

**MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2012 question paper  
for the guidance of teachers**

**5054 PHYSICS**

**5054/22**

Paper 2 (Theory), maximum raw mark 75

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Page 2	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	GCE O LEVEL – May/June 2012	5054	22

### Section A

- 1 (a) (i) (amount of) matter/material/substance it contains B1
- (ii) **use of scale** and subtraction/difference/increase in lengths/readings  
OR read distance between two marks **on the scale** with different masses B1
- (b) (i) two force **values** with  $F_A > F_B$  for the same extension  
OR two extension **values** with  $e_B > e_A$  for the same force/at maximum B1
- (ii) idea that A is a straight line and B is not  
OR gradient constant in A but not in B  
OR same increase in F every cm for A but not B B1
- (iii) 15 N B1 [5]
- 2 (a) a force B1  
when objects slide over/rub one another  
OR opposes (relative) **motion/movement** B1
- (b) (i) constant/uniform speed OR constant/uniform velocity OR zero acceleration B1
- (ii) ( $F =$ )  $ma$  seen in any form numerical or algebraic C1  
1200 (N) OR 6200 N seen C1  
3800 N A1
- (iii) Force B increases OR backwards force/resistance/friction/drag increases  
as speed/velocity increases M1  
A1
- (c) ( $PE =$ )  $mgh$  in any form numerical or algebraic C1  
1 600 000 J A1 [10]
- 3 (a) large(r) temperature difference (between bedroom and outside)  
OR outside is hot(ter than main room) B1
- (b) (i) 3 300 000 J(/hour) B1
- (ii) ( $E =$ )  $P \times t$  in any form;  $300 \times 60 \times 60$  C1  
 $1.08 \times 10^6$  J;  $1.1 \times 10^6$  J  
OR 0.3 kWh A1
- (c) cold air sinks B1  
  
(cold air has a) high(er) density or contracts B1  
  
hot air rises  
OR hot air has a low(er) density  
OR (hot) air comes in to replace cold air B1 [7]

Page 3	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	GCE O LEVEL – May/June 2012	5054	22

- 4 (a) 80 °C B1
- (b)  $(Q =) mcT$  in any form numerical or algebraic  
1530 J C1  
A1
- (c) (i) Any 2 lines from
- **latent** heat/energy mentioned
  - **latent** heat/energy given out/lost
  - bonds being made/strengthened
  - molecules lose PE
  - molecules KE constant
- B2
- (ii) ANY 2 lines but max 1 if no change/comparison implied  
molecules change **from** OR in liquid
- random arrangement
  - move throughout in some form (e.g. move freely)
  - move or occur in clusters
- change **to** OR in solid
- regular arrangement/shape or fixed position/shape
  - vibrate
  - separation (probably) close(r)
- B2 [7]
- 5 (a) more telephone signals (at one time)  
OR great(er) bandwidth; more data (per sec); more signals  
OR faster data/information transfer  
OR less attenuation; less energy/power/signal loss;  
OR long(er) distance (before regeneration)  
OR (more) secure  
OR less noise/interference OR high(er) quality/clear(er) B1
- (b) (i) correct normal and angle marked B1
- (ii) total internal reflection B1  
**angle of incidence** is larger than critical angle B1
- (c)  $(n =) \sin i/\sin r$  in any form numerical or algebraic C1  
35(.2644)° **unit ° needed** A1 [6]
- 6 (a) Any 2 of
- an oscillation/vibration/movement up and down
  - carries energy
  - no (net) movement of the medium/transfer of matter
- B2
- (b) arrow downwards or upwards or both B1

Page 4	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	GCE O LEVEL – May/June 2012	5054	22

- (c) (i)  $(v =) f\lambda$  in any form numerical or algebraic  
5(.0)cm/s or 0.05(0)m/s C1  
A1
- (ii) line or indication **labelled D** of length 2 wavelengths B1 [6]
- 7 (a) three lines from one sphere to the other **and** some lines should spread out as they leave one sphere **and** come together nearing the other B1
- correct direction on at least one line and none wrong B1
- (b)  $(I =) Q/t$  in any form numerical or algebraic C1  
 $2.4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ A}$  A1 [4]

Page 5	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	GCE O LEVEL – May/June 2012	5054	22

