CAMBRIDGE
International Education

Cambridge O Level

PHYSICS **5054/31**

Paper 3 Practical Test **May/June 2024**

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 40

Published

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 International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2024 series for most Cambridge IGCSE, Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

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Generic Marking Principles

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptions for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently, e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5: Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).
GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6: Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

Science-Specific Marking Principles

1	Examiners should consider the context and scientific use of any keywords when awarding marks. Although keywords may be present, marks should not be awarded if the keywords are used incorrectly.
2	The examiner should not choose between contradictory statements given in the same question part, and credit should not be awarded for any correct statement that is contradicted within the same question part. Wrong science that is irrelevant to the question should be ignored.
3	Although spellings do not have to be correct, spellings of syllabus terms must allow for clear and unambiguous separation from other syllabus terms with which they may be confused (e.g. ethane / ethene, glucagon / glycogen, refraction / reflection).
4	The error carried forward (ecf) principle should be applied, where appropriate. If an incorrect answer is subsequently used in a scientifically correct way, the candidate should be awarded these subsequent marking points. Further guidance will be included in the mark scheme where necessary and any exceptions to this general principle will be noted.
5	‘List rule’ guidance For questions that require ***n*** responses (e.g. State **two** reasons …): • The response should be read as continuous prose, even when numbered answer spaces are provided. • Any response marked *ignore* in the mark scheme should not count towards ***n***. • Incorrect responses should not be awarded credit but will still count towards ***n***. • Read the entire response to check for any responses that contradict those that would otherwise be credited. Credit should **not** be awarded for any responses that are contradicted within the rest of the response. Where two responses contradict one another, this should be treated as a single incorrect response. • Non-contradictory responses after the first ***n*** responses may be ignored even if they include incorrect science.

6 Calculation specific guidance

Correct answers to calculations should be given full credit even if there is no working or incorrect working, **unless** the question states 'show your working'.

For questions in which the number of significant figures required is not stated, credit should be awarded for correct answers when rounded by the examiner to the number of significant figures given in the mark scheme. This may not apply to measured values.

For answers given in standard form (e.g. $a \times 10^n$) in which the convention of restricting the value of the coefficient (a) to a value between 1 and 10 is not followed, credit may still be awarded if the answer can be converted to the answer given in the mark scheme.

Unless a separate mark is given for a unit, a missing or incorrect unit will normally mean that the final calculation mark is not awarded. Exceptions to this general principle will be noted in the mark scheme.

7 Guidance for chemical equations

Multiples / fractions of coefficients used in chemical equations are acceptable unless stated otherwise in the mark scheme.

State symbols given in an equation should be ignored unless asked for in the question or stated otherwise in the mark scheme.

Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)(i)	two points 9.5 + / –0.5 cm apart ;	**1**
1(a)(ii)	l correct from (a)(i) values to 0.1 cm ;	**1**
	correct value of l divided by 6, written to 0.1 cm ;	**1**
1(a)(iii)	Candidate's d substituted into formula and V correctly calculated ;	**1**
1(b)(i)	sensible reading approx. 25 (cm^3) ;	**1**
1(b)(ii)	V_2 value seen (at least 8 cm^3 more than (b)(i)) and V_T correct ;	**1**
1(b)(iii)	average value of V correct (i.e. their V_T / 6 calculated) ;	**1**
1(c)	method 1 as the measuring cylinder can only measure to the nearest 0.5 cm^3 / 1.0 cm^3 **or** measuring the diameter to the nearest mm is more accurate ;	**1**
1(d)	put beaker on balance and tare ;	**1**
	add 6 balls to find mass and divide by 6 ;	**1**
	or put beaker on balance and record mass then add 6 balls to find mass again ;	**1**
	subtract the masses and divide answer by 6 ;	**1**

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)(i)	$\theta_0 \geqslant 70$ (°C); and higher than other values ;	**1**
2(a)(ii)	all values recorded in table ;	**1**
2(a)(iii)	correct calculation from candidate readings ;	**1**
	°C / s ;	**1**
2(a)(iv)	correct calculation from candidate readings ;	**1**
2(a)(v)	C_1 greater than C_2 because less drop in temperature as the temperature approaches room temperature ;	**1**
2(b)(i)	sensible values recorded ;	**1**
2(b)(ii)	correct calculation from candidate readings ;	**1**
2(b)(iii)	C_3 greater than C_1 stated because more energy is lost to the colder surrounding / iced water provides increased cooling effect / lower temp of surroundings / heat transferred to iced water ;	**1**
2(b)(iv)	any 1: • volume of (hot) water • position of thermometer in the water • room temperature ;	**1**

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)(i)	any 2: • upside down / inverted • laterally inverted • bigger than illuminated object / magnified ;;	**2**
3(a)(ii)	u = 32 + / –1.0 cm ;	**1**
3(a)(iii)	v = 60 – (a)(ii) expect 28 + / –1.0 cm ;	**1**
3(a)(iv)	readings of u *and* v recorded in the table for each value of D **and** u (decreasing) and v (increasing) throughout;	**1**
3(a)(v)	$u \times v$ calculated for each value of D ;	**1**
	all correct to 3 sig figs ;	**1**
3(b)	axes labelled, quantity and unit ;	**1**
	scales linear, not awkward, should not start from (0,0) ;	**1**
	points plotted accurately, to the nearest ½ square ;	**1**
	thin best-fit straight line drawn ;	**1**
3(c)	values indicated <u>on the graph</u> **and** ⩾ ½ the line used (ΔD ⩾ 20) ;	**1**
	f calculated correctly for their graph with full working shown ;	**1**
3(d)	yes **and** calculation showing f is within 10% of 15.0 cm **or** no **and** calculation showing f is not within 10% of 15.0 cm ;	**1**

Question	Answer	Marks
4	**diagram** circuit diagram showing power source connected to a labelled wire with ammeter in series and voltmeter in parallel with wire ;	**1**
	method measure thickness of wire with micrometer ; take readings of current and voltage for each thickness of wire (and calculate resistance of each ;	**2**
	variables to control Any **one** from: • length of each piece of wire • material of the wire ;	**1**
	table table of results with columns for thickness / diameter and resistance with units ;	**1**
	conclusion Any **one** from: • compare the readings to see if the thickness of the wire does affect its resistance • plot a graph of thickness / diameter against resistance ;	**1**