Mark Scheme (Results)
June 2011

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Structured Paper P3 (5049/01)

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## 5049 Mark Scheme

## J une 2011



| Question Number | Answer |  | Acceptable answers |  | Ignore | Reject | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2(a) | Note: <br> $7 / 8$ correct $=4$ marks <br> 5/6 correct $=3$ marks <br> 3/ 4 correct $=2$ marks <br> 1/ 2 correct $=1$ mark |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | the following words should be ringed <br> arm ; carbon dioxide ; detectors / from ; reflected; | replaced by <br> finger (tip) oxygen emitters / to transmitted/ | finger, e $\mathrm{O}_{2} / \mathrm{O} /$ LED / di absorbed | detected / received |  |  | (4) |
| Question Number | Answer | Acceptable answers |  | Ignore | Reject | Mark |  |
| 2(b)(i) | the pulse ; | pulse rate heart / heart beat / heart rate arterial blood / pumped blood |  | mention of blood flow venous |  | (1) |  |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Ignore | Reject |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| 2(b)(ii) | idea of counting number of pulses in given <br> time period (converting to pulse rate in <br> minute)/eq ; |  | refs to heart <br> monitors | Mark |


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| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3(a)(i) | 0.8 (s) |  |  |  |  |


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| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3(a)(ii) | substitution | $\mathrm{f}=1 / \mathrm{T}=1 / 0.8$ | e.c.f from (a)(i) |  |  |  |
| evaluation | $(1.25 \times 60=) 75$ | bald correct ans $=2$ marks 1 mark |  |  |  |  |
| allow alternative methods |  |  |  |  |  |  |


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| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3(b) | (second degree) heart block; |  | other possible <br> answers from key |  | (1) |


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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4(a) | X in top right hand "box" of graph; | dot in this box with an X marked nearby |  |  | (1) |
| Question Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Ignore | Reject | Mark |
| 4(b) | alpha ; |  |  |  | (1) |
| Question Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Ignore | Reject | Mark |
| 4(c) | loses/releases energy ; <br> PLUS any one from: <br> 1. undergoes (more) rearrangement ; <br> 2. becomes stable; <br> 3. no change in p or n number/eq; | no p lost/ no n lost | refs to <br> - (electronic) charge <br> - electrons <br> - mass <br> - 'nucleus stays the same' <br> - Confusion with PET scanner |  | (2) |


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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5(a) | Any three from: <br> 1. (particles) moving; <br> 2. randomly ; <br> 3. colliding ; <br> 4. with side of (balloon) ; <br> 5. (exerting) force; | must be in the context of particles....air is insufficient...allow molecules/atoms <br> allow have kinetic energy <br> hitting, bumping into | bald 'energy' <br> freely <br> impacts with other particles <br> push |  | (3) |


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| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 5(b)(i) | 290(K); | $290.15(\mathrm{~K})$ |  |  |  |


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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5(b)(ii) | $\begin{aligned} \frac{101 \times 2.1}{290} & =\frac{102 \times 2.2}{\mathrm{~T}_{2}} ; \\ \mathrm{T}_{2} & =\frac{102 \times 2.2}{101 \times 2.1} \times 290 ; \\ & =306.8(\mathrm{~K}) ; \end{aligned}$ <br> Note: <br> allow substitution and transpose in either order allow e.c.f from (a)(i) <br> bald correct answer $=3$ marks | substitution <br> transpose <br> evaluation | allow ans which rounds to 307 |  | incorrect equation | (3) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Ignore | Reject | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 6(a) | Any one from: | anti-particles |  |  |  |
|  | 1. electron(s); | any specified quark |  |  |  |
|  | 2. quark(s); | correct symbols |  | (1) |  |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Ignore | Reject |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 6(b) | $(+) 2 / 3(e)$ <br> $-1 / 3(e) ; i ;$ | Allow sensible use of <br> thirds factor OR correct <br> signs for 1 mark |  | (2) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Ignore | Reject |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{6 ( c )}$ | u changes to d; <br> p changes to n ; | allow uud $\rightarrow$ udd/eq <br> p number decreases by 1, <br> n number increases by 1 | • positrons emitted from <br> nucleus <br> refs to electrons | (2) |


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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6(d) | Any three from: <br> 1. (F-18/isotope) attached to glucose/ glucose goes to site; <br> 2. beta+ annihilates electron ; <br> 3. (2) gamma produced; <br> 4. 2 gamma in opposite directions ; <br> 5. detected simultaneously ; <br> 6. 'triangulation' idea; | check diagram for details <br> biological details for 1 mark max <br> $\beta^{+}$annihilates $\beta^{-}$ <br> at $180^{\circ}$ | react |  | (3) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Ignore | Reject | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 7(a) | first and second reflection accurately drawn; |  |  |  |  |
|  | (2) <br> decent progression down tube without light <br> escape from fibre on the sides; |  |  |  |  |


