



Physics A

Twenty First Century Science Suite

General Certificate of Secondary Education J635

Mark Schemes for the Units

January 2010

J635/MS/10J

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This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which marks were awarded by Examiners. It does not indicate the details of the discussions which took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking commenced.

All Examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the Report on the Examination.

OCR will not enter into any discussion or correspondence in connection with this mark scheme.

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Any enquiries about publications should be addressed to:

OCR Publications PO Box 5050 Annesley NOTTINGHAM NG15 0DL

Telephone:0870 770 6622Facsimile:01223 552610E-mail:publications@ocr.org.uk

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Guidance for Examiners

Additional Guidance within any mark scheme takes precedence over the following guidance.

- 1. Mark strictly to the mark scheme.
- 2. Make no deductions for wrong work after an acceptable answer unless the mark scheme says otherwise.
- 3. Accept any clear, unambiguous response which is correct, eg mis-spellings if phonetically correct (but check additional guidance).
- 4. Abbreviations, annotations and conventions used in the detailed mark scheme:

/ (1)	 alternative and acceptable answers for the same marking point separates marking points
not/reject	= answers which are not worthy of credit
ignore	= statements which are irrelevant - applies to neutral answers
allow/accept	= answers that can be accepted
(words)	= words which are not essential to gain credit
<u>words</u>	= underlined words must be present in answer to score a mark
ecf	= error carried forward
AW/owtte	= alternative wording
ORA	= or reverse argument

Eg mark scheme shows 'work done in lifting/(change in) gravitational potential energy' (1) work done = 0 marks work done lifting = 1 mark change in potential energy = 0 marks gravitational potential energy = 1 mark

5. Annotations:

The following annotations are available on SCORIS.

- ✓ = correct response
- x = incorrect response
- bod = benefit of the doubt
- nbod = benefit of the doubt <u>**not**</u> given
- ECF = error carried forward
- * = information omitted
- I = ignore
- R = reject
- 6. If a candidate alters his/her response, examiners should accept the alteration.
- 7. Crossed out answers should be considered only if no other response has been made. When marking crossed out responses, accept correct answers which are clear and unambiguous.

Eg

For a one mark question, where ticks in boxes 3 and 4 are required for the mark:



8. The list principle:

If a list of responses greater than the number requested is given, work through the list from the beginning. Award one mark for each correct response, ignore any neutral response, and deduct one mark for any incorrect response, eg one which has an error of science. If the number of incorrect responses is equal to or greater than the number of correct responses, no marks are awarded. A neutral response is correct but irrelevant to the question.

9. Marking method for tick boxes:

Always check the additional guidance.

If there is a set of boxes, some of which should be ticked and others left empty, then judge the entire set of boxes.

If there is at least one tick, ignore crosses. If there are no ticks, accept clear, unambiguous indications, eg shading or crosses.

Credit should be given for each box correctly ticked. If more boxes are ticked than there are correct answers, then deduct one mark for each additional tick. Candidates cannot score less than zero marks.

Eg If a question requires candidates to identify a city in England, then in the boxes

Edinburgh	
Manchester	
Paris	
Southampton	

the second and fourth boxes should have ticks (or other clear indication of choice) and the first and third <u>should be blank</u> (or have indication of choice crossed out).

Edinburgh			✓			✓	\checkmark	\checkmark	✓	
Manchester	✓	×	✓	✓	✓				✓	
Paris				✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Southampton	✓	×		✓		✓	✓		✓	
Score:	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	NR

A331/01

A331/01 Modules P1, P2, P3 Foundation Tier

Q	Question		Expected Answers		Rationale	
1	а		A C B (1)	[1]	accept any clear and unambiguous response	
	b		B C A (1)	[1]	accept any clear and unambiguous response	
			Total	[2]		

2	star (1) galaxy (1) cloud of gas (1)	[3]	accept any clear and unambiguous response.
		[3]	

3	а	i	A (1)	[1]	
		ii	B (1)	[1]	
		iii	D (1)	[1]	accept B
	b		results may be unreliable if not repeated / owtte (1)	[1]	mark is for improved reliability by repetition
			Total	[4]	

