

GCE

Physics A

H156/02: Depth in physics

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

Mark Scheme for Autumn 2021

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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 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

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	(a)		Constant phase difference (between two or more waves)	B1	Ignore in phase
	(b)	(i)	0.08 (m)	A1	
		(ii)	π (rad)	A1	
		(iii)	path difference = $\lambda/2$ or 2×0.08 0.16 (m)	M1 A0	Allow ECF from (b)(i) Allow path difference shown at K
	(c)	(i)	period determined <u>using timebase</u> frequency = 1 / period	B1 B1	Allow one mark for $f = 1 / T$ without T being defined
		(ii)	$v = 2.1 \times 10^3 \times 0.16$ 340 (m s ⁻¹)	C1 A1	Allow ECF from (b)(iii) 336 (3sf) Allow one mark for 0.336 or 0.34
			Total	8	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
2	(a) (i)	(Area under graph =) energy / elastic potential energy	B1	Allow work done on the elastic band
	(ii)	(Area of) 1cm^2 is $0.025 \times 2.5\text{ J}$ or 0.0625 J $(31 \times 0.0625 =) 1.9\text{ (J)}$	C1 A1	Allow other alternatives. Do not accept $0.5Fx$
	(iii)	Energy transferred to the surroundings/ heating the rubber	B1	
	(b) (i)	$\frac{49}{1.4 \times 10^{-7}}$ $3.5 \times 10^8\text{ Pa}$	C1 A1	
	(ii)	$\frac{3.5 \times 10^8}{180 \times 10^9}$ 0.0019	C1 A1	Allow ECF from (b)(i) Ignore units
	(iii)	0.0019×2.2 0.0042 (m)	C1 A1	Allow ECF from (b)(i) and (ii) Allow 0.0043 (m)
	(iv)	$\frac{1}{2} \times 49 \times 0.0043$ 0.10 (J)	C1 A1	Allow ECF from (b)(i), (ii) and (iii) Do not accept 1sf
	(c)	Area increases by a factor of four / extension decrease by factor of four Elastic strain energy decreases by a factor of four	M1 A1	
		Total	14	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
3	(a)	<p>Level 3 (5–6 marks) Clear explanation of terms and explanation of results correctly comparing momentum and kinetic energy. <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) Clear explanation of terms and limited explanation of results comparing momentum or limited explanation of terms and some explanation of results or correct comparison of momentum and kinetic energy. <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) Has limited explanation of terms or limited comparison of momentum / kinetic energy. <i>The information is basic and communicated in an unstructured way. The information is supported by limited evidence and the relationship to the evidence may not be clear.</i></p> <p>0 marks No response or no response worthy of credit.</p>	B1 x 6	<p>Indicative scientific points may include:</p> <p>Explanation of terms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $p = mv$ • $E_k = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$ • Total momentum conserved in all collisions • Total energy conserved in all collisions • E_k conserved in elastic collision • E_k NOT conserved in inelastic collision • Speed of approach = speed of separation in elastic collision <p>Explanation of results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial $p_A = 15 \text{ kg cm s}^{-1}$ or 0.15 kg ms^{-1} • Initial $E_{kA} = 0.015 \text{ J}$ • Expt 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Speed of separation = $0.150 + 0.050 = 0.200 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ ○ p_A after collision = $(-) 0.375 \text{ kg ms}^{-1}$ ○ p_B after collision = $0.1875 \text{ kg ms}^{-1}$ ○ Total p after collision = 0.15 kg ms^{-1} ○ E_{kA} after collision = 0.0009375 J ○ E_{kB} after collision = 0.0140625 J ○ Total E_k after collision = 0.015 J ○ Collision is elastic since E_k conserved • Expt 2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ p after collision = 0.15 kg ms^{-1} ○ E_k after collision = 0.005625 J ○ Collision is inelastic since E_k not conserved • Momentum conserved in both collisions
	(b)	<p>Area under graph = $0.5 \times 0.4 \times 18$ or 3.6</p> $\frac{3.6}{0.045}$ <p>$80 (\text{m s}^{-1})$</p>	C1 C1 A1	Allow alternative methods
			Total	9

