Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

PHYSICS **0625/23**

Paper 2 Multiple Choice (Extended) **October/November 2024**

45 minutes

You must answer on the multiple choice answer sheet.

You will need: Multiple choice answer sheet
Soft clean eraser
Soft pencil (type B or HB is recommended)

INSTRUCTIONS

- There are **forty** questions on this paper. Answer **all** questions.
- For each question there are four possible answers **A**, **B**, **C** and **D**. Choose the **one** you consider correct and record your choice in soft pencil on the multiple choice answer sheet.
- Follow the instructions on the multiple choice answer sheet.
- Write in soft pencil.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number on the multiple choice answer sheet in the spaces provided unless this has been done for you.
- Do **not** use correction fluid.
- Do **not** write on any bar codes.
- You may use a calculator.
- Take the weight of 1.0 kg to be 9.8 N (acceleration of free fall = 9.8 m / s^2).

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 40.
- Each correct answer will score one mark.
- Any rough working should be done on this question paper.

This document has **20** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

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1 Which list contains only vector quantities?

View solution

A acceleration, distance, speed

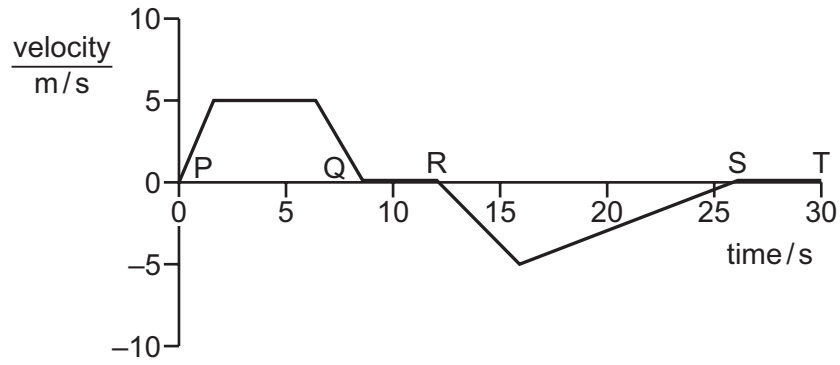
B electric field strength, momentum, weight

C energy, mass, temperature

D force, time, velocity

2 The graph shows how the velocity of an elevator varies with time. The elevator starts from the third floor of a tall building. Point P indicates the start of the elevator's journey.

View solution



When is the elevator on the third floor again?

A Q to R and S to T

B Q to R only

C S to T only

D The lift does not return to the third floor.

3 An object of mass 1.0 kg is at rest on the Earth. An identical object is at rest on a planet with a gravitational field strength of twice that on the Earth.

View solution

Which row correctly compares the object on the planet to the object on the Earth?

	its weight	its acceleration when the same horizontal resultant force is applied
A	double	equal to that on the Earth
B	double	half that on the Earth
C	half	equal to that on the Earth
D	half	half that on the Earth

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4 An engineer researched the density of different liquids being used as coolants.

View solution

liquid	density / kg/m^3
X	785
Y	1020
Z	1250

None of the liquids mix with water.

Each liquid is poured, in turn, into a container of water. The density of water is 1000 kg/m^3.

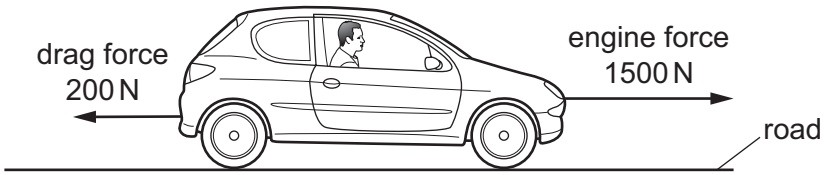
Which liquids rise to the surface?

A X only **B** Y and Z **C** Y only **D** Z only

5 The diagram shows a car moving along a road.

View solution

The force due to the engine is 1500 N and the total drag force is 200 N.



