



Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

PHYSICS

0625/43

Paper 4 Extended Theory

October/November 2016

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 80

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.

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This document consists of **11** printed pages.

Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2016	0625	43

NOTES ABOUT MARK SCHEME SYMBOLS & OTHER MATTERS

M marks	are method marks upon which further marks depend. For an M mark to be scored, the point to which it refers must be seen in a candidate's answer. If a candidate fails to score a particular M mark, then none of the dependent marks can be scored.
B marks	are 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 answers.
A marks	In general A marks are awarded for final answers to numerical questions. If a final numerical answer, eligible for A marks, is correct, with the correct unit and an acceptable number of significant figures, all the marks for that question are normally awarded. It is very occasionally possible to arrive at a correct answer by an entirely wrong approach. In these rare circumstances, do not award the A marks, but award C marks on their merits. However, correct numerical answers with no working shown gain all the marks available.
C marks	are compensatory marks in general applicable to numerical questions. These can be scored even if the point to which they refer are not written down by the candidate, provided 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 substitution or working which shows he knew the equation, then the C mark is scored A C mark is not awarded if a candidate makes two points which contradict each other. Points which are wrong but irrelevant are ignored.
brackets ()	around words or units in the mark scheme are intended to indicate wording used to clarify the mark scheme, but the marks do not depend on seeing the words or units in brackets. e.g. 10 (J) means that the mark is scored for 10, regardless of the unit given.
<u>underlining</u>	indicates that this <u>must</u> be seen in the answer offered, or something very similar.
OR / or	indicates alternative answers, any one of which is satisfactory for scoring the marks.
e.e.o.o.	means "each error or omission".
o.w.t.t.e.	means "or words to that effect".
Spelling	Be generous about spelling and use of English. If an answer can be understood to mean what we want, give credit. However, beware of and do not allow ambiguities, accidental or deliberate: e.g. spelling which suggests confusion between reflection / refraction / diffraction / thermistor / transistor / transformer.
Not/NOT	Indicates that an incorrect answer is not to be disregarded, but cancels another otherwise correct alternative offered by the candidate, i.e. right plus wrong penalty applies.

Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2016	0625	43

Ignore	Indicates that something which is not correct or irrelevant is to be disregarded and does not cause a right plus wrong penalty.
ecf	meaning “error carried forward” is mainly applicable to numerical questions, but may in particular circumstances be applied in non-numerical questions. This indicates that if a candidate has made an earlier mistake and has carried an incorrect value forward to subsequent stages of working, marks indicated by ecf may be awarded, provided the subsequent working is correct, bearing in mind the earlier mistake. This prevents a candidate being penalised more than once for a particular mistake, but only applies to marks annotated ecf.
Sig. figs	Answers are normally acceptable to any number of significant figures ≥ 2 . Any exceptions to this general rule will be specified in the mark scheme. In general, accept numerical answers, which, if reduced to two significant figures, would be right.
Units	Deduct one mark for each incorrect or missing unit from an answer that would otherwise gain all the marks available for that answer: maximum 1 per question . No deduction is incurred if the unit is missing from the final answer but is shown correctly in the working.
Arithmetic errors	Deduct one mark if the only error in arriving at a final answer is clearly an arithmetic one.
Transcription	Deduct one mark if the only error in arriving at a final answer is because given or errors previously calculated data has clearly been misread but used correctly..
Fractions	e.g. $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{10}$ etc are only acceptable where specified.
Crossed out work	Work which has been crossed out and not replaced but can easily be read , should be marked as if it had not been crossed out.
Use of NR	(# key on the keyboard). Use this if the answer space for a question is completely blank or contains no readable words, figures or symbols.

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2016	0625	43

Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)	($a = \Delta v / t$ or gradient 0.50/2.0 0.25 m/s ²)	C1 C1 A1
1(b)(i)	decreasing gradient from gradient zero at end and joins first part smoothly	B1 B1
1(b)(ii)	deceleration or retardation	B1
	Total	6

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	(moment =) $F \times x_{\perp}$ or $F \times x$ or 400×1.2 or 500×1.2 or 480 or 600 600 and 480 120 N m anticlockwise	C1 C1 A1 B1
2(b)(i)	1080 / 1100 N m	B1
2(b)(ii)	100 N	B1
	Total	6

Page 5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2016	0625	43

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)(i)	a vector quantity / it has direction	B1
3(a)(ii)	vector and has direction/is related to velocity	B1
3(b)(i)	(p =)mv or 35×1200 $4.2 \times 10^4 \text{ kg m/s}$ (or N s)	C1 A1
3(b)(ii)	(K.E. =) $\frac{1}{2}mv^2$ or $\frac{1}{2} \times 35 \times 1200^2$ $2.5(2) \times 10^7 \text{ J}$	C1 A1
3(c)(i)	constant / unchanged / conserved	B1
3(c)(ii)	increases chemical / fuel energy transformed to kinetic energy	B1 B1
	Total	9

Page 6	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2016	0625	43

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)(i)	(p =) $h\rho g$ or $0.36 \times 840 \times 10$ $3.0(24) \times 10^3 \text{ Pa}$	C1 A1
4(a)(ii)	$1.0(2024) \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$ (allow $1.0 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$ with evidence of addition)	B1
4(b)(i)	left level not as low right level not as high or one level higher and one level lower smaller h / height (difference)	B1 B1
4(b)(ii)	both / liquid levels higher same / 0.36 m h / height (difference)	B1 B1
	Total	5

