



PHYSICS

0625/32

Paper 3 Core Theory

March 2019

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 80

Published

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 should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the March 2019 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™, Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

PUBLISHED**Generic Marking Principles**

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)	top box ticked: density	B1
1(b)	2500 (g)	B1
1(c)	$W = mg$ in any form	C1
	$(2.5 + 1.0 + 0.5) = 4$	C1
	40	A1
	N or newtons	B1

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	line starts from 0 on y-axis straight diagonal line to 10 m/s line parallel to time axis straight diagonal line to x-axis at greater time (from horizontal section) line drawn to time axis at (85, 0)	B5
2(b)	speed = distance $\div$ time in any form OR (distance =) speed $\times$ time	C1
	7.5×150	C1
	1125 (m)	A1

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)(i)	gravity OR weight	B1
3(a)(ii)	4.0 (N)	B1

Question	Answer	Marks
3(b)	4.8 (N)	B1
	Up(wards)	B1
3(c)(i)	energy cannot be created or destroyed (but can be transformed)	B1
3(c)(ii)	PE / KE / elastic energy of load / spring decreases / is transformed	B1
	Any one from: to thermal energy (which is) dissipated (to surroundings)	B1

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)(i)	tick in top two boxes: distance AND force	B1
4(a)(ii)	first word circled: joule	B1
4(b)	tick in top AND bottom boxes: energy transferred AND time	B1
4(c)	clockwise moment = anticlockwise moment	C1
	$1.5 \times 30\,000 = 1 \times (\text{load})$	C1
	(load =) 45 000 (N)	A1
4(d)(i)	centre of mass in centre of load	B1
4(d)(ii)	centre of mass (moves) closer to pivot (point)	B1

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)	sun(light)	B1
	electrical	B1
5(b)(i)	Any two from: uses a renewable source of energy no cost for source of energy no polluting / greenhouse gases OR no carbon dioxide produced easy to erect and dismantle conserves fossil fuels	B2
5(b)(ii)	Any ONE from: does not work at night need large area of land (for sufficient output)	B1
5(c)	idea that (panel can) follow the sun as it moves across the sky OR will absorb more energy OR transfer energy / work more efficiently	B1

Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)(i)	arrow upwards from heating element	B1
	arrow across top OR down on opposite side	B1
6(a)(ii)	warm air expands	B1
	(air) becomes less dense	B1
	(air) rises	B1
6(a)(iii)	radiation	B1
6(b)	on ceiling	B1

Question	Answer	Marks
7	change in direction of light when entering a medium – refraction very high frequency sounds – ultrasound a glass prism producing a spectrum – dispersion light spreading after passing through a narrow gap – diffraction sound reflecting from a wall – echo	B5

Question	Answer	Marks
8(a)	In order from left to right: γ / gamma (rays) X-rays infrared (rays / waves) microwaves	B4
8(b)	sun beds OR security marking	B1

Question	Answer	Marks
9(a)	(Fig. 9.1 is a) parallel (circuit)	B1
	(Fig. 9.2 is a) series (circuit)	B1
9(b)	Any two from: lamps less bright if one lamp breaks the other does not light lamps cannot be switched independently	B2
9(c)	two correct switch symbols	B1
	switch on each branch	B1

Question	Answer	Marks
9(d)	(K W) on	B1
	(J W) off	B1
	(J Z) on	B1

Question	Answer	Marks
10(a)	clamp AND nail to conductor AND stirrup AND thread to insulator	B1
10(b)	rubbed with a cloth	B1
	electrons transfer to polythene / from cloth	B1
10(c)	(bring) a negatively charged rod / strip / object near	B1
	repulsion	B1

Question	Answer	Marks
11(a)	T P (S) R Q	B3
11(b)	(soft) iron	B1
	(forms a) <u>temporary</u> magnet	B1

Question	Answer	Marks
12(a)	(neutron) – 125 – neutral	B2
	proton(s) – 85 – (positive)	B2
12(b)(i)	curve of negative gradient, gradient decreasing	B1
	curve with negative gradient starts on y axis	B1
12(b)(ii)	0.125 (kg) (remaining)	C1
	two half-lives indicated	C1
	16 hours	A1