

Markscheme

November 2020

Physics

Standard level

Paper 2

11 pages

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Question			Answers	Notes	Total
1.	a	i	zero ✓		1
1	a	ii	Blades exert a downward force on the air ✓ air exerts an equal and opposite force on the blades «by Newton's third law» OR air exerts a reaction force on the blades «by Newton's third law» ✓	<i>Downward direction required for MP1.</i>	2
1	a	iii	«lift force/change of momentum in one second» = $1.7v$ ✓ $1.7v = (0.95 + 0.45) \times 9.81$ ✓ $v = 8.1 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ AND answer expressed to 2 sf only ✓	<i>Allow 8.2 from $g = 10 \text{ ms}^{-2}$.</i>	3
1	b		vertical force = lift force – weight OR = 0.45×9.81 OR = 4.4 N ✓ $\text{acceleration} = \frac{0.45 \times 9.81}{0.95} = 4.6 \text{ ms}^{-2}$ ✓		2

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
2.	a		arrow downwards labelled weight/W/mg and arrow upwards labelled friction/F ✓ arrow horizontally to the left labelled «normal» reaction/N ✓	<p><i>Ignore point of application of the forces but do not allow arrows that do not touch the object.</i></p> <p><i>Do not allow horizontal force to be labelled ‘centripetal’ or R.</i></p>	2
2	b		See $F = \mu N$ AND $N = mR\omega^2$ ✓ «substituting for N» $\mu m\omega^2 R = mg$ ✓		2

Question		Answers	Notes	Total
2	c	<p>ALTERNATIVE 1</p> <p>minimum required angular velocity $\ll = \sqrt{\frac{9.81}{0.40 \times 3.5}} \gg = 2.6 \text{ rad s}^{-1}$ ✓</p> <p>actual angular velocity $\ll = \frac{2\pi}{\left(\frac{60}{28}\right)} \gg = 2.9 \text{ rad s}^{-1}$ ✓</p> <p>actual angular velocity is greater than the minimum, so the person does not slide ✓</p> <p>ALTERNATIVE 2</p> <p>Minimum friction force $= mg = \ll 9.81m \gg$ ✓</p> <p>Actual friction force $\ll = \mu m R \omega^2 = 0.40 m \times 3.5 \left(2\pi \frac{28}{60}\right)^2 \gg = 12.0 m$ ✓</p> <p>Actual friction force is greater than the minimum frictional force so the person does not slide ✓</p>	Allow 2.7 from $g = 10 \text{ ms}^{-2}$.	3

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
3.	a	i	« $15 \times 30 \times 60$ » = 27000 «J» ✓		1
3	a	ii	« $27 \times 10^3 = 0.32 \times c \times (290 - 250)$ OR 2100 ✓ J kg ⁻¹ K ⁻¹ OR J kg ⁻¹ °C ⁻¹ ✓»	Allow any appropriate unit that is $\frac{\text{energy}}{\text{mass} \times \text{temperature}}$	2
3	b		«intermolecular» bonds are formed during freezing ✓ bond-forming process releases energy OR «intermolecular» PE decreases «and the difference is transferred as heat» ✓ «average random» KE of the molecules does not decrease/change ✓ temperature is related to «average» KE of the molecules «hence unchanged» ✓	To award MP3 or MP4 molecules/particles/atoms must be mentioned.	3 max
3	c		mass of frozen oil «= $\frac{27 \times 10^3}{130 \times 10^3}$ » = 0.21 «kg» ✓ unfrozen mass «= 0.32 - 0.21» = 0.11 «kg» ✓		2

Question		Answers	Notes	Total
4.	a	wavelength = $\frac{340}{850} = 0.40 \text{ «m»}$ ✓ path difference = 1.8 «m» ✓ $1.8 \text{ «m»} = 4.5\lambda$ OR $\frac{1.8}{0.20} = 9 \text{ «half-wavelengths»}$ ✓ waves meet in antiphase «at P» OR destructive interference/superposition «at P» ✓	Allow approach where path length is calculated in terms of number of wavelengths; along path A (56.25) and path B (60.75) for MP2, hence path difference 4.5 wavelengths for MP3	4
4	b	«equally spaced» maxima and minima ✓ a maximum at Q ✓ four «additional» maxima «between P and Q» ✓		2 max
4	c	the amplitude of sound at Q is halved ✓ «intensity is proportional to amplitude squared hence» $\frac{I_A}{I_0} = \frac{1}{4}$ ✓		2

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
5.	a		<p>current is not «directly» proportional to the potential difference OR resistance of X is not constant OR resistance of X changes «with current/voltage» ✓</p>		1
5	b	i	<p>ALTERNATIVE 1</p> <p>voltage across X = 2.3 «V» ✓</p> <p>voltage across R «= $4.0 - 2.3$» = 1.7 «V» ✓</p> <p>resistance of variable resistor «= $\frac{1.7}{0.020}$» = 85 «Ω» ✓</p> <p>ALTERNATIVE 2</p> <p>overall resistance «= $\frac{4.0}{0.020}$» = 200 «Ω» ✓</p> <p>resistance of X «= $\frac{2.3}{0.020}$» = 115 «Ω» ✓</p> <p>resistance of variable resistor «= $200 - 115$» = 85 «Ω» ✓</p>		3
5	b	ii	power «= 4.0×0.020 » = 0.080 «W» ✓		1

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
5	c	i	from 0 to 60 mA ✓		1
5	c	ii	allows zero current through component X / potential divider arrangement ✓ provides greater range «of current through component X» ✓		2

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
6.	a	i	energy required to «completely» separate the nucleons OR energy released when a nucleus is formed from its constituent nucleons ✓	Allow protons AND neutrons.	1
6	a	ii	the values «in SI units» would be very small ✓		1
6	a	iii	$140 \times 8.29 + 94 \times 8.59 - 235 \times 7.59$ OR 184 «MeV» ✓		1
6	b	i	see «energy =» $180 \times 10^6 \times 1.60 \times 10^{-19}$ AND «mass =» $235 \times 1.66 \times 10^{-27}$ ✓ 7.4×10^{13} «J kg ⁻¹ » ✓		2
6	b	ii	energy produced in one day = $\frac{1.2 \times 10^9 \times 24 \times 3600}{0.36} = 2.9 \times 10^{14}$ «J» ✓ mass = $\frac{2.9 \times 10^{14}}{7.4 \times 10^{13}} = 3.9$ «kg» ✓		2
6	c	i	39 ✓	<i>Do not allow ${}^{94}_{39}X$ unless the proton number is indicated.</i>	1
6	c	ii	75 «s» ✓		1

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
6	c	iii	<p>ALTERNATIVE 1</p> <p>$10 \text{ min} = 8 t_{1/2}$ ✓</p> <p>mass remaining = $1.0 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^8 = 3.9 \times 10^{-3} \text{ «kg»}$ ✓</p> <p>ALTERNATIVE 2</p> <p>decay constant = $\frac{\ln 2}{75} = 9.24 \times 10^{-3} \text{ «s}^{-1}$ » ✓</p> <p>mass remaining = $1.0 \times e^{-9.24 \times 10^{-3} \times 600} = 3.9 \times 10^{-3} \text{ «kg»}$ ✓</p>		2