

**MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2014 series**

**5054 PHYSICS**

**5054/42**

Paper 4 (Alternative to Practical), maximum raw mark 30

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.

Cambridge will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2014 series for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level components and some Ordinary Level components.

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- 1 (a) (i) correct length clearly marked
- (ii) **any one from**  
rod moves in the water  
does not float vertically  
sides of the beaker obstruct  
clear explanation of why parallax error occurs here
- (iii) Practical method stated, e.g. [C1]  
1. mark water level on stick  
2. mark scale on stick  
3. **ruler** held in clamp/close to beaker/close to rod  
4. length measured using a caliper
- Clear practical detail, e.g. [A1]  
1. + remove and measure  
2. + before placing in water/note water level  
3. + view perpendicularly/subtract two readings  
4. + depth measurer on caliper
- (b) (i) axes labelled quantity and unit [B1]  
scales linear y-axis: 2 cm  $\equiv$  1 cm [B1]  
x-axis: 2 cm  $\equiv$  2  
points plotted accurately within  $\frac{1}{2}$  small square [B1]  
best fit straight line drawn [B1]
- (ii) negative gradient/decreases as  $N$  increases inverse relationship [B1]  
 $\Delta N \propto \Delta l$  linear/straight line/constant gradient [B1]
- (iii) 11 [B1]
- (c) **any one from** [B1]  
same mass/weight  
mass/weight increases by same amount each time  
fair test/fair comparison
- [12]

Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
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- 2 (a) current cao
- (b) **any one from**  
 (low resistance) does not decrease current (much)  
 high resistance would decrease the current  
 (low resistance) ammeter reads a large(r) value (than high R ammeter)  
 current is high(er)  
 very little p.d. across it
- (c) 0.67 A cao [B1]
- (d) **any one from** [B1]  
 no parallax error  
 needle does not stick  
 easier to read / measure (current)  
 easier to change range  
 lower resistance
- (e) (i) **current** is same in series circuit/no junctions/single loop [B1]
- (ii) **any one from** [B1]  
 meters not identical/exactly the same  
 zero error in meter  
 different calibration/calibration error
- [6]
- 3 (a) (i) normal correct at P [B1]
- (ii) angle r correct  $\pm 1^\circ$  [B1]
- (b) (iii)  $2.8 \pm 0.1$  cm [B1]  
 $6.9 \pm 0.1$  cm unit required on at least **one** response
- (v)  $5.3 \pm 0.1$  (cm) [B1]  
 $8.2 \pm 0.1$  (cm)
- (vi) 1.6 or ecf correct ratio calculated no unit [B1]
- (c) emergent ray drawn parallel to incident ray and **labelled L** [B1]
- [6]

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- 4 (a) (i)  $(V = ) l \times w \times h$  seen
- 7.6 cm and 2.6 cm and 1(.0)cm seen
- height or volume / 10 [B1]
- 2.0 cm<sup>3</sup> cao unit required [B1]
- (ii) **any one from** [B1]
- makes thickness of one slide/height/volume/density/result more accurate
  - slides are thin
  - slides may vary in thickness
  - gives average value for thickness of one slide
- (b) scales/balance [B1]
- [6]