



ASSESSMENT and
QUALIFICATIONS
ALLIANCE

Mark scheme

June 2003

GCE

Physics A

Unit PA10

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Unit 10

1

(a)(i) $r = 0.012$ (m) ✓
 (use of $v = 2\pi fr$ gives) $v = 2\pi 50 \times 0.012$ ✓
 $= 3.8 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ ✓ (3.77 m s⁻¹)

(a)(ii) correct use of $a = \frac{v^2}{r}$ or $a = \frac{3.8^2}{0.012}$ ✓
 $= 1.2 \times 10^3 \text{ m s}^{-2}$ ✓

[or correct use of $\alpha = \omega^2 r$]

(allow C.E. for value of v from (i))

(5)

(b) panel resonates ✓
 (because) motor frequency = natural frequency of panel ✓

(2)

(7)

2

(a)(i) pd across resistor ($= 3.0 - 2.2$) = 0.8 (V) ✓
 (use of $V = IR$ gives) $R \left(= \frac{0.8}{0.035} \right) = 23 \Omega$ ✓ (22.9 Ω)

(a)(ii) charge flow in 1 s = 0.035 (C) ✓
 no. of electrons (in 1 s) $\left(= \frac{0.035}{1.6 \times 10^{-19}} \right) = 2.2 \times 10^{17}$ ✓ (2.19 × 10¹⁷) (4)

(b)(i) (use of $E = hf = \frac{hc}{\lambda}$ gives) $E = \frac{6.63 \times 10^{-34} \times 3 \times 10^8}{635 \times 10^{-9}}$ ✓
 $= 3.1(3) \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$ ✓

(b)(ii) (use of $P = VI$ gives) $P (= 2.2 \times 0.035) = 0.077$ (W) ✓
 [or use of $P = I^2 R$ with $R \left(= \frac{2.2}{0.035} \right) = 63$ (Ω)]

maximum no. of photons emitted per sec. = $\frac{0.077}{3.1 \times 10^{-19}}$
 $= 2.5 \times 10^{17}$ ✓ (2.48 × 10¹⁷)

(allow C.E. for value of E from (i) and value of P from (ii))

(4)

(8)

3

(a)(i) (use of $P = VI$ gives) $P (= 2.4 \times 20) = 48 \text{ W}$ ✓

(a)(ii) incident (solar) power ($= 1.4 \times 2.5$) = 3.5 (kW) ✓

efficiency = $\frac{48}{3500}$ ✓
 $= 0.014$ ✓ (or 1.4%)

[or efficiency = $\frac{48}{2.5}/1400$]
 (allow C.E. for incorrect values of input and output power) (4)

(b)(i) in 1 s source emits 1.1×10^{14} particles ✓
 energy emitted in 1 s = $1.1 \times 10^{14} \times 5.1 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-13}$ (J) ✓ (= 90 J)

(b)(ii) $T_{1/2} = \frac{\ln 2}{\lambda}$ + correct use or $\lambda = \frac{\ln 2}{90 \times 365 \times 24 \times 3600}$ ✓
 $= 2.44 \times 10^{-10} \text{ s}^{-1}$ ✓
 [or $\lambda = \frac{\ln 2}{90} = 7.7 \times 10^{-3} \text{ yr}^{-1}$]

(b)(iii) no. of nuclei $\left(= \frac{\text{activity}}{\text{decay constant}} = \frac{11 \times 10^{14}}{2.44 \times 10^{-10}} \right) = 4.5(1) \times 10^{23}$ ✓

(allow C.E. for incorrect value of λ in (ii))

mass of isotope = $\frac{4.51 \times 10^{23} \times 0.239}{6.02 \times 10^{23}}$ ✓
 $= 0.18 \text{ kg}$ ✓

(allow C.E. for incorrect no. of nuclei)

(7)
(11)

4

(a)(i) area = $120 \times 10^6 \text{ (m}^2)$ ✓
 mass = $120 \times 10^6 \times 10 \times 1100 = 1.3 \times 10^{12} \text{ kg}$ ✓

(ii) (use of $E_p = mgh$ gives) $\Delta E_p = 1.3 \times 10^{12} \times 9.8 \times 5 = 6.4 \times 10^{13} \text{ J}$ ✓
 (allow C.E. for incorrect value of mass from (i))

(a)(iii) power (from sea water) = $\frac{6.4 \times 10^{13}}{6 \times 3600}$ ✓

[or correct use of $P = Fv$]
 $= 3000 \text{ (MW)}$ ✓

(allow C.E. for incorrect value of ΔE_p from (ii))

power output = 3000×0.4 ✓
 $= 120 \text{ MW}$ ✓

(allow C.E. for incorrect value of power)

(7)
(7)

5

(a)(i) initial acceleration/increase of speed ✓
 reaches a constant speed/velocity ✓
 acceleration decreases to become zero (at this speed) ✓

(a)(ii) drag/frictional forces increases with speed ✓
 drag equal to weight (– upthrust) ✓
 no resultant force at terminal speed
 [or balanced forces or forces cancel] ✓

max(5)

- (b) column C
 26.6
 39.7
 49.4
 75.2
 118
 173.5
- four values correct ✓
 all values correct and to 3 or 4 s.f. ✓
- (2)

