

Markscheme

November 2019

Physics

Standard level

Paper 3

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Subject Details: Physics SL Paper 3 Markscheme

Candidates are required to answer **all** questions in Section A and **all** questions from **one** option in Section B. Maximum total = **35 marks**.

1. Each row in the “Question” column relates to the smallest subpart of the question.
2. The maximum mark for each question subpart is indicated in the “Total” column.
3. Each marking point in the “Answers” column is shown by means of a tick (✓) at the end of the marking point.
4. A question subpart may have more marking points than the total allows. This will be indicated by “**max**” written after the mark in the “Total” column. The related rubric, if necessary, will be outlined in the “Notes” column.
5. An alternative wording is indicated in the “Answers” column by a slash (/). Either wording can be accepted.
6. An alternative answer is indicated in the “Answers” column by “**OR**”. Either answer can be accepted.
7. An alternative markscheme is indicated in the “Answers” column under heading **ALTERNATIVE 1** etc. Either alternative can be accepted.
8. Words inside chevrons « » in the “Answers” column are not necessary to gain the mark.
9. Words that are underlined are essential for the mark.
10. The order of marking points does not have to be as in the “Answers” column, unless stated otherwise in the “Notes” column.
11. If the candidate’s answer has the same “meaning” or can be clearly interpreted as being of equivalent significance, detail and validity as that in the “Answers” column then award the mark. Where this point is considered to be particularly relevant in a question it is emphasized by **OWTTE** (or words to that effect) in the “Notes” column.
12. Remember that many candidates are writing in a second language. Effective communication is more important than grammatical accuracy.
13. Occasionally, a part of a question may require an answer that is required for subsequent marking points. If an error is made in the first marking point then it should be penalized. However, if the incorrect answer is used correctly in subsequent marking points then **follow through** marks should be awarded. When marking, indicate this by adding **ECF** (error carried forward) on the script. “ECF acceptable” will be displayed in the “Notes” column.
14. Do **not** penalize candidates for errors in units or significant figures, **unless** it is specifically referred to in the “Notes” column.

Section A

Question		Answers	Notes	Total
1.	a	a straight line cannot be drawn through all error bars OR the graph/line of best fit is /curved/not straight/parabolic etc. OR graph has increasing/variable gradient ✓	<i>Do not allow “a line cannot be drawn through all error bars” without specifying “straight”.</i>	1
1.	b	$v = 1.15 \text{ «ms}^{-1}\text{» AND } \Delta v = 0.05 \text{ «ms}^{-1}\text{» ✓}$ $\text{«} \frac{0.05}{1.15} \text{»} \Rightarrow 0.04 \text{ ✓}$	Accept 4 %	2

(continued...)

(Question 1 continued)

Question		Answers	Notes	Total
1.	c	use of 2 correct points on the line with $\Delta v^2 > 2$ ✓ b in range 0.012 to 0.013 ✓ $s^3 m^{-2}$ ✓		3
1.	d	$a_{\max} = 2.101 \text{ «s»} \pm 0.001 \text{ «s»}$ AND $a_{\min} = 2.095 \text{ «s»} \pm 0.001 \text{ «s»}$ ✓ $\text{«} \frac{2.101 - 2.095}{2} \text{ = » } 0.003 \text{ «s»}$ ✓		2

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
2.	a	i	evidence of use of $\rho = \text{given gradient} \times \text{wire area}$ OR substitution of values from a single data point with wire area ✓ $\rho = \ll = 6.30 \times \pi \times \left(\frac{0.500 \times 10^{-3}}{2} \right)^2 = \gg 1.24 \times 10^{-6} \ll \Omega \text{ m} \gg \checkmark$	Check POT is correct. MP2 must be correct to exactly 3 s.f.	2
2.	a	ii	measurement should be performed at a constant temperature OR resistance of wire changes with temperature ✓ series resistance prevents the wire from overheating OR reduces power dissipated in the wire ✓ by reducing voltage across/current through the wire ✓		3
2.	b		ANY straight line going through the origin if extrapolated ✓ ANY straight line below existing line with smaller gradient ✓		2

Section B

Option A — Relativity

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
3.	a		laws of physics are the same for all observers OR laws of physics are the same in all «inertial» frames ✓	OWTTE	1
3.	b	i	magnetic ✓		1
3.	b	ii	«from 3a» force must still be repulsive ✓ for P there is no magnetic force AND force is electric/electrostatic OR since P is at rest the force is electric/electrostatic ✓		2
3.	b	iii	protons and electrons in the wire move with different velocities «relative to P» OR speed of electrons is greater ✓ «for P» the density of protons and electrons in wire will be different «due to length contraction» OR «for P» the wire appears to have negative charge «due to length contraction» ✓ «hence electric force arises»	<i>Do not award mark for mention of length contraction without details.</i>	2

(continued...)

