

GCSE

Physics A

Unit **A183/02**: Unit 3 – Module P7 (Higher Tier)

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Mark Scheme for June 2016

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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.

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Annotations

Used in the detailed Mark Scheme:

Annotation	Meaning
/	alternative and acceptable answers for the same marking point
(1)	separates marking points
not/reject	answers which are not worthy of credit
ignore	statements which are irrelevant - applies to neutral answers
allow/accept	answers that can be accepted
(words)	words which are not essential to gain credit
words	underlined words must be present in answer to score a mark
ecf	error carried forward
AW/owtte	alternative wording
ORA	or reverse argument

Available in RM Assessor to annotate scripts

	indicate uncertainty or ambiguity
	benefit of doubt
	contradiction
	incorrect response
	error carried forward
	draw attention to particular part of candidate's response
	draw attention to particular part of candidate's response
	draw attention to particular part of candidate's response
	no benefit of doubt

	reject
	correct response
	draw attention to particular part of candidate's response
	information omitted

Subject-specific Marking Instructions

- If a candidate alters his/her response, examiners should accept the alteration.
- Crossed out answers should be considered only if no other response has been made. When marking crossed out responses, accept correct answers which are clear and unambiguous.

E.g.

For a one mark question, where ticks in boxes 3 and 4 are required for the mark:

Put ticks (✓) in the two correct boxes.

✗
✗

This would be worth 1 mark.

Put ticks (✓) in the two correct boxes.

✓
✗

This would be worth 0 marks.

Put ticks (✓) in the two correct boxes.

✗
✗
✓
✓

This would be worth 1 mark.

c. The list principle:
 If a list of responses greater than the number requested is given, work through the list from the beginning. Award one mark for each correct response, ignore any neutral response, and deduct one mark for any incorrect response, e.g. one which has an error of science. If the number of incorrect responses is equal to or greater than the number of correct responses, no marks are awarded. A neutral response is correct but irrelevant to the question.

d. Marking method for tick boxes:

Always check the additional guidance.

If there is a set of boxes, some of which should be ticked and others left empty, then judge the entire set of boxes.

If there is at least one tick, ignore crosses. If there are no ticks, accept clear, unambiguous indications, e.g. shading or crosses.

Credit should be given for each box correctly ticked. If more boxes are ticked than there are correct answers, then deduct one mark for each additional tick. Candidates cannot score less than zero marks.

E.g. If a question requires candidates to identify a city in England, then in the boxes

Edinburgh	
Manchester	
Paris	
Southampton	

the second and fourth boxes should have ticks (or other clear indication of choice) and the first and third should be blank (or have indication of choice crossed out).

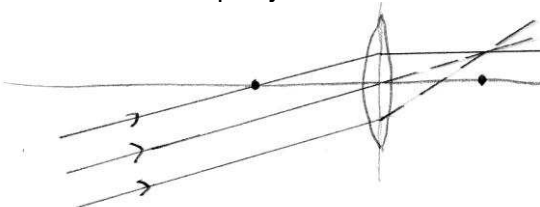
Edinburgh			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
Manchester	✓	x	✓	✓	✓				✓	
Paris				✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Southampton	✓	x		✓		✓	✓		✓	
Score:	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	NR

MARK SCHEME:

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
1*	a	i	background/fixed stars [1] star (to be measured) [1] Earth / planet / satellite / observer / eye [1] Sun [1]	4	Accept distant stars accept closer star Not Sun Not Moon Ignore star
		ii	Clear indication of half the angle subtended by the Earth's orbit	1	accept equivalent angles e.g. the angle between a vertical line through the Earth and the adjacent light ray.
	b		$1 \div 0.71$ 1.4 Parsec / pc	3	correct numerical answer which rounds to 1.4 gains 2 marks ignore megaparsec/Mpc
Total				8	

2*	a		idea of spreading cost [1] idea of sharing expertise / more scientists [1]	2	Accept more/sharing resources for 1 mark, if no other mark scored Ignore expertise in analysing results
	b	i	idea of non-scientists e.g. politicians/bureaucrats/administrators/officials/head of ESA/Governments/EU.	1	Ignore engineers/NASA or ESA unqualified.

