UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

General Certificate of Education O Level

MARK SCHEME for the JUNE 2005 question paper

5054 PHYSICS

5054/02

Paper 2 (Theory), maximum mark 75

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were initially instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began. Any substantial changes to the mark scheme that arose from these discussions will be recorded in the published *Report on the Examination*.

All Examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the *Report on the Examination*.

• CIE will not enter into discussion or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

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June 2005

GCE O Level

MARK SCHEME

MAXIMUM MARK: 75

SYLLABUS/COMPONENT: 5054/02

PHYSICS Paper 2 (Theory)



Page 1	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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Section A

1	(a)	a) arrow from Earth to Sun (by eye would pass through Sun)		
	(b)	 (i) use of circumference/time or s=d/t or radius/t two speeds clearly found using circumference e.g. 970 and 942 (allow conversion to other units) 	C1 A1	
		(ii) 258 (million km)	В1	4
2	(a)	straight line through optical centre by eye one other line from same point on object correctly to image on film	M1 A1	
	(b)	move lens towards object/to left/away from film	B1	
	(c)	1 st and 2 nd face correct refraction for all rays shown dispersion into at least two rays at first face only colours marked on diverging rays outside prism (any 2 visible colours from spectrum, any order, accept letters)	B1 B1 B1	6
3	(a)	(i) (molecules) hit the wall/cylinder	R1	•
Ū	(u)	any other point to explain large pressure, e.g. small distance between molecules or hit often/frequently or many hit walls each sec or hit/move fast	B1	
		 (ii) greater distance between molecules or fewer hit (per sec) or fewer molecules (in cylinder) or molecules leave cylinder 	B1	
	(b)	$P_1V_1 = P_2V_2$ or PV = constant 0.002. 200 = 1. V or 0.4 seen 0.398 or 0.4 m ³	B1 C1 A1	6
4	(a)	in river/(emerging from or entering) turbine house	B1	
	(b)	(i) 0.9 or 90% or 0.47 or 47% (penalise unit error)	B1	
		(ii) P = E/t in symbols or any energy/any time 30×60 or 1800 seen 2.5×10^6 (W)	C1 C1	
		(150 or 2.78MW score 2/3)	A1	
	(c)	any sensible suggestion e.g. no costs for water/energy supply or less pollution (accept coal produces smoke/dust/harmful gases/CO ₂ or no need to transport coal or renewable or rapid response to power demand or less heat produced/more efficient	B1	
	(d)	any sensible suggestion e.g. flooding or fish unable to pass or turbines kill fish or destroy habitats or less land or uses up large space or fells trees or unsightly/destroys scenery or lake/river silt up or more rain/evaporation	B1	7
5	(a)	arrows in A and C to right arrow in B to left or right if both A and C to left	B1 B1	
	(b)	(i) SNSN or NSNS	B1	

	Page 2		Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper		
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	 (ii) they/iron pieces attract/move together e.c.f. (i) throughout attraction of opposite poles/unlike poles/S and N 						
	(c)	(i) opposi	te direction/reverses/poles change			B1	
		(ii) weake	r (field) or (iron) demagnetises			B1	7
6	(a)	3024 3.024 (or1, 1.512 (or ½	/1000 of previous answer) ⁄₂ of previous answer)			B1 B1 B1	
	(b)	smaller res	sistance accept more current			B1	
	(c)	heater use causes fus	s more than 3A accept current 12.6A e to melt/blow/burn/break			B1 B1	6
7	(a)	arrow antic	clockwise anywhere near top line of circuit			B1	
	(b)	LDR or lig	ht dependent resistor			B1	
	(c)	less resista same char (voltage de	ance of X nge in voltage as resistance ecreases alone B1)			B1 B1	4
8	(a)	4.5 V				B1	
	(b)	I =V/R in a 4.5/15 0.3 A	ny form using symbols or words			B1 C1 A1	
	(c)	provides si or one (ce	maller (internal) resistance or lasts longer or le II) fails others work or less heat/energy lost	ss lost voltag	е	B1	5
			Section B				
9	(a)	(i) y axis l straigh	abelled speed or m/s and x axis labelled time of the from 0,0 to $t = 20$, speed = 25	or stion from $t = t$	50 to 60	B1 B1 B1	

straight line from 0,0 to $t = 20$, speed = 25 uniform speed from $t = 20$ to 50 and uniform deceleration from $t = 50$ to 60	B1 B1
 (ii) acceleration = change in velocity/time or per unit time or rate of change of velocity with time accept equation but must be written in words or defined symbols 	B1
 (iii) constant increase in speed/velocity in 1sec/ /same time interval or rate of change of speed/velocity constant or ∆v proportional to time or acceleration constant with time 	B1
(iv) 25/10 e.c.f. time interval from graph 2.5 m/s ² accept -ve	C1 A1

Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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weight/gravitational force (accept gravity) downwards normal/reaction/contact force/force from ground upwards air resistance/drag or friction (due to air) backwards or opposite to trai (direction) braking force or friction or resistive force backwards or same direction drag	n 1 as air
tractive or thrust or driving force or force of engine forwards All accept from diagram (-1 each wrong force more than 4)	NY 4 B4
 1. unbalanced since forward force > backwards force or resultant/net forward force 2. balanced since forward force = backwards force or forces cancel zero resultant 3. unbalanced since backwards force > forwards force or only backwards force or resultant/net backwards force accept sizes of forces from lengths of arrows on diagram 	B1 or B1 e B1
etch graph with axes labelled and non straight line	B1
25%	B1
) conduction through roof particles/molecules/atoms vibrate (accept electrons move if roof metal) (energy passed) from particle to particle (by collision) or no net movement of medium convection from roof (warm) air (in contact with roof) expands (ignore particles expand) (air) density decreases hot air (not heat) rises radiation from roof sensible comment on radiation, e.g. infra-red, electromagnetic, a wave 	B1 B1 B1 B1 B1 B1
 i) (carpet) traps air carpet/air is a bad conductor/good insulator or convection reduced in trapped air 	B1 A1
X = (\$) 800 Y = (\$) 100	B1 B1
) B (allow 1 mark for e.c.f. from (i)) comparison of installation cost or energy saving/year or payback time	M1 A1
 i) walls thicker/cavity insulation/insulated/made from insulating material floors thicker/made from insulating material (e.g. polystyrene, wood) painting walls/roof white (inside or outside) draught prevention/closing windows/closing doors/stop (hot) air escapir using curtains/shutters fewer windows/double glazing windows reducing temperature inside house ANY 2, 1 from each (ignore insulating roof) 	וg line B2
	<pre>weight/gravitational force (accept gravity) downwards normal/reaction/contact force/force from ground upwards air resistance/drag or friction (due to air) backwards or opposite to trai (direction) braking force or friction or resistive force backwards or same direction drag tractive or thrust or driving force or force of engine forwards accept from diagram (-1 each wrong force more than 4) 1. unbalanced since forward force > backwards force or resultant/net forward force 2. balanced since forward force > backwards force or forces cancel zero resultant 3. unbalanced since backwards force > forwards force or only backwards force > forwards force or only backwards force or resultant/net backwards force accept sizes of forces from lengths of arrows on diagram etch graph with axes labelled and non straight line 25% 0 conduction through roof particles/molecules/atoms vibrate (accept electrons move if roof metal) (energy passed) from particle to particle (by collision) or no net movement of medium convection from roof (warm) air (in contact with roof) expands (ignore particles expand) (air) density decreases hot air (not heat) rises radiation from roof sensible comment on radiation, e.g. infra-red, electromagnetic, a wave 0) (carpet) traps air carpet/air is a bad conductor/good insulator or convection reduced in trapped air X = (\$) 800 Y = (\$) 100 9 B (allow 1 mark for e.c.f. from (i)) comparison of installation cost or energy saving/year or payback time 0) walls thicker/cavity insulation/insulated/made from insulating material floors thicker/made from insulating daterial floors thicker/made from insulating daterial</pre>

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	Page 4		ge 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper	
				O LEVEL – JUNE 2005	5054	2	
11	(a)	(i)	nucleus contain electroi	s or small central area shown on diagram ing neutrons and protons ns in orbits (accept shown on diagram around n	ucleus)		M1 A1 B1
		(ii)	emissic random from ur from nu	on of at least one of alpha/beta/gamma (radiatio n or spontaneous (emission) nstable atom/nucleus/substance or becomes st ucleus	n/particles) able	ANY 2	B2 B1
	(iii) sensible statement but not just a list of the causes of background radiation e.g. unavoidable or naturally occurring or from surroundings/environment or present without source or there all the time etc.			B1			
		(iv)	any hal seen 205	lving or 820 or 419 or 410 or 223 or 209(.5) or	210 or 2 ha	f lives	C1 A1
	(b)	(i)	84 proton	number increases by 1 or n -> p + e or correct e	equation with	ר ₋₁ β or ₋₁ e	B1 B1
		(ii)	alpha loses tv loses tv	wo protons or proton number or atomic number wo neutrons or nucleon number or mass numbe	decreases b r decreases	y 2 by 4	B1 B1 B1
		(iii)	differer	nt proton numbers			B1

Max 1 unit penalty per question. No significant figure penalties.