What is the motion of the car?

A decreasing speed forward

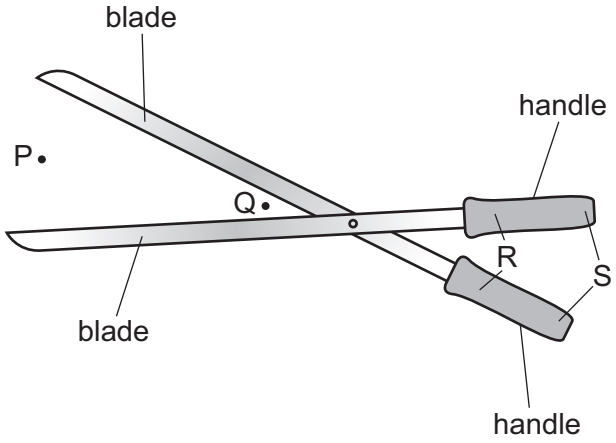
B increasing speed forward

C reversing

D constant speed

6 A pair of cutters is used to cut a rope.

View solution



Where should the rope be positioned and at which labelled points should the hands be positioned to produce the greatest cutting force?

	rope positioned	hands positioned
A	P	R
B	P	S
C	Q	R
D	Q	S

View solution

7 An object has a mass of 20 kg.

Its velocity changes from 6 m / s to 10 m / s.

Which impulse has acted on the object?

A 80 N s **B** 120 N s **C** 200 N s **D** 320 N s

View solution

8 Useful energy is obtained from different energy resources.

Four examples of energy resources are listed.

- water waves
- geothermal
- wind
- water behind hydroelectric dams

How many of these energy resources depend on radiation from the Sun?

A 1 **B** 2 **C** 3 **D** 4

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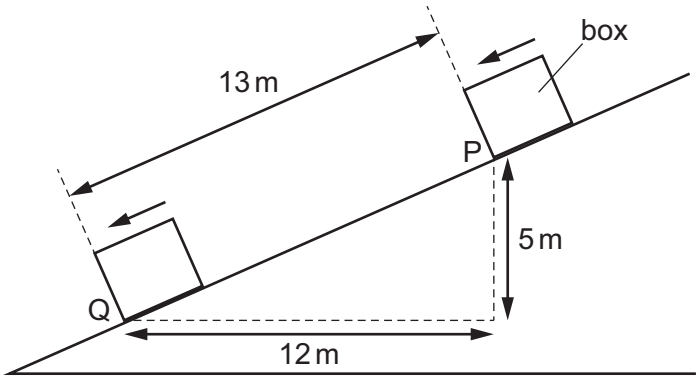
9 A box of mass 2.0 kg slides down a slope. The gravitational field strength is 9.8 N / kg.

View solution

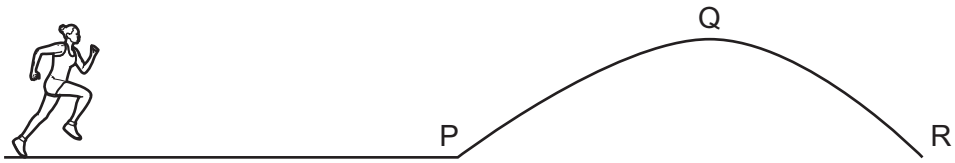


What is the decrease in the gravitational potential energy stored as the box moves from P to Q?

A 9.8 J **B** 98 J **C** 240 J **D** 250 J

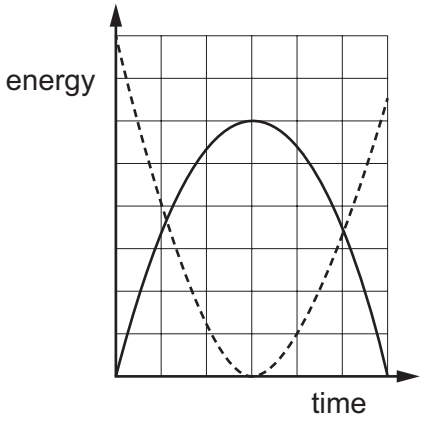
10 The diagram shows the path of a long-jumper. Point R, where she lands, is on the same horizontal level as point P, from where she takes off. The long-jumper experiences air resistance as she runs and jumps.