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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7(b)(i) | For 2 marks $=0.8 / 5 \times 10^{-9} ;$ |  |  |  |  | (2) |
|  | substitution <br> evaluation of the powers | (power =)8/5; <br> correct use of powers of 10 ; | 800/5 gets 1 mark <br> must correctly change 800 mJ to 0.8 J and 5 ns to 5 $\mathrm{X} 10^{-9}$ to get the second mark |  |  |  |


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| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{7 ( b ) ( i i )}$ | time for pulse is very small ; | gap time is (much) longer <br> than pulse time <br> allow to be shown by <br> calculation | references to <br> • danger to patient <br> energy loses as heat/light <br> enfusion with body's pulse | (1) |  |


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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7(b)(iii) | sensible suggestion e.g. <br> 1. idea of limiting damage to (nearby) skin (cells) <br> 2. to allow doctor to move to next section of tattoo <br> 3. 0.8 W is sustainable from power supply (160MW is not) | preventing damage/burns to skin | implication of radioactive damage or ionisation |  | (1) |
| Question Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Ignore | Reject | Mark |
| 7(b)(iv) | $3.2 \times 10^{12}\left(\mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{m}^{2}\right) ; \text { CAO }$ <br> for 1 mark, a sub of 'a power/an area' must be see e.g. $\frac{160000000}{5 \times 10^{-5}} ; \text { OR } \frac{160}{5 \times 10^{-5}}$ |  |  | incorrect equation | (2) |
| Question Number | Answer ${ }^{\text {Ac }}$ | able answers | Ignore | Reject | Mark |
| 7(b)(v) | increases; <br> by factor of 4; | mark only oncentrated / doubles | stronger refs to power |  | (2) |


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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8(a) | $2.08 \times 10^{-15}=\mathrm{V} \times 1.60 \times 10^{-19}$ $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}=\frac{2.08 \times 10^{-15}}{1.60 \times 10^{-19}} ; \\ & 13000(\mathrm{~V}) ; \end{aligned}$ | substitution <br> transpose <br> evaluation | Sub or transpose in either order $\frac{\text { k.e. }}{\text { charge }}(=V)$ |  |  | (3) |


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| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{8 ( b )}$ | $1.25 \times 10^{18} \times 1.60 \times 10^{-19} ;$ | substitution | no of e (per s) X charge <br> $\mathrm{I}=$ ne/t |  |  |


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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8(c) | $\begin{aligned} & 2.08 \times 10^{-15} \times 1.25 \times 10^{18} ; \\ & 2600(\mathrm{~J}) ; \end{aligned}$ <br> OR <br> ans to(a) $x$ ans to (b); <br> 2600(J); | k.e. of one e X no of e/s <br> statement that first line is $\mathbf{>} 2500$ <br> (voltage X current) <br> statement that this is $\mathbf{>} 2500$ evaluated ecf |  |  | (2) |


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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9(a) | Any two from: <br> 1. any one problem associated with radioactivity / benefit of ultrasound; <br> 2. any 2nd problem associated with radioactivity / benefit of ultrasound; <br> 3. comparison of time required; <br> 4. benefit of ultrasound based on line 2 of the table <br> 5. non-invasive or non-intrusive | allow perception of danger US is non-ionising <br> ultrasound is quicker <br> - ultrasound is cheaper <br> - personnel in clinic not need to be as well trained / skilled/qualified <br> - easier for patient to get to clinic | - repeat of the data in the stem <br> - real time image <br> - soft tissue <br> - locally |  | (2) |


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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9(b) | Any two from: <br> 1. ultrasound wave emitted from probe / to thyroid ; <br> 2. reflects from nodules (to probe); <br> 3. (at the boundary of) different densities of material; <br> 4. idea that image is synthesised from (reflected) data; <br> 5. reason for use of gel; | check diagram for details <br> allow for nodules body / tissues / inside (of body) <br> time analysed (reflected) waves build up image at PC/on screen |  | for both marks implication that US is radioactive <br> for MP4 implication that US is transmitted | (2) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Ignore | Reject | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 9(c)(i) | iodine -123; | '123' |  |  |  |


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| 9(c)(i) | Consequential marking Any one from: <br> 1. half life is the shortest; <br> 2. energy emitted is not too high and not too low ; <br> 3. gamma emitted (not beta) | - most suitable half life <br> - half life is only 13 hrs <br> - energy emitted is most suitable | - repeat of the data in the stem <br> - comments on production method |  | (1) |


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| 9(c)(ii) | iodine-131....no mark <br> Any two from: <br> 1. correct discussion/mention of type of source or ionisation needed ; <br> 2. correct discussion of energy level needed in the context of beta; <br> 3. correct comparison of half life needed; <br> 4. correct discussion of production method linked to hospital; <br> If the isotope is incorrect, then max of 1 mark | Gives off beta-minus has a high ionisation energy is high | - comments about gamma <br> - power or strength <br> - high levels |  | (2) |



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