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance
4	(a)	(i)	$\pi \times \frac{(2.9 \times 10^{-2})^2}{4}$ or $\pi \times (1.45 \times 10^{-2})^2$ $6.605 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2 \approx 6.6 \times 10^{-4}$	M1 A0	
		(ii)	$V = 6.6 \times 10^{-4} \times 12.0$ or $7.92 \times 10^{-5} \text{ (m}^3\text{)}$ $m = 400 \times 7.92 \times 10^{-5}$ or 0.03168 kg $W = 0.31 \text{ (N)}$	C1 C1 A1	Ignore POT
	(b)		$V = \frac{0.31}{1000 \times 9.81}$ or 3.16×10^{-5} $y = \frac{3.16 \times 10^{-5}}{6.6 \times 10^{-4}}$ $y = 0.048 \text{ (m)}$	C1 C1 A1	Mass of water displaced = $\frac{0.31}{9.81} = 0.316$ $y = \frac{0.316}{1000 \times 6.6 \times 10^{-4}}$
	(c)		$y = 0.053 \text{ m}$ Same weight/mass displaced of oil Smaller density implies larger volume of oil displaced y is larger OR $y \propto 1/\rho$	B1 B1 B1 B1	
			Total	11	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
5	(a)	$\Sigma E = \Sigma V$ or $\Sigma E = \Sigma Ir$ $E = V + Ir \Rightarrow V = E - Ir$	C1 A1	
	(b)	$E = y$ -intercept $r = -$ gradient	B1 B1	E must be the subject R must be the subject Do not accept gradient = $-r$
	(c) (i)	$(R = \frac{5.68}{0.025} =) 230 \Omega$	A1	Allow 227
	(ii)	$\left(\frac{5.68^2}{(c)(i)} \text{ or } 0.025^2 \times (c)(i) \text{ or } 0.025 \times 5.68 = \right) 0.14$ $0.14 \times 300 = 42$ (J)	C1 A1	Allow ECF from (c) (i) 0.140 or 0.142 or 0.144 Allow 43 (J) (for 0.142 or 0.144)
	(iii)	$\left(Q = \frac{(c)(ii)}{5.68} \text{ or } 0.025 \times 300 = \right) 7.4 \text{ or } 7.5$ C	B1 B1	Allow ECF from (c) (ii)
		Total	9	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
6		<p>Level 3 (5–6 marks) Correct circuit diagram and explanation including detailed calculations and explanation of circuit for different light intensities.</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) A diagram, some calculations / explanation.</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) Limited diagram with incorrect position of voltmeter and limited calculations / explanation OR correct diagram with correct symbols.</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 x 6	<p>Indicative scientific points may include:</p> <p>Circuit Diagram</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential divider circuit • Correct symbols • Battery/power supply of at least 6.0 V • Voltmeter • Voltmeter correctly positioned across fixed resistor. <p>Explanation and calculations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential divider equation • Appropriate value of fixed/variable resistor • V_{out} calculated when LDR is in very bright light / resistance value calculated • V_{out} calculated when LDR does not receive light / or resistance value calculated. <p>Explanation for different light intensities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of variable resistor • Effect of increasing/decreasing the resistance of the fixed resistor.
			Total	6

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
7	(a) (i)	points from the graph read to the nearest half square size of triangle is greater than half the length of the drawn line <u>and</u> $\Delta y / \Delta x$ with correct power of ten shown	B1 B1	Allow Δy and Δx to less than half a small square Ignore POT Note triangle may be determined from read-offs Δx must be greater than 0.3×10^6
	(ii)	$h = \frac{1.2 \times 10^{-6} \times 1.60 \times 10^{-19}}{3.00 \times 10^8} \text{ or (a)(i)} \times 5.333 \times 10^{-28}$ $6.4 \times 10^{-34} \text{ (J s) given to 2 significant figures}$	C1 A1	
	(iii)	steepest or shallowest line that passes through all the error bars	B1	Note steepest line passes inside the lowest error bar (1.76) since it just cuts the bottom of second error bar.
	(iv)	gradient determined: $1.0 \times 10^{-6} \text{ V m}$ or $1.4 \times 10^{-6} \text{ V m}$ $\Delta \text{gradient} = 0.2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ V m}$ $\frac{\Delta \text{gradient}}{\text{gradient}} \times 100 = 15\%$	M1 C1 A1	Allow ecf from (iii) Allow $\Delta h = 1.06$ or 1.067 Allow 16.7%
	(b) (i)	$4.1 \text{ eV} = 6.56 \times 10^{-19} \text{ (J)}$ $\frac{6.63 \times 10^{-34} \times 3.00 \times 10^8}{98 \times 10^{-9}} \text{ or } 2.03 \times 10^{-18}$ $1.4 \times 10^{-18} \text{ (J)}$	C1 C1 A1	Allow 1.96×10^{-18} for use of $6.4 \times 10^{-34} \text{ (J s)}$ Allow $1.3 \times 10^{-18} \text{ (J)}$ for use of $6.4 \times 10^{-34} \text{ (J s)}$
	(ii)	KE is independent of intensity (for constant wavelength) / intensity only affects the number of photons No change in KE_{\max}	M1 A1	Allow decreasing intensity, decreases the number of photons / energy of a photon only depends on frequency or wavelength
		Total	13	

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