

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
GCE Ordinary Level

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

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.

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Section A

- 1 (a) (i) ($V =$) 64 **or** 6.4×10^{-5} **or** 4^3 **or** 0.04^3 C1
 ($m =$) ρV **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/λ **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) $^{131}_{54}\text{Xe}$ **OR** ^{131}Xe and $^0_0\beta$ B1
 $^0_{-1}\beta$ $^{131}_{54}\text{Xe}$ 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
 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 | | |
- B1
 B1
- (ii) S_1 closed → motor on B1
 S_1 open → heater off B1
- (iii) the heater would overheat/burn/melt or
 more efficient cooking/circulation described B1

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11	(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	[15]
	(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 fuse blows live/supply disconnected/case safe to touch/prevents shock/ prevented electrocution	B1 B1 B1	
	(c)	0.20/3.5/3.7 (kW) or 200/3500/3700 × 12 × 35 0.20/3.5/3.7 × 12 × 35 or 1470 c or 1554 c or 84000 c 84 c or \$0.84 (allow €/£/R etc.)	C1 C1 A1	
	(a) (i)	force × distance force × perpendicular distance (from the axis)	C1 A1	
	(ii)	8200 × 0.05 410 Nm	C1 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 $1.2(23881) \times 10^6$ $1.3(23881) \times 10^6$ Pa	C1 C1 A1	
	(ii)	friction exerts opposing force or between piston and cylinder	M1 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]