



ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY (AS)
General Certificate of Education
January 2012

Physics
Assessment Unit AS 1
assessing
Module 1: Forces, Energy and Electricity
[AY111]

THURSDAY 12 JANUARY, AFTERNOON

**MARK
SCHEME**

Subject-specific Instructions

In numerical problems, the marks for the intermediate steps shown in the mark scheme are for the benefit of candidates who do not obtain the final correct answer. A correct answer and unit, if obtained from a valid starting-point, gets full credit, even if all the intermediate steps are not shown. It is not necessary to quote correct units for intermediate numerical quantities.

Note that this “correct answer” rule does not apply for formal proofs and derivations, which must be valid in all stages to obtain full credit.

Do not reward wrong physics. No credit is given for consistent substitution of numerical data, or subsequent arithmetic, **in a physically incorrect equation**. However, answers to subsequent stages of questions that are consistent with an earlier incorrect numerical answer, and are based on physically correct equation, must gain full credit. Designate this by writing **ECF** (Error Carried Forward) by your text marks.

The normal penalty for an arithmetical and/or unit error is to lose the mark(s) for the answer/unit line. Substitution errors lose both the substitution and answer marks, but 10^n errors (e.g. writing 550 nm as 550×10^{-6} m) count only as arithmetical slips and lose the answer mark.

				AVAILABLE MARKS	
1	(i) A unit from which all other units are derived.		[1]		
	(ii) kg, m, s, A, mol, K $(6 \times \frac{1}{2})$, round down		[3]		
	(iii) $\sigma = \frac{F}{A}$	[1]			
	$\text{kg m}^{-1} \text{s}^{-2}$	[1]	[2]	6	
2	(a) 3 (N) Left	[1] [1]	[2]		
	(b) Scale used Drawing of resultant Magnitude of resultant using scale Correct direction (Penalty [-1] for wrong vector diagram)	correct app Pythagoras correct app trig $5.4 \pm 0.2 \text{ N}$ $22^\circ \pm 5^\circ$	[1] [1] [1] [1]	[4]	6
3	(i) Diagram + labels		[2]		
	(ii) Distance fallen, specified in text or diagram (i) Time		[1] [1]	[2]	
	(iii) Graphical method				
	$x\text{-axis} = t^2$ $y\text{-axis} = s$ $g = \text{gradient} \times 2$		[1] [1]		
	or by calculation				
	calculating g once repeat calculation and average		[1] [1]		
	or using sensors				
	g determined directly data logger programmed to use $g = \frac{v-u}{t}$		[1] [1]	[2]	
	(iv) Distance or time with an acceptable explanation for either consistent with method		[1]		
	Quality of written communication				
	2 marks The candidate expresses ideas clearly and fluently, through well-linked sentences and paragraphs. Arguments are generally relevant and well structured. There are few errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.				
	1 mark The candidate expresses ideas clearly, if not always fluently. Arguments may sometimes stray from the point. There are some errors in grammar, punctuation and spelling, but not such as to suggest a weakness in these areas.				

