

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
GCE Ordinary Level

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**MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2011 question paper
for the guidance of teachers**

5054 PHYSICS

5054/21

Paper 2 (Theory), maximum raw mark 75

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Section A

- 1 (a) (i) $(V =) 64$ or 6.4×10^{-5} or 4^3 or 0.04^3 C1
 $(m =) \rho V$ or $920 \times 6.4 \times 10^{-5}$ or 920×0.04^3 C1
 0.059 kg or 59 g or 0.05888 kg A1
- (ii) 0.59 N or 0.5888 N B1
- (b) $(Q =) ml$ or $0.059 \times 3.4 \times 10^5$ C1
 $2.0(0) \times 10^4 / 2.0(1) \times 10^4 / 2.006 \times 10^4$ J A1 [6]
- 2 (a) work is done by the (falling) block or block loses (G)PE or energy transferred from block to elevator or forces balance B1
 (WD by falling block) raises the elevator or converted to GPE of elevator or (WD against) friction/air resistance or WD to accelerate elevator B1
- (b) $(WD =) F \times d$ or 4900×24 or 117 600 or $(P =) E/t$ C1
 $4900 \times 24/28$ or 117 600/28 C1
 4.2×10^3 W or 4.2 kW A1 [5]
- 3 (a) (i) one junction in flame and three wires and fixed point/ice bath or two wires two different metals and voltmeter connected B1
 B1
- (ii) voltmeter reading/voltage at fixed points (e.g. V_0 and V_{100}) B1
 compare V_{flame} with $V_{\text{fixed points}}$ (to obtain T) graph/equation/words B1
- (b) any one of:
 rapidly varying temperature small (heat capacity)
 remote measurement user not near thermometer
 direct input to computer B1 electrical output B1 B2 [6]
- 4 (a) one outer ray parallel to principal axis C1
 three rays parallel to the principal axis A1
- (b) (i) (speed) reduced or slows down B1
- (ii) (speed) returns to original value/ 3.0×10^8 m/s B1
- (c) (i) $(f =) c/\lambda$ or $3.0 \times 10^8 / 6.0 \times 10^{-7}$ C1
 $5(0) \times 10^{14}$ Hz A1
- (ii) no effect/unchanged/ $(f =) 5(0) \times 10^{14}$ Hz B1 [7]

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- 5 (a) (i) **electrons** move to the rod B1
(ii) becomes positively-charged/loses electrons B1
- (b) (i) positives on right **and** negatives on left M1
equal numbers(at least 2) **and** roughly symmetrical A1
(ii) positive charges attracted B1
attraction larger than repulsion **or** positives closer (than negatives to rod) B1 [6]
- 6 (a) (i) recognisable sine/cosine curve (≥ 2.0 cycles) B1
(ii) larger (peak)(voltage) B1
higher frequency/shorter period/described in words (**allow** shorter wavelength) B1
- (b) ($R =$) V/I **or** $12/0.50$ C1
 24Ω A1 [5]
- 7 (a) volume decreases/quieter/less sound B1
(in some way) resistance between S and C decreases **or** (in some way) voltage (to loudspeaker) reduced B1
- (b) (the amplitude) increases B1
(the frequency) remains constant B1 [4]
- 8 (a) ${}_{54}^{131}\text{Xe}$ **OR** ${}_{54}^{131}\text{Xe}$ **and** ${}^0_0\beta$ B1
 ${}^0_{-1}\beta$ ${}_{54}^{131}\text{Xe}$ **and** ${}^0_{-1}\beta$ B1
- (b) (i) downward curve B1
(ii) horizontal line B1
- (c) any **two** of:
direction/space (of emission)
time/frequency (of emission) **or** period/interval between emissions **or** different counts (in same time)
nucleus that decays is unpredictable B2 [6]

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Section B

- 9 (a) **at start:** chemical (potential) energy B1
at end: PE/GPE/gravitational energy B1
at end: heat/thermal/internal energy B1
at end: KE **or** intermediate KE from chemical energy B1
- (b) (i) 0 B1
- (ii) it increases B1
to constant value B1
- (iii) gradient **or** $(v-u)/t$ **or** $(1400-600)/40$ **or** other correct numbers C1
 20 m/s^2 A1
- (iv) $(F =) ma$ **or** $1.6 \times 10^6 \times 20$ C1
 $3.2 \times 10^7 \text{ N}$ A1
- (v) $4.8 \times 10^7 \text{ N}$ B1
- (c) (i) to every action there is an equal and opposite reaction B1
or forces act in pairs of equal size **and** in opposite directions/on different bodies B1
- (ii) downward force on gas B1
equal and opposite to upward/**(b)(v)** force (on rocket) B1 [15]
- 10 (a) (i)
- | | | | |
|--------|--------|--|--|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| closed | open | | |
| closed | closed | | |
- (ii) S_1 closed \rightarrow motor on B1
 S_1 open \rightarrow heater off B1
- (iii) the heater would overheat/burn/melt **or** B1
more efficient cooking/circulation described

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- (b) (i) $(I =) P/V$ or 3700/230 or 3500/230 or 200/230 or 15(.217)
16(.08695)A or 16.1 A C1
A1
- (ii) integral value: 17 → 40 A or up to candidate's (b)(i) + 24
live B1
B1
- (iii) if case becomes live or if live wire touches case B1
fuse blows B1
live/supply disconnected/case safe to touch/prevents shock/
prevented electrocution B1
- (c) 0.20/3.5/3.7 (kW) or 200/3500/3700 × 12 × 35 C1
0.20/3.5/3.7 × 12 × 35 or 1470 c or 1554 c or 84000 c C1
84 c or \$0.84 (allow €/£/R etc.) A1 [15]
- 11 (a) (i) force × distance C1
force × perpendicular distance (from the axis) A1
- (ii) 8200 × 0.05 C1
410 N m A1
- (iii) (perpendicular) distance reduced/force not perpendicular/only a component
of the force is perpendicular B1
- (b) (i) $(P =) F/A$ or 8200/0.0067 C1
1.2(23881) × 10⁶ C1
1.3(23881) × 10⁶ Pa A1
- (ii) friction M1
exerts opposing force or between piston and cylinder A1
- (c) pressure decreases or F decreases (no contradiction) B1
- (d) any four lines:
molecules collide with/hit walls
molecules move faster/kinetic energy increases
molecules collide harder (with walls)
molecules collide more frequently (with walls)
greater force/impulse/momentum change (on walls) B4 [15]