ASSESSMENT and QUALIFICATIONS ALLIANCE

Mark scheme January 2003

GCE

Physics A

Unit PHA3/W

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Unit 3: Current Electricity and Elastic Properties of Solids

Instructions to examiners

1 Give due credit to alternative treatments which are correct. Give marks for what is correct; do not deduct marks because the attempt falls short of some ideal answer. Where marks are to be deducted for particular errors specific instructions are given in the marking scheme.

2 Do not deduct marks for poor written communication. Refer the script to the Awards meeting if poor presentation forbids a proper assessment. In each paper candidates may be awarded up to two marks for the Quality of Written Communication in cases of required explanation or description. Use the following criteria to award marks:

2 marks: Candidates write legibly with accurate spelling, grammar and punctuation; the answer containing information that bears some relevance to the question and being organised clearly and coherently. The vocabulary should be appropriate to the topic being examined.

1 mark: Candidates write with reasonably accurate spelling, grammar and punctuation; the answer containing some information that bears some relevance to the question and being reasonably well organised. Some of the vocabulary should be appropriate to the topic being examined.

0 marks: Candidates who fail to reach the threshold for the award of one mark.

3 An arithmetical error in an answer should be marked AE thus causing the candidate to lose one mark. The candidate's incorrect value should be carried through all subsequent calculations for the question and, if there are no subsequent errors, the candidate can score all remaining marks (indicated by ticks). These subsequent ticks should be marked CE (consequential error).

4 With regard to incorrect use of significant figures, normally two, three or four significant figures will be acceptable. Exceptions to this rule occur if the data in the question is given to, for example, five significant figures as in values of wavelength or frequency in questions dealing with the Doppler effect, or in atomic data. In these cases up to two further significant figures will be acceptable. The maximum penalty for an error in significant figures is **one mark per paper**. When the penalty is imposed, indicate the error in the script by SF and, in addition, write SF opposite the mark for that question on the front cover of the paper to obviate imposing the penalty more than once per paper.

5 No penalties should be imposed for incorrect or omitted units at intermediate stages in a calculation or which are contained in brackets in the marking scheme. Penalties for unit errors (incorrect or omitted units) are imposed only at the stage when the final answer to a calculation is considered. The maximum penalty is **one mark per question**.

6 All other procedures, including the entering of marks, transferring marks to the front cover and referrals of scripts (other than those mentioned above) will be clarified at the standardising meeting of examiners.

1

(a) first pair in parallel $\frac{1}{R'} = \frac{1}{30} + \frac{1}{60}$ ✓

$= \frac{3}{60}$ gives R' = 20 (Ω) ✓

second pair in parallel $\frac{1}{R''} = \frac{1}{40} + \frac{1}{120}$ gives R'' = 30 (Ω) ✓

resistance between A and B = 20 + 30 ✓ (= 50 Ω)

(allow C.E. for values of R' and R'') (*4*)

(b)(i) total resistance = 50 + 50 = 100 Ω ✓

($V = IR$ gives) 24 = I 100 and I = 0.24 A ✓

(b)(ii) current in 60 Ω = $^1/_3$ I ✓

= 0.080 (A) ✓

[or alternative method]

(allow C.E. for value of I from (b)(i)) (*4*)

(*8*)

2

(a)(i) total resistance = 180 + 60 = 240 (Ω) ✓

($V = IR$ gives) 12 = I 240 and I = 0.05 A ✓

(a)(ii) very large or infinite resistance ✓

(a)(iii) $V = 0.05 \times 60 = 3.0$ V ✓

[or statement that $V = {}^1/_4$ of 12 V]

[or use of potentiometer equation

$V_{out} = V_{in}\left[\frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}\right] = 12 \times \left[\frac{60}{240}\right] = 3.0$ V]

(allow C.E. for value of I from (a)(i)) (*4*)

(b) parallel resistance gives lower equivalent resistance

[or resistance of lower section of potentiometer reduced] ✓

total resistance in circuit reduced ✓

current through battery increases since V constant ✓ max (*2*)

(*6*)

3(a)(i) the emf (of the battery) ✓

(a)(ii) the voltage across the battery when current flows
[or terminal voltage or pd supplied to the circuit] ✓

(a)(iii) V = (3 × 0.5) = 1.5 (V) ✓
current = (1.5/14) = 0.11 A ✓ (0.107 A)

(a)(iv) ($\epsilon = V + Ir$ and emf = 3.5 × 0.5 = 1.75 (V) gives)
1.75 = 1.5 + 0.107r ✓
r = 2.3 Ω ✓
[or use of $\epsilon = I(R + r)$ with I = 0.107 gives r = 2.4 Ω
and I = 0.11 gives r = 1.9 Ω]
(allow C.E. for value of I from (iii)) (*6*)

(b)(i) peak value = 3.5√2 = 4.9 V ✓

(b)(ii) oscilloscope screen to show
vertical line of height 2.5 divisions above central axis ✓
and below central axis ✓ (*3*)
(*9*)

4(a) $R = \frac{\rho l}{A}$ ✓

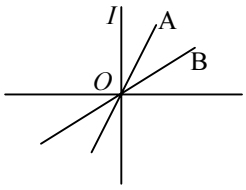
$= \frac{1.7 \times 10^{-8} \times 1.4}{7.8 \times 10^{-7}} = 0.031\ \Omega$ ✓ (0.0305 Ω) (*2*)

(b) constant volume gives $l_1A_1 = l_2A_2$
[or $l_2 = 2l_1$ and $A_2 = A_1/2$] ✓

$R = \frac{\rho 2l}{A/2} = 4R$ ✓

[or calculation with l_2 = 2.8 (m) and A_2 = 3.9 (m^2) ✓]
gives R = 0.124 Ω ✓] (*2*)
(*4*)

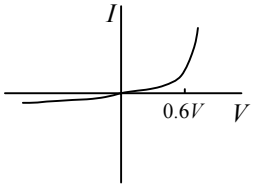
5(a)



straight line in both quadrants,
through origin for A and B ✓
greater gradient for B ✓

(*2*)

(b)



characteristic to show:
positive current increasing slowly and then rapidly ✓
at ≈ 0.6 V ✓
negative current either zero or just < zero ✓

(*3*)

(c) as voltage increases, current increases ✓
current heats filament ✓
therefore resistance increases ✓
correct argument to explain curvature ✓
mirror image in negative quadrant ✓ max (*4*)
(*9*)

6

(a) correct plotting of points ✓ ✓
increasing load graph ✓
decreasing load graph ✓ (*4*)

(b) (initially) the material/wire obeys Hooke's law
[or behaves elastically] ✓
up to the limit of proportionality ✓
(beyond this), elastic limit is reached ✓
undergoes plastic deformation ✓
undergoes permanent change ✓
reference to Hooke's law obeyed as load decreases ✓ $_{max}$(*4*)

(c) ($E = \frac{Fl}{Ae}$ gives $E = \frac{F}{e} \times \frac{l}{A}$)

gradient = (e.g.) $\frac{46}{4.2 \times 10^{-3}}$ ✓ ($= 1.095 \times 10^{4}$)

$E = 1.095 \times 10^{4} \times \frac{3}{2.8 \times 10^{-7}} = 1.2 \times 10^{11}$ ✓ Pa ✓ (1.17×10^{11} Pa) (*3*)

(d) area under the graph at any given point ✓ (*1*)

(*12*)

The Quality of Written Communication marks are to be awarded for the quality of answers to Q6(b) and Q2(b) ✓ ✓ (*2*)

(*2*)