



GCSE

Physics A

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Unit **A181/01**: Unit 1 – Modules P1, P2, P3 (Foundation Tier)

Mark Scheme for June 2012

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA) is a leading UK awarding body, providing a wide range of qualifications to meet the needs of candidates of all ages and abilities. OCR qualifications include AS/A Levels, Diplomas, GCSEs, OCR Nationals, Functional Skills, Key Skills, Entry Level qualifications, NVQs and vocational qualifications in areas such as IT, business, languages, teaching/training, administration and secretarial skills.

It is also responsible for developing new specifications to meet national requirements and the needs of students and teachers. OCR is a not-for-profit organisation; any surplus made is invested back into the establishment to help towards the development of qualifications and support, which keep pace with the changing needs of today's society.

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.

OCR will not enter into any discussion or correspondence in connection with this mark scheme.

© OCR 2012

Any enquiries about publications should be addressed to:

OCR Publications
PO Box 5050
Annesley
NOTTINGHAM
NG15 0DL

Telephone: 0870 770 6622
Facsimile: 01223 552610
E-mail: publications@ocr.org.uk

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
<u>words</u>	underlined words must be present in answer to score a mark
ecf	error carried forward
AW/owtte	credit alternative wording / or words to that effect
ORA	or reverse argument

Available in scoris 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
	no benefit of doubt
	reject
	correct response
, ,	draw attention to particular part of candidate's response
	information omitted

Subject-specific Marking Instructions

- a. Accept any clear, unambiguous response (including mis-spellings of scientific terms if they are *phonetically* correct, but always check the guidance column for exclusions).
- b. 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 the third and fourth boxes are required for the mark:

<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>

*This would be worth
1 mark.*

<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>

*This would be worth
0 marks.*

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>

*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-box questions:

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 and other markings. If there are no ticks, accept clear, unambiguous indications, e.g. shading or crosses. Credit should be given according to the instructions given in the guidance column for the question. 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 cities in England:

Edinburgh	<input type="checkbox"/>
Manchester	<input type="checkbox"/>
Paris	<input type="checkbox"/>
Southampton	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

e. For answers marked by levels of response:

- i. **Read through the whole answer from start to finish**
- ii. **Decide the level that best fits** the answer – match the quality of the answer to the closest level descriptor
- iii. **To determine the mark within the level**, consider the following:

Descriptor	Award mark
A good match to the level descriptor	The higher mark in the level
Just matches the level descriptor	The lower mark in the level

- iv. Use the **L1, L2, L3** annotations in Scoris to show your decision; do not use ticks.

Quality of Written Communication skills assessed in 6-mark extended writing questions include:

- appropriate use of correct scientific terms
- spelling, punctuation and grammar
- developing a structured, persuasive argument
- selecting and using evidence to support an argument
- considering different sides of a debate in a balanced way
- logical sequencing.

Question			Answer		Mark	Guidance										
1	(a)	(i)	10.5 (1) light years (1)		2	accept 9.9×10^{16} m 9.9×10^{13} km										
		(ii)	<table border="1"> <tr><td>using parallax</td><td>✓</td></tr> <tr><td>sending a space ship</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>comparing its relative brightness</td><td>✓</td></tr> <tr><td>asking people who live there</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>using a laser</td><td></td></tr> </table>	using parallax	✓	sending a space ship		comparing its relative brightness	✓	asking people who live there		using a laser		2		
using parallax	✓															
sending a space ship																
comparing its relative brightness	✓															
asking people who live there																
using a laser																
		(iii)	A before B and B before D (1) E before A (1)													
	(b)		<table border="1"> <tr><td>It allows other astronomers to try and repeat the finding.</td><td>✓</td></tr> <tr><td>The astronomers' friends will be able to see their results.</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>It shows the astronomers are scientists.</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>The findings can be evaluated by other astronomers.</td><td>✓</td></tr> <tr><td>Only astronomers are allowed to write articles for the journal.</td><td></td></tr> </table>	It allows other astronomers to try and repeat the finding.	✓	The astronomers' friends will be able to see their results.		It shows the astronomers are scientists.		The findings can be evaluated by other astronomers.	✓	Only astronomers are allowed to write articles for the journal.		2		
It allows other astronomers to try and repeat the finding.	✓															
The astronomers' friends will be able to see their results.																
It shows the astronomers are scientists.																
The findings can be evaluated by other astronomers.	✓															
Only astronomers are allowed to write articles for the journal.																