A331/01

Q	Question		Expected Answers		Rationale
4	а		B (1)	[3]	answers can be in any order.
			D (1)		accept any clear and unambiguous response
			E (1)		
	b			[1]	accept any clear and unambiguous response.
			The rock processes seen $ $ \checkmark (1)		
			Total	[4]	

A331/01

Q	uestic	on	Expected Answers	Marks	Rationale
5	а	i	The longer the exposure 🖌 (1)	[1]	accept any clear and unambiguous response
		ii	(radiation) absorbed (1) heats up cells/tissue/body (1)	[2]	accept burning for 'heats up' must be a clear process for the second mark
		iii	is an ionising radiation ✓ (1)	[1]	accept any clear and unambiguous response
		iv	There is only one example. (1) The boy did not use (1)	[2]	accept any clear and unambiguous response

Q	uestic	on	Expected Answers	Marks	Rationale
5	b	i	arrow pointing right (1)	[1]	accept any clear and unambiguous response
		ii	infrared (1)	[1]	allow IR
	С		ozone (1)	[1]	accept any clear and unambiguous response
			Total	[9]	

6	а	less trees means less (photosynthesis) absorbing $CO_{2}(1)$	[3]	allow carbon for CO ₂
		burning trees release $CO_2(1)$		do not allow burning fossil fuels produces CO ₂
		CO_2 levels increase (1)		must be explicit
	b	 any two suggestions that will result in less CO₂ emitted eg use of renewable energy sources; burn less fossil fuels; travel less; domestic level changes; any carbon sequestration idea such as plant more forests; 	[2]	 allow any specific examples eg use public transport or buses, energy efficient bulbs, use heating less allow recycling. do not allow suggestions involving animals
		Total	[5]	

Q	uestic	on	Expected Answers	Marks	Rationale
7	а	i	A (1)	[1]	accept any clear and unambiguous response
		ï	C (1)	[1]	accept any clear and unambiguous response
		iii	C (1)	[1]	accept any clear and unambiguous response
	b	i	radiographer (1)	[1]	accept any clear and unambiguous response
		ii	any three from:	[3]	maximum of two benefits can be counted
			benefit:		maximum of two risks can be counted
			cures cancer;		accept stop spreading / slows growth (of cancer)
			kills cancer cells;		
			risk:		
			side effects;		two separate side effects can be counted as two risks
			kills <u>other</u> cells;		
			causes (another) cancer;		
	С		Sue Tim both neither	[4]	accept
			risk?		risk?
			regulations?		regulations?
			cost?		cost?
			social issues?		social issues? \checkmark \checkmark $(\checkmark$ (\checkmark) (1)
			Total	[11]	

8		[4]	one mark for each label in any box
	furnace/boiler (1)		allow description of process in place of furnace eg burning (coal), combustion, boiling, steam generation etc
	turbine (1)		
	generator/dynamo (1)		
	in correct order (furnace – turbine – generator) (1)		
	Total	[4]	

A331/02 Modules P1, P2, P3 Higher Tier

Total

A C

ii

C	Question		Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
1	а		B (1)	[3]	any order
			E (1)		
	b		The rock processes seen today (1)	[1]	
			Total	[4]	
					·
2	а		4000	[4]	all five correct = 4 marks
			5000		four correct = 3 marks
					$\frac{1}{1000} = \frac{1}{1000} = 1$
			14000		one correct = 0 marks
	h			[1]	

[1]

[6]

both required for mark

any order

Question	Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
3	peer review other scientists/astronomers evaluate/review/check the claim (1) replicate results other scientists repeat the experiment/observations and get the same results / other scientists get the same results using a different method (1)	[3]	ignore repeat or replicate if the word repeated is used it must clearly refer to the work of another/other scientists.
	strength of claim idea of identifying mistakes/errors in the original claim EITHER through peer review OR replication of results(1)		allow repeated experiments give different results will weaken the claim allow repeating results increases reliability
	Total	[3]	