View solution



Which graph shows how the store of kinetic energy and the store of gravitational potential energy of the long-jumper vary with time between points P and R?

A



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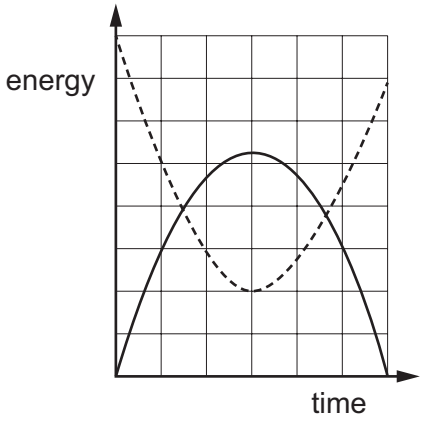
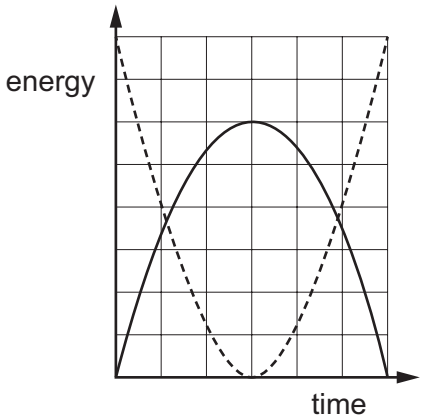


key

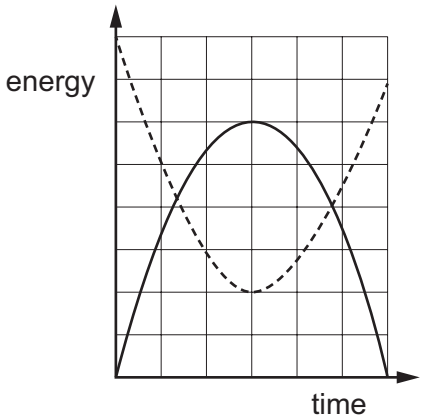
kinetic energy

gravitational potential energy

C



D

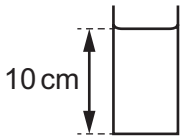


11 Four tanks contain water to the depths shown.

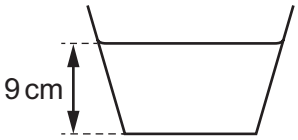
View solution

At the bottom of which tank is the pressure due to the water greatest?

A



B



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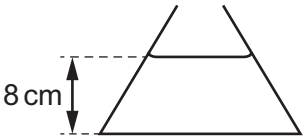

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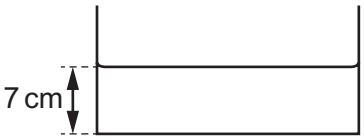

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12 A gas is heated in a sealed container.

View solution

The volume of the container does not change.

What happens to the particles of the gas?

A The average distance between particles increases.

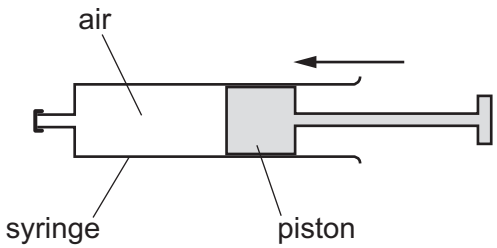
B The average kinetic energy of the particles increases.

C The mass of each particle increases.

D The volume of each particle increases.

