



**General Certificate of Secondary Education
2019**

Science: Physics

Unit 2

Higher Tier

[GPY22]

FRIDAY 14 JUNE, MORNING

**MARK
SCHEME**

General Marking Instructions

Introduction

Mark schemes are intended to ensure that the GCSE examinations are marked consistently and fairly. The mark schemes provide markers with an indication of the nature and range of candidates' responses likely to be worthy of credit. They also set out the criteria which they should apply in allocating marks to candidates' responses.

Assessment objectives

Below are the assessment objectives for GCSE Physics

Candidates must:

- AO1** Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of scientific ideas, scientific techniques and procedures;
- AO2** Apply knowledge and understanding of scientific ideas, scientific enquiry, techniques and procedures; and
- AO3** Analyse information and ideas to interpret and evaluate; make judgements and draw conclusions; develop and improve experimental procedures.

Quality of candidates' responses

In marking the examination papers, examiners should be looking for a quality of response reflecting the level of maturity which may reasonably be expected of a 16-year-old which is the age at which the majority of candidates sit their GCSE examinations.

Flexibility in marking

Mark schemes are not intended to be totally prescriptive. No mark scheme can cover all the responses which candidates may produce. In the event of unanticipated answers, examiners are expected to use their professional judgement to assess the validity of answers. If an answer is particularly problematic, then examiners should seek the guidance of the Supervising Examiner.

Positive marking

Examiners are encouraged to be positive in their marking, giving appropriate credit for what candidates know, understand and can do rather than penalising candidates for errors or omissions. Examiners should make use of the whole of the available mark range for any particular question and be prepared to award full marks for a response which is as good as might reasonably be expected of a 16-year-old GCSE candidate.

Awarding zero marks

Marks should only be awarded for valid responses and no marks should be awarded for an answer which is completely incorrect or inappropriate.

Marking Calculations

In marking answers involving calculations, examiners should apply the 'own figure rule' so that candidates are not penalised more than once for a computational error.

Types of mark schemes

Mark schemes for tasks or questions which require candidates to respond in extended written form are marked on the basis of levels of response which take account of the quality of written communication.

Other questions which require only short answers are marked on a point for point basis with marks awarded for each valid piece of information provided.

Levels of response

Tasks and questions requiring candidates to respond in extended writing are marked in terms of levels of response. In deciding which level of response to award, examiners should look for the 'best fit' bearing in mind that weakness in one area may be compensated for by strength in another. In deciding which mark within a particular level to award to any response, examiners are expected to use their professional judgement. The following guidance is provided to assist examiners.

- **Threshold performance:** Response which just merits inclusion in the level and should be awarded a mark at or near the bottom of the range.
- **Intermediate performance:** Response which clearly merits inclusion in the level and should be awarded a mark at or near the middle of the range.
- **High performance:** Response which fully satisfies the level description and should be awarded a mark at or near the top of the range.

Quality of written communication

Quality of written communication (QWC) is taken into account in assessing candidates' responses to all tasks and questions that require them to respond in extended written form. These tasks and questions are marked on the basis of levels of response. The description for each level of response includes reference to the quality of written communication.

For conciseness, quality of written communication is distinguished within levels of response as follows:

Level A: Quality of written communication is excellent.

Level B: Quality of written communication is good.

Level C: Quality of written communication is basic.

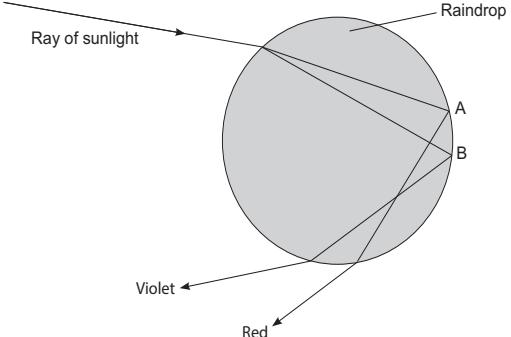
In interpreting these level descriptions, examiners should refer to the more detailed guidance provided below:

Level A (Excellent): The candidate successfully selects and uses the most appropriate form and style of writing. Relevant material is organised with a high degree of clarity and coherence. There is widespread and accurate use of appropriate specialist vocabulary. Presentation and spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPG) are of a sufficiently high standard to make meaning clear.

Level B (Good): The candidate makes a reasonable selection and use of an appropriate form and style of writing. Relevant material is organised with some clarity and coherence. There is some use of appropriate specialist vocabulary. Presentation and spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPG) are sufficiently competent to make meaning clear.

Level C (Basic): The candidate makes only a limited selection and use of an appropriate form and style of writing. The organisation of material may lack clarity and coherence. There is little use of specialist vocabulary. Presentation and spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPG) may be such that intended meaning is not clear.

			AVAILABLE MARKS
1	(a) (i) Right angles up and down 90° up and down perpendicular	[1]	
	(ii) Longitudinal wave vibrations/oscillations parallel/antiparallel to wave direction same direction	[1] [1] [1] [4]	
	(b) (i) $2\frac{1}{2}$ waves in 10ms	[1]	
	(ii) $= 2.5 \times 1000/10$ or $\frac{2.5}{0.01}$ = 250 Hz allow ecf from (i)	[1] [1] [1] [3]	
	(iii) $v = f\lambda$ or $\lambda = v/f$ $\lambda = 330/250$ = 1.32 (m) Allow ecf for frequency from (ii)	[1] [1] [1] [3]	
	(c) (i) The sound is reflected/bounces/deflected/echoes From the ceiling	[1] [1] [2]	
	(ii) Time = $\frac{\text{distance}}{\text{speed}}$ [1] Time to reach A = 0.025 [1] Time to reach B = 0.075 [1] Time interval = 0.05 [2]		
	or		
	Time = $\frac{\text{distance}}{\text{speed}}$ [1] Time interval = $\frac{1.5}{330}$ [2] = 0.05 [2]		[5]
	(d) (i) Infrared	[1]	
	(ii) Ultraviolet	[1]	
	(iii) Visible (light) visual	[1]	
	(iv) Microwaves, radio, micro	[1]	
	(e) Radar	[1]	
	(f) Any two from: They travel at the speed of light 3×10^8 They can travel through vacuum They travel at the same speed in vacuum They travel at the speed of light in vacuum	[2]	25

