



# **General Certificate of Secondary Education**

## **Physics 4451**

**PHY3F      Unit 3 Physics**

## **Mark Scheme**

*2009 examination – June series*

Mark schemes are prepared by the Principal Examiner and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation meeting attended by all examiners and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation meeting ensures that the mark scheme covers the candidates' responses to questions and that every examiner understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for the standardisation meeting each examiner analyses a number of candidates' scripts: alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed at the meeting and legislated for. If, after this meeting, examiners encounter unusual answers which have not been discussed at the meeting they are required to refer these to the Principal Examiner.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of candidates' reactions to a particular paper. Assumptions about future mark schemes on the basis of one year's document should be avoided; whilst the guiding principles of assessment remain constant, details will change, depending on the content of a particular examination paper.

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## MARK SCHEME

### Information to Examiners

#### 1. General

The mark scheme for each question shows:

- the marks available for each part of the question
- the total marks available for the question
- the typical answer or answers which are expected
- extra information to help the Examiner make his or her judgement and help to delineate what is acceptable or not worthy of credit or, in discursive answers, to give an overview of the area in which a mark or marks may be awarded.

The extra information is aligned to the appropriate answer in the left-hand part of the mark scheme and should only be applied to that item in the mark scheme.

At the beginning of a part of a question a reminder may be given, for example: where consequential marking needs to be considered in a calculation; or the answer may be on the diagram or at a different place on the script.

In general the right hand side of the mark scheme is there to provide those extra details which confuse the main part of the mark scheme yet may be helpful in ensuring that marking is straightforward and consistent.

#### 2. Emboldening

- 2.1** In a list of acceptable answers where more than one mark is available ‘any **two** from’ is used, with the number of marks emboldened. Each of the following lines is a potential mark.
- 2.2** A bold **and** is used to indicate that both parts of the answer are required to award the mark.
- 2.3** Alternative answers acceptable for a mark are indicated by the use of **or**. (Different terms in the mark scheme are shown by a / ; eg allow smooth / free movement.)

#### 3. Marking points

##### 3.1 Marking of lists

This applies to questions requiring a set number of responses, but for which candidates have provided extra responses. The general principle to be followed in such a situation is that ‘right + wrong = wrong’.

Each error/contradiction negates each correct response. So, if the number of error/contradictions equals or exceeds the number of marks available for the question, no marks can be awarded.

However, responses considered to be neutral (indicated as \* in example 1) are not penalised.

Example 1: What is the pH of an acidic solution? (1 mark)

| Candidate | Response | Marks awarded |
|-----------|----------|---------------|
| 1         | 4,8      | 0             |
| 2         | green, 5 | 0             |
| 3         | red*, 5  | 1             |
| 4         | red*, 8  | 0             |

Example 2: Name two planets in the solar system. (2 marks)

| Candidate | Response               | Marks awarded |
|-----------|------------------------|---------------|
| 1         | Pluto, Mars, Moon      | 1             |
| 2         | Pluto, Sun, Mars, Moon | 0             |

### 3.2 Use of chemical symbols / formulae

If a candidate writes a chemical symbol / formula instead of a required chemical name, full credit can be given if the symbol / formula is correct and if, in the context of the question, such action is appropriate.

### 3.3 Marking procedure for calculations

Full marks can be given for a correct numerical answer, as shown in the column 'answers', without any working shown.

However if the answer is incorrect, mark(s) can be gained by correct substitution / working and this is shown in the 'extra information' column;

### 3.4 Interpretation of 'it'

Answers using the word 'it' should be given credit only if it is clear that the 'it' refers to the correct subject.

### 3.5 Errors carried forward

Any error in the answers to a structured question should be penalised once only.

Papers should be constructed in such a way that the number of times errors can be carried forward are kept to a minimum. Allowances for errors carried forward are most likely to be restricted to calculation questions and should be shown by the abbreviation e.c.f. in the marking scheme.

### 3.6 Phonetic spelling

The phonetic spelling of correct scientific terminology should be credited **unless** there is a possible confusion with another technical term.