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
ii	<p>[Level 3] States 3 advantages and 3 disadvantages. Quality of written communication does not impede communication of the science at this level. (5 – 6 marks)</p> <p>[Level 2] States 2 advantages and 2 disadvantages. 3 and 0 = 3 marks. Quality of written communication partly impedes communication of the science at this level. (3 – 4 marks)</p> <p>[Level 1] States an advantage and a disadvantage. Quality of written communication impedes communication of the science at this level. (1 – 2 marks)</p> <p>[Level 0] Insufficient or irrelevant science. Answer not worthy of credit. (0 marks)</p>	6	<p>This question is targeted at grades up to C</p> <p>Indicative scientific points may include:</p> <p>advantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no atmospheric pollution • no light pollution • avoids atmospheric refraction • avoids atmospheric absorption • all parts of em spectrum available • new discoveries • shows beauty of science • collect more accurate/detailed data • national prestige • international cooperation • encourage support for science • clearer image <p>disadvantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cost of setting up • cost of maintenance • cost of repair • money could be used for better purposes e.g. hospitals etc. • pollution during take off • risk of accident during take off • very hazardous for astronauts • difficult working conditions (to maintain/repair/upgrade) <p>Ignore incorrect statements</p> <p>Do not accept space telescopes are closer to observed stars</p> <p>Use the L1, L2, L3 annotations in RM Assessor; do not use ticks.</p>
	Total	9	

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
3	a	i	<p>EITHER</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Light speed slows down (as it enters lens); • (Hence) decrease in wavelength; • Light changes direction towards normal; <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Light speeds up (as it leaves lens); • (Hence) increase in wavelength; • Light changes direction away from normal; <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sides of the lens are not parallel; • Speed in the lens not same as in air; • Wavelength different in lens; 	3	<p>Unless specified, assume that light is passing into the lens.</p> <p>Ignore colours Not frequency changes (negate wavelength marks)</p> <p>Allow wavelength changes and speed changes for 1 mark if no other marks scored</p>
		ii	<p>ray through centre of lens continues straight to intersect top ray</p> <p>bottom ray bends in lens then continues as straight line to intercept of central and top ray</p>  <p>image labelled at intercept of all three rays;</p>	1 1 1	<p>Ignore any additional rays constructed for the top ray.</p> <p>Accept an extended image to the principal axis</p>
	b	i	W	1	
		ii	W	1	
			<p>It is the most powerful lens/ has the shortest focal length/ will give the most magnification</p>	1	<p>Allow even if W not chosen allow correct argument based on idea that some lens are too large for the eye.</p>

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
	iii	Z It has the largest area / biggest diameter to collect the most/more light	1 1 1	Allow 2 nd two marking points even if Z not chosen Accept largest aperture
	iv	No mark for 'yes' or 'no' Has the highest magnification (June is correct) Correct reason for highest magnification e.g. longest focal length & shortest focal length / or calculation of all pairings Magnification is not 300 OR is 30 (June is incorrect) Shows a calculation of magnification. i.e $1.5/0.05 (= 30)$	1 1 1 1	Accept deduction that W and Y are best using points below
		Total	16	

