

GCE

Physics A

H556/02: Exploring physics

Advanced GCE

Mark Scheme for November 2020

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA) is a leading UK awarding body, providing a wide range of qualifications to meet the needs of candidates of all ages and abilities. OCR qualifications include AS/A Levels, Diplomas, GCSEs, Cambridge Nationals, Cambridge Technicals, Functional Skills, Key Skills, Entry Level qualifications, NVQs and vocational qualifications in areas such as IT, business, languages, teaching/training, administration and secretarial skills.

It is also responsible for developing new specifications to meet national requirements and the needs of students and teachers. OCR is a not-for-profit organisation; any surplus made is invested back into the establishment to help towards the development of qualifications and support, which keep pace with the changing needs of today's society.

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which marks were awarded by examiners. It does not indicate the details of the discussions which took place at an examiners' meeting before marking commenced.

All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

© OCR 2020

Here are the subject specific instructions for this question paper.

CATEGORISATION OF MARKS

The marking schemes categorise marks on the MACB scheme.

- M** marks These are method marks upon which **A**-marks (accuracy marks) later depend. For an **M**-mark to be scored, the point to which it refers must be seen in the candidate's answers. If a candidate fails to score a particular **M**-mark, then none of the dependent **A**-marks can be scored.
- A** marks These are accuracy or answer marks, which either depend on an **M**-mark, or allow a **C**-mark to be scored.
- C** marks These are compensatory method marks which can be scored even if the points to which they refer are not written down by the candidate, providing subsequent working gives evidence that they must have known it. For example, if an equation carries a **C**-mark and the candidate does not write down the actual equation but does correct working which shows the candidate knew the equation, then the **C**-mark is given.
- B** marks These are awarded as independent marks, which do not depend on other marks. For a **B**-mark to be scored, the point to which it refers must be seen specifically in the candidate's answers.



SIGNIFICANT FIGURES

If the data given in a question is to 2 sf, then allow an answer to 2 or more significant figures.

If an answer is given to fewer than 2 sf, then penalise once only in the entire paper.

Any exception to this rule will be mentioned in the Guidance.

Annotations available in RM Assessor

Annotation		Meaning
	Correct response	Used to indicate the point at which a mark has been awarded (one tick per mark awarded).
	Incorrect response	Used to indicate an incorrect answer or a point where a mark is lost.
AE	Arithmetic error	Do not allow the mark where the error occurs. Then follow through the working/calculation giving full subsequent ECF if there are no further errors.
BOD	Benefit of doubt given	Used to indicate a mark awarded where the candidate provides an answer that is not totally satisfactory, but the examiner feels that sufficient work has been done.
BP	Blank page	Use BP on additional page(s) to show that there is no additional work provided by the candidates.
CON	Contradiction	No mark can be awarded if the candidate contradicts himself or herself in the same response.
ECF	Error carried forward	Used in <u>numerical answers only</u> , unless specified otherwise in the mark scheme. Answers to later sections of numerical questions may be awarded up to full credit provided they are consistent with earlier incorrect answers. Within a question, ECF can be given for AE, TE and POT errors but not for XP.
L1	Level 1	L1 is used to show 2 marks awarded and L1^ is used to show 1 mark awarded.
L2	Level 2	L2 is used to show 4 marks awarded and L2^ is used to show 3 marks awarded.
L3	Level 3	L3 is used to show 6 marks awarded and L3^ is used to show 5 marks awarded.
POT	Power of 10 error	This is usually linked to conversion of SI prefixes. Do not allow the mark where the error occurs. Then follow through the working/calculation giving ECF for subsequent marks if there are no further errors.
SEEN	Seen	To indicate working/text has been seen by the examiner.
SF	Error in number of significant figures	Where more SFs are given than is justified by the question, do not penalise. Fewer significant figures than necessary will be considered within the mark scheme. Penalised only once in the paper.
TE	Transcription error	This error is when there is incorrect transcription of the correct data from the question, graphical read-off, formulae booklet or a previous answer. Do not allow the relevant mark and then follow through the working giving ECF for subsequent marks.
XP	Wrong physics or equation	Used in <u>numerical answers only</u> , unless otherwise specified in the mark scheme. Use of an incorrect equation is wrong physics even if it happens to lead to the correct answer.
^	Omission	Used to indicate where more is needed for a mark to be awarded (what is written is not wrong but not enough).

Abbreviations, annotations and conventions used in the detailed Mark Scheme (to include abbreviations and subject-specific conventions).

