

Mark Scheme January 2008

GCE O Level

GCE O Level Physics 7540



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Contents

Mark scheme notes	1
7540 paper 01 mark scheme	2
7540 paper 02 mark scheme	12

Notes on the mark schemes

Abbreviations used in the scheme

UP unit penalty

transmits the error or words to that effect TE OWTTE significant figures significant figure penalty maximium SF

SFP

MAX

dependent on previous dop

7540 paper 01 Mark scheme

Question Number	Answer			Mark
1 (a)	Vectors and Scalars			
	Quantity	Scalar	Vector	
	Acceleration		X	
	Area	Х		
	Density	X		
	Kinetic energy	Х		
	Mass	Х		
	Volume	Х		
	Each error -1 mark			(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark	
1 (b)	Formula		
	For example: • (Force =) mass x acceleration formula must not be incorrect allow ma or ½mv² or s/t or d/t on its own formula and words must be correct	1	
	 Vectors and scalars identified and correctly related to formula dop 	1	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1 (c)	Second Force	
	Line pointing to the left from the point showing arrow	1
	Line of correct size (20mm) to half a small square in correct direction along centre line showing arrow	1
	Lose maximum of 1 mark for no arrows seen	(2)

Question Number		Take the second
2 (a)	Momentum	
	• 4 x 3	1
	• = 12kg m/s or Ns or kg - m/s UP	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2 (b)	Obeys Principle	
	• mass after = 6	1
	 momentum after = 6 × 2 or (4×2) +(2×2) or 8 + 4 = 12 (kgm/s) no UP 	1
	• same as before dop	1 (3)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2 (c)(i)	Line	
	Non-vertical line from (4,2) but not along horizontal entirely	1
	Sloping downwards (straight or curved) dop	1 (2)
	any line seen to left of t = 4 scores 0 0	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2 (c)(ii)	Kinetic to heat/internal/thermal ignore 'sound'	1
		(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3 (a)	hot/heated rock/liquid/fluid/molecules/particles (not air or gas) less dense/expands (not molecules) rises ora	1 1 (3)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3 (b)	G.P.E.	
	• 2 x 10 x 2500 allow use of 9.8 or 9.81	1
	 = 50 000 kJ UP or 49 000 kJ or 49 050 kJ allow equivalent unit e.g. Nm or kNm 	1 (2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3 (c)	Why larger	
	g / gravitational pull/gravity different smaller_dop	1
	 smaller dop ignore different 'mass' or 'height' 	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4		
	2 arrows to a right hand box can score if one of them is correct 2 arrows from a left hand box is incorrect	(4)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5	(electric) currentAmpere/Amp/A	1
	Electron(s)Negative/negatively/minus	1
	 Coulomb (allow phonetic)/C 1v/one volt/a volt/1 volt/one joule per coulomb 	1
	Allow phonetic spellings	(6)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6 (a)(i)	Anticlockwise Moment	
	• 6 x 2	1
	• = 12 Nm UP allow equivalent unit e.g. kgm²s⁻² but not J	1 (2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark	
6 (a)(ii)	12 (Nm) must ecf from (i) no UP or same as (a)(i)	1	(1)

Question Number	Answer	
6 (a)(iii)	Force F	
	• $12 = F \times 0.5$ must ecf from (ii)	1
	• F = 24 N UP	1 (2)
		(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6 (b)	New Force F	
	• Less	1
	ACM less / (perpendicular) distance for ACM less dop	1
		(2)

Number	Answer	Mark
7 (a)	Assumption	
	Zero /negligible/ <u>very</u> small /nothing	1(1)

Aliswei		Fig. 10 (10 feb. 20 control of the c		
PD				
• 0.002	x 6000 or	2 x 6000	1	
• = 12 \	/ UP		1 (2))
	PD • 0.002	Answer PD	PD ■ 0.002 x 6000 or 2 x 6000	Answer Mark PD • 0.002 x 6000 or 2 x 6000 1 • = 12 V UP 1