Page 7	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2016	0625	43

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)(i)	speed increases or <u>kinetic</u> energy increases	B1
5(a)(ii)	effect: density / it increases explanation: (separation) decreases and less (kinetic) energy / vibrate less / smaller volume	B1 B1
5(b)(i)	($Q = $) ml or $0.12 \times 3.3 \times 10^5$ $3.96 / 4.0 \times 10^4$ ($P = $) Q / t or ml / t or $3.96 \times 10^4 / 220$ ign. WD / t 180 W	C1 C1 C1 A1
5(b)(ii)	thermal energy lost to something specific (air, road, surroundings) or thermal radiation reflected	B1
	Total	8

Page 8	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2016	0625	43

Question	Answer	Marks																		
6(a)(i)	same wavelengths (as original) and three crests (or more) sensible curvature at top and bottom (not touching wall) straight line section in middle	B1 B1 B1																		
6(a)(ii)	Innermost curve beyond guidelines and same wavelength	B1																		
6(b)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>type of wave</td><td>longitudinal wave</td><td>transverse wave</td></tr> <tr> <td>electromagnetic wave</td><td></td><td>✓</td></tr> <tr> <td>P-wave</td><td>✓</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>S-wave</td><td></td><td>✓</td></tr> <tr> <td>sound wave</td><td>✓</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>ultrasound wave</td><td>✓</td><td></td></tr> </table>	type of wave	longitudinal wave	transverse wave	electromagnetic wave		✓	P-wave	✓		S-wave		✓	sound wave	✓		ultrasound wave	✓		B1 B1 B1
type of wave	longitudinal wave	transverse wave																		
electromagnetic wave		✓																		
P-wave	✓																			
S-wave		✓																		
sound wave	✓																			
ultrasound wave	✓																			
	Total	7																		

Question	Answer	Marks
7(a)(i)	3.0×10^8 m/s	B1
7(a)(ii)	radio (waves)	B1
7(a)(iii)	infra-red (radiation) X-rays or Röntgen rays	B1 B1
7(b)(i)	less energy wasted or danger (to people nearby)/harmful	B1
7(b)(ii)	satellite communication / television or mobile / cell telephones or other sensible use (e.g. radar)	B1
	Total	6

Page 9	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2016	0625	43

Question	Answer	Marks
8(a)	$(c =)\sin^{-1}(1/n)$ or $\sin^{-1}(1/1.5)$ or $\sin^{-1}(0.6667)$ or $n = 1/\sin(c)$ 42(41.8103)°	C1 A1
8(b)(i)	(all of the) same / one frequency / wavelength	B1
8(b)(ii)	$(r =)\sin^{-1}(\sin(i)/n)$ or $\sin^{-1}(\sin(45^\circ)/1.5)$ $n = \sin(i)/\sin(r)$ or $1.5 = \sin(45^\circ)/\sin(r)$ or $\sin(r) = 0.47(140)$ 28(.1255057)° or 28°/27.63930015°	C1 A1
8(b)(iii)	reflected ray and refracted ray at correct angles	B1
	Total	6

Question	Answer	Marks
9(a)	6 (cells)	B1
9(b)(i)	48 Ω	B1
9(b)(ii)	$1/R = 1/R_1 + 1/R_2$ or $1/48 + 1/24$ or $(R =)R_1R_2/R_1 + R_2$ or $24 \times 48/72$ 16 Ω	C1 A1
9(c)(i)	$(I =)V/R$ or 12/48 0.25 A	C1 A1
9(c)(ii)	$(Q =)/t$ or 0.25×6.0 or $0.25 \times 6.0 \times 60$ or 1.5 90 C	C1 A1
	Total	8

Page 10	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2016	0625	43

Question	Answer	Marks
10(a)(i)	experiences force to left or right or moves to left or right moves to right or bows out to right	C1 A1
10(a)(ii)	vibrates (to left and right) or moves left and right <u>repeatedly</u>	B1
10(b)(i)	(magnetic) field (lines) cut e.m.f. induced	B1 B1
10(b)(ii)	opposite deflection or current reversed same size deflection / current	B1 B1
10(b)(iii)	small(er) deflection / current (in same direction)	B1
	Total	8

Page 11	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2016	0625	43

Question	Answer	Marks
11(a)(i)	${}^{56}_{26}\text{Fe}$; both numbers correct and in correct position	B1
11(a)(ii)	${}^{196}_{78}\text{Pt}$; 78 and Pt correct position 196 in correct position	B1 B1
11(b)(i)	$({}^{238}_{94}\text{Pu} \rightarrow) {}^{234}_{92}\text{U} + {}^4_2\alpha$; 4 and 2 in correct position by the α 92 in correct position by the U 234 in correct position by the U	B1 B1 B1
11(b)(ii)	270/90 half-lives or 3 half-lives or 1/8 1.2×10^{10} or $9.6 \times 10^{10} - 1.2 \times 10^{10}$ or 7/8 8.4×10^{10}	C1 C1 A1
	Total	9
		80