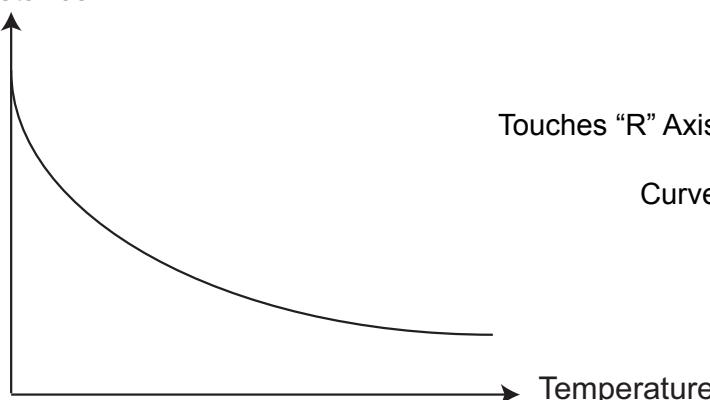
				AVAILABLE MARKS
0 marks	The candidate expresses ideas satisfactorily, but without precision. Arguments may be of doubtful relevance or obscurely presented. Errors in grammar, punctuation and spelling are sufficiently intrusive to disrupt the understanding of the passage.		[2]	9
4 (a) (i)	$26 \cos 50^\circ = 16.7 \text{ ms}^{-1}$	[1]		
	$t = \frac{4}{16.7} = 0.24 \text{ s}$	[1]	[2]	
(ii)	$26 \sin 50^\circ = 19.9 \text{ ms}^{-1}$	[1]		
	$s = 19.9 \times 0.24 - \frac{1}{2} \times 9.81 \times 0.24^2$	[1]		
	$s = 4.49 \text{ (m)}$	[1]	[3]	
(b) (i)	Disagree (Vertical motion is zero)			
	Still has horizontal motion	[1]		
(ii)	Equation to find time to reach max height	[1]		
	Time to reach max height = 2.03(s)	[1]		
	Subtracting (2.03 – 0.24)	[1]		
	Time = 2.03 – 0.24 = 1.79(s)	[1]	[4]	10
5 (a)	Clockwise moments = anticlockwise moments for equilibrium about any point	[1]		
(b) (i)	$4 T \sin 30^\circ = 2 \times 200$ [1] each side	[2]		
	$T = 200 \text{ (N)}$	[1]	[3]	
(ii)	$T \text{ maximum} = 200 \times 2.5 = 500 \text{ (N)}$	[1]		
	New opposing moment = $1.2 \times 60 \times 9.81 + 400 = 1106.32 \text{ Nm}$ [1] or new tension (required) = 553 N			
	Maximum moment due to wire = $500 \sin 30^\circ \times 4 = 1000 \text{ Nm}$ [1] \therefore wire breaks	[3]		8

				AVAILABLE MARKS
6	(a) P.E. = mgh or Subs P.E. = $8 \times 9.81 \times (11 - 2)$	[1]		
	P.E. = 706 (J)	[1]	[2]	
(b) (i) Power = Vi		[1]		
	= $240 \times 1.5 = 360$ (W)	[1]	[2]	
(ii) Useful P = $360 \times 0.8 = 288$ N		[1]		
$t = \frac{W}{P} \left(= \frac{706}{288} \right)$		[1]		
t = 2.5(s) e.c.f. (a)	[1]	[3]		7
7	(a) Wire 1 extension = $780/130 = 6$ (cm)	[1]		
	Wire 2 extension = $780/195 = 4$ (cm)	[1]		
	PR length = 2.40 (m)	[1]	[3]	
(b) (i) Hooke's Law states $x \propto F$		[1]		
Graph must be linear (and through the origin)		[1]		
Elastic limit is beyond linear section of graph		[1]	[3]	
(ii) In plastic region		[1]		
material becomes permanently extended	[1]	[2]		8
8	(a) Energy converted from other forms to electrical E when unit charge passes through it S.E. open circuit [1]/[2]	[1]	[1]	[2]
(b) (i) $i \left(= \frac{V}{R} \right) = \frac{10}{4 + 12}$		[1]		
i = 0.625 (A)		[1]	[2]	
(ii) = 0.625×12 e.c.f. (i)		subs [1]		
		[1]	[2]	
(iii) Any two from: • Shorter cell life • Larger terminal p.d. • Larger current flow			[2]	8

9 (a) Current through material is not proportional to voltage across it

[1]

(b) (i) Resistance



Touches "R" Axis [1]

Curve [1] [2]

(ii) More charge carriers at higher temperatures
(Overcompensates for increased molecular interaction)

[1]

4

10 (a) (i) $R_{BC} = 8 \Omega$

[1]

$$R_{AC} = 24 \Omega (R_{BC} + 16)$$

[1]

$$i \left(= \frac{V}{R} \right) = \frac{6}{24} \quad \text{e.c.f.}$$

[1]

$$i = 0.25 \text{ (A)}$$

[1] [4]

(ii) Method 1: 0.25 A splits $\frac{4}{5}, \frac{1}{5}$ e.c.f. (i)

[1]

$$0.05 \text{ (A)}$$

[1]

or

$$\text{Method 2: } V_{AB} = 16 \times 0.25 = 4V$$

$$\therefore V_{BC} = 2V$$

[1]

$$i = \frac{2}{40} = 0.05$$

[1] [2]

$$(b) (i) i = \frac{6}{16}$$

[1]

$$i = 0.375 \text{ (A)}$$

[1] [2]

$$(ii) 0 \text{ (A)}$$

[1]

9

Total

75