Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International AS & A Level

PHYSICS **9702/21**

Paper 2 AS Level Structured Questions **May/June 2023**

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 60

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 May/June 2023 series for most Cambridge IGCSE, Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

6 Calculation specific guidance

Correct answers to calculations should be given full credit even if there is no working or incorrect working, **unless** the question states 'show your working'.

For questions in which the number of significant figures required is not stated, credit should be awarded for correct answers when rounded by the examiner to the number of significant figures given in the mark scheme. This may not apply to measured values.

For answers given in standard form (e.g. $a \times 10^n$) in which the convention of restricting the value of the coefficient (a) to a value between 1 and 10 is not followed, credit may still be awarded if the answer can be converted to the answer given in the mark scheme.

Unless a separate mark is given for a unit, a missing or incorrect unit will normally mean that the final calculation mark is not awarded. Exceptions to this general principle will be noted in the mark scheme.

7 Guidance for chemical equations

Multiples / fractions of coefficients used in chemical equations are acceptable unless stated otherwise in the mark scheme.

State symbols given in an equation should be ignored unless asked for in the question or stated otherwise in the mark scheme.

Abbreviations

/	Alternative and acceptable answers for the same marking point.
( )	Bracketed content indicates words which do not need to be explicitly seen to gain credit but which indicate the **context** for an answer. The context does not need to be seen but if a context is given that is incorrect then the mark should not be awarded.
___	Underlined content must be present in answer to award the mark. This means either the exact word or another word that has the same technical meaning.

Mark categories

B marks	These are independent marks, which do not depend on other marks. For a **B** mark to be awarded, 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 later depend. For an **M** mark to be awarded, the point to which it refers must be seen specifically in the candidate's answer. If a candidate is not awarded an **M** mark, then the later **A** mark cannot be awarded either.
C marks	These are compensatory marks which can be awarded 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 them. 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 the candidate knew the equation, then the **C** mark is awarded. If a correct answer is given to a numerical question, all of the preceding **C** marks are awarded automatically. It is only necessary to consider each of the **C** marks in turn when the numerical answer is not correct.
A marks	These are answer marks. They may depend on an **M** mark or allow a **C** mark to be awarded by implication.

Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)(i)	work done per unit time	**B1**
1(a)(ii)	($P = W / t$ gives) units: kg m^2 s^{-2} / s = kg m^2 s^{-3}	**B1**
1(b)	($I = P / A$ so) units of I: kg m^2 s^{-3} / m^2 or kg s^{-3}	**C1**
	units of f: s^{-1} **and** units of A: m **and** units of v: m s^{-1}	**C1**
	units of k: kg s^{-3} / [$(s^{-1})^2$ m^2 m s^{-1}] = kg m^{-3}	**A1**

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)(i)	(component =) 4.8 sin 30° = 2.4 (N)	**A1**
2(a)(ii)	(8.2 × 0.50) **or** (W × 0.60) **or** (0.30 × 0.80) **or** (2.4 × 1.2)	**C1**
	(8.2 × 0.50) = (W × 0.60) + (0.30 × 0.80) + (2.4 × 1.2)	**C1**
	W = 1.6 N	**A1**
2(a)(iii)	force = 4.8 cos 30° = 4.2 N	**A1**
2(b)	$E = ½Fx$	**C1**
	0.32 = ½ × 8.2 × x x = 0.078 m	**A1**

Question	Answer	Marks
2(c)(i)	$((\Delta)E) = mg(\Delta)h$ **or** $W(\Delta)h$	**C1**
	$= 0.30 \times 0.090$ $= 0.027$ J	**A1**
2(c)(ii)	$E = ½mv^2$	**C1**
	$E = 0.044 - 0.027$ (= 0.017)	**C1**
	$v^2 = (2 \times 0.017) / (0.30 / 9.81)$ (where v = speed at A) $v = 1.1$ m s^{-1}	**A1**
	or	
	$E = ½mv^2$	**(C1)**
	$0.044 = ½ \times (0.30 / 9.81) \times v^2$ (where v = speed at B) $(v^2 = 2.88)$ $v^2 = u^2 + 2as$ (where u = speed at A) $2.88 = u^2 + 2 \times 9.81 \times 0.090$	**(C1)**
	$u = 1.1$ m s^{-1}	**(A1)**
2(c)(iii)	(gravitational / resultant) force / weight is vertical	**B1**
2(c)(iv)	straight line with positive gradient starting from non-zero value of v_Y at time t_A to a time t_B	**B1**

