GradeMax

Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International AS & A Level

CANDIDATE NAME

CENTRE NUMBER | | | | | |

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0764358092

PHYSICS **9702/22**

Paper 2 AS Level Structured Questions **February/March 2020**

1 hour 15 minutes

You must answer on the question paper.

No additional materials are needed.

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **all** questions.
- Use a black or dark blue pen. You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes at the top of the page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- Do **not** write on any bar codes.
- You may use a calculator.
- You should show all your working and use appropriate units.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [ ].

This document has **16** pages. Blank pages are indicated.

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Data

speed of light in free space	$c = 3.00 \times 10^{8}\,\text{m s}^{-1}$
permeability of free space	$\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7}\,\text{H m}^{-1}$
permittivity of free space	$\varepsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12}\,\text{F m}^{-1}$
	$(\frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} = 8.99 \times 10^{9}\,\text{m F}^{-1})$
elementary charge	$e = 1.60 \times 10^{-19}\,\text{C}$
the Planck constant	$h = 6.63 \times 10^{-34}\,\text{J s}$
unified atomic mass unit	$1\,\text{u} = 1.66 \times 10^{-27}\,\text{kg}$
rest mass of electron	$m_e = 9.11 \times 10^{-31}\,\text{kg}$
rest mass of proton	$m_p = 1.67 \times 10^{-27}\,\text{kg}$
molar gas constant	$R = 8.31\,\text{J K}^{-1}\,\text{mol}^{-1}$
the Avogadro constant	$N_A = 6.02 \times 10^{23}\,\text{mol}^{-1}$
the Boltzmann constant	$k = 1.38 \times 10^{-23}\,\text{J K}^{-1}$
gravitational constant	$G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11}\,\text{N m}^2\,\text{kg}^{-2}$
acceleration of free fall	$g = 9.81\,\text{m s}^{-2}$

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Formulae

uniformly accelerated motion	$s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$ $v^2 = u^2 + 2as$
work done on/by a gas	$W = p\Delta V$
gravitational potential	$\phi = -\frac{Gm}{r}$
hydrostatic pressure	$p = \rho gh$
pressure of an ideal gas	$p = \frac{1}{3}\frac{Nm}{V}\langle c^2 \rangle$
simple harmonic motion	$a = -\omega^2 x$
velocity of particle in s.h.m.	$v = v_0 \cos \omega t$ $v = \pm \omega \sqrt{(x_0^2 - x^2)}$
Doppler effect	$f_o = \frac{f_s v}{v \pm v_s}$
electric potential	$V = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r}$
capacitors in series	$1/C = 1/C_1 + 1/C_2 + \ldots$
capacitors in parallel	$C = C_1 + C_2 + \ldots$
energy of charged capacitor	$W = \frac{1}{2}QV$
electric current	$I = Anvq$
resistors in series	$R = R_1 + R_2 + \ldots$
resistors in parallel	$1/R = 1/R_1 + 1/R_2 + \ldots$
Hall voltage	$V_H = \frac{BI}{ntq}$
alternating current/voltage	$x = x_0 \sin \omega t$
radioactive decay	$x = x_0 \exp(-\lambda t)$
decay constant	$\lambda = \frac{0.693}{t_{\frac{1}{2}}}$

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Answer **all** the questions in the spaces provided.

1 **(a)** Length, mass and temperature are all SI base quantities.

State **two** other SI base quantities.

1. .....

2. .....

[2]

(b) The acceleration of free fall g may be determined from an oscillating pendulum using the equation

$$g = \frac{4\pi^2 l}{T^2}$$

where l is the length of the pendulum and T is the period of oscillation.

In an experiment, the measured values for an oscillating pendulum are

$l = 1.50\,\text{m} \pm 2\%$
and $T = 2.48\,\text{s} \pm 3\%$.

(i) Calculate the acceleration of free fall g.

$g =$ ..... m s^{-2} [1]

(ii) Determine the percentage uncertainty in g.

percentage uncertainty = ... % [2]

(iii) Use your answers in **(b)(i)** and **(b)(ii)** to determine the absolute uncertainty of the calculated value of g.

absolute uncertainty = ... m s^{-2} [1]

[Total: 6]

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2 A dolphin is swimming under water at a constant speed of $4.50\,m\,s^{-1}$.