13 Air in a sealed syringe is slowly compressed by moving the piston. The temperature of the air stays the same.

View solution



Which statement about the air is correct?

A The pressure of the air decreases because its particles now travel more slowly.

B The pressure of the air decreases because the area of the syringe walls is now smaller.

C The pressure of the air increases because its particles now hit the syringe walls more frequently.

D The pressure of the air increases because its particles now travel more quickly.

14 Which statement about the evaporation of a liquid is correct?

A The least energetic particles escape from the surface and the temperature of the liquid decreases.

B The least energetic particles escape from the surface and the temperature of the liquid increases.

C The most energetic particles escape from the surface and the temperature of the liquid decreases.

D The most energetic particles escape from the surface and the temperature of the liquid increases.

View solution

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15 A solid is heated causing it to expand.

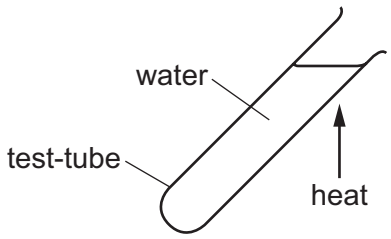
View solution

Which effect does this have on its mass and on its density?

	mass	density
A	decreases	decreases
B	decreases	stays constant
C	stays constant	decreases
D	stays constant	stays constant

16 A glass test-tube containing water is heated at the top. The water at the top boils, but the water at the bottom remains cold.

View solution



Which row explains why the water at the bottom of the test-tube remains cold?

	glass	water
A	good thermal conductor	good thermal conductor
B	good thermal conductor	poor thermal conductor
C	poor thermal conductor	good thermal conductor
D	poor thermal conductor	poor thermal conductor

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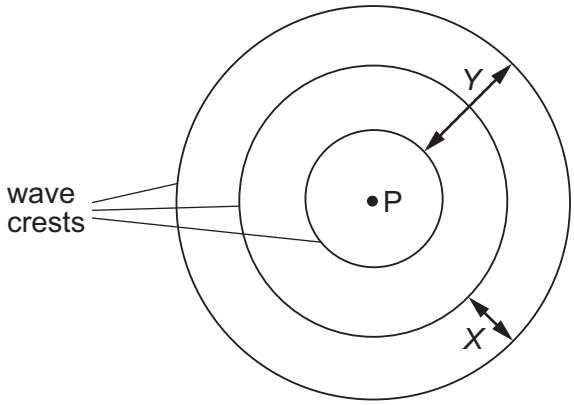
17 A vertical stick is dipped up and down in water at P.

View solution

In two seconds, three wave crests spread out on the surface of the water.



Which statement is correct?

A Distance *X* is the amplitude of the waves.

B Distance *Y* is the wavelength of the waves.

C Each circle represents a wavefront.

D The frequency of the waves is 3 Hz.

18 Seismic waves from the epicentre of an earthquake take 100 s to reach a point 300 km away. When they arrive, they cause the ground to vibrate with a frequency of 2.0 Hz.

View solution

What is the wavelength of these seismic waves?