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	(resultant) force (on an object) is proportional to / equal to the rate of change of momentum	**B1**
3(b)(i)	resultant force = e.g. 6.0 / 4.0 = 1.5 N	**A1**
3(b)(ii)	force X = 1.5 + 2.0 = 3.5 N	**A1**
3(c)	from t = 0 to t = 4.0 s: horizontal line at any non-zero value of X	**B1**
	from t = 0 to t = 4.0 s: horizontal line at X = 3.5 N	**B1**
	from t = 4.0 s to t = 6.0 s: horizontal line at X = 2.0 N	**B1**

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	$\rho = m / V$ **or** $\rho = m / Ah$	**B1**
	$p = F / A$ **or** $p = W / A$	**B1**
	appropriate algebra leading to $p = \rho gh$ e.g. $p = \rho Ahg / A$ **or** $\rho Vg / A$ **or** $\rho Vg / (V/h)$ **and** (so) $p = \rho gh$	**B1**
4(b)	there is atmospheric / air pressure	**B1**
4(c)	$\Delta p = \rho g \Delta h$ e.g. $(9.66 - 9.60) \times 10^4 / 8.0 \times 10^{-2} = \rho \times 9.81$	**C1**
	$\rho = 760 - 770$ kg m^{-3}	**A1**
4(d)	$F = \rho gV$ $= 760 \times 9.81 \times 3.7 \times 10^{-4} \times 4.0 \times 10^{-2}$ (= 0.11 N)	**C1**
	tension = 0.53 – 0.11 = 0.42 N	**A1**
	or	
	$F = (\Delta)p \times A$ $= (9.63 - 9.60) \times 10^4 \times 3.7 \times 10^{-4}$ (= 0.11 N)	**(C1)**
	tension = 0.53 – 0.11 = 0.42 N	**(A1)**

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)(i)	infrared	**B1**
5(a)(ii)	$v = f\lambda$ **or** $c = f\lambda$	**C1**
	$f = 3.0 \times 10^8 / 8.4 \times 10^{-6}$ $= 3.6 \times 10^{13}$ (Hz) $= 36$ THz	**A1**
5(b)(i)	constant phase difference (between the waves) (with time)	**B1**
5(b)(ii)	$\lambda = ax / D$	**C1**
	$x = 22 / 8$ **or** 2.75 (mm) **or** $22 \times 10^{-3} / 8$ **or** 2.75×10^{-3} (m)	**C1**
	$a = (6.2 \times 10^{-7} \times 2.8) / (22 \times 10^{-3} / 8)$ $= 6.3 \times 10^{-4}$ m	**A1**
5(c)(i)	difference in distances $= 6.2 \times 10^{-7} / 2$ $= 3.1 \times 10^{-7}$ m	**A1**
5(c)(ii)	phase difference = 360°	**A1**

Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)	(number density =) $2.3 \times 10^{23} / (1.5 \times 10^{-6} \times 1.8) = 8.5 \times 10^{28}$ (m^{-3})	**A1**
6(b)	$I = Q / t$ **or** $I = 172 / 2.5 \times 60$ **or** $I = 1.1(5)$	**C1**
	$I = nAvq$ $172 / (2.5 \times 60) = 1.5 \times 10^{-6} \times 8.5 \times 10^{28} \times v \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19}$	**C1**
	$v = 5.6 \times 10^{-5}$ m s^{-1}	**A1**

Question	Answer	Marks
7(a)	$9.6 = 6.0 + (I \times 5800)$ **or** $3.6 = I \times 5800$	**C1**
	$I = 6.2 \times 10^{-4}$ A	**A1**
7(b)	$9.6 = 6.2 \times 10^{-4} \times (3400 + 5800 + R)$ **or** $6.0 = 6.2 \times 10^{-4} \times (3400 + R)$	**C1**
	$R = 6.3 \times 10^{3}\ \Omega$	**A1**
7(c)	$(\Delta E =)\ 9.6 \times 330\ (= 3170$ J)	**C1**
	final stored energy $= 2.6 \times 10^{4} - 3170$ $= 2.3 \times 10^{4}$ J	**A1**
7(d)(i)	decrease	**B1**
7(d)(ii)	decrease	**B1**
7(d)(iii)	increase	**B1**

Question	Answer	Marks
8(a)(i)	Y and Z have equal numbers of protons and (so) they have the same charge	**B1**
8(a)(ii)	Y has (two) fewer protons (than X)	**M1**
	(so) Y has less charge (than X)	**A1**
8(b)	(total) momentum before decay is zero **or** X has zero / no momentum	**B1**
	(total momentum after decay must be zero so) Y must have equal (and opposite) momentum to α-particle (so cannot be stationary / must have speed/velocity)	**B1**