Cambridge International AS & A Level

Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

PHYSICS **9702/04**

Paper 4 A Level Structured Questions **For Examination from 2016**

SPECIMEN MARK SCHEME

2 hours

MAXIMUM MARK: 100

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[Turn over

1 (a) (i) $F_G = GMm / R^2$ C1
$= (6.67 \times 10^{-11} \times 5.98 \times 10^{24}) / (6380 \times 10^3)^2$
$= 9.80\,\text{N}$ A1 [2]

(ii) $F_C = mR\omega^2$ C1
$\omega = 2\pi / T$ C1
$F_C = (4\pi^2 \times 6380 \times 10^3) / (8.62 \times 10^4)^2$
$= 0.0339\,\text{N}$ A1 [3]

(iii) $F_G - F_C = 9.77\,\text{N}$ A1 [1]

(b) $9.77\,\text{m s}^{-2}$ because acceleration is resultant force per unit mass B1 [1]

[Total: 7]

2 (a) $pV / T = \text{constant}$
$T = (6.5 \times 10^6 \times 30 \times 300) / (1.1 \times 10^5 \times 540)$ C1
$= 985\,\text{K}$ A1 [2]

(b) (i) $\Delta U = q + w$
symbols explained (q = heating, w = work) M1
consistent set of directions of energy change A1 [2]

(ii) q is zero B1
$\Delta U = w$ and so U increases B1
U increases so E_K of atoms increases and T increases A1 [3]

[Total: 7]

3 (a) (i) $\omega = 2\pi f$ B1 [1]

(ii) *either* (–)ve because a and x are in opposite directions
or a is always directed towards mean position B1 [1]

(b) (i) forces in springs are $k(e + x)$ and $k(e – x)$ C1
resultant $= k(e + x) – k(e – x)$ M1
$= 2kx$ A0 [2]

(ii) $F = ma$ B1
$a = –2kx / m$ A0
(–) sign explained B1 [2]

(iii) $\omega^2 = 2k / m$ C1
$(2\pi f)^2 = (2 \times 120) / 0.90$ C1
$f = 2.6\,\text{Hz}$ A1 [3]

[Total: 9]

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4 **(a)** amplitude of carrier wave varies — M1
in synchrony with displacement of information signal — A1 [2]

(b) graph: three vertical lines — M1
symmetrical with smaller sidebands — A1
at frequencies 70, 75 and 80 kHz — A1 [3]

(c) bandwidth = 10 kHz — B1 [1]

[Total: 6]

5 **(a)** unwanted energy / power that is random — B1 [1]

(b) number of dB = 10 lg(P_{OUT} / P_{IN}) — C1
$63 = 10 \lg(P_{OUT} / (2.5 \times 10^{-6}))$ — C1
$P_{OUT} = 5.0\,W$ — A1 [3]

(c) attenuation = $10 \lg(5.0 / (3.5 \times 10^{-8})) = 81.5$ dB — C1
length = 81.5 / 12 = 6.8 km — A1 [2]

[Total: 6]

6 **(a)** field strength equals the potential gradient — M1
field strength and potential gradient are in opposite directions — A1 [2]

(b) at $x = 10\,cm$, force is maximum — M1
because the gradient is largest — A1
repulsion / force to right because sphere and proton have like charges — B1
as x increases, force decreases — B1
becomes zero at $x = 35\,cm$ — B1
as x increases from $x = 35\,cm$ to $x = 41\,cm$, force increases in opposite direction — B1 [6]

[Total: 8]

7 **(a)** + − — B1 [1]

(b) **(i)** **1.** 4.5 V — A1
2. use of potential divider formula $(9 \times 800) / (800 + 2200)$ — C1
2.4 V — A1
3. − 9.0 V — B1 [4]

(ii) LED B (allow e.c.f. from **(i)**) — B1 [1]

(c) as temperature rises, potential at B increases — M1
at 60 °C, B goes out and G comes on (allow ecf from **(b)(ii)**) — A1 [2]

[Total: 8]

8 **(a)** **(i)** 50 mT (*allow 50 ± 1 mT for full credit*) A1 [1]

(ii) flux linkage = BAN C1
= $50 \times 10^{-3} \times 0.4 \times 10^{-4} \times 150$ M1
= 3.0×10^{-4} Wb A0 [2]

