

Mark Scheme (Results)

November 2012

GCSE Physics 5PH1F/01

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Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
1(a)	1 red		
	2 orange 3 yellow 4 violet		
	1 mark for red or violet in correct place 1 mark for two of the three others in correct order		(2)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
1(b)	А		(1)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
1(c)	 Idea of shining UV light on note (1) genuine notes (makes them) glow ORA (1) 	Scan / (put) under fluoresce/emit light/show symbol/Queen's head/markings	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
1(d)	An explanation including two of the following points: • (potential) danger increases with frequency (1) • UV has a higher frequency than IR (1) • UV is more dangerous ORA(1)	danger is greater at higher frequency	(2)
	IR causes burns (1)UV causes (skin)cancer(1)	damages/ mutates cells IGNORE eye damage/sunburn	

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
2(a)(i)	device useful energy given out heat energy light energy torch light energy sound energy radio → sound torch → light	More than one line to or from a box gets no mark for that box.	(3)

Question	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
Number			
2(a)(ii)			
	heat/thermal/internal		(1)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
2(b)(i)	300 / 2500-2200 (J)	Accept correct working with	(1)
		wrong answer	

Question	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
Number			
2(b)(ii)	chemical to		(1)
	heat/thermal/internal		

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
2(b)(iii)	An explanation linking any two of the following:		(2)
	 Kettle insulated / beaker is not insulated (1) 	Kettle is plastic/more closed/has a lid/keeps in heat or energy ORA	
	 kettle loses/wastes less heat or energy ORA (1) 	kettle is more efficient ORA	
	 element inside kettle / bunsen or flame open (to surroundings) (1) 		
		Kettle keeps in more energy = 2 marks ORA IGNORE references to gas/electricity or light/sound energy or speed of boiling	

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
3(a)(i)	12/3 (1) 4 (m) (1)	the wave shown is for 3 wavelengths any correct ratio	(2)
		give full marks for correct answer, no working	

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
3(a)(ii)	all amplitudes smaller (1)	Accept smaller peak to trough distance wherever it is drawn	(2)
	all wavelengths longer (1)	all wavelengths shown must be longer than original can be any shape must be at least half a wavelength shown	
		0.2	

Question	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
Number			
3(b)(i)	{P-wave / ultrasound /	P/primary/pressure (wave)	
	infrasound / shock} (1)		(1)
		IGNORE slinky/spring/push-pull	

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
3(b)(ii)	Any two from:		
	vibrations different direction (1)	In one is up and down, other is backwards and forwards / any two different motions AND	
	In longitudinal (vibrations) move in same direction as {wave/energy} moves (1)	in longitudinal (particles) move backwards and forwards	
	In transverse (vibrations) move at right angles to direction {wave/energy} moves (1)	in transverse (particles) move up and down/ side to side	(2)

Question	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
Number			
3(c)(i)	В		(1)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
3(c)(ii)	substitution (1) ie 340 / 1047	No RA	
	evaluation (to at least 2 sf) (1) ie between 0.32 and 0.33 (m) inclusive	If incorrect value chosen for frequency cannot get substitution mark but can get evaluation mark and conversion mark frequency (Hz) evaluation(m) 1290 0.26 1245 0.27 1200 0.28 1174 0.29 1109 0.31	(3)
	conversion of m to cm (1)	960 0.35	

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
4(a)(i)	В		(1)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
4(a)(ii)	An explanation linking two of the following:		(2)
	 (uneven) heat (from the core) (1) 		
	• convection (currents) (1)		
	(that are in) the mantle(1)		

Question	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
Number			
4(b)	С		(1)

Question	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
Number			
4(c)(i)	Description to include:		(2)
	 (they can be) reflected (1) 	bounce off/back	
	 (and/or) refracted (1) 	change direction/speed	

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
4(c)(ii)	Substitution (1)		(0)
	1200/200		(2)
	Evaluation (1)		
	6 (km/s)	Power of 10 error max 1 mark	
		give full marks for correct	
		answer, no working	

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
4(d)	 An explanation linking tsunamis are caused by underwater earthquakes / volcanic eruption (1) are random/irregular (1) 	Underwater movements of the plates / landslip into the sea / meteorite strike into the sea can happen at any time / do not know when it will happen	(2)

Question	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
Number			
5(a)(i)	D		(1)

Question	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
Number			
5(a)(ii)	ampere(s), amp(s), A		(1)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
5(b)(i)	A description linking magnet (1) (in/near) coil (1)		
	(magnet/coil) spins/moves/turns (1)	IGNORE handle turns	(3)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
5(b)(ii)	Any one from the following:		(1)
	Increase strength of magnet (1)	add another magnet / move magnets closer	
	Increase number of coils/turns of wire (1)	3	
	Increase speed of rotation (1)	turn handle/magnet/coil faster	
		IGNORE bigger magnet/coil/ generator / longer wire	