Annotation	Meaning
/	alternative and acceptable answers for the same marking point
Reject	Answers which are not worthy of credit
Not	Answers which are not worthy of credit
Ignore	Statements which are irrelevant
Allow	Answers that can be accepted
()	Words which are not essential to gain credit
—	Underlined words must be present in answer to score a mark
ECF	Error carried forward
AW	Alternative wording
ORA	Or reverse argument

SECTION A

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	D	1	
2	C	1	
3	A	1	
4	B	1	
5	C	1	
6	C	1	
7	D	1	
8	B	1	
9	C	1	
10	B	1	
11	B	1	
12	A	1	
13	A	1	
14	D	1	
15	D	1	
	Total	15	

SECTION B

General rule: For substitution into an equation, allow any subject – unless stated otherwise in the guidance

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
16	(a)	(special coupling) gel is used that has the same / 'matching' (acoustic) impedance as skin / body	B1	Allow Z Allow gel and impedance is the same / matching for two materials / mediums
		Reduced / less / zero <u>reflection</u> (at the skin)	B1	Allow more transmission
	(b)	(Pulses of) ultrasound sent into the eye	B1	Allow ultrasound reflected by any part of the eye Allow 'sound' / wave (since ultrasound is in the question) Ignore transducer placed close / next to eye
		Reflections from <u>front</u> and <u>back</u> of lens (and pulses displayed on oscilloscope)	B1	
		(Thickness of lens) determined from speed (of ultrasound) and time (difference)	B1	Allow thickness = $\frac{ct}{2}$ with c = speed (of ultrasound) and t = time (difference) Allow this mark even when the reflections are from incorrect boundaries
Total			5	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
17	(a)	$(E =) 1.8 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19}$ or 2.88×10^{-19} (J) $1.8 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} = \frac{6.63 \times 10^{-34} \times 3.0 \times 10^8}{\lambda}$ $\lambda = 6.9 \times 10^{-7}$ (m)	C1 C1 A1	
	(b)	$(V_R =) 2.7$ (V) or (current =) 0.018 (A) (ratio = $\frac{0.018 \times 1.8}{0.018 \times 2.7}$) ratio = 0.67	C1 A1	Note the mark can be scored on circuit diagram Note values of powers are: 0.0324 W and 0.0486 W Allow 2/3; Not 0.66 (rounding error)
	(c) (i)	In darkness LDR has more resistance / p.d. across LDR is large or In light LDR has less resistance / p.d. across LDR is small Clear idea that when the LED is on, this will force the p.d. across LED / LDR to decrease, forcing the LED to switch off (ORA) (The cycle of LED switching on and off is repeated)	B1 B1	Note the explanation must be in terms of p.d. / potential divider. Ignore current
	(ii)	A sensible suggestion, e.g. Point the LED away from the LDR / increase distance (between LED and LDR) / insert a card between (LED and LDR)	B1	
Total			8	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
18*	<p>Level 3 (5–6 marks) Clear description and clear analysis of data <i>There is a well-developed line of reasoning which is clear and logically structured. The information presented is relevant and substantiated.</i></p> <p>Level 2 (3–4 marks) Some description and some analysis of data OR Clear description OR Clear analysis of data <i>There is a line of reasoning presented with some structure. The information presented is in the most-part relevant and supported by some evidence.</i></p> <p>Level 1 (1–2 marks) Limited description and limited analysis OR Some description OR Some analysis of data <i>There is an attempt at a logical structure with a line of reasoning. The information is in the most part relevant.</i></p> <p>0 marks No response or no response worthy of credit</p>	B1×6	<p>Indicative scientific points may include:</p> <p>Description</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Circuit showing supply, ammeter, voltmeter and resistance wire /coil • Measure I (in coil) with ammeter • Measure V (across coil) with voltmeter • Power (for coil) calculated: $P = VI$ • Resistance of thermistor either calculated using $R = V/I$ or measured with ohmmeter • Change P / change V / use variable power supply / use variable resistor (to change I) • Keep the number of turns of coil constant throughout / no draughts / wait until the resistance stabilises <p>Analysis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $\lg P = \lg k + n \lg R$ (or natural logs \ln) • Plot a graph of $\lg P$ against $\lg R$ • If expression is correct, then a straight line with non-zero intercept • gradient = n • intercept = $\lg k$ • $k = 10^{\text{intercept}}$ (or $k = e^{\text{intercept}}$ for natural logs)
	Total	6	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
19	(a)	$h \rightarrow \text{J s} \quad / \quad h \rightarrow \text{N m s} \quad / \quad \text{J} \rightarrow \text{kg m}^2 \text{ s}^{-2}$ base unit = $\text{kg m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$	C1 A1	
	(b) (i)	$Vq = \frac{1}{2} mv^2$ and $\lambda = \frac{h}{mv}$ Clear algebra leading to $\lambda^2 = \frac{h^2}{2mq} \times \frac{1}{V}$	M1 A1	Allow p for mv Allow e for q in (b)(i) – this is to be treated as a ‘slip’
	(ii)1	(% uncertainty in $\lambda^2 =$) 10% (% uncertainty in $\lambda =$) 5%	C1 A1	Note 10 (%) on answer line will score the C1 mark
	(ii)2	Straight line of best fit passes through all error bars	B1	
	(ii)3	gradient = $1.0 (\times 10^{-22})$ $\frac{h^2}{2mq} = \text{gradient}$ $\frac{(6.63 \times 10^{-34})^2}{2 \times m \times 3.2 \times 10^{-19}} = \text{gradient}$ $m = 6.9 \times 10^{-27} \text{ (kg)}$ (hence about 10^{-26} kg)	C1 C1 C1 A1	Ignore POT for this mark; Allow $\pm 0.20 (\times 10^{-22})$ Possible ECF for incorrect value of gradient Note check for AE (condone rounding error here) and answer must be about 10^{-26} (kg) for any incorrect gradient value for this A1 mark Special case: $1.37 \times 10^{-26} \text{ kg}$ scores 3 marks for $q = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$ because answer is about 10^{-26} kg
		Total	11	

