

Mark Scheme Summer 2008

GCE

GCE Physics (6756/01)

General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Question • Number 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mark
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 (a) i 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upthrust / U up • Weight / W/mg down [do not accept gravity] • Tension / T/F up • [Ignore any incorrect arrows] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 • 1 • 1 •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (a) ii 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use of $U = \text{weight of liquid displaced} / v\rho g$ • recognition of T and W opposite direction [ecf from diagram] • answer = $0.067 \text{ (m}^3\text{)}$ • eg $V \cdot 9.81 \cdot 1000$ • (=) $678 - 20$ or 658 • Volume = 0.067 m^3 • [note $678/9.8 \cdot 1000 = 1$] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • 1 • 1 • 1 • •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (b) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rate of decay (of source)/ rate of disintegrations/emissions • "rate" can be replaced by per second or (unit) time • Accept $A = dN/dt$ or λN if N, λ, t defined 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (c) i 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 2 should not appear in the calculation (or cancel) • Answer = 0.042 m^3 • • eg $4530/108 \times 10^{-3} = 0.042 \text{ m}^3$ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 • 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (c) ii 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same amount/activity of tritium in body and standard • Isotope fully dispersed (round body water) • No drinks / addition /excretion in the time • Background has been taken into account • No other radioactive substance in body • Tritium not absorbed by other parts of body 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 2 Max
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (d) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Length/height of body/position between contacts • Size of emf/pd/voltage attached to body • cross section area of (sections) body / volume/width of body • body temperature • surface/skin/contact resistance • metal implants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 3 max
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (e) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90 degree phase shift • starts at negative (max) value of Voltage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • 1 • • 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (f) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (i) Due to changing/alternating magnetic field / cutting flux /Faraday's law • Bodywater is a conductor / induced voltages / eddy currents • (ii) Currents have their own magnetic fields • reduce (original) flux / oppose (original) flux 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • 1 • • • 1 •

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lenz's law 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 • 1 • 2 • max
•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (iii) Reduced amplitude • Change of phase • No change in frequency • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • • 2 • Max
•	•	• 22

• Question Number	• Answer	• Mark
• 2 (a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.01 mA / 10^{-5} A / 0.005 • 0.005 mA • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 • 2 • 2 • max
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (b) i • • (b) ii 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • compare with $y = mx + c$ / gradient will equal k / straight line graph • • Values of $1/f^2$ and $1/f^2$ [look for 10^{-8} appearing in $1/f^2$] • $1/mA^2$ or $1/A^2$ [units can appear in table or graph] • s^2 / Hz^{-2} • Scales (points occupy more than half grid) • Points • Straight line fit • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 • • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1
• (c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attempt to find gradient • Large triangle - more than half graph line - evident from numbers • $1.7-2.1 \times 10^{14} (A^{-2}s^{-2})$ / $1.7-2.1 \times 10^8 (mA^{-2}s^{-2})$ • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 • 1 • 1
• (d)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify $1/f^2$ intercept • Square root and x V • Answer with unit • • $4.8 \times 10^6 - 7 \times 10^6$ or 4.8-7 • 2200 - 2700 or 2.2 - 2.7 x 0.2 • 440 - 540 Ω • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 • 1 • 1
• (e)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Body water (ratio) is lower than usual • Dry contact with skin • (More resistance implies) more fat • Resistance also dictated by body shape [can be implied] • Detail: long legs / thinner arms / tall (could give larger resistance)/ • Teacher is female/ • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1 • • 1 • 3 • max

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•	•	• 18

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Optical fibres transmit light) by total internal reflection 	max
•	•	• 6
•	• Total for paper	• 60