Question Number		Indicative Content	Mark
QWC	*5(c)	Non- renewable sources	(6)
		 Fossil fuel power stations are cheaper to build than wind farms for the same power output Coal, oil, gas and nuclear fuel will run out, wind, waves and sun will always be available Fossil fuel power stations produce CO₂ which may increase global warming, renewable energy generators (wind farms) do not Renewable energy generators have a free/cheaper source of fuel fossil fuels have to be taken out of the ground Nuclear power stations produce radioactive waste, which is dangerous, none of the other energy generators do this. Wind, waves and sun are unreliable sources of energy but fossil and nuclear fuels are always available 	

Leve I	0	No rewardable content
1	1 - 2	 a limited statement about either renewable or non-renewable e.g. Coal is non-renewable OR renewable energy will not run out OR oil will run out the answer communicates ideas using simple language and uses limited scientific terminology. spelling, punctuation and grammar are used with limited accuracy.
2	3 - 4	 a simple comparison including 2 statements covering renewable and non-renewable e.g. Coal is non-renewable and solar power is renewable OR renewable energy sources will not run out and non-renewable sources do not pollute the atmosphere OR oil will run out, solar will not the answer communicates ideas showing some evidence of clarity and organisation and uses scientific terminology appropriately. spelling, punctuation and grammar are used with some accuracy.
3	5 -6	 a detailed comparison including at least 3 statements with a direct comparison between a renewable and a non-renewable source, at least one named e.g. Renewables will not run out but non-renewables like coal will. OR Coal is non-renewable. When it is burnt carbon dioxide is produced. Wind farms do not produce any carbon dioxide. OR Carbon dioxide is produced when coal is used. Wind farms do not produce any carbon dioxide. Wind farms are noisy. OR Oil will run out, solar will not. Oil causes air pollution the answer communicates ideas clearly and coherently uses a range of scientific terminology accurately. spelling, punctuation and grammar are used with few errors.

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
6(a)(i)	С		(1)

Question	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
Number			
6(a)(ii)	telescope	(astronomical/refracting/light) telescope IGNORE any other type of telescope	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
6(b)(i)	4 (June)	4-6; 6-4 (UK/US dates)	(1)
	,	20 (June); 20-6; 6-20	,

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
6(b)(ii)	16 (days)		(1)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
6(b) (iii)	1 741 000 (km) (2) OR 1 070 000 + 671 000 (km) (2) OR 399 000 + {2 x 671 000} (km) (2)	Use of 1 070 000 and 671 000 (km)/ Use of 399 000 and 2 x 671 000 (km)/ 12 June marked correctly on the orbit for Ganymede/ answer of 399,000 with no working gets 1 mark	(2)

Questi		Indicative Content	Mark
QWC	*6(b) (iv)	A description including some of the following points reasons for the distance changing appreciation of a difference in time/speed/size of orbit smallest separation on 4/20 th June smallest separation 399 000 km largest separation 1 741 000 km largest separation on 12/28 June moon separation increases after 4 th June. distance between moons increases and then decreases as they orbit distance increased after 4 June which was smallest separation of 399 000 km Distance increases from a minimum on4 th June to a maximum on 12 th June, back to a minimum on 20 th June and maximum on 28 th June distance change is not linear	(6)
Leve I	0	No rewardable content	
1	1 - 2	 a limited description giving 1 relevant piece of information from the diagram e.g. Europa orbits in a shorter time OR moons have different sized orbits OR Europa orbits in 8 da the answer communicates ideas using simple language and limited scientific terminology spelling, punctuation and grammar are used with limited a 	The ys d uses
2	3 - 4	 a simple description giving either the size or the date of smallest or largest separation OR giving increase and/or decrease of separation e.g. The moons are closest on the 4th June OR Moon separation increases after 4th June OR the distance between the moons increases then it decreases the answer communicates ideas showing some evidence of clarity and organisation and uses scientific terminology appropriately spelling, punctuation and grammar are used with some accuracy 	
3	5 - 6	 a detailed description indicating an increase and decrease in separation plus a date or distance OR describes 3 orbits e.g. The distance between the moons increases till 12 June then it decreases OR the distance between the moons increases, then decreases, then increases again the answer communicates ideas clearly and coherently uses a range of scientific terminology accurately spelling, punctuation and grammar are used with few errors 	

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