Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

PHYSICS **0625 / 31**

Paper 3 Core Theory **October/November 2023**

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.

Cambridge International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2023 series for most Cambridge IGCSE, Cambridge International A and AS Level components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

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Generic Marking Principles

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct / valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently, e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

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GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5: Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).
GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6: Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

Science-Specific Marking Principles

1	Examiners should consider the context and scientific use of any keywords when awarding marks. Although keywords may be present, marks should not be awarded if the keywords are used incorrectly.
2	The examiner should not choose between contradictory statements given in the same question part, and credit should not be awarded for any correct statement that is contradicted within the same question part. Wrong science that is irrelevant to the question should be ignored.
3	Although spellings do not have to be correct, spellings of syllabus terms must allow for clear and unambiguous separation from other syllabus terms with which they may be confused (e.g. ethane / ethene, glucagon / glycogen, refraction / reflection).
4	The error carried forward (ecf) principle should be applied, where appropriate. If an incorrect answer is subsequently used in a scientifically correct way, the candidate should be awarded these subsequent marking points. Further guidance will be included in the mark scheme where necessary and any exceptions to this general principle will be noted.
5	‘List rule’ guidance For questions that require ***n*** responses (e.g. State **two** reasons …): • The response should be read as continuous prose, even when numbered answer spaces are provided. • Any response marked *ignore* in the mark scheme should not count towards ***n***. • Incorrect responses should not be awarded credit but will still count towards ***n***. • Read the entire response to check for any responses that contradict those that would otherwise be credited. Credit should **not** be awarded for any responses that are contradicted within the rest of the response. Where two responses contradict one another, this should be treated as a single incorrect response. • Non-contradictory responses after the first ***n*** responses may be ignored even if they include incorrect science.

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6 Calculation specific guidance

Correct answers to calculations should be given full credit even if there is no working or incorrect working, **unless** the question states 'show your working'.

For questions in which the number of significant figures required is not stated, credit should be awarded for correct answers when rounded by the examiner to the number of significant figures given in the mark scheme. This may not apply to measured values.

For answers given in standard form (e.g. $a \times 10^n$) in which the convention of restricting the value of the coefficient (a) to a value between 1 and 10 is not followed, credit may still be awarded if the answer can be converted to the answer given in the mark scheme.

Unless a separate mark is given for a unit, a missing or incorrect unit will normally mean that the final calculation mark is not awarded. Exceptions to this general principle will be noted in the mark scheme.

7 Guidance for chemical equations

Multiples / fractions of coefficients used in chemical equations are acceptable unless stated otherwise in the mark scheme.

State symbols given in an equation should be ignored unless asked for in the question or stated otherwise in the mark scheme.

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NOTES ABOUT MARK SCHEME SYMBOLS AND 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 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 that they 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".
Ignore	indicates that something which is not correct or irrelevant is to be disregarded and does not cause a right plus wrong penalty.
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: e.g. spelling which suggests confusion between reflection / refraction / diffraction or thermistor / transistor / transformer.

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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.
e.c.f.	means "error carried forward" . This is mainly applicable to numerical questions, but may occasionally be applied in non-numerical questions if specified in the mark scheme. 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 e.c.f. may be awarded, provided the subsequent working is correct.
Significant Figures	Answers are normally acceptable to any number of significant figures ≥ 2. Any exceptions to this general rule will be specified in the mark scheme.
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. Condone wrong use of upper and lower case symbols, e.g. pA for Pa. **Use the annotation Xp to signify where a unit penalty has been applied.**
Arithmetic errors	Deduct only one mark if the **only** error in arriving at a final answer is clearly an arithmetic one. Regard a power-of-ten error as an arithmetic one.
Transcription errors	Deduct only one mark if the only error in arriving at a final answer is because given or previously calculated data has clearly been misread but used correctly.
Fractions	Only accept these where specified in the mark scheme. .
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.