(a) The dolphin emits a sound as it swims directly towards a stationary submerged diver. The frequency of the sound heard by the diver is 9560 Hz. The speed of sound in the water is $1510\,m\,s^{-1}$.

Determine the frequency, to three significant figures, of the sound emitted by the dolphin.

frequency = ... Hz [2]

(b) The dolphin strikes the bottom of a floating ball so that the ball rises vertically upwards from the surface of the water, as illustrated in Fig. 2.1.

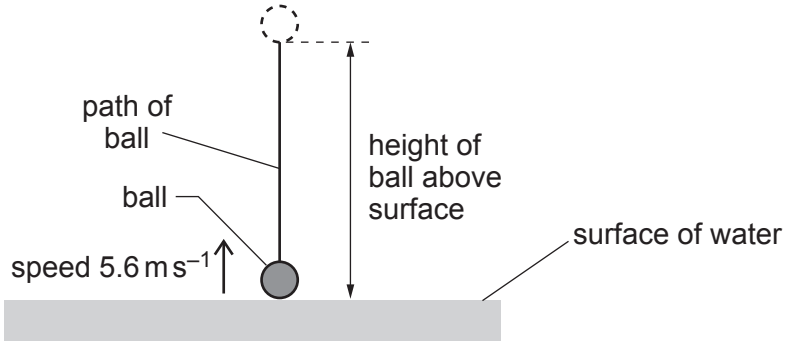


Fig. 2.1

The ball leaves the water surface with speed $5.6\,m\,s^{-1}$.

Assume that air resistance is negligible.

(i) Calculate the maximum height reached by the ball above the surface of the water.

height = ... m [2]

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(ii) The ball leaves the water at time $t = 0$ and reaches its maximum height at time $t = T$.

On Fig. 2.2, sketch a graph to show the variation of the speed of the ball with time t from $t = 0$ to $t = T$. Numerical values are **not** required.

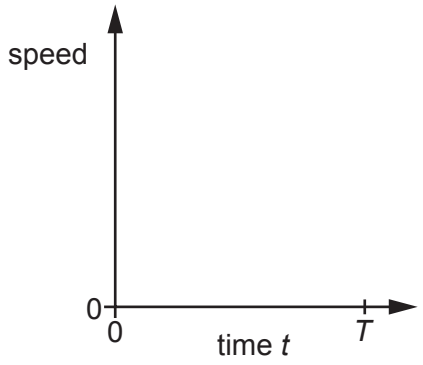


Fig. 2.2

[1]

(iii) The mass of the ball is 0.45 kg.

Use your answer in **(b)(i)** to calculate the change in gravitational potential energy of the ball as it rises from the surface of the water to its maximum height.

change in gravitational potential energy = ... J [2]

(iv) State and explain the variation in the magnitude of the acceleration of the ball as it falls back towards the surface of the water if air resistance is **not** negligible.

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

[Total: 9]

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3 **(a)** State what is meant by *work done*.

.....

.....

..... [1]

(b) A skier is pulled along horizontal ground by a wire attached to a kite, as shown in Fig. 3.1.

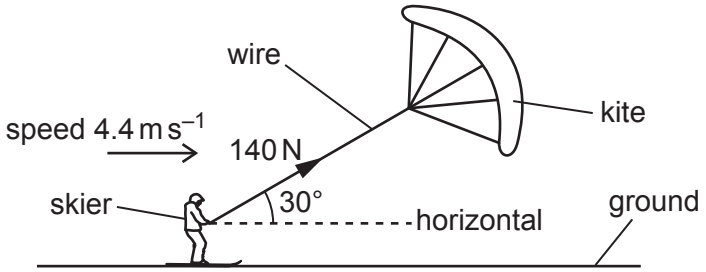


Fig. 3.1 (not to scale)

The skier moves in a straight line along the ground with a constant speed of 4.4 m s^{-1}. The wire is at an angle of 30° to the horizontal. The tension in the wire is 140 N.

(i) Calculate the work done by the tension to move the skier for a time of 30 s.

work done = ... J [3]

(ii) The weight of the skier is 860 N. The vertical component of the tension in the wire and the weight of the skier combine so that the skier exerts a downward pressure on the ground of 2400 Pa.