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance
20	(a)	(i)	sensible diameter, e.g. 7 (mm) (power = $4.8 \times 10^{-7} \times \pi \times (0.0035)^2$) power = 1.8×10^{-11} (W)	C1 A1	Allow 2 – 16 (mm) Not πd^2 ; this is XP Note check for AE (condone rounding error here) Possible ECF for diameter outside the range 2 – 16 (mm) Allow 1 SF answer here
		(ii)	$(I \propto A^2$; intensity doubles) $A = \sqrt{2} \times 7.8$ (or equivalent) $A = 11$ (nm)	C1 A1	Allow the C1 mark for $4.8 (\times 10^{-7}) = k \times [7.8 \times (10^{-9})]^2$
	(b)		(When two or more waves meet at a point) the resultant displacement is (equal to) the sum of the (individual) displacements (of the waves)	B1	Allow sum / total / net for resultant Ignore vector sum
	(c)	(i)	phase difference = $n \times 360(^{\circ})$ for bright (fringes) / constructive (interference) phase difference = $(n + \frac{1}{2}) \times 360(^{\circ})$ for dark (fringes) / destructive (interference)	B1 B1	Allow zero or $n \times 2\pi(\text{rad})$ or even number of π (rad) or even number of $180(^{\circ})$ Allow $180(^{\circ})$ or $(n + \frac{1}{2}) \times 2\pi(\text{rad})$ or odd number of π (rad) or odd number of $180(^{\circ})$ Special case: 1 mark for ‘completely in phase for bright fringes/constructive (interference) and in anti-phase / completely out of phase for dark fringes /destructive (interference)’
		(ii)	$\lambda = \frac{3.0 \times 10^8}{4.75 \times 10^{14}}$ or $\lambda = 6.316 \times 10^{-7}$ (m) $x = \frac{6.316 \times 10^{-7} \times 8.2}{0.20 \times 10^{-3}}$ or $x = 0.0259$ (m) $t = 0.14$ (s)	C1 C1 A1	Note the answer must be given to 2 SF for this mark Special case: allow 1 mark for 8.6×10^{-11} s on the answer line; incorrect physics using $0.18 = 4.75 \times 10^{14} \lambda$
Total				10	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
21	(a)	Electrons and quarks identified as fundamental particles	B1	<p>Allow e for electron, p for proton, and n for neutron throughout</p> <p>Allow 6 electrons, 20 u and 22 d</p> <p>Do not award this mark if electron has quark-composition</p> <p>Allow '2 up and 1 down'</p> <p>Allow '2 down and 1 up'</p>
		There are 6 electrons, 6 protons and 8 neutrons	B1	
		Composition of proton → u u d	B1	
		Composition of neutron → u d d	B1	
	(b)	(i)	$(\text{decay constant}) = \frac{\ln 2}{5700}$ decay constant = $1.2(2) \times 10^{-4} \text{ (y}^{-1}\text{)}$	C1 A0
		(ii)	$0.78 = e^{-\lambda t}$ $\ln 0.78 = (-) 1.2 \times 10^{-4} \times t$ age = 2100 (y)	C1 Note 1 = $0.78e^{-\lambda t}$ is XP; answer is negative (- 2100 y) C1 There is no ECF from (b)(i) A1 Note 1.22×10^{-4} gives an answer of 2040 y or 2000 y
		(iii)	The ratio (of carbon-14 to carbon-12) has remained constant	B1

