

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

GCE Ordinary Level

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MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2012 series

5054 PHYSICS

5054/22

Paper 2 (Theory), maximum raw mark 75

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.

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Section A

- 1 (a) appropriate apparatus e.g. ruler, weights, fulcrum
 action e.g. balance weights on each side
 one of: force/mass \times distance **or** calculate moment
 vary **or** repeat
- (b) $F \times d$ **or** 8.0×0.15
 1.2 Nm (**not** J)
- 2 (a) (i) 4.5 kg
- (ii) axes labelled with quantity **and** unit
 linear scale
 straight line from clear (0,0) to correct point
- (b) answer from candidate's line
- 3 (a) (i) $(PE =)mgh$ **or** $75 \times 10 \times 20$
 1.5×10^4 J
- (ii) $\frac{1}{2}mv^2$ **or** $\frac{1}{2}75v^2$
 $v^2 = 400$ (if this is seen it scores the first 2 marks)
 $v = 20$ m/s
- (b) (G)PE at start
 KE at start
 to elastic/strain/clear equivalent /EPE at end
 (**not** stretch energy; any intermediate energy –1)
- 4 (a) (i) $(F =)PA$ **or** $4.6 \times 10^5 \times 0.005$
 2300 N
- (ii) $(WD =)F \times d$ **or** 2300×0.074
 170(.2) J
- (b) (i) $(\Delta T =)Q/C$ **or** $170/0.27$
 $629.6(2)/630(.370)$ °C (° is **not** correct)
- (ii) thermal energy/heat lost to cylinder/environment/atmosphere (**not**
 just 'lost') **or** work done against/heat lost due to friction
- 5 (a) space is a vacuum/empty
 these methods need matter/medium/molecules
or do not occur in vacuum

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(b) any **three** of:

day: white is a poor absorber/good reflector

day: less heat absorbed/less heating (of house)

night: white is a poor emitter/radiator

night: less heat emitted/heat loss (from house)

anywhere: of IR/radiation/radiant heat

B3 [5]

6 (a) (i) electrons **cao** (not positive electrons)

B1

(ii) (from) heated (filament) **or** heat **or** boiled off (from filament) **or** knocked out by energetic/fast-moving atoms

B1

(iii) to allow electrons to reach the screen **or** no collisions with (air) atoms/molecules/particles

B1

(b) $(1/t =)I/Q$ **or** $1.6 \times 10^{-19}/5.6 \times 10^{-3}$ **or** $5.6 \times 10^{-3}/1.6 \times 10^{-19}$ **or**
 $2.86/2.9 \times 10^{-17}$
 3.5×10^{16}

C1
A1 [5]

7 (a) solid-state detector/GM tube/ionisation chamber/scintillation counter/spark counter/spinthaloscope count **or** count-rate **or** reading referred to (some) detection with appropriate blocking in the way **or** same reading/track in electric/magnetic field

B1
B1
B1

OR

film

B1

develop

B1

(some) detection with appropriate blocking in the way **or** same reading/track in electric/magnetic field

B1

OR

(diffusion) cloud chamber

B1

track **seen/looked for/formed**

B1

pattern of track described

B1

(b) any **two** lines:

one **distance** method: tongs/robotic arm/carry in large box

one **protection** method: lead suit/lead gloves/lead boxes/shield

one **time** method: reduced time/wear badge

B2 [5]

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- 8 (a) $^{15}_8\text{O}$ / oxygen-15 / oxygen (nucleus) B1
- (b) (i) $^{12}_6\text{C}$ and $^{14}_6\text{C}$ / carbon-12 and carbon-14 / the two carbon nuclei B1
- (ii) $^{14}_6\text{C}$ and $^{14}_7\text{N}$ / carbon-14 and nitrogen-14 B1
- (iii) $^{14}_7\text{N}$ and $^{15}_8\text{O}$ / nitrogen-14 and oxygen-14 / the nitrogen and oxygen nuclei B1 [4]
- [Total: 45]

Section B

- 9 (a) (i) $(p =)\rho hg$ or $1000 \times 15 \times 10$ C1
 $1.5 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$ A1
- (ii) $2.5 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$ B1 [3]
- (b) (i) $p_1V_1 = p_2V_2$ or $250\,000 \times 0.048 = 100\,000 \times V_2$ C1
 0.12 m^3 A1
- (ii) molecules/particles: further apart or their speed is unchanged B1
(molecular) collisions with balloon/walls/unit area B1
less frequent collisions (**not** if force/violence of each collision less) B1 [5]
- (c) water molecules: close(r)/move in clusters/move within the liquid B1
or air molecules: far/further apart/move individually/move throughout container [1]
- (d) (i) net/resultant/unbalanced force upwards (at first) B1
or upwards force greater
- friction/resistance/drag/downward force increases
- (until) downward force = upward force / forces balance / no resultant force B3
- (ii) starts from **marked** (0,0) or initial gradient = 0 B1
increasing gradient initially B1
constant gradient (must be greater than zero) finally B1 [6]
- [Total: 15]

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- 10 (a) $(\lambda =)v/f$ or $2 \times 10^8/4.7 \times 10^{14}$
 4.3×10^{-7} m A1
- (b) raybox/light source/ pin(s) and mirror
laser and mirror B1
shine ray at mirror B1
mark rays or place two pins B1
measure i and r and equal two more pins in line with image B1
repeat measure i and r and equal B1
repeat B1 [5]
- (c) (i) 83° B1
- (ii) total internal reflection or TIR **cao** B1
angle of incidence exceeds critical angle B1 [3]
- (d) (i) (at least) one ray from X to mirror M1
(at least) **two** rays from X to mirror and correct reflections A1
rays traced back to marked I or I marked in correct place (by eye) B1
- (ii) 0.19 m B1
- (iii) less/no light wasted or hall brighter B1 [5]

[Total: 15]

- 11 (a) (i) $4.5 + 0.3$ or 4.8 C1
 $(I =)V/R$ or $12/4.8$ or $12/4.5$ or $12/0.3$ or $12/0.28125$ C1
2.5 A A1
- (ii) decrease resistance (of variable resistor) B1
increase current (in solenoid) B1
- (iii) 1. force on PQ/wire or PQ/wire moves M1
force/movement out of page/outwards/towards observer
(not upwards) A1
2. force/speed/acceleration larger B1 [8]
- (b) (i) $(P =)VI$ or 75×12 C1
900 W A1
- (ii) (thick wires) have low resistance B1
(thick wires) not as hot/do not melt B1
- (c) current to relay/coil/solenoid/electromagnet B1
core/relay/coil/solenoid/electromagnet magnetised B1
connections made (in motor circuit) B1 [7]

[Total: 15]