

# Light

## Mark Scheme 4

<b>Level</b>	IGCSE
<b>Subject</b>	Physics
<b>Exam Board</b>	CIE
<b>Topic</b>	Properties of Waves. Including Light and Sound
<b>Sub-Topic</b>	Light
<b>Paper Type</b>	Alternative to Practical
<b>Booklet</b>	Mark Scheme 4

**Time Allowed:** 54 minutes

**Score:** /45

**Percentage:** /100

- 1 (a)  $u = 20 \text{ mm}$  AND  $v = 58 \text{ mm}$  [
- (b)  $v/u = 2.9$  e.c.f. from (a) no unit [1]
- (c)  $U = 200$ ,  $V = 580$  e.c.f. from (a) [1]
- (d) 1.5 cm OR 15 mm [1]
- (e) statement to match results (expect yes) [1]
- justified by reference to results, communicating idea of within (beyond, ecf) limits  
of experimental accuracy [1]
- (f) any two from:  
use of darkened room/brighter lamp  
mark position of centre of lens on holder  
place metre rule on bench (or clamp in position)  
ensure object and (centre of) lens are same height (from the bench)  
repeats and average  
moving lens/object/screen back and forth (to find sharpest image) owtte  
screen and lens and object all perpendicular to bench [2]
- (g) image inverted [1]
- (h) any one from:  
darkened room/brighter lamp  
moving lens/object/screen back and forth owtte  
use object with fine detail e.g. cross-wires  
measure at middle of range where image is sharp [1]

**[Total: 10]**

- 2 (a) refracted ray in correct position and at  $20^\circ \pm 1$  [1]
- (b) emergent ray in correct position and approximately parallel with incident ray [1]  
 note: allow a  $3^\circ$  tolerance
- all lines present and neat [1]
- (c)  $P_3P_4$  distance far apart, at least 5.0 cm [
- (ii) any two from: [2]  
 viewing bases of pins / ensure that pins are vertical/not bent  
 large pin separations  
 use of repeats  
 use of thin pencil lines (or equivalent comment)  
 close one eye (when aligning pins)  
 use thin/sharp pins  
 ignore parallax error  
 NOT dark room
- (d) idea of within / beyond limits of experimental accuracy [1]
- [Total: 7]**
- 3 (a)  $h_o = 2.0$ (cm) [1]
- (b)(c)  $h_i = 1.9$ (cm) [1]
- S values round to 1.1 (allow ecf), 1.3, 1.7, 2(.0), 2.2, 2.5 [1]
- (d) graph: [1]  
 axes labelled with quantity and unit and in correct orientation [1]  
 appropriate scales [1]  
 plots correct to  $\frac{1}{2}$  small square [1]  
 well-judged straight line and thin continuous line, precise plots [1]  
 triangle method/information for gradient seen marked on graph [1]
- (e) (i) G calculated from at least  $\frac{1}{2}$  line [1]
- (ii) f in range 15 – 19(cm) [1]
- [Total: 10]**

- 4 on ray trace:
- one line drawn accurately through  $P_3P_4$  or CD [1]
  - both lines in correct place, neat, thin and intersecting [1]
  - normals Y to MR and  $P_1$  to MR correct [1]
  - $b = 55 - 65$  (mm) [1]
- (d) statement matches results (expect Yes) [1]
- idea of within (or beyond) experimental accuracy [1]
- (e) any one from:
- large spaces between pins
  - make sure pins are vertical
  - observe bases of pins [1]
- [Total: 7]**
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- 5 (a) axes correctly labelled [1]
- suitable scales (at least half the grid used) [1]
  - all plots correct to  $\frac{1}{2}$  small square [1]
  - good line judgement [1]
  - thin continuous line and fine plots [1]
- (b) triangle method used and shown [1]
- using at least half of line [1]
- (c)  $f = 14.0 - 16.0$  (cm) [1]
- $f$  to 2 or 3 significant figures with unit [1]
- (d) any two from:
- darkened room / brighter lamp / no other lights
  - (centre of) lens and object same vertical height from bench
  - mark block at centre of lens
  - clamp rule or place on bench
  - lens, object and screen are vertical / perpendicular to bench
  - repeat the measurements
  - move the screen backwards and forwards (to get sharpest image) [2]
- [Total: 11]**