(c)*	<p>Level 3 (5–6 marks) Some description and clear analysis for $r \propto A^{1/3}$ and correct calculation of mean density</p> <p><i>There is a well-developed line of reasoning which is clear and logically structured. The information presented is relevant and substantiated.</i></p> <p>Level 2 (3–4 marks) Some description and some analysis for $r \propto A^{1/3}$ or some calculation of mean density</p> <p>OR Some description and clear analysis for $r \propto A^{1/3}$</p> <p>OR Some description and correct calculation of mean density</p> <p>OR Clear analysis for $r \propto A^{1/3}$ and correct calculation of mean density</p> <p><i>There is a line of reasoning presented with some structure. The information presented is in the most-part relevant and supported by some evidence.</i></p> <p>Level 1 (1–2 marks) Some description</p> <p>OR Limited analysis for $r \propto A^{1/3}$</p> <p>OR Limited calculation of mean density</p> <p><i>There is an attempt at a logical structure with a line of reasoning. The information is in the most part relevant.</i></p> <p>0 marks No response or no response worthy of credit</p>	B1×6	<p>Indicative scientific points may include:</p> <p>Description</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The density is independent of A The density is constant for most of d Nucleus with bigger A is larger (d / volume / mass) <p>Analysis for $r \propto A^{1/3}$</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> $r \approx 3.6 (\times 10^{-15} \text{ m})$ for Al-27 / $r \approx 5.5 (\times 10^{-15} \text{ m})$ for Mo-96 / $r \approx 7.0 (\times 10^{-15} \text{ m})$ for Hg-200 $r/A^{1/3} = \text{constant}$ (or equivalent) Evidence for $r \propto A^{1/3}$ with at least 2 nuclei (Note: $3.6 (\times 10^{-15})/27^{1/3} \approx 5.5 (\times 10^{-15})/96^{1/3} \approx 7.0 (\times 10^{-15})/200^{1/3} \approx 1.2 (\times 10^{-15})$) <p>or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> $r^3/A = \text{constant}$ (or equivalent) Evidence for $r^3 \propto A$ with at least 2 nuclei (Note. $3.6^3 (\times 10^{-45})/27 \approx 5.5^3 (\times 10^{-45})/96 \approx 7.0^3 (\times 10^{-45})/200 \approx 1.7 (\times 10^{-45})$) <p>Calculation for density</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> $\rho = M/V$ $\rho = Am_n \div \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$ or $\rho \approx Am_n \div \text{diameter}^3$ $m_n \approx 1.7 \times 10^{-27} \text{ (kg)}$; $\rho = 2.3 \times 10^{17} \text{ (kg m}^{-3}\text{)}$ for at least one of the nuclei given in the figure or table
	Total	15	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
22	(a)	<p>Magnetic <u>field</u> (around current-carrying wire)</p> <p>(Fleming's) left-hand rule mentioned</p> <p>(Magnetic) field into page, (current is up the page) and force is to the left / towards X</p>	<p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>B1</p>	<p>Not magnetic force</p> <p>Allow 'field into page and wires attract' Note the field direction and force direction can be shown on the figure</p>
	(b)	(i)	(induced) e.m.f. is (directly) proportional / equal to the rate of change of (magnetic) flux linkage	<p>B1</p> <p>Not current Allow 'rate of cutting' for 'rate of change'</p>
		(ii)	<p>Connect the primary (coil) to an alternating voltage / current</p> <p>Oscilloscope connected across secondary coil / to measure E</p> <p>A graph of E against N will be a straight line through the origin.</p>	<p>B1</p> <p>Allow AC (can be on the figure) Not changing / variable for alternating</p> <p>B1</p> <p>Allow voltmeter (can be on the figure) Allow p.d. / voltage for e.m.f. / E throughout Ignore any component (e.g. lamp or resistor) connected across the secondary coil</p> <p>B1</p> <p>Allow $(E \div N) = \text{constant}$</p>
			Total	7