(Question 3 continued)

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
3.	b	iv	$u' = \frac{0.80 + 0.30}{1 + 0.80 \times 0.30} c \checkmark$ $= 0.89c \checkmark$	Accept 0.89c if all negative values used. Accept - 0.89c even though speed is required.	2

4.	a	i	$\gamma = 1.09 \checkmark$ $L_A = \ll \frac{2.0}{1.09} = \gg 1.8 \ll \text{km} \gg \checkmark$		2
4.	a	ii	<p>ALTERNATIVE 1</p> $\text{time} = \frac{1.8 \times 10^3}{1.2 \times 10^8} \checkmark$ $1.5 \times 10^{-5} \ll \text{s} \gg \checkmark$ <p>ALTERNATIVE 2</p> $t_B = \frac{2 \times 10^3}{1.2 \times 10^8} = 1.66 \times 10^{-5} \ll \text{s} \gg \checkmark$ $t_A = \frac{t_B}{\gamma} = 1.5 \times 10^{-5} \ll \text{s} \gg \checkmark$		2

(continued...)

(Question 4 continued)

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
4.	b		L_B is the length/measurement «by observer B» made in the reference frame in which the bridge is at rest ✓	Idea of rest frame or frame in which bridge is not moving is required.	1
4.	c	i	<p>x' axis drawn with correct gradient of 0.4 ✓</p>	<p>Line must be 1 square below Y, allow ± 0.5 square.</p> <p>Allow line drawn without a ruler.</p>	1

(continued...)

(Question 4 continued)

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
4.	c	ii	<p>lines parallel to the x' axis through X and Y intersecting the worldline ct' at points shown ✓ so Y/lamp at the end of the bridge turned on first ✓</p>	<p><i>Allow lines drawn without a ruler</i></p> <p><i>Do not allow MP2 without supporting argument or correct diagram.</i></p>	2

(continued...)

(Question 4 continued)

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
4.	c	iii	<p>light worldlines at 45° from X AND Y intersecting the worldline ct' ✓ so light from lamp X is observed first ✓</p>	<p><i>Allow lines drawn without a ruler.</i></p> <p><i>Do not allow MP2 without supporting argument or correct diagram.</i></p>	2

(continued...)

(Question 4 continued)

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
4.	c	iv	<p>ALTERNATIVE 1</p> $\Delta t' = 1.09 \times \left(0 - \frac{0.4 \times 2.0 \times 10^3}{3.0 \times 10^8} \right) \checkmark$ $= \llcorner - \gg 2.9 \times 10^{-6} \llcorner \text{s} \gg \checkmark$ <p>ALTERNATIVE 2</p> <p>equating spacetime intervals between X and Y relies on realization that $\Delta x' = \gamma(\Delta x - 0)$ eg:</p> $(c\Delta t')^2 - (1.09 \times 2000)^2 = 0^2 - 2000^2 \checkmark$ $\Delta t' = \llcorner \pm \gg \frac{\sqrt{(1.09 \times 2000)^2 - 2000^2}}{3.0 \times 10^8} = \llcorner \pm \gg 2.9 \times 10^{-6} \llcorner \text{s} \gg \checkmark$ <p>ALTERNATIVE 3</p> <p>use of diagram from answer to 4(c)(ii) (1 small square = 200 m) counts 4.5 to 5 small squares (allow 900 – 1000 m) between events for A seen on B's ct axis \checkmark</p> $\frac{950}{\gamma c} = 2.9 \times 10^{-6} \pm 0.2 \times 10^{-6} \llcorner \text{s} \gg \checkmark$		2

