

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

Pre-U Certificate

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MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2014 series

9792 PHYSICS

9792/02

Paper 2 (Part A Written), maximum raw mark 100

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Section A – 75 marks

- 1 (a)** $0 = 5.6^2 - 2 \times 9.81 \times s$ **or** $s = 1.60$ (m) [1]
5.6 (m) [1] [2]
- (b)** $2 \times 9.8 \times (5.6 - 0.8)$ **or** $\sqrt{2 \times 9.81 \times 4.8}$ [1]
9.7 (m s^{-1}) [1] [2]
- (c)** $9.7 = -5.6 + (9.81 \times t)$ **or** $t = 15.3/9.81$ [1]
1.56 (s) [1] [2]
- [6]**
- 2 (a)** gravitational field strength is force per unit mass **or** with symbols defined [1] [1]
- (b)** g is not a force but an acceleration/gravitational field strength [1] [1]
- (c)** resultant force causing acceleration = thrust – weight [1]
 $(76 \times 47) + (76 \times 9.81)$ **or** 4320 (N) [1]
45 400 (Pa) [1] [3]
- [5]**
- 3 (a) (i)** (energy stored =) $\frac{1}{2}Fx$ [1]
 $\frac{1}{2} \times 9000 \times 4 = 18\,000$ (J) [1]
- (ii)** total loss of GPE = mgh [1]
 $68 \times 9.81 \times 19.39 = 12\,900$ (J) [1]
- (iii)** stored in rope as elastic potential energy [1]
extension is 3.39 m **and** energy stored = $\frac{1}{2}kx^2$ [1]
 $\frac{1}{2} \times (9000/4) \times 3.39^2 = 12\,9000$ (J) [1] [7]

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(b) any two from:

length does not affect (or reach) breaking strain / stress

final length/extension \propto original length

GPE lost \propto original length

elastic energy \propto original length

final stress/strain is independent of original length

$k \propto 1/\text{original length}$

[2]

does not affect safety margin **and** two points from above

[1] [3]

OR

constant cross-sectional area of rope

(1)

stress = force/area **and** stress not affected by length

(1)

does not affect safety margin **and** area unchanged

(1)

[10]

4 (a) (i) 3.2 and mm

[1]

(ii) 3.50 – 3.55 and ms

[1]

(iii) 282 – 286 and Hz

[1]

(iv) 2.5 – 2.8 squares or 0.5 – 0.56 (ms)

[1]

2.5/17.5 – 2.8/17.5 or 0.143 – 0.160 (of a cycle)

[1]

0.898 – 1.00 and rad

[1] [6]

(b) wavelength

[1] [1]

(c) (i) curve crosses axis at half-way points (by eye)

[1]

peaks and troughs at half-way points (by eye) and above ± 4 mm

[1]

(ii) 5.6 – 5.7 mm

[1] [3]

[10]

5 (a) (i)

	red / °	green / °
0	0	0
1	23.6	19.0
2	53	40.5
3	–	77.2

5 values correct 4 marks

4 values correct 3 marks

3 values correct 2 marks

2 values correct 1 marks

[4] [4]

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	(ii) one side correct (GRGRG) same on both sides	[1] [1]	[6]
	(b) fuzzy pattern instead of sharp	[1]	
	any two from: red bands wider than green bands red bands wider apart than green bands (some yellow bands where) they overlap equally spaced maxima/minima/fringes missing orders	[2]	[3]
			[9]
6	(a) 230×12.5 or 2875 (W) $m \times c \times \Delta\theta$ or $1.50 \times 4190 \times 83$ or 522 000 (J) 181 (s)	[1] [1] [1]	[3]
	(b) $1.5 \times 2.26 \times 10^6$ 1180 (s)	[1] [1]	[2]
	(c) any two from: heat losses from the kettle kettle needing to be heated up as well as the water some evaporation while water is heating up	[2]	[2]
			[7]
7	(a) $R = \rho l/A$ $\pi \times (0.914 \times 10^{-3})^2/4 = 6.56 \times 10^{-7}$ 13.0 (Ω)	[1] [1] [1]	[3]
	(b) 7.2 (Ω)	[1]	[1]
	(c) $12/(7.2 + 13)$ or $12/20.2$ or 0.594 (A) or 7.13 (W) 2.5 (W)	[1] [1]	[2]
	(d) current (in the cables) is (much) smaller proportion of the power wasted is (much) smaller/of resistance (much) less	[1] [1]	
	OR (total resistance =) $13 + 500$ (Ω) or (current =) 0.195 (A) p.d. across wire is 2.5 (V) or 0.195 (A) < 0.594 (A) or 2.5 (V) < 7.7 (V) or $13/500$ < $13/20.2$ or 0.492 (W) < 4.58 (W) MAX 2		[2] [8]