Question Number	Answer		
7 (c)(i)	Current		
	• 0.001 A / 1 mA UP	1	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark	
7 (c)(ii)	Resistance		
	• 6000 Ω UP	1	(1)
	allow ecf from (c)(i) where $V = 6V$ e.g. 2 mA 3000 Ω		(.,

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7 (c)(iii)	Reason no ecf from (c)(i)	
	 Half/ same current goes through both Resistors must be equal ora OR V = 6000 x 0.001 = 6V No UP Z = 6 / 0.001 = 6000 Ω No UP 	1 1 1
	Max 2 marks	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
8 (a)(i)	 From B to A /opposite direction /the other way /allow arrow on diagram from B to A on the then right hand side (S.Pole) side/clockwise 	1 (1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
8 (a)(ii)	AB (now) moves down/ opposite direction	1 (1)
	dop	(1)

Number	Answer	Mark
8 (b)(i)	Two (revolutions) ignore unit	1 (1)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
8 (b)(ii)		
	 Frequency = 1/ 0.1 or 2/0.2 no ecf 	1
	• = <u>10 Hz</u> UP	1 (2)
		(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
8 (c)(i)	Twice the frequency / 20 Hz no UP ecf from b(ii)	1 (1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
8 (c)(ii)	Larger /greater	1 (1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
9 (a)	Alpha	
	• 2 protons	1
	• 2 neutrons	1
	Allow symbol for alpha or He with superscript 4 and subscript 2 seen anywhere even as part of a decay. Allow correct reference to mass (nucleon) number and atomic(proton) number	(2)
	2 electrons (-1) (allow one mark for a helium nucleus)	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
9 (b)	 Range of alphas 10 cm (or less)/small range/ few cm 	1 (1)
	Rule 2Might transfer radioactive material/polonium	1
	 inside body ora Alphas damage/kill cells most/very ionising poisonous 	1 (2)
	independent marks award marks for part (b) wherever seen	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
9 (c)	 (it is a) gamma source/emits more penetrating radiation/accept symbol for gamma (γ) ignore beta and alpha 	1 (1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
10 (a)(i)	 Move end (A) backwards and/or forwards OWTTE (Do not accept from side to side) parallel to /alongside spring Twice a second/once every half second/T =0.5 s 	1 1 (3)

Question Number	Answer	Mark	
10 (a)(ii)	(measure) distance/length	1	
	 <u>between</u> two (adjacent) compressions or rarefactions dop 	1 ((2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
10 (b)	Speed	
	• 2 x 0.75 or 2 x 75	1
	• = 1.5 m/s UP 150 m/s -1 for UP	1 (2)

Question Number		l Mark
11 (a)	 12 / 7.5 = 1.6 UP for e.g. cm or ° 	1
		1 (2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark	
11 (b)(i)	Total internal reflection / accept TIR allow TIR and absorption but not TIR and relection/diffraction/interference	1	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
11 (b)(ii)	Greater than critical angle	1
	 Reference to appropriate angle such as <u>angle</u> of incidence/ <u>angle</u> with inside face of block dop 	1 (2)

TOTAL FOR PAPER: 70 MARKS

7540 paper 02 Mark scheme

Number	Answer	Mark
1 (a)(i)	 Weight = 300 N UP / 294.3 N / 294 N accept units as Newton/newtons/n /(kg m /s²) /(kg m s⁻²) 	1 (1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1 (a)(ii)	Difference to mass and weight two points from	1 1 1 1 (3)

Question Number	Answer	Mark	
1 (b)(i)	Feature of graph • slope / gradient	1 (1))

Question Number	Answer	Ma	ırk
1 (b)(ii)	 8 mm hence 0.8 s UP ecf 0.8 s on its own scores both marks 	1 1	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark	
1 (b)(iii)	Displacement		
	• 12 mm UP	1	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark	
1 (b)(iv)	 Velocity 12 / 0.8 = 15 mm/s UP must ecf / ecf from ii and iii Do not allow fractional answers. If (ii) and (iii) blank allow correct answer 	1 1 (2)	