		AVAILABLE MARKS
2	(a) (i) One ray from tip of object to the plane mirror + reflected to eye [1] ray drawn to eye must appear to come from tip of image – by judgement [1] Arrow in incident or reflected ray [1]	[3]
	(ii) Laterally inverted – left appears as right or vice versa [1]	
(b) (i) Red and violet rays labelled as shown		
		[1]
	(ii) Violet is refracted/deviated/bent/slowed more (on entry) or Red refracted less Also, accept an answer related to speed or different colours of light travel at different speeds [1]	
	(iii) Violet slowed more than red must be a comparison of speeds [1]	
	(iv) 1. Light must travel from higher density/ref index to lower one or travelling from water/glass to air [1]	
	2. Angle of incidence must be GREATER than critical angle [1]	[2]
(c) (i) Ray from top of object parallel to axis passes through lens to top of image [1] Focus marked [1] arrow [1]		[3]
	(ii) Measured as 2 cm (1.8 → 2.2) [1]	
	(iii) (Slide/movie) projector [1]	
(d) (i) Cannot see distant object clearly/in focus or appears blurred [1]		
	(ii) Rays diverge from lens to the eye [1] Rays converge in the eye [1] and meet on the retina [1] Concave (diverging) lens [1]	[4]

(e) Indicative content:

AVAILABLE MARKS

Apparatus

Ray box (glass block assumed) light box

Path of a ray

*Outline of the glass block marked or boundary between air–glass and glass–air marked**Path of incident ray marked (with dots or crosses and joined up)**Path of the emergent ray marked (with dot or cross where it emerges from glass)**(Glass removed and) incident point and emergent point joined/ or draw refracted ray/draw ray inside block*

Measurement of angles

*Draw normal at boundary**Measure angles (of incidence and refraction) with a protractor**Angles measured from the normal*

Investigation

Change the angle of incidence (measure the angle of refraction)/ repeat for different angles

Graph/Relationship

- Plot angle of incidence against angle of refraction*
- Tells us that angle of refraction increases as the angle of incidence increases*
- But they are not proportional*

Response	Mark
Candidate describes in detail using good spelling, punctuation and grammar 5 or more points shown above. The form and style are of a high standard and specialist terms are used appropriately at all times.	[5]–[6]
Candidate describes in detail using good spelling, punctuation and grammar 3 or 4 points shown above. The form and style are of a high standard and specialist terms are used appropriately at all times.	[3]–[4]
Candidates make some reference to 1 or 2 of the main points shown above using satisfactory spelling, punctuation and grammar. The form and style are of a satisfactory standard and they have made some reference to specialist terms.	[1]–[2]
Response not worthy of credit.	[0]

[6]

25

			AVAILABLE MARKS
3	(a) 6 V 3.0 V 0 V	[1] [1] [1]	
	(b) 2.0 Ω 9.0 Ω $\frac{1}{\square} \square \frac{1}{2} \square \frac{1}{3} \square \frac{1}{6}$ $R = 1 \Omega$	[1] [1] [1] [1]	[3]
	(c) (i) Ammeter in series with lamp and correct symbol Voltmeter in parallel with lamp and correct symbol	[1] [1]	[2]
	(ii) Both axes labelled [1] with both units [1] transposed [-1] All points correct If 4 points correct give [1] Suitable scale at least half the grid	[2] [2] [1]	[5]
	(iii) Best fit curve		[1]
	(iv) $R = \frac{V}{I}$ Identification of voltage – from their graph The resistance when current is 0.25 is $5.4 \pm 0.2 \Omega$	[1] [1] [1]	[3]
(d) (i)	Circuit number 2 Lamps in parallel or each receives 12V don't accept because voltage isn't shared	[1] [1]	[2]
(ii)	$P = I \times V$ or $24 = I \times 12$ or equivalent $I = 2A$ $R = 12/2 = 6 (\Omega)$ no $V = IR$	[1] [1] [1]	[3]
	Alternative solution to (ii) $P = V^2/R$ or $24 = 12 \times 12/R$ $R = 144/24$ $R = 6 (\Omega)$	[1] [1] [1]	23
4 (a) (i)	Electromagnetic induction accept EM or mutual induction		[1]
(ii)	(soft) iron		[1]
(iii)	$V_s/V_p = N_s/V_s$ (or equivalent) $V_s = (5/750) \times 240$ (or equivalent) $V_s = 1.6 (V)$	[1] [1] [1]	[3]
(iv)	The useful output energy = total input energy or No energy is wasted or (Electrical) energy input = (electrical) energy output		[1]

After the supernova

(Rest of the) star collapses

(The star) becomes a neutron star

(If very massive) a black hole is formed

AVAILABLE
MARKS

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Candidates make some reference to 1 or 2 of the main points shown above using satisfactory spelling, punctuation and grammar. The form and style are of a satisfactory standard and they have made some reference to specialist terms.	[1]–[2]
Response not worthy of credit.	[0]

[6]

15

Total

100