A 0.67 km **B** 1.5 km **C** 3.0 km **D** 6.0 km

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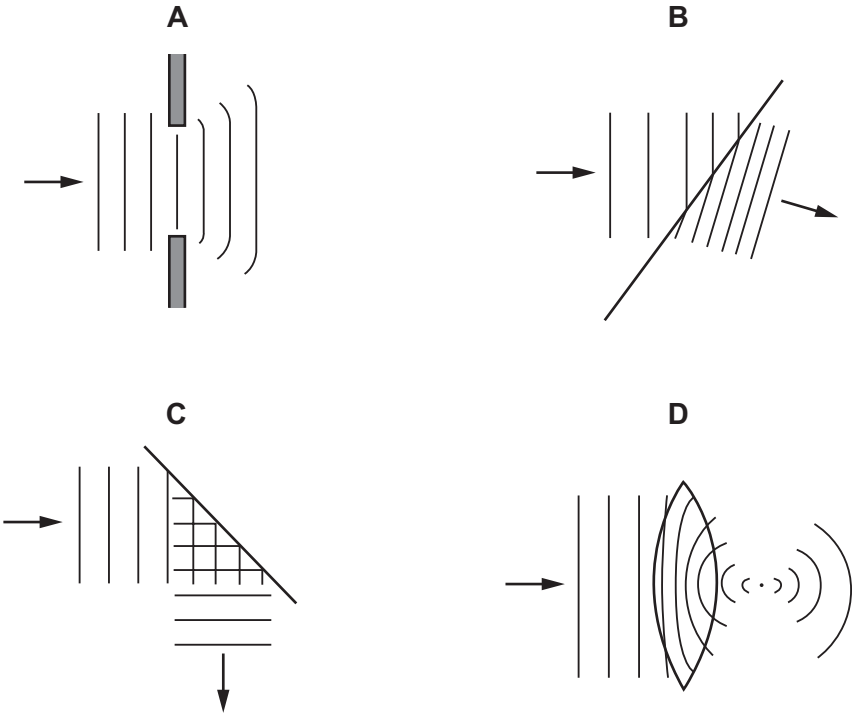
19 Which diagram illustrates diffraction of water waves?

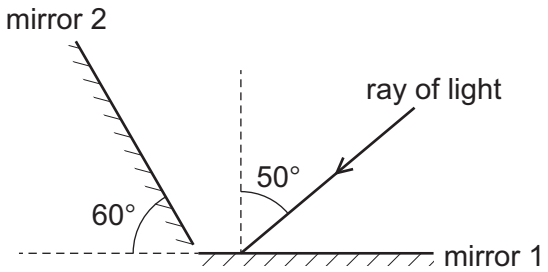
View solution



20 A single ray of light is reflected by two mirrors.

View solution

The diagram shows the ray of light incident on mirror 1.



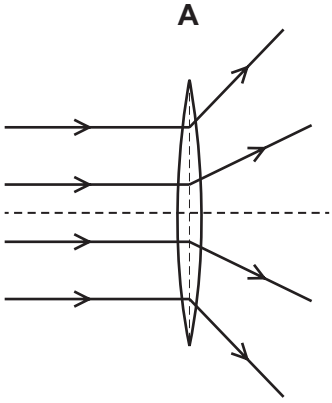
What is the angle of reflection in mirror 2?

A 50° **B** 60° **C** 70° **D** 80°

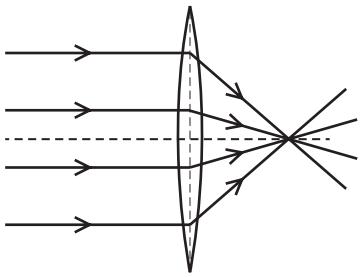
21 Which diagram shows the effect of a converging lens on a parallel beam of light?

View solution

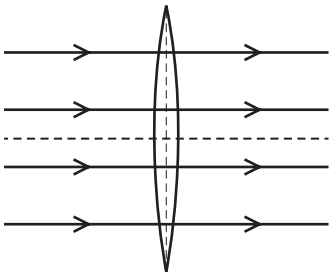
A



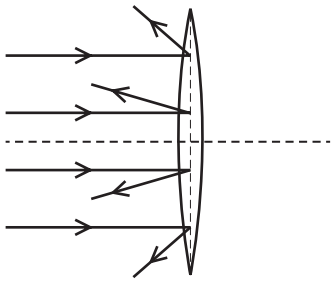
B



C



D



22 Which three regions of the electromagnetic spectrum are used in the applications listed?

View solution

- sterilising water
- optical fibres
- satellite television signals
- mobile (cell) phones

A radio, infrared, visible

B ultraviolet, infrared, microwaves

C visible, radio, ultraviolet

D X-rays, visible, infrared

23 A man stands 110 m from a high wall. He makes a short, sharp sound and then hears an echo from the wall.

View solution

The speed of sound in air is 330 m / s.