Option B — Engineering physics

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
5.	a		zero ✓		1
5.	b	i	«change in» angular momentum ✓	<i>Allow angular impulse.</i>	1
5.	b	ii	use of $L = I\omega = \text{area under graph} = 1.80 \text{ «kg m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}\text{»} \checkmark$ rearranges «to give $\omega = \text{area}/I$ » $1.80 = 0.5 \times 5.00 \times 0.060^2 \times \omega \checkmark$ «to get $\omega = 200 \text{ rad s}^{-1}$ »		2
5.	b	iii	« $\frac{0.40}{0.012} =$ » $33.3 \text{ N} \checkmark$		1
5.	c	i	translational equilibrium is when the sum of all the forces on a body is zero ✓ rotational equilibrium is when the sum of all the torques on a body is zero ✓		2
5.	c	ii	ALTERNATIVE 1 $0 = 200^2 + 2 \times \alpha \times 2\pi \times 8000 \checkmark$ $\alpha = \text{«-» } 0.398 \text{ «rad s}^{-2}\text{»} \checkmark$ torque = $\alpha I = 0.398 \times (0.5 \times 5.00 \times 0.060^2) = 3.58 \times 10^{-3} \text{ «N m»} \checkmark$ ALTERNATIVE 2 change in kinetic energy = «-» $0.5 \times (0.5 \times 5.00 \times 0.060^2) \times 200^2 = \text{«-» } 180 \text{ «J»} \checkmark$ identifies work done = change in KE ✓ torque = $\frac{W}{\theta} = \frac{180}{2\pi \times 8000} = 3.58 \times 10^{-3} \text{ «N m»} \checkmark$		3

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
6.	a	i	$P_B = \frac{250 \times 10^3}{1.5^{\frac{5}{3}}} \llcorner \text{from } P_B (1.5 V_A)^{\frac{5}{3}} = 250 \times 10^3 \times V_A^{\frac{5}{3}} \llcorner \checkmark$ $= 127 \text{ kPa } \checkmark$		2
6.	a	ii	$\llcorner 127 \times 10^3 \times 1.5 V_A = 250 \times 10^3 V_C \llcorner$ $1.31 \checkmark$		1
6.	b	i	<p>ALTERNATIVE 1</p> <p>work done $\Delta W = \llcorner - \llcorner 250 \times 10^3 \times 1.5 \times 10^{-3} = \llcorner - \llcorner 375 \llcorner \text{ J} \llcorner \checkmark$</p> <p>change in internal energy $\Delta U = \frac{3}{2} \times 0.300 \times 8.31 \times (-150) = \llcorner - \llcorner 561 \llcorner \text{ J} \llcorner$</p> <p>OR</p> $\Delta U = \frac{3}{2} P \Delta V = \frac{3}{2} \times 375 = \llcorner - \llcorner 563 \llcorner \text{ J} \llcorner \checkmark$ <p>thermal energy removed $\Delta Q = 375 + 561 = 936 \llcorner \text{ J} \llcorner$</p> <p>OR</p> $\Delta Q = 375 + 563 = 938 \llcorner \text{ J} \llcorner \checkmark$ <p>ALTERNATIVE 2</p> $\Delta Q = \llcorner n C_p \Delta T = \llcorner \frac{5}{2} \times n R T \llcorner \checkmark$ <p>thermal energy removed $\Delta Q = 0.300 \times 2.5 \times 8.31 \times 150 \checkmark$</p> $= 935 \llcorner \text{ J} \llcorner \checkmark$		3

(continued...)

(Question 6 continued)

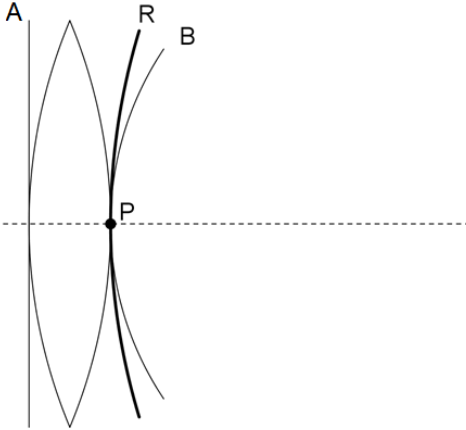
Question			Answers	Notes	Total
6.	b	ii	<p>ALTERNATIVE 1 «from (b)(i)» ΔQ is negative ✓ $\Delta S = \frac{\Delta Q}{T}$ AND so ΔS is negative ✓</p> <p>ALTERNATIVE 2 T and/or V decreases ✓ less disorder/more order «so S decreases» ✓</p> <p>ALTERNATIVE 3 T decreases ✓ $\Delta S = K \times \ln\left(\frac{T2}{T1}\right) < 0$ ✓</p>	<p><i>Answer given, look for a valid reason that S decreases.</i></p>	2
6.	b	iii	<p>not violated ✓</p> <p>the entropy of the surroundings must have increased OR the overall entropy of the system and the surroundings is the same or increased ✓</p>		2