4	а	less trees means less (photosynthesis) absorbing $CO_2(1)$ burning trees release $CO_2(1)$ CO_2 levels increase (1)	[3]	 allow carbon for CO₂ do not allow burning fossil fuels produces CO₂ must be explicit
	b	 any two suggestions that will result in less CO₂ emitted eg use of renewable energy sources; burn less fossil fuels; travel less; domestic level changes; any carbon sequestration idea such as plant more forests; 	[2]	allow any specific examples eg use public transport or buses, energy efficient bulbs, use heating less a llow recycling. do not allow suggestions involving animals
		Total	[5]	

Q	uestic	on	Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
5	а		links time of exposure to burns (1)	[2]	allow a maximum of 1 mark for correlation of cancer with UV
			gets direction eg. as time increases burns		exposure/sunbed
			increase / 'positive correlation' (1)		
	b			[2]	
			has energetic photons. 🗹 (1)		
			is an ionising radiation. \checkmark (1)		
	С		not used according to instructions (1) idea of insufficient evidence eq only one	[2]	accept a specific example eg stayed more than 6 minutes do not allow 'no evidence'
			person / very small sample / no control / no		ignore 'no proof'
			comparison with others (1)		ignore 'fair test'
			Total	[6]	

Question		on	Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
6	а	i	ozone (1)	[1]	allow O ₃ do not allow ozone layer do not allow oxygen/O/O ₂
		ï	It causes chemical reactions. ✓ (1)	[1]	
	b		carbon dioxide (1) methane (1)	[2]	any order accept correct chemical symbols CO_2 for carbon dioxide CH_4 for methane
			Total	[4]	

7	furnace/boiler (1) turbine (1) generator/dynamo (1)	[4]	one mark for each label in any box fourth mark is for the correct order allow description of process in place of furnace eg burning (coal), combustion, boiling, steam generation etc
	in correct order (furnace – turbine – generator) (1) Total	[4]	

Q	Question		Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
8	а	i	D (1)	[1]	
		ii	C (1)	[1]	
		iii	В	[1]	both required for mark
			D		either order
	b		1 (Bq) (1)	[1]	
	С		- - - - - - - - - -	[2]	three correct = 2 marks
			lype of radiation.		two correct = 1 mark
					one correct = 0 marks
			Amount of radioactive source. \checkmark		
			Length of time exposed		
	<u>ل</u> ه		radiagrapher (1)	[4]	
	a				
	e			[1]	
			risks and henefite (1)		

Question		on	Expected Answers		Marks	Additional Guidance
8	f		irradiating surgical instruments chemicals inside the body cancer on the surface of the skin Total	C C A or B	[2]	all correct = 2 marks two correct = 1 mark one or zero correct = 0 marks accept gamma/ γ for C accept alpha/ α for A accept beta/ β for B

A332/01 Modules P4, P5, P6 Foundation Tier

Q	Question		Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
1	а	i	9.6 (km) (1)	[1]	
		ii	2.4 (km) (1)	[1]	
	p	i	the lorry is travelling fastest. B (1) the lorry is stationary. D (1)	[2]	
		ii	any line starting at X between horizontal and vertical with a negative gradient (1)	[1]	no credit for any line that goes backwards in time or vertical or horizontal does not have to reach axis
	C		 A (motorway) – fast/fastest / least speed changes/ (nearly) constant speed (1) C (town) – slow/slowest / stops (and starts) (1) D (main road) – middle speed / some speed changes / not a constant speed (1) 	[3]	 allow A- 70 mph, C – 30 mph, D – 50-60 mph speed needs to be clearly between speeds referred to for A and C. eg fairly fast/quite fast do not allow stops
			Total	[8]	·

Question		ion	Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
2	а		force (1)	[3]	
			work (1)		
			kinetic energy (1)		
	b	i	8 (MJ) (1)	[1]	
		ii	any two from: space craft slows down; because of air resistance/parachutes/friction; energy lost <u>as heat;</u>	[2]	
			Total	[6]	

3	а		negative (1)	[1]	
	b	i	smallest B C A largest (1)	[1]	allow 10 5 1
		ii	increases (1)	[1]	
		iii	decreases (1)	[1]	
		iv	a current / flow of charge (1)	[1]	allow movement of charge allow idea of charges colliding
		V	the resistance of the thermistor goes down when the temperature goes up (1)	[1]	allow vice versa i.e. if temperature goes down then resistance goes up allow resistance increases as temperature increases, providing it is clearly stated that it is a p.t.c (positive temperature coefficient) thermistor
	С		<u>500</u> x 4 x 8 p (1)	[1]	
	d		small (1)	[1]	
			Total	[8]	