How long after making the sound does the man hear the echo?

A 0.33 s **B** 0.67 s **C** 1.5 s **D** 3.0 s

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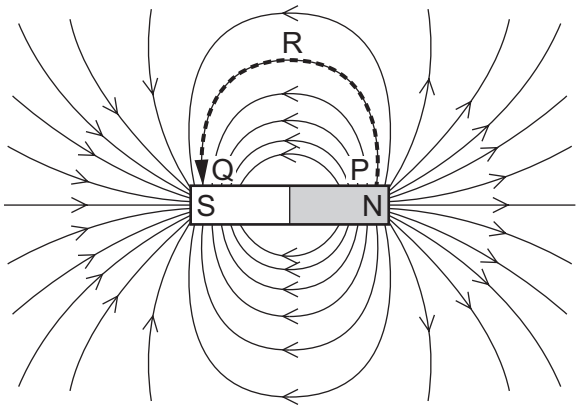
24 The diagram shows the magnetic field of a bar magnet.

View solution



How does the strength of the magnetic field vary with position along the dotted path PRQ?

A It is constant along the path PRQ.

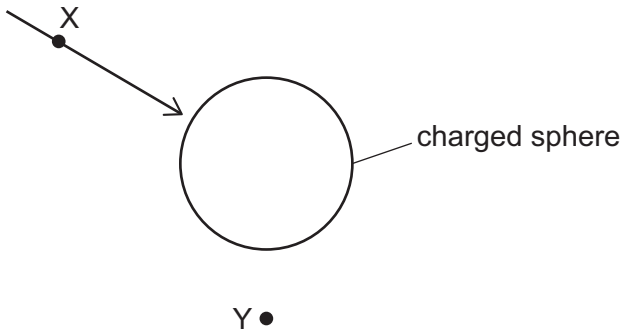
B It is strong at P and reduces in strength along the path PRQ.

C It is weak at P and increases in strength along the path PRQ.

D It is strong at P, decreases to a minimum at R and then increases towards Q.

25 The diagram shows a charged sphere and the direction of the electric field at point X due to the sphere.

View solution



An electron is placed at point Y.

Which diagram shows the direction of the force acting on the electron due to the charged sphere?

A



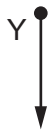
B



C



D



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26 A battery moves 3.0 C of charge round a complete circuit. The battery transfers 12 J of energy during this process.

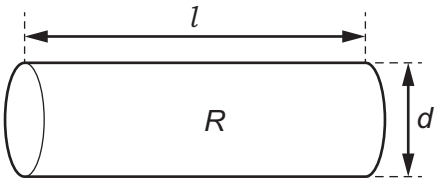
View solution

What is the electromotive force (e.m.f.) of the cell?

A 0.25 V **B** 4.0 V **C** 12 V **D** 36 V

27 A cylinder of conducting putty has length l, diameter d and resistance R. The putty is now moulded into a cylinder of diameter $2d$ that has the same volume.

View solution



By which factor does the resistance of the putty cylinder decrease?

A 2 **B** 4 **C** 8 **D** 16

28 Which statement describes how a diode operates in an electrical circuit?

View solution

A When the temperature increases, its resistance increases.

B When the current becomes too high, it melts and cuts off the current.

C It only allows current in one direction.

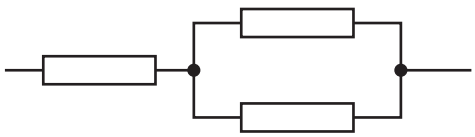
D It uses a low-current circuit to switch on a circuit carrying a much larger current.