Option C — Imaging

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
7.	a	i	<p>correctly draws any 2 of the 4 conventional rays from the object tip ✓ correctly extends reflections to form virtual upright image I in approximate position shown ✓</p>	<p>No ECF for incorrect rays in MP1.</p> <p>Award [0] for rays of converging lens or diverging mirror.</p>	2
7.	a	ii	1.5 ✓	For "correct" image position in (a)(i) allow 1.3 to 1.7	1

(continued....)

(Question 7 continued)

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
7.	a	iii	Any two of: virtual OR upright OR larger than the object ✓		1
7.	b	i	 <p>The diagram shows a biconvex lens with a horizontal dashed principal axis. A point P is marked on the principal axis at the center of the lens. Two wavefronts are shown: a thin line labeled 'A' and a thicker line labeled 'B'. Both wavefronts are circular and pass through point P. Wavefront 'A' has a larger radius of curvature than wavefront 'B'. A point 'R' is marked on wavefront 'B'.</p> <p>“circular” wave front through P: symmetric about the principal axis AND of greater radius than B ✓</p>		1
7.	b	ii	<p>red and blue wave fronts have different curvature/radius OR red and blue waves are refracted differently/have different speeds ✓</p> <p>so different colors have different foci/do not focus to one point OR so image is multi-coloured/blurred ✓</p>	<i>MP1 is for the reason for the aberration, MP2 is for the effect.</i>	2

(continued....)

(Question 7 continued)

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
7.	b	iii	mention combination of converging and diverging lenses ✓ of different refractive index/material ✓	<i>Achromatic doublet is in the question, so no marks for mentioning this.</i>	2
8.	a		«the final» image is formed at the near point of the eye ✓		1
8.	b		«image is virtual so» $v = -24$ «cm» ✓ $\left\langle \frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{3.0} + \frac{1}{24} \right\rangle$ so $u = 2.7$ «cm» ✓		2
8.	c		$M_e = \frac{v}{u} = \frac{24}{2.66} = 9.0$ AND $M_o = \frac{70}{9.0} = 7.8$ ✓ $v_o = 2.0 \times 7.8 = 15.6$ «cm» ✓ $\left\langle \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{16} \right\rangle$ so $f_o = 1.8$ «cm» ✓	<i>MP1 allow $M_e = \frac{D}{f} + 1 = 9$</i>	3

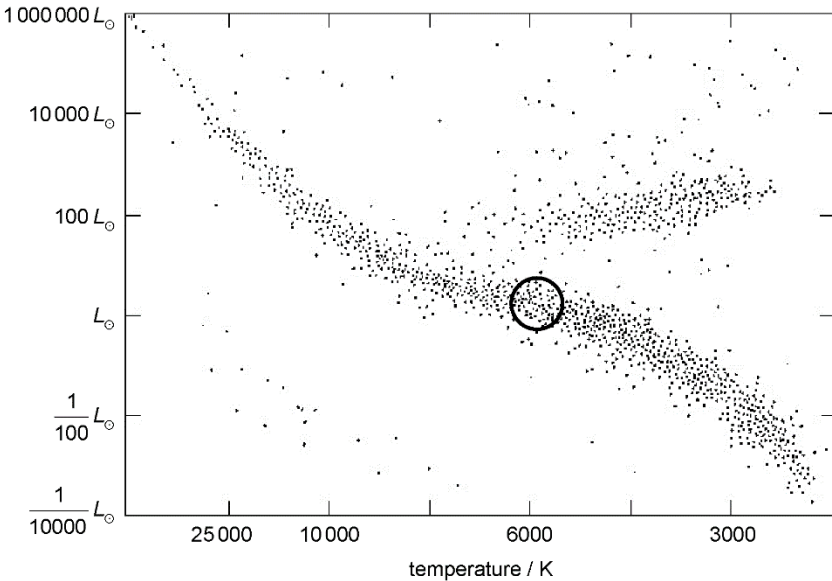
Question			Answers	Notes	Total
9.	a		fibres have broader bandwidth than cables ✓ therefore can carry multiple signals simultaneously ✓		2
9.	b	i	absorption/scattering of light OR impurities in the «glass core of the» fibre ✓		1
9.	b	ii	attenuation = $10 \log (2 \times 10^{-4}) = -37$ «dB» ✓ amplification required after $\frac{37}{0.4} = 92$ or 93 «km» ✓	<i>Allow ECF from mp1 for wrong dB value. (eg: 42 km if % symbol ignored).</i>	2