Q	Question		Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
4	а		voltage (1) a current flows (1)	[2]	
	b		any two from: as the magnet rotates; field lines cut (the coil/wire); changing magnetic field; current/voltage is produced/induced;	[2]	allow magnet moves
	C		direct (1) alternating (1) 230 (1)	[3]	
			Total	[7]	

Qı	uestio	Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
5	а	wavelength (1)	[1]	
	b	sound (1)	[1]	
	С	They all have the same speed. (1)	[1]	
	d	The intensity of a beam (1) Photons travel at the speed of light. (1)	[2]	if more than two ticks then deduct one for each extra incorrect tick
	e	Radio waves Some microwaves Infrared rays Infrared rays significantly weaker.	[2]	3 lines correct = 2 marks 1 or 2 lines correct = 1 mark
	f	A (1)	[1]	
		Total	[8]	

Question		on	Expected Answers		Additional Guidance	
6	a		analogue signals can take all possible values / are continuously varying (1) digital signals only have 0s and 1s / on and off / two values (1)	[2]	these points may be shown on the diagrams - however if diagrams and writing contradict then lose mark(s) the candidate must have indicated the type of signal on at least one diagram to gain marks from the diagrams ignore references to quality of signal, noise, decoding etc allow on diagram of digital signal small indications of noise ignore small errors in drawings eg backward sloping curves	
	b		amplified (1) quality (1) digital (1)	[3]		
			Total	[5]		

A332/02 Modules P4, P5, P6 Higher Tier

Question		on	Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
1	а		-10m/s north and 10m/s south (1)	[1]	both parts required
					any unambiguous correct indication is OK eg underlining etc
	b		A (motorway) – fast/fastest / least speed changes	[3]	allow A - 70 mph, C – 30 mph, D – 50-60 mph
			(nearly) constant speed (1)		
			D (main road) – middle speed / some speed		speed needs to be clearly between speeds referred to for A and
			changes / not a constant speed (1)		C. eg fairly fast/quite fast
					do not allow stops
			Total	[4]	

2		The resultant force on Alex If Alex exerts a force on the	 ✓ (1) ✓ (1) ✓ (1) 	[2]	if more than two ticks then deduct one mark for each incorrect tick
		Total		[2]	

Question		Expected Answers		Additional Guidance
3		Vicky (1)	[1]	allow Vicky circled etc in diagram
		Total	[1]	
			•	
4		(loss of) PE = (gain in) KE / weight x height = $\frac{1}{2}$ mv ² (1)	[3]	PE = 400 x 20 or 8000 and everything else wrong then 1 mark
		400 x 20 = $\frac{1}{2}$ 40 v ² or v ² = 400 x 20 x 2 ÷ 40 (1)		correct numerical answer gains full marks providing the answer does not come from incorrect physics
		v = 20 (m/s) (1)		
		Total	[3]	





Q	Question		Expected Answers		Additional Guidance
6	а		Electric currents few charges Metallic positive or conductors many charges Insulators	[2]	all three correct = 2 marks two or one correct = 1 mark
	b	i	The smallest current is in circuit B The largest current is in circuit C	[1]	both required for mark
		ii	any two from: circuit C has the smallest resistance / circuit B has the largest resistance; both circuits have the same voltage; correct explanation of adding resistors in series and parallel;	[2]	note: circuit C has largest current and circuit B has the smallest current is <u>not</u> a marking point for first mark allow ecf eg if 6 b i has B then A allow B has the highest resistance / A has the lowest resistance if 6 b i has A then C allow A has the highest resistance / C has the lowest resistance BUT if 6 b i has C then A or B then the only mark available is the 'same voltage' mark watch out for the candidate who gives B then A for 6 b i and then writes 'in B the current is smaller because it has to travel through two resistors whereas in A it only goes through one resistor' – this is zero because there is no explanation that the resistance of B is greater than the resistance of A ie mark is for resistance NOT resistors
	С	i	a current / flow of charge (1)	[1]	allow movement of charge allow idea of charges colliding

