Light Mark Scheme 3

Level	IGCSE
Subject	Physics
Exam Board	CIE
Торіс	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

1	(a	nori	mal correct, through N	[1]
	(b)	(i)	line in correct place, F , labelled AND line and normal both thin, continuous and straight lines	[1]
	(ii)	(iii)	one measurement of <i>a</i> or <i>b</i> correct ($a = 7.3$, $b = 4.1-4.2$) AND unit of cm or mm both measurements correct AND unit of cm or mm	[1] [1]
	(c)	1.7-	-1.8 AND <u>no unit</u>	[1]
	(d)	any	 one from: ensure pins are vertical/view bases of pins pins far apart (or > 5 cm) thin lines/sharp pencil/thin pins view from small angle (to normal) 	[1]
	(e)	less mea	s reliable AND reference to smaller block depth owtte asuring smaller lengths gives greater (%) uncertainties owtte	[1]
			[Tota	l: 8]

2	(a	angle of incidence 30° and AB 8.0 cm single, continuous, straight line	[1]
	(b)	P ₃ P ₄ line correct and neat	[1]
		$\alpha_{o} = 30 \pm 1^{o}$	[1]
	(c)	graph: axes correctly labelled and correct way round	[1]
		suitable scales, i.e. y-axis 2 cm = 20°, x-axis 2 cm = 10°	[1]
		all plots correct to 1/2 small square	[1]
		good line judgement	[1]
		single, thin, continuous line, neat points	[1]
	(d)	triangle method seen on graph with triangle using at least half of line	[1]
		G between 1.9 and 2.1, ecf for axes wrong way round	[1]
	(e)	$(\alpha - \alpha_{\rm o}) = 2\theta$ or words to that effect, no ecf	[1]
	(f)	any one from: large(r) pin separation view bases of pins (or ensure pins vertical) repeat <u>and</u> average thin(ner) pins	
		thin(ner) lines/sharp(er) pencil	[max 1]
			[Total: 12]

3	(a	(i)	x and y clearly and correctly labelled to centre of lens	[1]
		(ii)	d = 40.9 (cm) no mark	
	((iii)	$d^2 = 1673 (\text{cm}^2)$ no mark	
		(iv)	<i>f</i> = 14.8/14.77 correct answer only ignore sig. figs, but penalise incorrect rounding	[1]
			cm and 2 or 3 sig. figs.	[1]
	(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	[max 2]
	(c)	(i)	two points in either order: one magnified, other diminished owtte	[1]
			one brighter than the other	[1]
		(ii)	both inverted/both real accept same way up/same shape	[1]
	(d)	dist	ance between object and screen/D/change position of screen	[1]
				[Total: 9]

4 (a	(i) $w = 2.6$ to 2.5 and $h = 2.5$ to 2.4	[1]
	(ii) $s = 2.6$ or correct rounding from candidate's values	[1]
	 (iii) appropriate reason e.g. <i>w</i> and <i>h</i> 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 	[1]
(b)	axes labelled with quantity and unit	[1]
	scales appropriate, plots covering at least $\frac{1}{2}$ grid	[1]
	plots correct to 1/2 small square	[1]
	well judged curve	[1]
	thin, continuous line, precise plots	[1]
(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'	[1]
(d)	 any suitable reason e.g. shadow would be too big (for screen) difference between <i>w</i> and <i>h</i> becomes larger shadows become less distinct/more blurred/too distorted 	[1]
	[1	Гotal: 10]

5	(a	normal at 90°, straight, at centre	[1]
	(b)	incident ray at 30° on left of normal, straight	[1]
	(c)	ray box near beginning of incident ray and pointing along it	[1]
	(d)	reflected ray at angle of reflection approximately 30°	[1]
	(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	[2]
			[Total: 6]