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance
23	(a)	(i)	(force =) $\frac{(1.6 \times 10^{-19})^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \times (1.0 \times 10^{-15})^2}$ (F =) 230 (N) $F^2 = 230^2 + 230^2 - 2 \times 230 \times 230 \times \cos 120^\circ$ or $F = 2 \times 230 \cos 30^\circ$ $F = 400$ (N)	C1 C1 C1 A1	Special case: $F = \frac{Qq}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} = \frac{2 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19}}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \times (1.0 \times 10^{-15})^2}$ loses this C1 mark, then ECF for the rest of the marks Not the first two C1 marks for incorrect charge, then allow ECF for the final C1A1 marks Note force to 4 SF is 230.2 N Allow sine rule / scale drawing Allow this mark for 230cos30° or 200 (N) Allow ± 10 (N) if scale drawing used
		(ii)	F / arrow vertical up the page	B1	Allow correct arrow direction anywhere on the figure
		(iii)	Strong (nuclear) force (acts on the protons) The strong (nuclear) force is attractive	B1 B1	Ignore gravitational force Allow pulls / holds (the protons) / binds (the protons) for 'attractive'
	(b)	(i)	$12000 = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$ $12000 = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \times 0.19}$ $Q = 2.5(4) \times 10^{-7}$ (C)	C1 C1 A0	Allow $E = (V/d) = 6.316 \times 10^4$ C1 and $E = 6.316 \times 10^4 = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \times 0.19^2}$ C1
		(ii)1	$t = 78 \times 3600$ $(I =) \frac{2.5 \times 10^{-7}}{78 \times 3600}$ $I = 8.9 \times 10^{-13}$ (A)	C1 C1 A0	There is no ECF from (b)(i) Note 2.54×10^{-7} gives an answer 9.0×10^{-13} A
		(ii)2	$(R =) \frac{6000}{9.0 \times 10^{-13}}$ or 6.7×10^{15} (Ω) or $V = IR$ and $R = \frac{\rho L}{A}$ $\frac{6000}{9.0 \times 10^{-13}} = \frac{\rho \times 0.38}{1.1 \times 10^{-4}}$ $\rho = 1.9 \times 10^{12}$ (Ω m)	C1 C1 A1	There is no ECF from (b)(ii)1 Take 12000 V as TE for this C1 mark, then ECF Note 8.9×10^{-13} (A) gives an answer 2.0×10^{12} (Ω m)
Total				14	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
24	(a)	<p>Emits gamma (photons / radiation / waves / rays)</p> <p>Any one from: (Diagnosing the) function of organ Detecting tumour Small half-life (Gamma rays) can be detected outside body / passes through patient / least ionising Position of tracer located</p>	<p>B1</p> <p>B1</p>	<p>Not injected into a patient / non-invasive</p> <p>Allow for half-life is a few hours</p>
	(b)	<p>Collimator: Allows gamma (photons) parallel to the axis of the tubes to pass through</p> <p>Scintillator: gamma (photons) produces (many) light (photons)</p> <p>Photomultiplier (tubes): light (photons) produces electrons / current / electrical pulse / p.d. / signal</p>	<p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>B1</p>	<p>Ignore any other components named / described</p> <p>Allow photon / waves / rays Allow idea of tubes allowing the gamma (photons) to travel in the same direction</p> <p>Allow crystal (or named crystal) for scintillator Allow high-energy photons produce (many) low-energy photons</p>
Total			5	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
25	(a)	All except pair production / PP	B1	Allow PE, S and C
	(b)	(energy =) $9.11 \times 10^{-31} \times (3.0 \times 10^8)^2$ (energy =) $2 \times 9.11 \times 10^{-31} \times (3.0 \times 10^8)^2 / 1.60 \times 10^{-19}$ $\lg 1.0(2) \times 10^6 = 6$ (as on graph) OR (energy =) 1.0×10^6 (eV) or $\lg 1.0 \times 10^6 = 6$ (from graph) (energy =) 1.6×10^{-13} J and evidence of mc^2 $2 \times 9.11 \times 10^{-31} \times (3.0 \times 10^8)^2 \approx 1.6 \times 10^{-13}$	B1 B1 B1 B1 B1 B1	Note this is 8.2×10^{-14} (J) Note this is $1.0(2) \times 10^6$ eV Note this can be shown in a variety of ways
Total			4	

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)
The Triangle Building
Shaftesbury Road
Cambridge
CB2 8EA

OCR Customer Contact Centre

Education and Learning

Telephone: 01223 553998

Facsimile: 01223 552627

Email: general.qualifications@ocr.org.uk

www.ocr.org.uk

For staff training purposes and as part of our quality assurance programme your call may be recorded or monitored