Question		on	Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
6	С	ii	as the temperature increases the resistance decreases (OWTTE) (1)	[1]	allow vice versa ie if temperature goes down then resistance goes up allow resistance increases as temperature increases, providing it is clearly stated that it is a p.t.c. (positive temperature coefficient) thermistor
	d		<u>500</u> x 4 x 8 p (1)	[1]	
	е		small (1)	[1]	
	f	i	3 (J) (1)	[1]	
		ii	electrons collide with the atoms/positive ions (1) causing (the atoms/ions) to vibrate (more) (resulting in an increase in temperature) (1)	[2]	do not allow positive electrons ignore collisions with other electrons
			Total	[12]	

A332/02

Questio	n Expected A	Expected Answers		Marks	Additional Guidance
7		switch open	switch closed	[4]	one mark for each correct row
	A voltage is induced only when the magnet is moved.	\checkmark	\checkmark		
	A voltage is induced whenever the magnet is near the coil.	x	X		
	A current flows through the ammeter only when the magnet is moved.	X	\checkmark		
	A current flows through the ammeter whenever the magnet is near the coil.	x	X		
	Tota			[4]	

Q	Question		Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
8	а	 a analogue signals can take all possible values / are continuously varying (1) digital signals only have 0s and 1s / on and off / two values (1) 		[2]	these points may be shown on the diagrams - however if diagrams and writing contradict then lose mark(s) the candidate must have indicated the type of signal on at least one diagram to gain marks from the diagrams ignore references to quality of signal, noise, decoding etc allow on diagram of digital signal small indications of noise ignore small errors in drawings eg backward sloping curves
		ii	intensity/quality (1) quality (1) digital and analogue (1)	[3]	needs both digital and analogue and in correct order for this mark
		iii	reproduces the original sound (1)	[1]	
	b		☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	[1]	

A332/02

Question		ion	Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
8	С		The intensity of a beam 🗸 (1) Photons travel at the speed 🗸 (1)	[2]	if more than two ticks then deduct one mark for each incorrect tick
			Total	[9]	

Q	Question		Expected Answers		Additional Guidance
9	а		Visible light has a very small … ✓ (1)	[1]	
	b		destructive interference loud constructive interference quiet waves arrive out of step	[2]	ignore a line between no interference and no waves if drawn loud – constructive – in step = 1 mark quiet – destructive – out of step = 1 mark
	С		$\frac{300}{600}$ (1)	[1]	
			Total	[4]	

Grade Thresholds

General Certificate of Secondary Education GCSE Twenty First Century Physics A (J635) January 2010 Examination Series

Unit Threshold Marks

Unit		Maximum Mark	A *	Α	В	С	D	Е	F	G	U
A331/01	Raw	42				23	18	14	10	6	0
	UMS	34				30	25	20	15	10	0
A331/02	Raw	42	30	25	20	16	10	7			0
	UMS	50	45	40	35	30	25	20			0
A332/01	Raw	42				22	18	15	12	9	0
	UMS	34				30	25	20	15	10	0
A332/02	Raw	42	31	25	19	14	10	8			0
	UMS	50	45	40	35	30	25	20			0

Specification Aggregation Results

Overall threshold marks in UMS (ie after conversion of raw marks to uniform marks)

	Maximum Mark	A *	Α	В	С	D	Е	F	G	U
J635	300	270	240	210	180	150	120	90	60	0

The cumulative percentage of candidates awarded each grade was as follows:

	A *	Α	В	С	D	Е	F	G	U	Total No. of Cands
J635	0.0	66.7	66.7	66.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	3

66 candidates were entered for aggregation this series

For a description of how UMS marks are calculated see: <u>http://www.ocr.org.uk/learners/ums/index.html</u>

Statistics are correct at the time of publication.

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations) 1 Hills Road Cambridge CB1 2EU

OCR Customer Contact Centre

14 – 19 Qualifications (General)

Telephone: 01223 553998 Facsimile: 01223 552627 Email: general.qualifications@ocr.org.uk

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