### 3.7 Brackets

(.....) are used to indicate information which is not essential for the mark to be awarded but is included to help the examiner identify the sense of the answer required.

**PHY3F****Question 1**

| <b>question</b> | <b>answers</b>   | <b>extra information</b>  | <b>mark</b> |
|-----------------|--|---|-------------|
| <b>1(a)</b>     | centre of <b>X</b> at the centre of the concentric circles   | judge by eye that the intention is correct  | 1           |
| <b>1(b)</b>     | drawn from any corner to the diagonally opposite corner<br><br><b>or</b><br><br>from the mid-point of any side to the mid-point of the opposite side | judge by eye that the intention is correct<br><br><br>if more than one axis of symmetry has been drawn, accept only if both / all are correct | 1           |
| <b>1(c)</b>     | a turning  | accept any unambiguous indication   | 1           |
| <b>Total</b>    |  |   | <b>3</b>    |

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**PHY3F****Question 2**

| <b>question</b> | <b>answers</b>                    | <b>extra information</b>          | <b>mark</b> |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| 2(a)(i)         | direction                         | accept any unambiguous indication | 1           |
| 2(a)(ii)        | centripetal                       | accept any unambiguous indication | 1           |
| 2(b)            | A                                 | accept any unambiguous indication | 1           |
| 2(c)            | mass of the passengers is greater | accept any unambiguous indication | 1           |
| <b>Total</b>    |                                   |                                   | <b>4</b>    |

**PHY3F****Question 3**

| <b>question</b>  | <b>answers</b>  | <b>extra information</b>  | <b>mark</b> |
|------------------|---|---|-------------|
| <b>3(a)(i)</b>   | (A =) a microphone  | correct order essential   | 1           |
|                  | (B =) an oscilloscope   | <b>or</b><br>cathode ray oscilloscope<br><b>or</b><br>CRO   | 1           |
| <b>3(a)(ii)</b>  | the amplitude   | accept any unambiguous indication   | 1           |
| <b>3(a)(iii)</b> | quieter / softer  | do <b>not</b> accept less (which could refer to the amplitude, frequency or wavelength)           | 1           |
| <b>3(b)</b>      | sound cannot travel through a vacuum / (empty) space / free space | accept there is no medium for the sound to travel through   | 1           |
|                  | (because) there is / are nothing / no particles to vibrate        | accept (because) there is / are nothing / no particles between them and the source (of the sound) | 1           |
| <b>Total</b>     |   |   | <b>6</b>    |

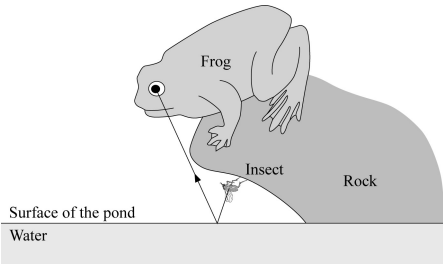
**PHY3F****Question 4**

| <b>question</b> | <b>answers</b>  | <b>extra information</b>  | <b>mark</b> |
|-----------------|---|---|-------------|
| 4(a)(i)         | <b>B</b><br><b>C</b><br><b>B</b>  | letters must be clear and unambiguous<br>but they may be lower case | 1<br>1<br>1 |
| 4(a)(ii)        | 24 (hours)  |   | 1           |
| 4(b)            | decreases   | accept any unambiguous indication                                   | 1           |
| 4(c)(i)         | money could be (better) used .....<br>to relieve poverty / reduce taxes /<br>cure cancer etc                    |   | 1           |
| 4(c)(ii)        | satellites are used .....<br>to monitor the weather /<br>for communications / for spying /<br>for satnav(s) etc |   | 1           |
| <b>Total</b>    |   |   | <b>7</b>    |



