CAMBRIDGE
International Education

Cambridge International AS & A Level

PHYSICS **9702/24**

Paper 2 AS Level Structured Questions **May/June 2025**

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 2025 series for most Cambridge IGCSE, Cambridge International A and AS Level components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

Annotations guidance for centres

Examiners use a system of annotations as a shorthand for communicating their marking decisions to one another. Examiners are trained during the standardisation process on how and when to use annotations. The purpose of annotations is to inform the standardisation and monitoring processes and guide the supervising examiners when they are checking the work of examiners within their team. The meaning of annotations and how they are used is specific to each component and is understood by all examiners who mark the component.

We publish annotations in our mark schemes to help centres understand the annotations they may see on copies of scripts. Note that there may not be a direct correlation between the number of annotations on a script and the mark awarded. Similarly, the use of an annotation may not be an indication of the quality of the response.

The annotations listed below were available to examiners marking this component in this series.

Annotations

Annotation	Meaning
	Information missing or insufficient for credit
	Arithmetic error
	Benefit of the doubt given
	Contradiction in response, mark not awarded
	Incorrect point or mark not awarded
	Error carried forward applied
	Ignore the response
	Mandatory mark not awarded
	Power of ten error
	Blank page seen
	Error in number of significant figures

Annotation	Meaning
TE	Transcription error
✓	Correct point or mark awarded
XP	Incorrect physics

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 mandatory 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)	force × perpendicular distance (of line of action of force to a point) **or** product of force and perpendicular distance (to a point)	**B1**
1(b)(i)	in (rotational) equilibrium	**B1**
	sum / total of CW moments about a point = sum / total of ACW moments about the (same) point.	**B1**
1(b)(ii)	component of weight = $75 \times \cos 42°$ $= 56\,\text{N}$	**A1**
1(b)(iii)	$F \times 80$ **or** 56×40 **or** $F \times 0.8$ **or** 56×0.4 $F \times 80 = 56 \times 40$	**C1**
	$F = 28\,\text{N}$	**A1**

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	product of mass and velocity	**B1**
2(b)	change in momentum = $(-1.4) - (+2.8)$ $= (-)\,4.2\,\text{kg m s}^{-1}$	**A1**
2(c)	$F = \Delta p / (\Delta)t$ **or** F = gradient $= 4.2 / 12$	**C1**
	$= 0.35\,\text{N}$	**A1**
2(d)	constant / uniform (rate of) decrease (of speed to zero).	**B1**

Question	Answer	Marks
2(e)	• The (resultant) force is constant / does not decrease • air resistance would vary / decrease / not constant • the force is not zero when speed / velocity is zero / at 8 s Any two of the above 3 marking points (1 mark each, max 2)	**B2**
2(f)	line from origin with decreasing positive gradient	**B1**
	gradient changes from positive to negative at 8.0 s	**B1**
	after $t = 8.0$ s the line has a negative gradient of increasing magnitude and a positive value of d at t = 12 s	**B1**

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	$E_{(K)} = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$ $110 = \frac{1}{2} \times 5.5 \times v^2$	**C1**
	$v = 6.3\ \text{m s}^{-1}$	**A1**
3(b)	$(\Delta)E_{(P)} / 20 = mg(\Delta)h$ OR $(\Delta)E_{(P)} / 20 = mgx_0$	**C1**
	$(x_0 =)\ 20 / 5.5 \times 9.81 = 0.37$ (m) Allow $(\Delta)h$ for x_0	**A1**
3(c)	[max $(E_{(P)})$] = 110 + 20 = 130 J	**A1**

Question	Answer	Marks
3(d)	(max) $E_{(P)} / 130 = \frac{1}{2} F_{(0)} x_{(0)}$	**C1**
	$(F_0 =) 2 \times 130 / 0.37 = 700$ (N)	**A1**
	or (max) $E_{(P)} / 130 = 1 / 2k\, x_{(0)}^2$ $(F_0 =) k\, x_{(0)}$	**(C1)**
	$(F_0 =) 2 \times 130 \times 0.37 / (0.37)^2 = 700$ (N)	**(A1)**
3(e)(i)	(weight) $= 5.5 \times 9.81$	**C1**
	resultant force $= 700 - (5.5 \times 9.81)$ $= 650$ N	**A1**
3(e)(ii)	$F = ma$	**C1**
	$a = 650 / 5.5$ **or** $(700 / 5.5) - 9.81$ $a = 120$ m s^{-2}	**A1**

