



General Certificate of Secondary Education

Science B 4462 / Physics 4451

PHY1F Unit Physics 1

Mark Scheme

2011 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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Marking Guidance for Examiners

GCSE Science Papers

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.

PHY1F**Question 1**

question	answers	extra information	mark
1(a)(i)	L		1
1(a)(ii)	M		1
1(b)	To make a smoke detector work.		1
1(c)	40	no tolerance	1
Total			4

PHY1F**Question 2**

question	answers	extra information	mark
2(a)(i)	microwave		1
2(a)(ii)	C		1
2(a)(iii)	Digital signals are less affected by interference.		1
2(b)(i)	infra red		1
2(b)(ii)	2 or 3 reflections shown	lines are straight and most angles look correct by eye four or more reflections gains 1 mark only ray must touch side of the fibre to qualify as a reflection ray must reach end of the fibre	2
Total			6

PHY1F**Question 3**

question	answers	extra information	mark
3(a)	high		1
3(b)(i)	reduce		1
3(b)(ii)	increases (it)	points may score written in either answer space	1
	less / no vitamin D produced	do not accept less sunlight / UV	1
Total			4

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Question 4

question	answers	extra information	mark
4(a)	any two from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • light pollution • cloud cover • atmospheric pollution • telescope not powerful enough • distant stars are not bright enough 	accept street lights the weather is insufficient do not accept very general statements eg 'the weather' or 'the atmosphere' accept a description of atmospheric pollution accept sensible comment regarding zoom of telescope accept lens is not strong enough accept diameter of lens is too small do not accept lens is not big enough	2
4(b)	any one from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • difficult / expensive / to maintain / repair • expensive to put into space 	accept have to go into space to fix it ignore answers in terms of collision with other objects in space	1

Question 4 continues on the next page

PHY1F**Question 4 continued**

question	answers	extra information	mark
4(c)(i)	The atmosphere absorbs gamma rays.		1
4(c)(ii)	support the theories that predict WIMPs exist		1
Total			5

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Question 5

question	answers	extra information	mark
5(a)	radio	radio must be chosen for reason to score	1
	gives out sound or others give out heat / thermal energy	inclusion of other forms of energy negates mark	1
5(b)	Kettle	accept 2.5 (kW)	1
5(c)	60 (p)	accept £0.6(0) allow 1 mark for correct substitution ie 4×15 substitution only scores if no subsequent step shown £60 scores 1 mark	2
5(d)	(bigger volume) takes more time (to boil)	accept explanation using data from graph	1
	(so) more energy transferred	do not accept electricity for energy	1
	(and) this costs more money	ignore references to cost of water	1
Total			8

PHY1F**Question 6**

question	answers	extra information	mark
6(a)	heat / thermal or / and sound	do not accept noise other forms of energy eg light negates answer	1
6(b)	0.4 or 40 %	allow 1 mark for $\frac{2000}{5000}$ or equivalent fraction an answer 0.4 % gains 1 mark answers 0.4 or 40 given with any unit gains 1 mark 40 without % gains 1 mark	2
Total			3

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Question 7

question	answers	extra information	mark
7(a)(i)	radiation	ignore thermal / infrared	1
7(a)(ii)	black is a better / good absorber (of heat / radiation)	ignore reference to black being a good emitter black absorbs heat is insufficient do not accept black attracts / absorbs the Sun do not accept black attracts heat	1
	(so) temperature rises faster or white is a worse / poor absorber (of heat / radiation) (1) (so if white faces) temperature would rise slower (1)	must be an indication of heating up quicker accept white is a better / good reflector (of heat / radiation) ignore any reference to light	1
7(b)(i)	1.2 (hours) or 1 hour 12 minutes	no tolerance	1
7(b)(ii)	increases (rapidly at first then increases at a slower rate)	do not accept increases at a steady rate	1

Question 7 continues on the next page

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Question 7 continued

question	answers	extra information	mark
7(c)(i)	any two from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (fill with) same mass / volume / amount of water • same level of (sun)light / sunshine • outside for the same (length of) time • outside at same time (of day / year) • initial water temperature • the side of the bag facing the Sun 	accept same heat / light source accept same place do not accept any factors to do with the construction of plastic bags eg thickness	2
7(c)(ii)	curved line drawn above given line	both lines must start from the same point ignore if continues beyond one hour or levels off after 1 hour do not accept a straight line	1
Total			8

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Question 8

question	answers	extra information	mark
8(a)(i)	decommissioning		1
8(a)(ii)	<p>level of radiation or radiation dose (to workers) decreased</p> <p>less hazardous / dangerous (to workers health)</p>	<p>accept the isotope / cobalt(-60) has decayed (a lot)</p> <p>accept the isotope / cobalt(-60) has decayed in 2 half lives</p> <p>accept exposed to less radiation</p> <p>do not accept no radiation left</p> <p>accept safer</p> <p>do not accept there is no hazard</p> <p>accept allows reactor to cool (down)</p> <p>an answer of radiation levels decrease by 75 % or drops to 25% gains 2 marks</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p>
8(b)(i)	more in favour or fewer against	<p>quoting figures alone is insufficient</p> <p>do not accept it increases</p> <p>ignore any reasons given</p>	1

Question 8 continues on the next page

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Question 8 continued

question	answers	extra information	mark
8(b)(ii)	any one from: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• sample too small• do not know how many (people) were asked• different people asked (in different years)• sample not representative (of population)• people did not understand the questions• do not know who carried out the surveys • do not know if surveys asked same questions	do not accept they are biased unless acceptable reason for bias given	1

Question 8 continues on the next page

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Question 8 continued

question	answers	extra information	mark
8(b)(iii)	any one from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no / less pollutant gases produced • reliable source (of energy / electricity) • running out of fossil fuels • conserve fossil fuels • meet increasing demand • less reliance on imported fossil fuels / electricity • concentrated energy source(s) • lower transportation costs for fuel • to replace old <u>nuclear</u> power stations 	accept a named gas accept does not contribute to global warming accept a named fossil fuel accept fossil fuels won't have to be used accept named fossil fuel ignore references to efficiency / job creation / local economy / selling electricity	1
8(c)	economic issues		1
Total			7