29 A number of identical resistors of resistance 10 Ω are arranged in circuits.

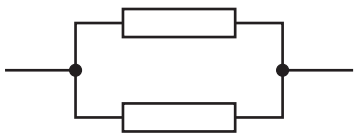
View solution

Which arrangement of resistors will give an overall resistance of 25 Ω?

A



B



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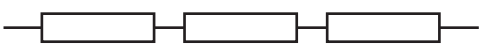
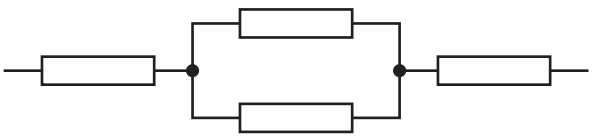


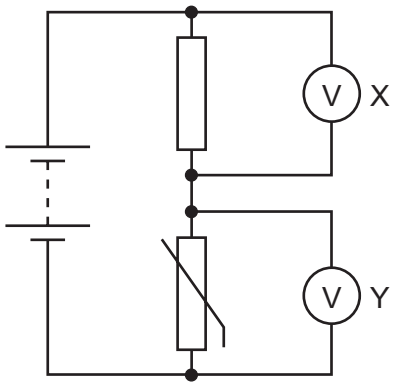
D



30 The circuit diagram shows a thermistor in a potential divider.

View solution

Two voltmeters X and Y are connected in the circuit.



When the temperature of the thermistor increases, its resistance decreases.

As the thermistor becomes warmer, what happens to the reading on each voltmeter?

	reading on voltmeter X	reading on voltmeter Y
A	decreases	decreases
B	decreases	increases
C	increases	decreases
D	increases	increases

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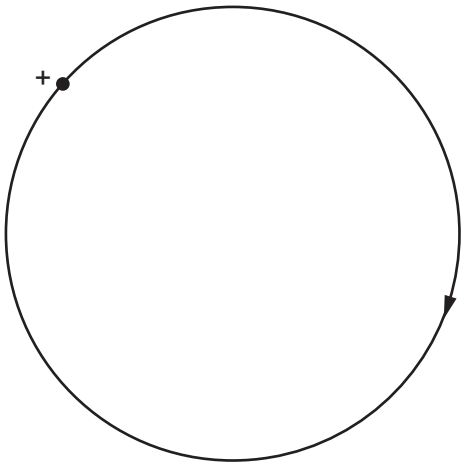
31 In an experiment, strong magnetic fields provide a force that keeps charged particles moving with a horizontal circular motion.

View solution

Positive particles are accelerated clockwise when viewed from above as shown.



In which direction is the magnetic field?

A vertically into the page

B vertically out of the page

C pointing away from the centre of the circular motion

D pointing towards the centre of the circular motion

32 When there is a current in a solenoid, a magnetic field is formed around it.

View solution

How does the magnetic field change if the current is increased?

	spacing of field lines	strength of field
A	closer together	stronger
B	closer together	weaker
C	further apart	stronger
D	further apart	weaker

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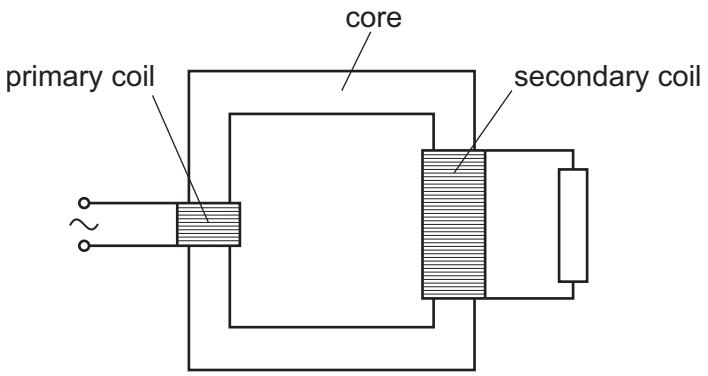
33 The diagram shows the structure of a simple transformer.

