

NOVEMBER 2002

INTERNATIONAL GCSE

MARK SCHEME

MAXIMUM MARK : 80

SYLLABUS/COMPONENT : 0625/3

**PHYSICS
(EXTENDED)**



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Accept D & E
marked on time
axis
No labels -1

1 a	BD correct, (straight line i.e. constant acceleration) DE correct, (constant speed or slightly reducing speed only) EF correct, (speed reduced to zero, gradient steeper than BD)	B1 B1 3 B1	3
b(i)	force = 2 (N) work = (2 x 0.6) = 1.2 J*	C1 A1	2
(ii)	k.e. = $0.5mv^2$ = $0.5 \times 0.2 \times 2.5 \times 2.5$ = 0.625 J*	C1 C1 3 A1	5
c	velocity - vector, speed scalar direction changes so velocity changes	B1 2 B1	2
d	work done against friction (more) friction on EF (k)e. changed to heat less k.e. changed to p.e.	B1 B1 B1 3 B1	M3*
		QT	13
2 a(i)	outline, ruler pivoted (at centre), mass one side, rock other side quality set-up, each mass at (marked) point + labels	C1 2 A1	
(ii)	rod must be balanced before readings can be taken or record mass as 100 g distances to pivot from rock and mass B1 distance pivot to mass B1 mass or 100 x distance to pivot = mass of rock x distance rock to pivot	B1 B2 3 B1	5
b	put water in cylinder, read value insert rock until covered, read value difference in values is volume of rock	B1 B1 2 B1	M2*
c	density = mass/volume or 88/24 = 3.7 g/cm^3 * (accept $3\frac{2}{3} \text{ g/cm}^3$)	C1 2 A1	2
		QT	9
3 a	junction of two metals, other ends to meter/alternative arrangements two metals named, meter labelled	C1 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	high temperatures rapidly changing temperatures (or low thermal capacity) any valid physical reason e.g. distance reading needed, small site etc	B1 B1 2 B1	M2*
		QT	6
4 a(i)	$L = VIt(m_1 - m_2)$ exact for 2 eg. $VIt = (m_1 - m_2)L$ only 1 or $m_2 - m_1$	2 C1, A1	
(ii)	= $12 \times 2 \times 3750 / 40$ = 2250 J/g^* or $2.25 \times 10^6 \text{ J/kg}$	C1 2 A1	4
b	(large) intermolecular forces in liquid / bonds (great) energy needed to separate molecules of liquid	B1 2 B1	2
		QT	6

(accept 3.6)

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5 a(i) C marked vertically under/at any peak (including on axis)	B1	
R marked on NEXT trough (either way)	1 B1	
(ii) half a wavelength	1 B1	3
b $f = v/w$ or $340/1.3$	C1	
= 260 Hz*	2 A1	2
	QT	5

6 a(i) $43 \pm 1^\circ$	1 A1	
(ii) angle r for this ray is 90°	B1	
or marked c → angle c is angle i (in denser medium) (giving angle r = 90°)	2 B1	3
b(i) 3×10^8 m/s*	1 A1	
(ii) speed in air/speed in medium	1 M1	
= 1.5 (no up for $^\circ$)	2 M1 A1	
(iii) angle i = 0° / along normal / at 90° to surface	1 B1	
(iv) increased/more/larger	1 B1	5
	QT	8

7 a(i) steel	1 A1	
(ii) insert bar in coil (switch on, leave, switch off)	1 B1	
(iii) to control/measure current or stop circuit/coil overheating	1 B1	3
b(i) $R = 12/4$	C1	
= 3 ohms*	2 A1	
(ii) $P = 12 \times 4$	C1	
= 48 W*	2 A1	
(iii) $E = 48 \times 5$	C1	
= 240 J*	2 A1	6
c(i) 5 (V)	1 A1	
(ii) sum of p.d.'s = circuit supply p.d.	C1	
above + detail eg across each component/ in closed circuit etc	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	C1	
(vertically) down, stated or reference to arrow on diagram or label	2 A1	
(ii) mention of Fleming's L.H.R. or interacting fields	C1	
full explanation leading to correct direction e.g. what fingers show	2 A1	4

c use coil instead of single wire	B1	
mount coil on bearings	B1	
arrange suitable contacts e.g. slip/slit rings and commutator	2 B1 M2	
	QT	7

