CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

Cambridge Ordinary Level

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2015 series

5054 PHYSICS

5054/21 Paper 2 (Theory), maximum raw mark 75

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CAMBRIDGE
International Examinations

Section A

1 (a) (i) (a =)$\Delta v / t$ **or** $95 / 0.011$ C1
$8.6(3636) \times 10^3\ m/s^2$ A1

(ii) (F =)ma **or** $0.018 \times 8.63 \times 10^3$ C1
150 / 155(.4545) / 160 N A1

(b) line from (0, 0) to (0.011, 95) with decreasing gradient B1
(becomes) horizontal at (0.011, 95) B1 [6]

2 (a) poor absorber / good reflector of (infra-red) radiation B1
(**not** with poor emitter)
less thermal energy absorbed B1

(b) (i) (pressure / it) decreases B1
molecules slow down B1
less frequent / less violent (molecular) collisions **with wall** B1

(ii) (pressure difference causes) a downward force on lid
or pressure outside > pressure inside B1 [6]

3 (a) (k.e. =)$\frac{1}{2}mv^2$ C1
$\frac{1}{2} \times 4.4 \times 10^4 \times 20^2$ C1
8.8×10^6 J A1

(b) (i) $WD = F \times x_{(\parallel)}$ **or** force × distance (parallel to / in direction of force) B1

(ii) $8.8 \times 10^6 / 40$ **or** a = (–)5.0 (m/s^2) **or** t = 4.0 (s) seen C1
2.2×10^5 N A1 [6]

4 (a) (point) C immediately above tip of pivot (and in middle(vertically) of screwdriver
(±1 mm)) B1

(b) (i) 0.64 N B1

(ii) arrow W vertically downwards through candidate's C or pivot B1

(c) no resultant force **or** upward force = downward force **or** force left = force right B1
no resultant moment (of force) **or** clockwise moment = anticlockwise moment B1 [5]

5 **(a)** **temperature** at which a liquid becomes a gas B1

(b) **(i)** molecules close together / touching **or** closer than in gas B1
randomly arranged **or** irregular structure B1
(ii) to separate / increase the distance between molecules B1
work done against (intermolecular) forces **or** supply p.e. **or** break bonds B1 [5]

6 **(a)** **distance** from (optical) centre to focal point (principal focus) B1

(b) **(i)** **both** Fs correctly positioned at ±1 mm B1

(ii) **two** of: paraxial ray to lens through focal point to image
ray through optical centre
ray through focal point and then paraxial to image (**ign.** arrows) M2
X at crossing point of rays A1

(iii) 3.4–3.8 cm B1 [6]

7 **(a)** at compression: molecules closer together **or** pressure higher **or**
vice versa for rarefaction B1

(b) **(i)** $v = f\lambda$ **or** in words B1

(ii) larger **and** because the frequency is lower B1

(c) states one use (e.g. prenatal scanning) B1
basic idea (e.g. ultrasound reflects off foetus) B1 [5]

8 **(a)** **(i)** $(I =) V/R$ **or** 12 / (6000 + 2000) **or** 12 / 8000 **or** 12 / 2000 **or** 12 / 6000
or in **(ii)** $(V =) IR$ **or** 0.0015 × 6000 C1
1.5 mA A1

(ii) 9.0 V B1

(b) (reading / it) increases B1
resistance of LDR falls B1

(c) light meter / sensor **or** automatic light switch **or** something sensible B1 [6]

[45]

Section B

9 (a) (i) (vector) has direction **or** scalar does not have direction **or**
(vectors) may cancel **or** scalars cannot cancel B1

(ii) one vector quantity e.g.: displacement; velocity, acceleration B1
one scalar quantity e.g.: distance, length, speed, time, current, resistance B1 [3]

(b) downward weight arrow of length 3.9–4.1 cm B1
correct triangle/parallelogram drawn **and** correct diagonal clear B1
270–285 kN B1
horizontal (±3°) B1

(c) (i) from chemical / fuel energy B1
to kinetic (and thermal energy) (**not** with any intermediate) B1

(ii) **air** resistance / friction / drag B1
air resistance / friction / drag increases **or** resultant force decreases
or acceleration decreases B1
resultant force is zero **or** (air) resistance / friction equals thrust B1
direction of motion is changing B1
velocity is vector **or** has a direction B1
(acceleration depends on) changing velocity **or**
resultant force towards centre (of circle) **or centripetal** force B1 [12]

[15]

10 (a) (i) at least two straight parallel lines inside the coil B1
at least two (complete) lines one above the coil and one below the coil B1
third line in middle **and** evenly spaced **and** two closed loops B1
(any crossings max. 2 / 3)

(ii) current (in X) increases B1
magnetic field becomes stronger / changes B1
current / e.m.f. / voltage **induced** in Y / electromagnetic induction B1
opposite deflection B1
larger deflection B1
magnetic field decreasing **or** quicker (rate of) change B1 [9]

(b) (i) to increase the strength of the magnetic field B1
to direct / concentrate the magnetic field (into the secondary coil) B1

(ii) ($P =)VI$ **or** $33\,000 \times 85$ C1
2.8×10^6 W **or** 2800 kW **or** 2.8 MW A1

(iii) ($E =)VIt$ **or** $33\,000 \times 85 \times 3600$ **or** $2.8 \times 10^6 \times 3600$ C1
1.0 / 1.01 / 1.008×10^{10} J A1 [6]

[15]

11	**(a)**	**(i)**	(atoms) 3 **and** 4	B1	
		(ii)	(atoms) 3 **and** 5	B1	
		(iii)	(atoms) 3 **and** 4	B1	[3]
	(b)	**(i)**	17	B1	
		(ii)	35	B1	[2]
	(c)	**(i)**	two separate sources: rocks (e.g. radon), outer space (e.g. cosmic rays), man-made sources (e.g. nuclear waste / fallout)	B2	
		(ii)	22 counts / minute	B1	
		(iii)	27 counts / minute	B1	
		(iv)	**use** of 27 / 2 **or** 27 / 4 **or** 27 / 8	B1	
			from 85 to 90 days (inclusive)	B1	[6]
	(d)	**(i)**	(background count-rate is) reduced	B1	
			not to zero **or** not stopped **or** (some) gamma-rays in background count	B1	
		(ii)	not sensible	M1	
			all the beta-radiation would be absorbed **or** no beta-radiation reaches the detector	A1	[4]
					[15]