View solution



Which row shows the correct conditions for the efficiency of the transformer to be as high as possible?

	primary and secondary coils	core
A	thick copper wire	soft iron
B	thin copper wire	soft iron
C	thick iron wire	copper
D	thin iron wire	copper

34 The products of the decay of a nucleus of a radioactive isotope are a nucleus and radiation which is emitted.

View solution

What is the nature of the products?

A a nucleus of an element different from the isotope is formed and both an α-particle and γ-radiation are emitted

B a nucleus of an element different from the isotope is formed and just γ-radiation is emitted

C a nucleus of the same element as the isotope is formed and both a β-particle and γ-radiation are emitted

D a nucleus of the same element as the isotope is formed and just an α-particle is emitted

35 An atomic nucleus decays by one or more radioactive decay processes.

View solution

What causes the proton number to **decrease** by 1?

A α-decay followed by β-decay

B α-decay only

C β-decay followed by γ-decay

D β-decay only

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36 Which definition of half-life is **not** correct?

View solution

A the time it takes for the count rate from a radioactive sample to fall to half its original value

B the time it takes for half of the unstable nuclei in a radioactive sample to decay

C the time it takes for the mass of radioactive material in a sample to halve

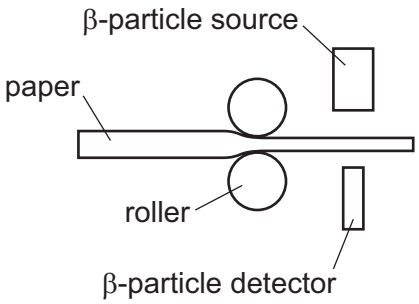
D the time it takes for half of the neutrons in a radioactive sample to decay

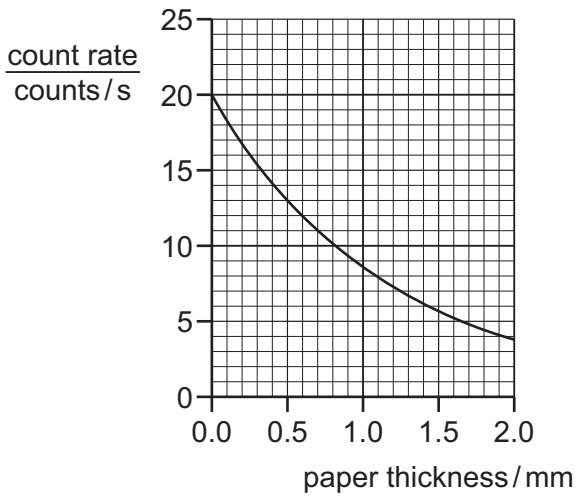
37 The diagram shows a system to control the thickness of paper produced by a machine.

View solution

The graph shows how the count rate at the detector varies with the thickness of the paper.

The rollers squeeze the paper when the count rate at the detector drops below 12 counts per second and then stop squeezing when the count rate rises above 13 counts per second.





What is the thickness of the paper coming out of the machine?

A between 0.40 mm and 0.50 mm

B between 0.50 mm and 0.60 mm

C between 0.60 mm and 0.70 mm

D between 0.70 mm and 0.80 mm

38 The table gives the orbital durations of planets in the Solar System.

planet	Mercury	Venus	Earth	Jupiter	Saturn	Uranus	Neptune
orbital duration / days	88	225	365	4330	10 700	30 600	59 800

What is the orbital duration of Mars?

View solution

A 295 days **B** 690 days **C** 7100 days **D** 20 600 days

39 Which reaction produces the energy that powers the Sun?

View solution

A fission of hydrogen

B fission of uranium

C fusion of hydrogen

D fusion of uranium

40 The diameter of the Milky Way is approximately 100 000 light years.

View solution

What is this distance in metres?

A 9.5×10^{9} m

B 9.5×10^{15} m

C 9.5×10^{17} m

D 9.5×10^{20} m

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