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## Light <br> Mark Scheme 3

| Level | IGCSE |
| :--- | :--- |
| Subject | Physics |
| Exam Board | CIE |
| Topic | Properties of Waves. Including Light and |
|  | Sound |
| Sub-Topic | Light |
| Paper Type | Alternative to Practical |
| Booklet | Mark Scheme 3 |


| Time Allowed: | 54 minutes |
| :--- | :--- |
| Score: | $/ 45$ |
| Percentage: | $/ 100$ |

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1 (a normal correct, through $\mathbf{N}$
(b) (i) line in correct place, $\mathbf{F}$, labelled AND line and normal both thin, continuous and straight lines
(ii)(iii) one measurement of $a$ or $b$ correct ( $a=\underline{7.3}, b=4.1-4.2$ ) AND unit of cm or mm both measurements correct AND unit of cm or mm
(c) 1.7-1.8 AND no unit
(d) any one from:

- ensure pins are vertical/view bases of pins
- pins far apart (or $>5 \mathrm{~cm}$ )
- thin lines/sharp pencil/thin pins
- view from small angle (to normal)
(e) less reliable AND reference to smaller block depth owtte
measuring smaller lengths gives greater (\%) uncertainties owtte


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2 (a angle of incidence $30^{\circ}$ and $\mathbf{A B} 8.0 \mathrm{~cm}$ single, continuous, straight line
(b) $\mathrm{P}_{3} \mathrm{P}_{4}$ line correct and neat
$\alpha_{0}=30 \pm 1^{\circ}$
(c) graph:
axes correctly labelled and correct way round
suitable scales, i.e. $y$-axis $2 \mathrm{~cm}=20^{\circ}$, $x$-axis $2 \mathrm{~cm}=10^{\circ}$
all plots correct to $1 / 2$ small square
good line judgement
single, thin, continuous line, neat points
(d) triangle method seen on graph with triangle using at least half of line
$G$ between 1.9 and 2.1, ecf for axes wrong way round
(e) $\left(\alpha-\alpha_{0}\right)=2 \theta$ or words to that effect, no ecf
(f) any one from:
large(r) pin separation
view bases of pins (or ensure pins vertical)
repeat and average
thin(ner) pins thin(ner) lines/sharp(er) pencil

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3 (a (i) $x$ and $y$ clearly and correctly labelled to centre of lens
(ii) $d=40.9(\mathrm{~cm})$ no mark
(iii) $d^{2}=1673\left(\mathrm{~cm}^{2}\right)$ no mark
(iv) $f=14.8 / 14.77$ correct answer only
ignore sig. figs, but penalise incorrect rounding
cm and 2 or 3 sig. figs.
(b) any two from:

- use of darkened room/brighter lamp/no other lights
- mark position of centre of lens on holder
- place metre rule on bench/clamp in position
- ensure object and (centre of) lens are same height (from the bench)
- repeat (and average)
- move the lens slowly/to and fro
- lens, object and screen all vertical/perpendicular to bench
(c) (i) two points in either order:
one magnified, other diminished owtte
one brighter than the other
(ii) both inverted/both real
accept same way up/same shape
(d) distance between object and screen/D/change position of screen


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(a (i) $\quad w=2.6$ to 2.5 and $h=2.5$ to 2.4
(ii) $s=2.6$ or correct rounding from candidate's values
(iii) appropriate reason e.g.

- $\quad w$ and $h$ not always the same (NOT 'increase at different rates') (need reference to square shape - NOT just 'distorted')
- difficult to measure shadows/edges not distinct
- card might not be perpendicular/card might be tilted
- lamp is not a point source
- improve reliability
(b) axes labelled with quantity and unit
scales appropriate, plots covering at least $1 / 2$ grid
plots correct to $1 / 2$ small square
well judged curve
thin, continuous line, precise plots
(c) large gap between plots for 25 and 15 cm
allow gaps becoming larger/ to ensure curve is consistent
NOT 'more plots, more accurate', 'make line more accurate'
(d) any suitable reason e.g.
- shadow would be too big (for screen)
- difference between $w$ and $h$ becomes larger
- shadows become less distinct/more blurred/too distorted


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5 (a normal at $90^{\circ}$, straight, at centre
(b) incident ray at $30^{\circ}$ on left of normal, straight
(c) ray box near beginning of incident ray and pointing along it
(d) reflected ray at angle of reflection approximately $30^{\circ}$
(e) any two from: darkened room/brighter ray box owtte mark rays at centre/edge of beam use sharp pencil thin ray/small slit in ray box perpendicular viewing of protractor