Option D — Astrophysics

Question		Answers	Notes	Total	
10.	a	<p>stars in a cluster are gravitationally bound OR in constellation are not ✓</p> <p>stars in a cluster are the same/similar age OR in constellation are not ✓</p> <p>stars in a cluster are close in space/the same distance away OR in constellation are not ✓</p> <p>stars in a cluster originate from same gas cloud OR in constellation do not ✓</p> <p>stars in a cluster-appear much closer in night sky than in a constellation ✓</p>	<p>Take care to reward only 1 comment from a given marking point for MP1 to MP5.</p>	2 max	
10.	b	i	<p>«$T = \frac{2.9 \times 10^{-3}}{490 \times 10^{-9}}$»</p> <p>5900 K ✓</p>	<p>Answer 6000 K is given in the question.</p> <p>Answer must be to at least 2 s.f. OR correct working.</p>	1
10.	b	ii	<p>«from $b \propto L \propto R^2 T^4$»</p> <p>realization that $R^2 \propto \frac{b}{T^4}$ «for binary stars which are same distance away» ✓</p> $\frac{R_A}{R_B} = \sqrt{\frac{\left(\frac{1.1 \times 10^{-9}}{5.4 \times 10^{-11}}\right)}{\left(\frac{5900}{4100}\right)^4}} \quad \checkmark$ <p>$\frac{R_A}{R_B} = 2.2 \quad \checkmark$</p>	<p>Award [2] for answer 0.46 from inverted ratio.</p>	3

(continued...)

(Question 10 continued)

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
10.	b	iii	<p>«use of $L = 4\pi d^2 b$»</p> <p>$L = 4\pi \times (1.8 \times 10^{17})^2 \times 1.1 \times 10^{-9}$ « = 4.48×10^{26} W » ✓</p> <p>$L = 1.2L_{\odot}$ ✓</p>		2
10.	c	i	 <p>luminosity</p> <p>temperature / K</p> <p>approximately correct position on the main sequence as shown, within highlighted region ✓</p>		1

(continued...)

(Question 10 continued)

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
10.	c	ii	main sequence star OR type F or G star ✓		1
10.	c	iii	$\frac{M}{M_{\odot}} = 1.2^{\frac{1}{3.5}} = 1.05$ ✓		1
10.	c	iv	mass of the «remnant» star $< 1.4M_{\odot}$ OR Chandrasekhar limit OR mass OR luminosity similar to the Sun ✓ the final stage is white dwarf ✓		2

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
11.	a	i	<p>spectra of galaxies are redshifted «compared to spectra on Earth» ✓ redshift/longer wavelength implies galaxies recede/ move away from us OR redshift is interpreted as cosmological expansion of space ✓ «hence universe expands»</p>	<p><i>Universe expansion is given, so no mark for repeating this.</i> <i>Do not accept answers based on CMB radiation.</i></p>	2
11.	a	ii	<p>ALTERNATIVE 1</p> $z = \frac{392 - 122}{122} = 2.21 \checkmark$ $\frac{R}{R_0} = \text{«}2.21 + 1\text{»} = 3.21 \checkmark$ <p>ALTERNATIVE 2</p> $\frac{R}{R_0} = \frac{392}{122} \checkmark$ $= 3.21 \checkmark$		2
11.	b	i	$H = \text{«} \frac{70 \times 10^3}{(10^6 \times 3.26 \times 9.46 \times 10^{15})} \text{»} = 2.27 \times 10^{-18} \text{ «s}^{-1}\text{»} \checkmark$ $T = \text{«} \frac{1}{2.27 \times 10^{-18}} \text{»} = 4.4 \times 10^{17} \text{ s} \checkmark$		2
11.	b	ii	<p>because estimate assumes the «present» constant rate of expansion ✓ it is unlikely that the expansion rate of the universe was ever constant ✓ there is uncertainty in the value of H_0 ✓</p>	OWTTE	1 max