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- 8 (a) (i) not dependent on anything like pressure, temperature, chemical activity, etc. [1]
- (ii) cannot predict when a decay will occur [1] [2]
- (b) (i) ${}_{92}^{235}\text{U} + {}_0^1\text{n} \rightarrow {}_{92}^{236}\text{U} \rightarrow {}_{54}^{143}\text{Xe} + {}_{38}^{90}\text{Sr} + 3 {}_0^1\text{n}$
- intermediate nucleus inserted [1]
 uranium as intermediate nucleus [1]
 Xe nucleus correct [1]
- (ii) more neutrons are produced than are used (to start a reaction)
 one neutron can continue chain **or** used in subsequent reaction
or all but one absorbed (on average) [1]
- (iii) neutron absorbing material **or** control rods **or** boron [1]
 vary the amount of absorber in the vicinity [1] [7]
- [9]
- 9 (a) (i) hc/λ **or** $6.63 \times 10^{-34} \times 3.00 \times 10^8 / 470 \times 10^{-9}$ [1]
 4.23×10^{-19} (J) [1]
- (ii) 2.17×10^{-19} (J) [1] [3]
- (b) (i) 4.0×15^6 [1]
 4.6×10^7 [1]
- (ii) 7.3×10^{-12} (A) [1]
- (iii) **any two from:**
 they are accelerated
 by an increasing p.d. between (electrodes)
 more of them [2] [5]
- (c) **any three from:**
 the incoming light (may be) of many different colours
 any photon with sufficient energy may release an electron
 output electrons do not depend on incoming colour
 wavelength information not transmitted
 in the tube there is current not a wave
 phosphor plate only produces white light
 light emitted determined by energy bands/levels in phosphor [3] [3]
- [11]

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Section B – 25 marks

- 10 (a) (i)** $7.98(t - 170) = 4.75t$ **or** $7.98t = 4.75(t + 170)$ **or** 420 (s) **or** 250 (s)
7.0 min (accept 7 min) [1]
[1]
- (ii)** 1.995×10^3 (km) [1] [3]
- (b) (i)** vibration/oscillation parallel to energy transmission/wave **and**
vibration/oscillation perpendicular to energy transmission/wave
energy transferred (in at least one case) [1]
[1]
- (ii)** (region centred on point) opposite to epicentre/earthquake [1]
(to reach this region) S-waves have to pass through the (outer) core/liquid
or S-waves cannot travel through liquids
or S-waves absorbed by (outer) core/liquid [1]
outer core is liquid [1] [5]
- (c) (i)** speed increases [1]
- and any two from:**
temperature increases; density increases; pressure increases;
elasticity changes; molecular structure changes [2]
- (ii)** path curves **or** refracted [1]
away from centre of earth **or** towards surface (**allow** concave) [1] [5]
- (d) (i)** correct arrow between 45° and 30° to the vertical [1]
- (ii)** $\sin 90^\circ / \sin \theta = 13.7 / 8.25$ **or** = 1.66 [1]
($\theta =$) 37.0°) **or** 143° [1]
- (iii)** waves that just enter the outer core and those that just scrape across its
surface (are separated by the refraction in **(ii)**) [1]
leads to a gap between these two positions **or** shown on diagram **and** no
S-waves on diagram (on surface) [1] [5]

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(e)	social:		
	locate earthquakes		[1]
	locate landslides		[1]
	warn about tsunamis / volcanoes		[1]
	rush assistance quickly		[1]
	identify archaeological sites		[1]
	save lives / evacuate area		[1]
	academic curiosity		[1]
	identify erosion		
	technological:		
	design buildings that resist earthquakes		[1]
	locate gas / oil reserves		[1]
	locate mineral reserves		[1]
	locate water		[1]
	locate sunken treasure / aeroplane Black boxes / oil tanks (not seismic vibrations used)		[1]
	predict / understand earthquakes / tsunamis / volcanoes		[1]
	economic:		
	cheaper resources		[1]
	no need to replace destroyed buildings		[1]
	discover contamination		[1]
	maximum for question = 7		[7]
			[25]