Determine the total area of the skis in contact with the ground.

area = ... m^2 [3]

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(iii) The wire attached to the kite is uniform. The stress in the wire is 9.6×10^6 Pa.

Calculate the diameter of the wire.

diameter = ... m [2]

(c) The variation with extension x of the tension F in the wire in **(b)** is shown in Fig. 3.2.

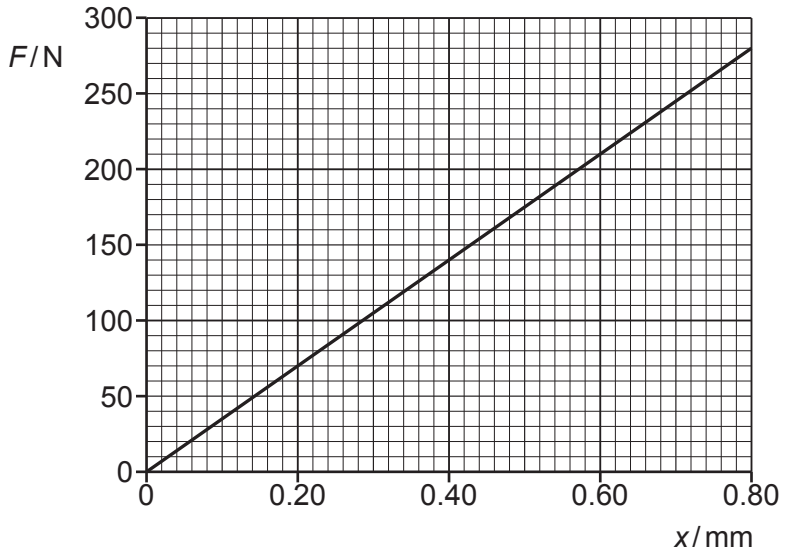


Fig. 3.2

A gust of wind increases the tension in the wire from 140 N to 210 N.

Calculate the change in the strain energy stored in the wire.

change in strain energy = ... J [3]

[Total: 12]

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4 **(a)** For a progressive wave, state what is meant by:

(i) the *wavelength*

.....

..... [1]

(ii) the *amplitude*.

.....

..... [1]

(b) A beam of red laser light is incident normally on a diffraction grating.

(i) Diffraction of the light waves occurs at each slit of the grating. The light waves emerging from the slits are coherent.

Explain what is meant by:

1. *diffraction*

.....

..... [1]

2. *coherent*.

.....

..... [1]

(ii) The wavelength of the laser light is 650 nm. The angle between the **third** order diffraction maxima is 68°, as illustrated in Fig. 4.1.

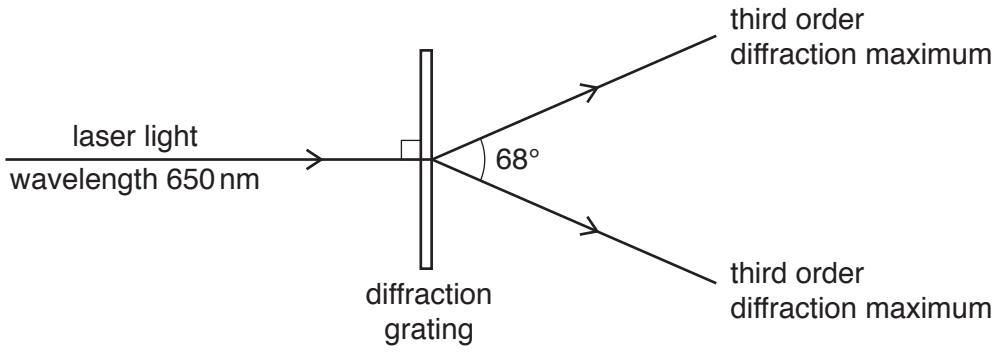


Fig. 4.1 (not to scale)

Calculate the separation *d* between the centres of adjacent slits of the grating.

d = ... m [3]

(iii) The red laser light is replaced with blue laser light.

State and explain the change, if any, to the angle between the third order diffraction maxima.

.....

.....

..... [2]

[Total: 9]

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5 **(a)** Define the *ohm*.