**PHY3F**

**Question 5**

| question     | answers   | extra information   | mark                |
|--------------|---|---|---------------------|
| 5(a)(i)      | plane   | accept any unambiguous indication   | 1                   |
| 5(a)(ii)     | upright<br>virtual  | accept any unambiguous indication   | 1<br>1              |
| 5(b)         | reflection takes place at the surface of the pond and angle of incidence = angle of reflection<br><br>reflected ray is a straight line to frog's eye through the air<br><br>correct direction arrow<br><b>either</b><br>from insect<br><b>or</b><br>to frog's eye | as judged by eye<br><br><br>only one arrow essential but do <b>not</b> accept if either arrow contradicted<br><br><br>example of a fully correct response<br><br> | 1<br><br>1<br><br>1 |
| <b>Total</b> |   |   | <b>6</b>            |

**PHY3F****Question 6**

| <b>question</b>  | <b>answers</b> | <b>extra information</b>  | <b>mark</b> |
|------------------|----------------|---|-------------|
| <b>6(a)</b>      | gravitational  | accept gravity<br>do <b>not</b> accept weight                         | 1           |
| <b>6(b)(i)</b>   | planet(s)      | accept comet(s)<br>accept asteroid(s)<br>do <b>not</b> accept moon(s) | 1           |
| <b>6(b)(ii)</b>  | balanced       | accept equal / the same / are in equilibrium                          | 1           |
| <b>6(b)(iii)</b> | Milky Way      | accept milky way  | 1           |
| <b>Total</b>     |                |   | <b>4</b>    |

**PHY3F****Question 7**

| <b>question</b> | <b>answers</b>  | <b>extra information</b>  | <b>mark</b> |
|-----------------|---|---|-------------|
| 7(a)(i)         | secondary(coil) / output (coil)                         | do <b>not</b> accept just coil  | 1           |
| 7(a)(ii)        | <u>core</u><br><br>(laminated soft) <u>iron</u>         | do <b>not</b> accept for either mark it is made out of iron ore   | 1           |
|                 |   | allow <b>1</b> mark for 'it is made out of iron core'   | 1           |
| 7(a)(iii)       | magnetic field<br><br>(which is) changing / alternating | accept magnetism / magnetic force   | 1           |
|                 |   | direction (of field) changes / strength (of field) varies<br><br>scoring second mark is dependent on first mark | 1           |
| 7(b)            | ...step-up .... step-down ...                           | both in the correct order   | 1           |
| 7(c)            | Do not build new houses ....                            | deduct <b>1</b> mark for any other(s) to a minimum total of (0)   | 1           |
|                 | Build new power lines away ....                         |   | 1           |
| <b>Total</b>    |   |   | <b>8</b>    |

## PHY3F

## Question 8

| question | answers  | extra information  | mark   |
|----------|--|--|--------|
| 8(a)     | C → B (1 <sup>st</sup> two boxes)<br>D → A (end two boxes)   | allow <b>1</b> mark for either linkage in any position   | 1<br>1 |
| 8(b)     | any <b>two</b> from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• more powerful / stronger magnet</li> <li>• smaller gap between coil and magnet</li> <li>• coil with more turns / longer coil</li> <li>• coil with bigger area</li> </ul> | do <b>not</b> accept just bigger magnet<br><br>accept more coils<br>do <b>not</b> accept just bigger coil<br>do <b>not</b> accept just more wire<br><br>do <b>not</b> accept shake faster<br>do <b>not</b> accept shake for longer | 2      |
| 8(c)(i)  | the longer the torch is shaken, the longer the light lasts   | accept the converse<br><br>accept it is a (strong) positive (non-linear) relationship<br><br>do <b>not</b> accept ‘... are (directly) proportional ...’  | 1      |

Question 8 is continued on the next page . . .

**PHY3F****Question 8 continued . . .**

| <b>question</b>  | <b>answers</b>  | <b>extra information</b> | <b>mark</b> |
|------------------|---|--------------------------|-------------|
| <b>8(c) (ii)</b> | any <b>two</b> from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• if this investigation is repeated the result would not be the same</li><li>• rate / amplitude / angle of shaking could vary</li><li>• personal judgement when the LED / light has ‘gone out’</li><li>• results / data / measurements have not been repeated / averaged</li></ul> |                          | <b>2</b>    |
| <b>Total</b>     |   |                          | <b>7</b>    |