Question Number	Answer	Mark	
1 (b)(v)	Unbalanced Force		
	 constant velocity or speed/no (zero) acceleration/ uniform motion do not accept because forces are balanced or not moving 	1	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1 (c)(i)	far apart/large distance apart/ very loosely packed	1
	random/moving freely/irregular/ <u>very</u> fast not colliding	1 (2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1 (c)(ii)	close-(packed)/not just closer than air/touching/in contact random/move over each other/move anywhere within water or liquid/move around not closer than air or Brownian motion	1 (2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1 (c)(iii)	Shallower (slope)/less displacement/less vertical movement (of pen)/less amplitude (of pen or trace)	1 (1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark	
1 (c)(iv)	 Water frozen/solid/ice Disc/sphere/pen cannot move dop Not can't push disc into ice 	1	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mar	k
1 (c)(v)	(continual) bombardment /collisions by air molecules/air pressure/ atmospheric pressure independent marks	1	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2 (a)	wire gets hot/molecules vibrate more/heating effect expands/molecules move apart dop no credit for force stretches wire/wire melts/wire extends	1 (2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2 (b)	 Tension in spring (tension) decrease length (of spring or string)decreases dop no credit for spring relaxes 	1 (2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark	
2 (c)	when <u>current</u> switched off/reduced or tension/load reduced/removed or <u>wire</u> cools (spring) returns to previous/original	1	
	length/position ora	1	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark	
2 (d)	(Rate of) heat energy transferred to wire equals (rate of) heat lost to surroundings	1	(2)

Answer	Mark
Heat Energy Absorbed	
 = 0.00004 x 500 x any appropriate temp (change) x 180 (correct temp change) = 3.6 J UP 	1 1 1 (3)
	Heat Energy Absorbed • = 0.00004 x 500 x any appropriate temp (change) • x 180 (correct temp change)

Question Number	Answer	Mark	
2 (e)(ii)	Rate of Heat Energy Absorbed		
	• (power) = 3.6 / 0.2 ecf	1	
	• = 18 W or J/s UP	1	
			(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2 (f)(i)	 Axes correct orientation and correct scale 2cm = 0.1 mm, 2cm = 0.2A Axes labelled with units Points plotted to within 1 mm (-1 for each incorrect, assume 0,0 plotted) Curve considering all points linear scale can only score label mark 	1 1 2 1 (5)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2 (f)(ii)	 0.86 - 0.92 A UP unless on graph axis shown on graph (line across and/or down) 	1 1 (2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3 (a)(i)	 Ammeter in series with lamp and mains supply Voltmeter in parallel with lamp or lamp and ammeter 3 Correct symbols used ignore additional components if they do not affect the experiment 	1 1 (3)

Question Number	Answe		Mark	
3 (a)(ii)	Power	230 x 0.44 = 101.2 W or J/s (allow rounding to 100 W) UP accept correct use of R=V/I (1) then correct answer from V ² /R (1)	1	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark	
3 (a)(iii)	(230 V is a) high voltage/danger of electrocution	1	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mari	k
3 (b)(i)	Lamps		
	Parallel	1	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3 (b)(ii)	Protects wiring , circuit or appliance/ prevents excessive current /very high/large current Plus max three points from	1
	 Thin wire Low melting point (wire/fuse) heats up Melts/burns/breaks (not blows) Breaks circuit/ stops current 	1 1 1 1
		(4)

Question Ar Number	1swer	Mark
3 (b)(iii)	 Not appropriate (if all lamps on) current larger than 1 A dop fuse will melt/ break circuit/ allow blow here dop mark 1 	1 1 1 (3)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3 (b)(iv)	E (And A) Any two points from	
	 E Dim /dimmer or A brighter E Larger/ more resistance or A lower resistance E Smaller current /half or less voltage or D and E share voltage or A larger current / more voltage Ignore references to series or parallel 	1 1 (2)
1	Max 2 marks	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3 (c)(i)	Earth (wire) accept ground	1 (1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark	
3 (c)(ii)	 "Prevents" (electric) shock/ electrocution award mark if seen in c(iii) 	1	(1)