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
(c)		<p>[Level 3] Complete diagram of new solar system. All three planets in separate (reasonable) orbits. At least one extra named object in correct orbit. Quality of written communication does not impede communication of the science at this level. (5 – 6 marks)</p> <p>[Level 2] Fair diagram of new solar system. All three planets in correct separate orbits. At least one other extra named object. Quality of written communication partly impedes communication of the science at this level (3 – 4 marks)</p> <p>[Level 1] Attempts a diagram of the new solar system. All three planets on diagram, at least one planet in an orbit, possibly all planets in same orbit. One extra named object added to diagram. Answer may be simplistic. 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 E</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> central star 3 large planets planets with approximately circular orbits <p>Extra objects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> small/rocky/dwarf planets asteroids in circular orbits / asteroid belt comets in elliptical orbits moons orbiting planets <p>ignore dust, gas, other fixed stars</p> <p>Use the L1, L2, L3 annotations in Scoris; do not use ticks.</p>
		Total	14	

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance										
2	(a)	B	1											
	(b)	(i) <i>any two from:</i> moving mantle / moving magma (1) hot rocks rising (in the mantle) (1) convection (currents) (1) heating from the core (1) magma/molten rock comes out of the ridge (1)	2	allow (tectonic) plates moving apart										
		(ii) <i>any two from:</i> shows that continents / tectonic plates moving (1) sea floor spreading shows/explains how/ proves they move (1) links plates to continents (1)	2	accept higher level such as the idea that new evidence of a mechanism makes an explanation more acceptable ignore countries moving										
	(c)	<table border="1" data-bbox="370 762 1134 1135"> <tr> <td>There was a geometric fit between continents.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>The movement of continents could not be detected.</td> <td>✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>The same type of fossil could be found on different continents.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mountains are only found in the middle of continents.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>There were simpler explanations for the same evidence.</td> <td>✓</td> </tr> </table>	There was a geometric fit between continents.		The movement of continents could not be detected.	✓	The same type of fossil could be found on different continents.		Mountains are only found in the middle of continents.		There were simpler explanations for the same evidence.	✓	2	
There was a geometric fit between continents.														
The movement of continents could not be detected.	✓													
The same type of fossil could be found on different continents.														
Mountains are only found in the middle of continents.														
There were simpler explanations for the same evidence.	✓													
			Total	7										

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance								
3	(a)	(i)	sound	1									
		(ii)	microwave	1									
		(iii)	X-ray	1									
		(iv)	X-ray	1									
		(v)	ultraviolet	1									
	(b)		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>colour</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>intensity</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>speed in a vacuum</td> <td>✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>wavelength</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	colour		intensity		speed in a vacuum	✓	wavelength		1	
colour													
intensity													
speed in a vacuum	✓												
wavelength													
			Total	6									

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
4	<p>[Level 3] Complete description of how each stage of the model fits the situation. Emission / source, reflection and detection all correctly described in context. Quality of written communication does not impede communication of the science at this level. (5 – 6 marks)</p> <p>[Level 2] Description of how each stage of the model fits the situation is incomplete, but correct where given. 2 stages correctly described including reflection. Quality of written communication partly impedes communication of the science at this level. (3 – 4 marks)</p> <p>[Level 1] Description of how each stage of the model fits the situation may be incorrect, but has correct elements. Reflection stage correctly described or named source or detector. Answer may be simplistic. 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> radiation source is car (head)lights radiation is visible light light travels through air/air transmits light sign reflects light light detected/absorbed by eye model fully explains observations/seeing at night hence Prinul is correct accept reasons it might be a poor model not fully tested/limited evidence for this model <p>accept some of the information can be communicated using a labelled diagram including the specialist terms</p> <p>fundamental errors limit response to level 1. e.g. light leaves the eye, or eye is the source</p> <p>ignore other named light sources</p> <p>if there is no written response, please check the diagram in the question for a response</p> <p>Use the L1, L2, L3 annotations in Scoris; do not use ticks.</p>
	Total	6	

Question		Answer		Mark	Guidance
5	(a)	Carbon dioxide absorbs some radiation in the Earth's atmosphere.	✓	3	
		The ozone layer is in the Earth's atmosphere.			
		The atmosphere reflects radiation from the Sun.			
		The Earth absorbs some radiation and then emits radiation.	✓		
		The Earth is warmer than it would otherwise be.	✓		
		The north and south poles are colder than the equator.			
		Ultraviolet radiation comes from the Moon.			
	(b)	increase	✓	1	
		stay the same			
		decrease			
	(c)	(i)	climate change	1	
			rising sea levels		
			increasing skin cancer	✓	
			icecaps melting		
		(ii)	correlation	1	
				Total	6