- (c)(i) column E
 1.42
 1.60
 1.69
 1.88
 2.07
 2.24
- all values correct and to 3 or 4 s.f. ✓

- (b)(ii) axes labelled and suitable scales chosen ✓
 at least 5 points plotted correctly ✓
 acceptable line ✓
- (4)

- (d)(i) gradient = $\left(\text{e.g.} \frac{2.40 - 1.00}{0.7} \right) = 2.0$ ✓
 $n = \text{gradient} (= 2)$ ✓

- (d)(ii) intercept on y-axis = $\log k$ ✓
 intercept = 1.0 ✓
 $k (= 10^{1.0}) = 10$ ✓
 units of k : for $n = 2$, $\text{mm}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$ ✓

max(5)
 (16)

- 6(a)(i) volume of air is less with the powder present ✓
 pressure \propto 1/volume so pressure is greater ✓

- (a)(ii) initial volume = $3.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ (m}^3\text{)}$ ✓
 final volume = $2.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ (m}^3\text{)}$ ✓
 final pressure = $\frac{100 \times 10^3 \times 3.5 \times 10^{-4}}{2.5 \times 10^{-4}}$ ✓ = $140 \times 10^3 \text{ Pa}$ ✓
 [alternative: no. of moles (n) = $\frac{p_0 V_0}{RT_0}$] = $\frac{1.0 \times 10^5 \times 3.5 \times 10^{-4}}{RT_0}$ ✓✓
 final pressure $\left(= \frac{nRT_0}{V_1} \right) = \frac{1.0 \times 10^5 \times 3.5 \times 10^{-4}}{2.5 \times 10^{-4}}$ ✓ = 140 kPa ✓]
- (6)

- (b)(i) volume of powder $\left(= \frac{\text{mass}}{\text{density}} = \frac{0.13}{2700} \right) = 4.8 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^3$ ✓

- (b)(ii) assuming powder volume as in (b)(i),
 initial volume = $(3.5 - 0.48) \times 10^{-4} \text{ (m}^3\text{)}$ ✓
 final volume = $(2.5 - 0.48) \times 10^{-4} \text{ (m}^3\text{)}$ ✓

$$\text{final pressure} = \frac{100 \times 10^3 \times 3}{2} = 150 \times 10^3 \text{ Pa } \checkmark$$

test successful as calculated final pressure = measured final pressure \checkmark (5)
(11)

7

(a)(i) (in 1 s), $E = 0.045 \times 4200 \times (47 - 15) \checkmark$
 $= 6050 \text{ J } \checkmark$

(a)(ii) $P \left(= \frac{E}{t} \right) = 6.0 \text{ kW } \checkmark$ (3)

(b)(i) (use of $P = VI$ gives) $I \left(= \frac{6050}{230} \right) = 26 \text{ A } \checkmark$ (26.3 A)

(allow C.E. for value of P from (a))

(b)(ii) radius = $1.2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ (m)} \checkmark$
 cross-sectional area = $\pi(1.2 \times 10^{-3})^2$ (or $4.5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ (m}^2\text{)}) \checkmark$

$$\frac{R}{l} = \frac{\rho}{A} \checkmark$$

$$= \frac{1.7 \times 10^{-8}}{4.5 \times 10^{-6}} \checkmark$$

$$= 3.8 \times 10^{-3} \Omega \text{ m}^{-1} \checkmark$$

(allow C.E. for value of A)

(b)(iii) $\frac{V}{l} \left(= \frac{IR}{l} = 26 \times 3.8 \times 10^{-3} \right) = 0.1 \text{ (V m}^{-1}\text{) (per wire)}$

two wires per cable gives pd per metre = $2 \times 0.1 \checkmark$ (= 0.20 V m^{-1}) \checkmark

(iv) maximum length $\left(= \frac{6}{0.2} \right) = 30 \text{ m } \checkmark$ (9)

(12)

8

(a) $mg = T \cos 6 \checkmark$

$$F = T \sin 6 \checkmark$$

$$\text{hence } F = mg \tan 6 \checkmark$$

[or correct use of triangle:

\checkmark for sides correct, \checkmark for 6° , \checkmark for $\tan 6 = F/mg$

$$\text{or } F \Delta x = mg \Delta h, \quad \tan \theta = \frac{\Delta h}{\Delta x} \quad \tan 6^\circ = \frac{F}{mg} \quad (3)$$

(b)(i) (use of $E = \frac{V}{d}$ gives) $E = \frac{4200}{60 \times 10^{-3}} = 7.0 \times 10^4 \text{ V m}^{-1} \checkmark$

(ii) (use of $Q = \frac{F}{E}$ gives) $Q \left(= \frac{mg \tan 6}{E} \right) = \frac{2.1 \times 10^{-4} \times 9.8 \tan 6}{7 \times 10^4} \checkmark$
 $= 3.1 \times 10^{-9} \text{ C } \checkmark$

(allow C.E. for value of E from (i))

(3)

(6)

Quality of Written Communication (Q1(b) and Q6(a)(i)) $\checkmark\checkmark$

(2)

(2)