(b) e.m.f. (induced) is proportional to the rate M1
of change of (magnetic) flux (linkage) A1 [2]
(*allow 'rate of cutting'*)

(c) **(i)** new flux linkage = $8.0 \times 10^{-3} \times 0.4 \times 10^{-4} \times 150$
= 4.8×10^{-4} Wb C1
change = 2.52×10^{-4} Wb A1 [2]

(ii) e.m.f. = $(2.52 \times 10^{-4}) / 0.30$ C1
= 8.4×10^{-4} V A1 [2]

(d) flux linkage decreases as distance increases B1
so speed must increase to keep rate constant B1 [2]

[Total: 11]

9 **(a)** into the plane of the paper / downwards B1 [1]

(b) **(i)** centripetal force = mv^2 / r B1
$mv^2 / r = Bqv$ hence $q / m = v / rB$ (*some algebra essential*) B1 [2]

(ii) $q / m = (8.2 \times 10^6) / (23 \times 10^{-2} \times 0.74)$ C1
= 4.82×10^7 C kg^{-1} A1 [2]

[Total: 5]

10 **(a)** single diode M1
either in series with R *or* in series with a.c. supply A1 [2]

(b) **(i)** **1.** 5.4 V (*allow ±0.1 V*) A1 [1]

2. $V = IR$
I = $5.4 / (1.5 \times 10^3)$
= 3.6×10^{-3} A A1 [1]

3. time = 0.027 s A1 [1]

(ii) **1.** $Q = It$
= $3.6 \times 10^{-3} \times 0.027$ C1
= 9.72×10^{-5} C A1 [2]

2. $C = \Delta Q / \Delta V$ (*allow Q/V*) C1
= $(9.72 \times 10^{-5}) / 1.2$
= 8.1×10^{-5} F A1 [2]

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(c) line: reasonable shape with less ripple — B1 [1]

[Total: 10]

11 at 0 K, VB is filled, CB is empty — B1
as temperature rises, electrons gain energy to enter CB — M1
positive holes are formed in VB — A1
lattice vibrations increase — B1
effect due to increase in charge carriers outweighs effect due to increase in lattice vibrations — M1
so current larger and resistance smaller — A1 [6]

[Total: 6]

12 (a) (i) clear distinction of boundaries between regions — B1 [1]

(ii) significant difference in degree of blackening between regions — B1 [1]

(b) (i) $½ = e^{-\mu}$ — C1
$\mu = 0.693\,mm^{-1}$ — A1 [2]

(ii) X-ray photons are more penetrating — M1
μ is smaller — A1 [2]

[Total: 6]

13 (a) (i) probability of decay (of a nucleus) — M1
per unit time — A1 [2]

(ii) greater energy of α-particle — M0
(parent) nucleus less stable — A1
nucleus more likely to decay — A1
hence radium–224 — A1 [3]

(b) (i) $\lambda = \ln 2 / 3.6$
$= 0.193$ — A1
unit: day^{-1} — A1 [2]
(*allow full credit for* $2.23 \times 10^{-6}\ s^{-1}$)

(ii) $N = \{(2.24 \times 10^{-3}) / 224\} \times 6.02 \times 10^{23}$ — C1
$= 6.02 \times 10^{18}$ — C1
activity $= \lambda N$
$= 2.23 \times 10^{-6} \times 6.02 \times 10^{18}$ — C1
$= 1.3 \times 10^{13}$ Bq — A1 [4]

[Total: 11]

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Categorisation of marks

The marking scheme categorises marks on the *MACB* scheme.

B marks: These are awarded as independent marks, which do not depend on other marks. For a B-mark to be scored, the point to which it refers must be seen specifically in the candidate's answer.

M marks: These are method marks upon which A-marks (accuracy marks) later depend. For an M-mark to be scored, the point to which it refers must 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: These are compensatory method marks which can be scored even if the points to which they refer are not written down by the candidate, providing subsequent working gives evidence that they must have known it. For example, if an equation carries a C-mark and the candidate does not write down the actual equation but does correct working which shows he/she knew the equation, then the C-mark is awarded.

A marks: These are accuracy or answer marks which either depend on an M-mark, or allow a C-mark to be scored.

Conventions within the marking scheme

BRACKETS
Where brackets are shown in the marking scheme, the candidate is not required to give the bracketed information in order to earn the available marks.

UNDERLINING
In the marking scheme, underlining indicates information that is essential for marks to be awarded.

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