4	a	Mean of = $(165 + 180 + 160 + 175) / 4 = 170$ light years [1] These are at similar distances / the other stars are all at very different distances [1]	2	Accept 170 for the first mark
	b	20 light years [1] The range/spread of the stars (gives the approximate depth of the cloud) [1]	2	allow ecf from (a) for wrong choice of stars Provided stars clearly identified in part (a) e.g. all stars (331.25 mean) = 1000 lt years
		Total	4	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
5	<p>[Level 3] Explain how to find Cepheid variable AND how to use Cepheid variable distance to find galaxy distance AND how to use galaxy distance to find Hubble constant. Quality of written communication does not impede communication of the science at this level. (5 – 6 marks)</p> <p>[Level 2] Gives at least two of: explain how to find Cepheid variable (may contain errors) OR how to use Cepheid variable distance to find galaxy distance OR how to use galaxy distance to find Hubble constant. 3 partial explanations gains 3 marks. Quality of written communication partly impedes communication of the science at this level. (3 – 4 marks)</p> <p>[Level 1] Attempts to explain how to find Cepheid variable (may contain errors) OR how to use Cepheid variable distance to find galaxy distance OR how to use galaxy distance to find Hubble constant. 2 partial explanations gains 2 marks. Quality of written communication impedes communication of the science at this level. (1 – 2 marks)</p> <p>[Level 0] Insufficient or irrelevant science. Answer not worthy of credit. (0 marks)</p>	6	<p>This question is targeted at grades up to A*</p> <p>Indicative scientific points may include:</p> <p>Cepheid variable distance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (measure) period (use graph to find luminosity) • Idea of observed /apparent brightness • use brightness and luminosity to find distance <p>galaxy distance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • find Cepheid variable in galaxy • distance to galaxy = distance to Cepheid variable <p>Hubble constant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • measure speed of recession (allow redshift) • use recession and distance to calculate Hubble constant / gives rearranged equation for H <p>Note all statements are expected for a complete explanation. 1 statement is a partial explanation.</p> <p>Use the L1, L2, L3 annotations in RM Assessor; do not use ticks.</p>
	Total	6	

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
6	a	Fusion Hydrogen To Helium	3	Maximum 2 marks if refers to atoms rather than nuclei..
	b	i	3	Accept correct substitution into $E=mc^2$ and then correct rearrangement. correct numerical answer gains 3 marks allow any answer that rounds to 4.8×10^{-29}
		ii	2	correct numerical answer gains 2 marks allow any answer that rounds to 9.1×10^{37}
	c	Produced in core / transferred towards surface of the Sun radiation and convection (within the Sun) Radiated/emits photons/radiation/light from surface/photosphere of the Sun.	3	Accept radiative and convective zones
		Total	11	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
7	<p>[Level 3] Correctly explains Star and Sun and Moon. Quality of written communication does not impede communication of the science at this level. (5 – 6 marks)</p> <p>[Level 2] Correctly explains two of Star or Sun or Moon. If 1 explanation and 2 partial explanations or 3 partial explanations then 3 marks. Quality of written communication partly impedes communication of the science at this level. (3 – 4 marks)</p> <p>[Level 1] Correctly explains one of Star or Sun or Moon. If 2 partial explanations then 2 marks. Quality of written communication impedes communication of the science at this level. (1 – 2 marks)</p> <p>[Level 0] Insufficient or irrelevant science. Answer not worthy of credit. (0 marks)</p>	6	<p>This question is targeted at grades up to B</p> <p>points may be made on diagrams</p> <p>Indicative scientific points may include:</p> <p>Stars (Sidereal day)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shorter than solar day (by about 4 minutes)/23 hr 56 min • Stars fixed with respect to solar system/Earth • (Sidereal day) is time for one rotation of the Earth/360° <p>Sun (Solar day)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time for Sun to return to same position in sky • 24 hours • As Earth rotates it also moves in orbit around Sun. • Extra time (4 minutes) for the extra rotation needed. <p>Moon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time longer than solar day / About 24 hr 49 minutes. • As Earth rotates Moon orbits the Earth • It takes time (approx. 50 minutes) to catch up with the Moon which has moved around its orbit. <p>Note: Explain requires two bullet points from the section</p> <p>Accept diagrams illustrating any of these points.</p> <p>Use the L1, L2, L3 annotations in RM Assessor; do not use ticks.</p>
	Total	6	

* - overlap

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