### Section B

- 8 (a) (i) **correct circuit symbols** containing, in any circuit, a
- battery/cell/d.c. power supply
  - ammeter
  - voltmeter
  - fixed resistor
- B1
- ammeter clearly measures current through W
- B1
- voltmeter clearly across W if W shown or a resistor if not
- B1
- (ii) Any 2 from
- resistance (calculated from)  $V/I$  or  $V = IR$  seen
  - length (of wire),  $V$  and  $I$  **all three** measured
  - change length **and**  $V$  and  $I$  measured
- B2
- (iii) 1. resistance/resistivity changes (with temperature)  
OR wire gets hot **and** melts/burns/catches fire/dangerous  
OR  $V$  only proportional to  $I$  at constant temperature
- B1
2. use of a water bath/heat sink  
OR use small currents  
OR take reading (quickly) and switch off
- B1
- (b) (i) ( $V = IR$  in any form numerical or algebraic  
 $2(.0)V$ )
- C1  
A1
- (ii)  $0.1(0)A$
- B1
- (iii) (Z) has the same potential difference/voltage
- B1
- (Z) has less/small(er) current (thus larger resistance)
- B1
- (iv) (p.d. across X =)  $0.3 \times 10(V)$   
OR ( $R_Z =$ )  $2/0.1$  OR  $20(\Omega)$  seen
- C1
- (total p.d.)  $5(V)$   
OR  $6.7(\Omega)$  seen  
OR  $1/R_T = 1/R_1 + 1/R_2$  in any form numerical or algebraic OR  $20/3$  seen
- C1
- $16.7 \Omega$  ;  $17 \Omega$  ;  $16.67 \Omega$  ;  $16.66 \Omega$
- A1 [15]
- 9 (a) (i) conventional current direction correct in coil/one lead
- B1
- (ii) at least 1 line axially through coil A  
OR line above and below end of coil A
- B1
- at least two curved lines in ring from ends of A  
to ends of B (and inside A and B)
- B1
- correct direction on at least one line/arrow for candidate's (i)
- B1

Page 6	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	GCE O LEVEL – May/June 2012	5054	22

(b) (i)	(magnetic) flux/field <b>cuts</b> (coil B) OR field/flux changes (in coil B)	B1
	<b>induces</b> an e.m.f./voltage/current (in B)	B1
(ii)	(voltmeter) deflects to left/opposite (and returns to zero)	B1
	flux/field decreases/collapses/reduces OR iron loses magnetism OR <b>change</b> in field is in opposite direction OR to oppose flux/field change	B1
(iii)	ANY 2 lines more turns on coil <b>B</b> larger voltage/current (e.g. of battery)/more cells battery smaller (internal) resistance smaller resistance of wires; thicker wires; shorter wires thicker or shorter iron ring; use <b>soft</b> iron; coil A and B closer (on ring); more sensitive voltmeter; laminate the iron ring	B2
(c) (i)	$(P =) VI$ algebraic or numerical 384 W OR 380 W	C1 A1
(ii)	$(P =) I^2R$ OR $(P =) V^2/R$ OR $VI$ and $V/R$ seen algebraic or numerical OR clear voltage of 4(.0 V) or 8(.0 V) seen	C1
	$1.6^2 \times 2.5$ OR $1.6^2 \times 5$ OR (power) 6.4 (W) seen	C1
	12.8 W OR 13 W	A1 [15]
10 (a) (i)	two protons OR has charge +2(e) OR helium nucleus OR He nucleus	B1
	(and) two neutrons OR has mass 4 (u) OR symbol ${}^4_2\text{He}$	B1
(ii)	electromagnetic (particle/wave) high frequency/high energy/low wavelength	M1 A1
(b) (i)	1. alpha identified (as the reason)	B1
	(alpha) particles <b>stopped/blocked/absorbed</b> (few cm air) OR distance covered by/range of (alpha) particles (in air) is small/a few cm	B1
	2. experiment takes time in some way OR otherwise count falls (during half life)	B1

<b>Page 7</b>	<b>Mark Scheme: Teachers' version</b>	<b>Syllabus</b>	<b>Paper</b>
	<b>GCE O LEVEL – May/June 2012</b>	<b>5054</b>	<b>22</b>

- (ii) keep distance (e.g. use forceps/tongs, do not point at person/eyes)  
OR use absorber (e.g. lead covering)  
OR place in store when not in use; use for short time  
OR wear badge B1
- (c) (i) YES (alpha particles present)  
**and** count falls **with paper** in some way B1
- (ii) NO (beta particles) M1  
when (5 mm) Al used **and**  
no **further/more/extra** reduction OR no difference A1
- (iii) YES (gammas present) B1  
**and** gammas pass through (5 mm) Al **or** 820 after Al
- (d) ANY 2 lines B2  
cosmic rays; the Sun; outer space  
rocks (e.g. granite); stones; soil; buildings; food  
radon/thoron/carbon-14 (gas)  
weapons tests; nuclear bombs  
**leaks** from (nuclear) power stations  
nuclear waste
- (e) cancer (accept any specific cancer); tumours  
radiation sickness; burns; mutations;  
genetic problems; damage to DNA/chromosomes  
cell damage (e.g. kills cells, cures cancer); birth defects  
sterility; hair loss B1 [15]