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance								
6	(a)	<p>any two from:</p> <p>easily transmitted (1)</p> <p>readily available (1)</p> <p>used in many ways/for many devices (1)</p> <p>clean at point of use (1)</p> <p>switched on and off easily (1)</p>	2	<p>allow easily transported</p> <p>ignore easy to use</p> <p>accept batteries are convenient easy to use</p>								
	(b)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>It is produced by motors.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>It was the second energy source discovered.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>It is used to power secondary schools.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>It is produced using another energy source.</td> <td>✓</td> </tr> </table>	It is produced by motors.		It was the second energy source discovered.		It is used to power secondary schools.		It is produced using another energy source.	✓	1	
It is produced by motors.												
It was the second energy source discovered.												
It is used to power secondary schools.												
It is produced using another energy source.	✓											
	(c)	230	1									
		Total	4									

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
7	(a)	idea of not running out OR can be replaced within a lifetime/reasonably quickly	1	do not accept can be used again/re-used/infinite
	(b)	8 (m/s) (1) the generator will work (as the wave speed is lower than 10m/s) (1)	2	second mark is ecf to be consistent with numerical answer an explicit link to the numerical answer is required e.g. at a minimum 'so it works'
	(c) (i)	wave energy = 8250(kJ) AND electrical energy = 750(kJ); (1) wasted energy = 7500(kJ); (1)	2	
	(ii)	efficiency = useful energy output x100/energy input OR efficiency = $750 \times 100 \div 8250$ 9(.09...)	2	correct numerical answer gains 2 marks allow 1 mark for 0.09
	(d) (i)	idea of power x time e.g. 750×24 (1) OR $750,000 \times 24 \times 60 \times 60$ or $64,800,000,000$ (1) 18,000 (1)	2	accept errors in units e.g. $750 \times 24 \times 60 \times 60$ correct numerical answer gains 2 marks allow correct unit match to numerical answer (18) MWhr / (18,000,000) Whr OR (64,800,000,000) J/(64,800) MJ/(64,800,000) kJ
	(ii)	$18,000 \times 11p$ 198000(p) OR £1980	2	correct numerical answer gains 2 marks ecf from previous answer e.g, $18 \times 11 = 198p$ OR £1.98
		Total	11	

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
8		<p>[Level 3] At least 3 energy sources are considered. They are discussed in the context of the island situation with well justified appropriate suggestions. Quality of written communication does not impede communication of the science at this level. (5 – 6 marks)</p> <p>[Level 2] At least 2 energy sources considered. At least one justification for the use of a source and one against the use of a source is suggested. Some suggestions are clearly in the context of the island. Quality of written communication partly impedes communication of the science at this level. (3 – 4 marks)</p> <p>[Level 1] At least 2 energy sources considered with generic justifications. Answer may be simplistic. Suggestions are not particularly related to island context. 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 allow other energy sources e.g. solar, geothermal note any justifications must be reasonable</p> <p>Indicative scientific points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hydro - no evidence to say whether possible or not • all oil is imported, this is expensive but system already in place • wind can be installed offshore - (option being developed by Falkland Islands) • waves/tidal should be possible on an island • nuclear possible <p>possible advantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • oil - high energy density/already established • wind - little environmental cost/renewable • waves/tidal - little environmental cost/renewable • nuclear - well established technology/small amounts of fuel needed • comparison of running costs of renewable (cheap) and expensive for fuel-using methods <p>possible disadvantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • oil - high cost/CO₂ pollution/environmental consequences • wind - high set up costs • waves/tidal - technology still undeveloped/high set up costs • nuclear - safety issues/disposal of radioactive waste - very high set up costs • peat is being used up quickly and should be reduced for a small island <p>Use the L1, L2, L3 annotations in Scoris; do not use ticks.</p>
			6	

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)
1 Hills Road
Cambridge
CB1 2EU

OCR Customer Contact Centre

Education and Learning
Telephone: 01223 553998
Facsimile: 01223 552627
Email: general.qualifications@ocr.org.uk

www.ocr.org.uk

For staff training purposes and as part of our quality assurance programme your call may be recorded or monitored

Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations
is a Company Limited by Guarantee
Registered in England
Registered Office; 1 Hills Road, Cambridge, CB1 2EU
Registered Company Number: 3484466
OCR is an exempt Charity

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)
Head office
Telephone: 01223 552552
Facsimile: 01223 552553

© OCR 2012

