



ASSESSMENT and
QUALIFICATIONS
ALLIANCE

Mark scheme

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GCE

Physics B

Unit PHB6

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PHB6

Exercise 1

Question 1

(a)(i)	value ≈ 5 (mm) allow 1 or 2 s.f. repeated and averaged appropriate unit	B1 B1	2
(ii)	correct substitution into πr^2 correct calculation in cm^2 only (<i>0.20/0.28 most likely</i>)	M1 A1	2
(b)	measurement of length in cm multiplication by area and addition of 5.0 cm^3 (2/3 s.f.) (<i>5 cm³ scores 1 and 5.0 cm³ scores 2</i>)	B1 B1	2
(c)(i)	mention of <u>bottom</u> of <i>meniscus</i> allow clear diagram	B1	1
(ii)	start at same level one up and one down, two up and two down etc. or other sensible clear statements	B1	1
(d)(i)	minimum of 3 positive values of h (not including 0) minimum of 3 negative value of h minimum of six readings showing h to be the sum of distances from neutral position on each side/ repeats and averages of l or h shown minimum of six l values consistent with h 's recorded neat table with consistent significant figures	B3 B3 B1 B1 B1	9
(ii)	table containing corresponding values of h , V and $1/V$ with <u>correct units</u> V correctly calculated/or simply read from syringe scale all V values to 1 d.p. in cm^3 $1/V$ correctly calculated (<i>check first value</i>)	B1 B1 B1 B1	4
(e)	axes correct way round and quantities and units correctly labelled scales non-awkward and at least half length of paper in each direction min of five points correctly plotted (allow 1 error of 1mm) check and tick two extreme (from table) points best straight line (0 if less than four points plotted) overall quality of the graph	B1 M1 A1 B1 B1	5
(f)(i)	candidate relates k to gradient use of large gradient triangle (at least half plotted line in each direction) with correct side lengths/coordinates consistent value for k 2/3 s.f.*	M1 M1 A1	3
(ii)	cm^4 etc. use of point on line substitute coordinates and k value	B1 B1 B1	1

consistent calculation of P (in same units as h) 2/3 s.f.* <i>compensation of 1 for correctly read intercept on poor scale</i> (in same units as h) *only one penalty	B1	3
number of moles or mass of gas	M1	
relevant comparison of equation with ideal gas	A1	
temperature	M1	
relevant comparison of equation with ideal gas	A1	
density of liquid in tube	M1	
clear link with $p = h\rho g$	A1	Max 4
the use of physics is accurate, the answer is fluent/well argued with few errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar (must gain at least 2 for Physics)		2
the use of physics is accurate but the answer lacks coherence or the spelling, punctuation and grammar are poor (must gain at least 1 for Physics)		1
the use of the physics is inaccurate, the answer is disjointed with significant errors in spelling punctuation and grammar.		0 Max 2
		6
	Total	39

Exercise 2

Question 1

(a)	swing: reference to total of 10 or more oscillations calculated T/s $\approx 1s^*$	B1 B1	
	bounce: reference to total 5 or more oscillations calculated T/s $\approx 0.5 s^*$	B1 B1	
	twist: reference to total 2 or more oscillations calculated T/s $\approx 10 s^*$	B1 B1	6
	*penalise any oscillations that are clearly $\frac{1}{2}$ oscillations either by descriptions or inconsistent times *penalise unit once only		
(b)(i)	greatest damping of bouncing oscillations + least damping twisting	B1	1
(ii)	top gpe; bottom epe (+ gpe); middle ke (+ gpe) temp rise of rubber/w.d. on rubber/ rubber "heats up"	B1 B1	2

(iii)	air resistance internal energy of rubber <i>not heating</i>	M1 M1	
	further detail relating to either air resistance or increased internal energy of rubber: large surface area at right angles to motion means high air resistance – energy transferred to surroundings /increased kinetic energy of air molecules/ on falling work is done by gravity in separating molecules /energy is not recovered when rubber contracts so loss of possible energy / hysteresis etc.	A1	3
(c)	minimum of 5 steps of 100g constant twist applied time 10 oscillations repeat and average times graph of $\lg T$ vs $\lg m$ (or reversed) gradient n (or $1/n$) $\lg T$ intercept $\lg c$ (or consistent with graph) *max 3 for method	B1 B1 B1 B1 B1 B1 B1	Max 6
	the use of physics is accurate, the answer is fluent/well argued with few errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar (must gain at least 3 for Physics)		2
	the use of physics is accurate but the answer lacks coherence or the spelling, punctuation and grammar are poor (must gain at least 1 for Physics)		1
	the use of the physics is inaccurate, the answer is disjointed with significant errors in spelling punctuation and grammar.		0
			Max 2
			8
			Total 20

Question 2

(a)(i)	$R = 120.0 \Omega$ (4 s.f.)	B1	1
(b)	value of R_{\max} approximately 2Ω larger any second reading to $\frac{3}{4}$ s.f. value of R_{\min} taken with gauge clearly on underside	B1 B1 B1 B1	4
(c)(i)	larger value on the top – extension or wire thinner smaller value on the bottom – compression or wire fatter	B1 B1	2
(i)	min of 1 value of ΔR divided by R (allow fraction)	B1	1

(d)(i)	8 – 10 mm multiplied by number of strips (10 or 12) (u.p.)	M1 A1	2
(ii)	calculation of extension [2.1 x ©(ii) x (d)(i)] estimate of δl (either 1 or 2 mm) OR $\delta l / l$ clear idea that % extension = % l + % ΔR + % R % x extension	B1 B1 M1 A1	4
(e)(i)	resistor in series with strain gauge and power supply resistor $\approx 60 - 120 \Omega$ and power supply (1 – 12 V)	B1 B1	2
(ii)	correct use of potential divider formula OR calculation of relevant current calculation of unstretched and stretched voltages to give change in voltage OR of change in resistance (ΔR) multiplied by current to give change in voltage sensible comment regarding likelihood of being resolved base on precision of typical voltmeter	M1 M1 A1	3
			Total 19