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)(i)	(distance =) 400 (m)	**B1**
1(a)(ii)	4(0) (m / s)	**A3**
	400 ÷ 100	(C2)
	(speed =) gradient of distance-time graph OR distance ÷ time	(C1)
1(a)(iii)	stationary OR stopped OR at rest (between 100 and 150 s)	**B1**
	(then) constant / steady speed (between 150 and 250 s)	**B1**
1(b)	15 (m / s) (due) west / W	**B1**

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	7.7	**A3**
	400 ÷ 52	(C2)
	(density =) mass ÷ volume **OR** m / V	(C1)
	g / cm^3	**B1**
2(b)	friction OR drag OR (air) resistance	**B1**
	3.9 (N)	**B1**
2(c)	(weight = 97.5 ÷ 42) = 2.3 (N)	**A4**
	$W \times 42 = 3.9 \times 25$ {OR 97.5} OR (W =) 3.9×25 / 42	(C3)
	(moment of cylinder =) 3.9×25 OR 97.5	(C1)
	clockwise moment = anticlockwise moment **OR** moment of cylinder = moment of block	(C1)

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Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	at least 4 circles widely separated (gaps at least the diameter of circles)	**B1**
	random arrangement	**B1**
3(b)	any **three** from: regular / uniform arrangement fixed (positions) vibrating close(ly) OR tight(ly) (packed)	**B3**
3(c)(i)	conduction	**B1**
3(c)(ii)	any **three** from: water particles (at bottom of pan) gain thermal / internal / kinetic energy (water) particles move apart density of liquid decreases OR liquid becomes less dense less dense liquid rises causing liquid to circulate (in pan)	**B3**
3(c)(iii)	100 (°C)	**B1**

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Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)(i)	(amplitude =) 15 (cm)	**B1**
4(a)(ii)	(frequency =) 0.5 (Hz)	**A2**
	(frequency =) number of waves sent out / emitted in one second OR 1 wave in 2.0 (s) OR frequency = 1 ÷ 2(0)	(C1)
4(b)	diffraction	**B1**
4(c)(i)	refraction	**B1**
4(c)(ii)	(change of) wavelength OR (wave) speed OR velocity	**B1**

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)	microwaves (after radio waves)	**B1**
	X-rays (after ultraviolet)	**B1**
5(b)	(use of infrared) any **one** from: electric grills, short range communications such as remote controllers for televisions, intruder alarms, thermal imaging, optical fibres, (heating) solar panels	**B1**
	(use of ultraviolet) any **one** from: security marking, detecting fake bank notes, sterilising water / food	**B1**
5(c)	(infrared can cause) (skin) burns	**B1**
	(ultraviolet can cause) damage to (surface / skin) cells / eyes OR skin cancer OR can cause eye conditions e.g. cataracts	**B1**

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Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)	KE of wind	**B1**
	rotates / turns / spins turbine OR blades	**B1**
	(turbine) turns / spins / rotates generator	**B1**
6(b)	(output voltage =) 1200 (V) OR 1.2 kV	**A4**
	(*V* =) 624 000 ÷ 520	(C3)
	conversion: 624 kW = 624 000 (W)	(C1)
	power = $I \times V$ **OR** (*V* =) $P \div I$	(C1)
6(c)	any **two** from: greater efficiency as lower current (is used) (so) reduces power / energy losses thinner cables can be used (so reducing costs) OR pylons further apart idea of increased distance of transmission (of electrical power)	**B2**

Question	Answer	Marks
7(a)	7 (cm)	**B1**
7(b)	arrow drawn (perpendicularly) from principal axis to intersection of rays.	**B1**
7(c)	(image is) real	**B1**
	inverted	**B1**

