

GCSE

Physics A

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Unit **A331/02**: Unit 1 – Modules P1, P2, P3 (Higher Tier)

Mark Scheme for January 2011

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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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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, e.g. mis-spellings if phonetically correct (but check additional guidance).
- 4. Abbreviations, annotations and conventions used in the detailed mark scheme:

/ = alternative and acceptable answers for the same marking point

(1) = 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

words = underlined words must be present in answer to score a mark

= error carried forward ecf AW/owtte = alternative wording ORA = or reverse argument

e.g. mark scheme shows 'work done in <u>lifting</u> / (change in) <u>gravitational</u> potential energy' (1)

"work done" = 0 marks

"work done lifting" = 1 mark

"change in potential energy" = 0 marks "gravitational potential energy" = 1 mark

- If a candidate alters his/her response, examiners should accept the alteration.
- 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.

The example below illustrates how to apply this principle to an objective question.

e.g. for a one mark question, where ticks in boxes 3 and 4 are required for the mark

Put ticks (✓) in	Put ticks (✓) in	Put ticks (✓) in
the two correct	the two correct	the two correct
boxes.	boxes.	boxes.
		Z
		£
✓	\$ <u></u>	✓
\$	\$ <u></u>	✓
This would be worth zero marks.	This would be worth one mark.	This would be worth one mark.

7. 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, e.g. 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.

8. 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, e.g. 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.

e.g. 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 should be blank (or have indication of choice crossed out).

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

Qι	esti	on	Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
1	а	i	1.8 (1)	[1]	Allow 1.76 or 1.77.
		ii	Nuclear power (1)		Must ecf from (a) (i) if this is larger than 2.6 then answer must be dental.
	b		Benefit outweighs risk (1) Example of benefit (1)		Allow two marks for two benefits. Allow one economic benefit.
			Total	[4]	

2	а		ALARA – as low as reasonably achievable (1)	[3]	
			Identifies a risk (1) e.g. (radiation can cause) cancer / contamination / (radiation / radioactive) leaks		Ignore explosions. Allow toxic waste.
			A correct implementation of the ALARA principle to this situation. (1) e.g . the amount of radiation reaching people can be reduced by adding lead shielding (which will reduce the risk to acceptable levels)		The answer must illustrate how the suggestion leads to a reduction in risk; a method on its own is insufficient. Note the suggestion must be reasonable in the submarine context. So not using the nuclear reactor would not be reasonable.
	b	i	B (1)	[1]	
		ii	9 MBq (1)	[1]	
		iii	6 years (1)	[1]	
	С		C (1) E (1) F (1)	[3]	Any order.
			Total	[6]	

3	Source – sunlight / bulb / a light / named source emits light (1)	[4]	Maximum of 2 marks only can be scored for an incorrect sequence of events (correct sequence is 'source – paper – eye').
	Idea of light travelling / air is transparent / not absorbed by air / transmitted through air (1)		Marks may be obtained from a suitably annotated diagram.
	Idea of paper reflects light / absorbed by ink / writing (1)		
	Eye / retina is the detector. Eye / retina absorbs light / photons (1)		Allow receptors as meaning detector.
	Total	[4]	

Qι	Question		Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
4	а		energy (1) number (1) intensity (1)	[3]	
	b			[1]	
			300 000 km/s ✓ (1)		
			Total	[4]	

Qu	esti	ion	Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
5	а		They absorb electromagnetic radiation (1)	[1]	
	b		Carbon dioxide levels in the (1)	[3]	
			Since the industrial revolution, huge ✓ (1)		
			Carbon dioxide is a greenhouse gas. (1)		
	С		Risk / hazards / consequences / outcome / effect not known (and consequences potentially serious) (1) The effect of applying the principle (1)	[2]	Accept consequences for global warming / climate change e.g. global warming continues / gets worse.
			e.g. the method will not be carried out. Total	[6]	

Qu	Question		Expected Answers				Additional Guidance	
6			effect on cell	microwave	visible	[3]	Four rows correct = 3 marks	
			heats up the cells	/ IIICIOWave	VISIDIE ✓		Three rows correct = 2 marks	
			•	·			One or two rows correct = 1 mark	
			increases vibrations	✓	✓			
			produces ions					
			provides energy for		✓			
			To	tal		[3]		
7	а			-		[1]		
			at the edge of tector	onic plates [<u>✓</u> (1)			
				1				
				l				
				[
				L				
	b			ſ		[1]		
				l				
			The Earth's man	utla mayas	(1)			
			THE Earth 5 mai	ille illoves. [V (1)			
				[
	С		Example of suitable gover			[2]	Ignore governments building houses/shelters/schools etc.	
			building regulations/emerg	gency plans ((1)		Ignore early warning systems / evacuation before the	
							earthquake.	
			Explanation of how damage	ge is reduced	4		Allow send in army / rescue teams / evacuation after the	
			e.g. buildings less likely to				earthquake.	
			medical help immediately					
			To			[4]		

Qι	ıesti	ion	Expected Answers		Additional Guidance
8	а		Number of stars (in the galaxy) (1)	[1]	
	b		L	[1]	Both needed.
			p		
	С		1 (1)	[1]	
	d		none (1)	[1]	Allow words to that effect.
			Total	[4]	
	I _	1		F41	T
9	а		There are difficulties in making 🗸 (1)	[1]	
			There are difficulties in making [v] (1)		
	b			[1]	
			12 x 300 000 x 60 x 60 x 24 x 365.25 (1)		
			12 x 300 000 x 00 x 00 x 24 x 303.23 [V](1)		
			Total	[2]	
10			B (1)	[1]	
	b		10 cm/year (1)	[1]	
			Total	[2]	

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