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)(i)	(a wave that) transfers / propagates energy	**B1**
4(a)(ii)	distance = $n\lambda$	**B1**
	time $t = n / f$	**B1**
4(a)(iii)	(v = distance / time) (v) = $n\lambda$ / (n / f) so (v) = $f\lambda$	**B1**
4(b)(i)	$f = 3 \times 10^8 / 4 \times 10^{-2}$ $= 7.5 \times 10^9$ (Hz) $= 7.5 \times 10^9 / 10^9$ (GHz)	**C1**
	= 7.5 GHz	**A1**
4(b)(ii)	(difference in path lengths, XQ – YQ) $= \left[72^2 + 30^2\right]^{\frac{1}{2}} - 72 = 6$ (cm)	**A1**
	Or calculate angle Q using tan and then cos to obtain XQ of 78 tan θ = 30 / 72 so θ = 22.6 XQ = 72 / cos 22.6 = 78 (cm) path difference 78 – 72 = 6 (cm)	**(A1)**
	Or calculate angle X using tan and then cos to obtain XQ of 78 tan θ = 72 / 30 so θ = 67.4 XQ = 72 / sin 67.4 = 78 (cm) path difference 78 – 72 = 6 (cm)	**(A1)**
4(b)(iii)	path difference (= 6 cm / 4 cm) λ = 1.5λ	**M1**
	(so) phase difference (at Q) = 540° **or** 180°	**M1**
	(so) intensity is minimum	**A1**

Question	Answer	Marks
4(b)(iv)	amplitude changes from maximum (at P) to minimum (at Q)	**C1**
	amplitude changes from maximum (at P) to minimum to maximum to minimum (at Q)	**A1**

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)(i)	temperature decreases, resistance decreases	**B1**
5(a)(ii)	line from origin with decreasing gradient drawn in first quadrant or line from origin with decreasing gradient drawn in third quadrant	**M1**
	line drawn in the third or first quadrant of similar composition (straight line from origin followed by correct curve) and similar size as compared by eye to the first line	**A1**
5(b)(i)	$E = P / I$ $= 18 / 1.5$	**C1**
	$= 12\ \text{V}$	**A1**
5(b)(ii)	$I = 3.3 - 1.5$ $= 1.8$	**C1**
	$I = Anvq$ $1.8 = 1.4 \times 10^{-9} \times 3.4 \times 10^{28} \times v \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19}$	**C1**
	$v = 0.24\ \text{m s}^{-1}$	**A1**

Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)	$2.4 / 6.0 = 8 / (R + 8)$	**C1**
	$R = 12\ \Omega$	**A1**
	or $I = 2.4 / 8$ $= 0.30$ $R = (6 - 2.4) / 0.3$ or $R = (6 / 0.3) - 8$	**(C1)**
	$R = 12\ \Omega$	**(A1)**
6(b)	$V = I(\rho L / A)$ **or** $V = IR$ **and** $R = (\rho L / A)$	**M1**
	I, ρ, A are constant (so $V \propto L$)	**A1**
6(c)(i)	$V_{XP} / V_{XY} = L_{XP} / L_{XY}$ $E / 2.4 = 1.24 / 2.00$	**C1**
	$E = 1.5$ V	**A1**
6(c)(ii)	p.d. across XY / wire increases / p.d. across XP increases	**M1**
	so P moved towards X / away from Y / to the left	**A1**

Question	Answer	Marks
7(a)	• (electron) neutrino • (electron) antineutrino • electron • positron Any two, 1 mark each	**B2**
7(b)	only meson <u>and</u> neutron are underlined	**B1**
7(c)	(quark composition is) up, up, down / uud (charge =) $\frac{2}{3}e + \frac{2}{3}e - \frac{1}{3}e = (+1)e = (+)\ 1.6 \times 10^{-19}$ (C)	**B1**
	or (charge =) $1.07 \times 10^{-19} + 1.07 \times 10^{-19} - 5.33 \times 10^{-20} = (+)\ 1.6 \times 10^{-19}$ (C)	**A1**