Question Number	Answer		Mark
3 (c)(iii)	Any two points fr	om	
	If case liveLarge curre	ance (path) I live wire touches metal (parts) ent/current or electricity to earth vs/breaks fuse	1 1 1 1
	Only award if Max 2 marks	seen here	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4 (a)(i)	 0.80 to 0.90 cm UP 6.8/8 or 5.9/7 or 5.1/6 or 4.2/5 or 3.9/4 (must be seen)but independent of first mark 	1
		(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark	
4 (a)(ii)	 • 5 x spacing ecf 4.25 cm UP only once for cm in (i) and (ii) 	1	(1)

Question	Answer	Mark	latikih ti
Number			
4 (a)(iii)	Frequency		
	• 8 Hz UP	1	
			(1)
			` ,

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4 (a)(iv)	 use of c=fλ ie 8 x answer (ii) ecf/ecf 8 x 4.25 or speed = distance/time = 34 cm/s UP 	1 1 (2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4 (a)(v)	Shallow	
	wavelength smallerfrequency samespeed slower	1 1 1
	independent marks	(3)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4 (b)(i)	 Light <u>much</u> faster than sound ora or light is 300 000 000 m/s sound is 340 m/s (do not allow just "light faster than sound) allow incorrect speeds with ratio >= 1000 	1 (1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4 (b)(ii)	• 340 x 6	1
	• = 2040 m UP	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark	
4 (b)(iii)	 Reason any two from Wind/ air movement Temperature change humidity 	1 1	
	give both marks if both points seen in one reason. Ignore other irrelevant reasons	-	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4 (c)(i)	Apparatus	
	 Gun/ (loud) source of sound Stopwatch/stopclock/time Measuring tape/ruler / not scale 	1 1 1 (3)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4 (c)(ii)	Measurements	
	 (Measure) time (Measure) distance Repeat (in opposite direction) 	1 1 1 (3)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5 (a)(i)	Material	
	iron /soft iron /mumetal	1
	DO NOT ACCEPT steel or iron/steel ignore references to number of turns or current or of laminations	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5 (a)(ii)	easy to (de)magnetise/magnetic allow soft magnetic material	1 (1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5 (a)(iii)	Voltage	
	• 10/30 x 12 • = 4 V UP	1 (2)
	accept 10/30 = 0.33 (1) hence 0.33 x 12 = 3.96V (1) do not accept rounding to 0.3	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5 (b)(i)	Factors Any two from	
	 <u>primary</u> voltage Turns on <u>primary</u> (Iron) core (metal) do not allow current 	1 1 1
	Max 2 marks	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark	
5 (b)(ii)	Transformer symbol (two coils and line or just two coils)/accept transformer diagram voltmeter across (primary) coil voltmeter across (secondary) other coil ignore ammeters, switches, bulbs or resistors accept correct circuit if supply not shown or cells shown	1 1 1 (3)	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5 (b)(iii)	Turns on <u>secondary</u> Voltage/PD/EMF across <u>secondary</u> secondary must be seen once if unambiguous	1 1 (2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5 (b)(iv)	Description	
	Any five from	
	 Switch on circuit/ current note/set/ record a (primary) voltage fix/note/set /record primary turns note/set/ record secondary voltage/another voltage note/set /record secondary turns Change turns on secondary repeat measurements marks 2 to 5 may come from table headings. Mark 6 may come from table values 	1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	Max 5 marks	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5 (b)(v)	 Graph Axes labelled (secondary) turns and (secondary) voltage Upward sloping line heading from origin dop 	1 (2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark	
5 (c)	Smaller Voltage		
	 Not ideal (transformer)/not 100% efficient Energy/heat lost to surroundings/ not all energy transferred (to secondary)/energy converted to heat./hysterisis/ eddy currents/flux leakage 	1	(2)
	no credit for current or voltage lost in (iron) core or just energy lost		(-)

TOTAL FOR PAPER: 100 MARKS



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