.....

.....

..... [1]

(b) A wire has a resistance of 1.8 Ω. The wire has a uniform cross-sectional area of 0.38 mm^2 and is made of metal of resistivity 9.6×10^{-7} Ω m.

Calculate the length of the wire.

length = ... m [3]

(c) A resistor X of resistance 1.8 Ω is connected to a resistor Y of resistance 0.60 Ω and a battery P, as shown in Fig. 5.1.

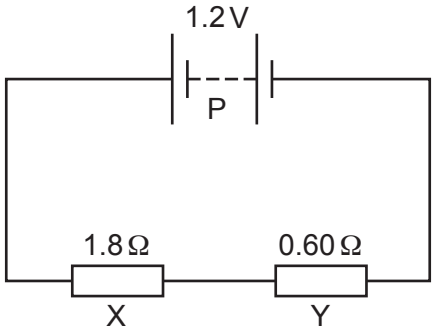


Fig. 5.1

The battery P has an electromotive force (e.m.f.) of 1.2 V and negligible internal resistance.

(i) Explain, in terms of energy, why the potential difference (p.d.) across resistor X is less than the e.m.f. of the battery.

.....

.....

..... [1]

(ii) Calculate the potential difference across resistor X.

potential difference = ... V [2]

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(d) Another battery Q of e.m.f. 1.2 V and negligible internal resistance is now connected into the circuit of Fig. 5.1 to produce the new circuit shown in Fig. 5.2.

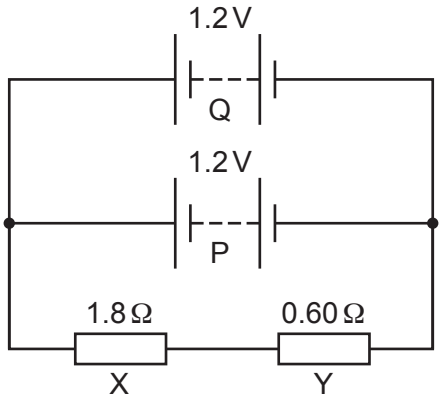


Fig. 5.2

State whether the addition of battery Q causes the current to decrease, increase or remain the same in:

(i) resistor X ..... [1]

(ii) battery P. ..... [1]

(e) The circuit shown in Fig. 5.2 is modified to produce the new circuit shown in Fig. 5.3.

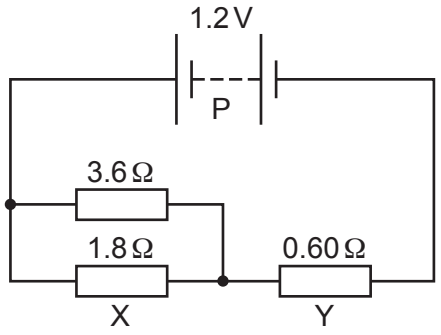


Fig. 5.3

Calculate:

(i) the total resistance of the two resistors connected in parallel

resistance = ... Ω [1]

(ii) the current in resistor Y.

current = ... A [2]

[Total: 12]

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[Turn over

6 A uniform electric field is produced between two parallel metal plates. The electric field strength is $1.4 \times 10^4\,\text{N C}^{-1}$. The potential difference between the plates is 350 V.

(a) Calculate the separation of the plates.

separation = ... m [2]

(b) A nucleus of mass 8.3×10^{-27} kg is now placed in the electric field. The electric force acting on the nucleus is 6.7×10^{-15} N.

(i) Calculate the charge on the nucleus in terms of *e*, where *e* is the elementary charge.

charge = ... *e* [3]

(ii) Calculate the mass, in u, of the nucleus.

mass = ... u [1]

(iii) Use your answers in **(b)(i)** and **(b)(ii)** to determine the number of neutrons in the nucleus.

number = ... [1]

[Total: 7]

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7 **(a)** State and explain whether a neutron is a fundamental particle.

.....

..... [1]

(b) A proton in a stationary nucleus decays.

(i) State the **two** leptons that are produced by the decay.

.....

..... [2]

(ii) Part of the energy released by the decay is given to the two leptons.

State **two** possible forms of the remainder of the released energy.

.....

..... [2]

[Total: 5]

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