

Name of the Student: _____

Max. Marks : 21 Marks

Time : 21 Minutes

Mark Schemes

Q1.

- (a) **The candidate's writing should be legible and the spelling, punctuation and grammar should be sufficiently accurate for the meaning to be clear.**

The candidate's answer will be assessed holistically. The answer will be assigned to one of three levels according to the following criteria.

High Level (Good to excellent): 5 or 6 marks

The information conveyed by the answer is clearly organised, logical and coherent, using appropriate specialist vocabulary correctly. The form and style of writing is appropriate to answer the question.

The candidate provides a comprehensive and coherent answer that includes a stated property of light such as interference or diffraction that can only be explained in terms of the wave nature of light and a stated property such as photoelectricity that can only be explained in terms of the particle nature of light. In each case, a relevant specific observational feature should be referred to and should be accompanied by a coherent explanation of the observation. Both explanations should be relevant and logical.

For full marks, the candidate may show some appreciation as to why the specific feature of either the named wave property cannot be explained using the particle nature of light or the named particle property cannot be explained using the wave nature of light.

Intermediate Level (Modest to adequate): 3 or 4 marks

The information conveyed by the answer may be less well organised and not fully coherent. There is less use of specialist vocabulary, or specialist vocabulary may be used incorrectly. The form and style of writing is less appropriate.

*The candidate provides a logical and coherent explanation that includes a stated property of light such as interference or diffraction that can only be explained in terms of the wave nature of light **and** a stated property such as photoelectricity that can only be explained in terms of the particle nature of light.*

For 4 marks, the candidate should be able to refer to a relevant specific observational feature of each property, at least one of which should be followed by an adequate explanation of the observation. Candidates who fail to refer to a relevant specific observational feature for one of the properties may be able to score 3 marks by providing an adequate explanation of the observational feature referred to.

Low Level (Poor to limited): 1 or 2 marks

The information conveyed by the answer is poorly organised and may not be relevant or coherent. There is little correct use of specialist vocabulary. The form and style of writing may

be only partly appropriate.

The candidate provides some relevant information relating to two relevant stated properties for 1 mark. Their answer may lack coherence and may well introduce irrelevant or incorrect physics ideas in their explanation.

Points that can be used to support the explanation:

Wave-like nature property

- property is either interference **or** diffraction
- observational feature is either the bright and dark fringes of a double slit interference pattern or of the single slit diffraction pattern (or the spectra of a diffraction grating)
- explanation of bright or dark fringes (or explanation of diffraction grating spectra) in terms of path or phase difference
- particle/corpuscular theory predicts two bright fringes for double slits or a single bright fringe for single slit or no diffraction for a diffraction grating

Particle-like nature

- property is photoelectricity
- observational feature is the existence of the threshold frequency for the incident light **or** instant emission of electrons from the metal surface
- explanation of above using the photon theory including reference to photon energy hf , the work function of the metal and '1 photon being absorbed by 1 electron'
- wave theory predicts emission at all light frequencies **or** delayed emission for (very) low intensity

6

(b) (i) $m (= m_0 (1 - v^2 / c^2)^{-0.5} = 9.11 \times 10^{-31} (1 - 0.890^2)^{-0.5})$

$(= 1.998 \times 10^{-30} \text{ kg}) = 2.0(00) \times 10^{-30} \text{ kg} \checkmark$

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{mv} = \frac{6.63 \times 10^{-34}}{2.0(0) \times 10^{-30} \times 0.89(0) \times 3.0(0) \times 10^8} \checkmark$$

$(= 1.2(4) \times 10^{-12} \text{ m})$

2

(ii) $E_{ph} = \left(hf = \frac{hc}{\lambda} = \frac{6.63 \times 10^{-34} \times 3.00 \times 10^8}{1.24 \times 10^{-12}} \right) = 1.6(0) \times 10^{-13} \text{ J} \checkmark$

1

(iii) $E_K = (m - m_0) c^2$

$= (1.998 \times 10^{-30} - 9.11 \times 10^{-31}) \times (3.0 \times 10^8)^2$

$= 9.78 \times 10^{-14} \text{ J} \checkmark \text{ 3 sf only } \checkmark$

2

[11]

Q2.

- (a) (i) diffraction ✓

1

- (ii) the electrons in the beam must have the same wavelength ✓

otherwise electrons of different wavelengths
(or speeds/velocities/energies/momenta) would
diffract by different amounts (for the same order) [owtte] ✓

2

- (b) (i) ($eV = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$ gives) **either** $v = \sqrt{\frac{2eV}{m}}$

or $1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times 25000 = \frac{1}{2} \times 9.1 \times 10^{-31} \times v^2$ ✓

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times 25000}{9.1 \times 10^{-31}}} = 9.4 \times 10^7 \text{ m s}^{-1} \quad \checkmark$$

p or $mv (= 9.1 \times 10^{-31} \times 9.4 \times 10^7) = 8.5 \times 10^{-23}$ ✓

kg m s^{-1} (or N s) ✓

alternatives for first two marks

p or $mv = \sqrt{2meV}$ ✓ =

$\sqrt{2 \times 9.1 \times 10^{-31} \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times 25000}$ ✓

4

- (ii) **any two of the first three mark points**

increase of pd increases the speed (or velocity/energy/
momentum) of the electrons ✓

(so) the electron wavelength would be smaller ✓

(and) the electrons would diffract less (when they pass
through the lenses) ✓

and

the image would show greater resolution (or be more detailed) ✓

max 3

[10]