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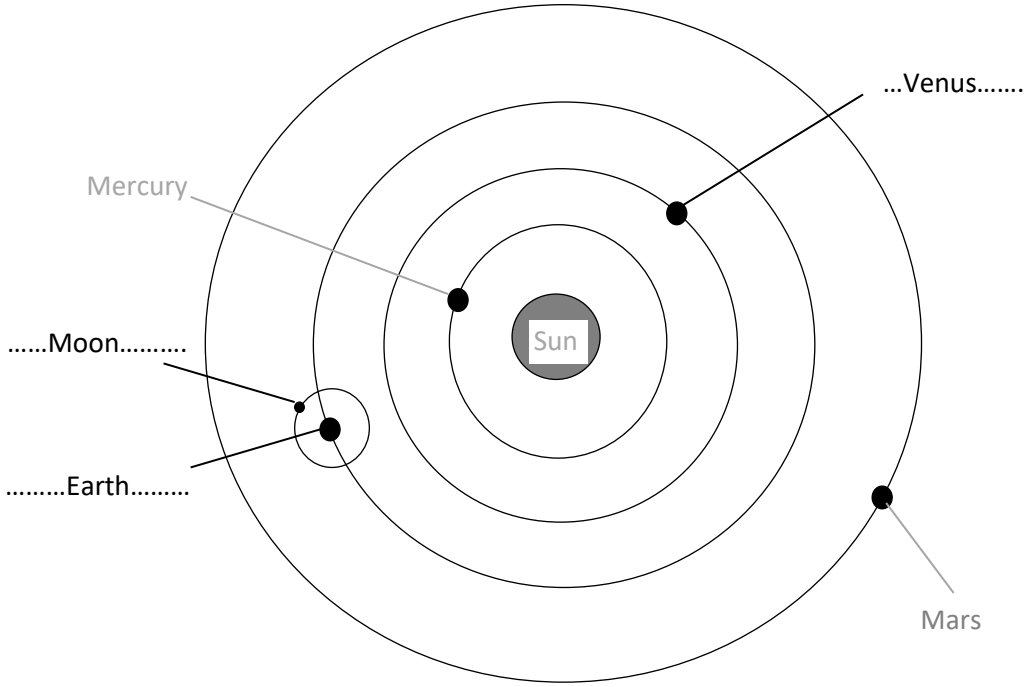
Question	Answer	Marks
8(a)	(plotting) compass OR iron filings	**B1**
	detail of method	**B1**
	idea of using a (plotting) compass to give direction of magnetic field	**B1**
8(b)	any **four** from: current in coil P (changing) magnetic field around / in coil P (magnetic field) links with / cuts coil Q an induced emf (across) coil Q OR voltage / current produced / generated in coil Q (induced emf) causes pointer on (sensitive) voltmeter to move when current steady no changing magnetic field OR no field (lines) cutting coil Q pointer then returns to zero	**B4**

Question	Answer	Marks
9(a)(i)	(to) change / control current (in circuit / heater) OR change / control p.d. voltage (across heater)	**B1**
9(a)(ii)	(6.0 ÷ 1.5 =) 4 (cells)	**B1**
9(a)(iii)	symbol for voltmeter seen or used	**B1**
	connected in parallel with heater	**B1**
9(b)	(E =) 260 (J)	**A3**
	(E =) $1.6 \times 40 \times 4.0$	(C2)
	(E =) $I \times t \times V$ OR $P = I \times V$ **AND** (E =) $P \times t$	(C1)

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Question	Answer	Marks
10(a)(i)	(nucleon number =) 225 (proton number =) 89 (Ac)	**B1**
10(a)(ii)	(number of electrons =) 89	**B1**
10(b)	point at (20, 2.0) plotted correctly	**B1**
	point at (30, 1.0) plotted correctly	**B1**
	points joined by a (smooth) curve to about 30 days	**B1**

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Question	Answer	Mark
11(a)		**B1** **B1** **B1**
11(b)	Hydrogen and	**B1**
	Helium (answers maybe in either order)	**B1**
	visible (light) and	**B1**
	Ultraviolet (answers maybe in either order)	**B1**
11(c)	100 000 (light-years)	**B1**