unit	1
		Time unit	1
		Evidence of temp to better than 1°C	1
		Consistently better than 1°C	1
	<b>(d)</b>	Graph:	
		Time axis suitable (no '3' scales allowed)	1
		Time axis labeled	1
		Check plots at 210 s and 240 s	1
			1
		lines judgement (best fit curves)	1
		lines thickness	1
		Both lines correctly labeled	1
	<b>(e)</b>	Conclusion:	
		Correct statement in relation to candidate's lines	1
		Explained with correct reference to gradients	
		(if previous mark scored)	1
			TOTAL 15
<b>2</b>	<b>(b)</b>	x = 20.0 (cm)	1
	<b>(c)</b>	y value less than 25 cm	1
		y value to nearest mm	1
	<b>(d)</b>	d = 25 (cm) (allow e.c.f.)	1
	<b>(e)</b>	t value correct arith	1
	<b>(f)</b>	x = 30 (cm)	1
		y value in range 30.0 – 37.5 (cm)	1
		d = 37.5 (cm) (allow e.c.f.)	1
		all x, y, d consistently in mm, cm or m (unit stated at least once)	1
		x, y d units stated every time	1
		t value correct arith	1
		t values within 0.5 cm of each other	1
	<b>(g)</b>	average t; correct method	1
		final answer to 2/3 sf	1
		with correct unit	1
			TOTAL 15

Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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<b>3</b>	Trace	
	Neat thin lines	1
	Lines complete	1
	A and B correct positions	1
	New B correct	1
	$i = r$ (by eye)	1
	CD at least 5 cm	1
	Second CD at least 5 cm	1
	Straight lines extended to X	1
	XA drawn and Y labeled	1
<b>(j)</b>	AY correct to 2 mm	1
	YX correct to 2 mm	1
	AY and YX same to within 10 mm	1
<b>(k)</b>	Thickness of mirror OR thickness of pins OR thickness of lines	1
<b>(l)</b>	Precaution (pin separation, view bases, vertical pins)	1
	Reason	1
		<b>TOTAL 15</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>(b)–(g)</b> x in m, cm or mm	1
	V in V	1
	k in V/m, V/cm or V/mm	1
	correct x values (0.200, 0.400, 0.800 m)	1
	all x to nearest mm	1
	x consistent sf	1
	evidence of V to better than 0.5 V	1
	all V to better than 0.5 V	1
	3 k values	1
	Check second k value, correct	1
	all k to 2 sf OR all k to 3 sf	1
	all k same to within 10%	1
<b>(h)</b>	(voltage increases with length)	1
	OR voltage proportional to length	2
	k = constant OR figures correctly quoted	1
		<b>TOTAL 15</b>



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MARK SCHEME

**MAXIMUM MARK: 40**

SYLLABUS/COMPONENT: 0625/06

**PHYSICS**  
Alternative to Practical

Page 1	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE EXAMINATIONS – NOVEMBER 2003	0625	6

1	(a)	wind string round more than once	1
		divide measured length by number of turns to find c	1
	(b)(i)	correct diagram, blocks parallel, one at each end	1
	(ii)	119 mm OR 11.9 cm to 121 mm OR 12.1 cm	1
	(c)	$V = 32.39$ to $32.41$ $\text{cm}^3$	1 1
	(d)(i)	$V_m = 0.5 - 2 \text{ cm}^3$	1
	(ii)	correct calculation and 2/3 sf (ignore unit)	1
			TOTAL 8
	2		
	(a)(i)(ii)	2 neat continuous rays (thickness up to as EF)	1
	(iii)	normal where incident ray meets mirror ( $90^\circ$ by eye)	1
	(iv)	$i = 20^\circ \pm 1^\circ$ (allow e.c.f. if mark for normal not scored)	1
	(b)(i)(ii)	lines complete and neat with AX correctly intersecting	1
	(iii)	$AY = 5.9 - 6.1 \text{ cm}$ AND $YX = 5.5 + 0.3 \text{ cm}$	1
	(c)	any one from: thickness of mirror thickness of lines thickness of pins judgement of where lines cross	1
			TOTAL 6
	3		
	(a)	pointer at 0.35 A	1
	(b)(i)	variable resistor/rheostat/potentiometer	1
	(ii)	V	1
		A	1
		$\Omega$	1
		One R correct	1
		All R correct (6.129, 5.769, 4, correctly rounded)	1
		Consistent sf for R (either all 2 sf or all 3 sf)	1
	(iii)	variable resistor/number of cells	1
	(c)	Voltmeter in parallel with resistors (or power source)	1
		Ammeter next to X	1
		Symbols correct and all connections drawn in	1
			TOTAL 12

Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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4	(a)	Scales: y-axis 1N = 4 cm; x-axis 1m/s <sup>2</sup> = 4/5 cm right way round	1
		Both axes labelled with quantity and unit	1
		Plots to ½ sq (-1 each error or omission, minimum mark zero)	2
		Line thickness less than 1 mm and no 'blob' plots	1
		Well judged best fit single straight line	1
	(b)	Large triangle used (> ½ line) clear on graph	1
		Interpolation to ½ sq (if large enough triangle present)	1
		Value 1.38 – 1.48	1
		kg and 2/3 sf	1
	TOTAL 10		
5	(a)	Two from:	
		same volume of water	
		same starting temperature of water	
		same size/shape/type beakers	
		same thickness/mass/volume of insulator	
		same room temp	2
	(b)	64°C (with unit)	1
	(c)	B	1
TOTAL 4			