
GCSE

Physics

PH3HP

Mark scheme

4403
June 2015

Version/Stage: 1.0: Final

Mark schemes are prepared by the Lead Assessment Writer and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation events which all associates participate in and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation process ensures that the mark scheme covers the students' responses to questions and that every associate understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for standardisation each associate analyses a number of students' scripts. Alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed and legislated for. If, after the standardisation process, associates encounter unusual answers which have not been raised they are required to refer these to the Lead Assessment Writer.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of students' 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.

Further copies of this mark scheme are available from aqa.org.uk

Information to Examiners

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 Assessment Objectives and specification content that each question is intended to cover.

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 bullet points 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 / ; e.g. 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	green, 5	0
2	red*, 5	1
3	red*, 8	0

Example 2: Name two planets in the solar system. (2 marks)

Candidate	Response	Marks awarded
1	Neptune, Mars, Moon	1
2	Neptune, 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, 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 or by each stage of a longer calculation.

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.

3.8 Ignore / Insufficient / Do not allow

Ignore or insufficient is used when the information given is irrelevant to the question or not enough to gain the marking point. Any further correct amplification could gain the marking point.

Do **not** allow means that this is a wrong answer which, even if the correct answer is given, will still mean that the mark is not awarded.

Quality of Written Communication and levels marking

In Question 3(b) candidates are required to produce extended written material in English, and will be assessed on the quality of their written communication as well as the standard of the scientific response.

Candidates will be required to:

- use good English
- organise information clearly
- use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

The following general criteria should be used to assign marks to a level:

Level 1: basic

- Knowledge of basic information
- Simple understanding
- The answer is poorly organised, with almost no specialist terms and their use demonstrating a general lack of understanding of their meaning, little or no detail
- The spelling, punctuation and grammar are very weak.

Level 2: clear

- Knowledge of accurate information
- Clear understanding
- The answer has some structure and organisation, use of specialist terms has been attempted but not always accurately, some detail is given
- There is reasonable accuracy in spelling, punctuation and grammar, although there may still be some errors.

Level 3: detailed

- Knowledge of accurate information appropriately contextualised
- Detailed understanding, supported by relevant evidence and examples
- Answer is coherent and in an organised, logical sequence, containing a wide range of appropriate or relevant specialist terms used accurately.
- The answer shows almost faultless spelling, punctuation and grammar.

Question	Answers	Extra information	Mark	AO / Spec. ref.
1(a)	1.25	accept 1.3 for 2 marks allow 1 mark for correct substitution ie $\frac{1}{0.8}$ provided no subsequent step shown	2	AO2 P3.2.1d
1(b)(i)	increasing the length (of the pendulum) decreases the number of oscillations / swings made (in 20 seconds) changing the mass (of the pendulum bob) does not change the number of oscillations / swings made (in 20 seconds)	accept increasing the length (of the pendulum) increases the time (of 1 oscillation / swing) accept increasing the length (of the pendulum) decreases the speed/frequency (of 1 oscillation / swing) answers must refer to the effect of increasing/decreasing length ignore references to time being proportional to length accept changing the mass does not change the time/speed/frequency/results accept weight for mass	1 1	AO3 P3.2.1e

Question 1 continues on the next page . . .

Question	Answers	Extra information	Mark	AO / Spec. ref.
1(b)(ii)	any two suitable improvements: • measure (the number of swings) over a wider range of (pendulum) lengths • measure (the number of swings) over a wider range of (bob) masses • measure the number of swings made over a greater period of time • repeat each measurement & calculate mean / average (number of oscillations in 20 seconds) • measure (the total number of swings &) the fraction of swings made • start the swings at the same height	accept repeat measurements & discard anomalous measurements repeat measurements is insufficient use a computer / datalogger to make measurement (of number of oscillations) is insufficient measuring time period is insufficient using a stop clock with greater resolution is insufficient	2	AO3 P3.2.1
Total			6	

Question	Answers	Extra information	Mark	AO / Spec. ref.
2(a)(i)	D		1	AO2 P3.2.4b
2(a)(ii)	friction		1	AO1 P3.2.4b
2(a)(iii)	any two from: - the speed / velocity - the radius of the bend - the mass (of the car)	the radius is insufficient accept curvature of the road size of the bend is insufficient accept distance of car from centre (of bend) accept weight for mass	2	AO1 P3.2.4c
2(b)	the car has a wide base the car has a low centre of mass / gravity	accept any description of a wide base e.g. the wheels are far apart accept wide wheel base do not accept long wheel base a large surface area is insufficient wide tyre(s) is insufficient accept any description of low centre of mass e.g. mass is close to the ground a down force is insufficient	1 1	AO2 P3.2
Total			6	

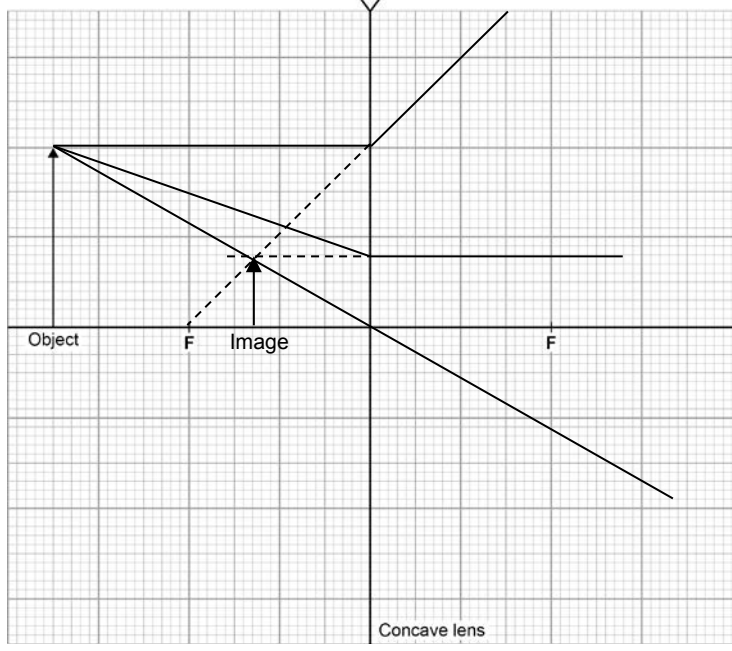
Question	Answers	Extra information	Mark	AO / Spec. ref.
3(a)	20,000	accept 20 kilo or 20 k or 20 001	1	AO1 P3.1.2a
	an atom		1	AO1 P3.1.1a

Question 3 continues on the next page . . .

Question	Answers	Extra information	Mark	AO / Spec. Ref.
3(b)			6	AO1 P3.1 P3.1.1c
Marks awarded for this answer will be determined by the Quality of Written Communication (QWC) as well as the standard of the scientific response. Examiners should also refer to the information on page 4 and apply a ‘best-fit’ approach to the marking.				
0 marks	Level 1 (1–2 marks)	Level 2 (3–4 marks)	Level 3 (5–6 marks)	
no relevant content	At least one relevant statement is given for either type of wave	Either a use, risk and precaution is given for one type of wave Or A medical use is given for both types of wave plus a risk or precaution for one type of wave	At least one medical use is given for both types of wave linked to the risks and any precautions necessary	
examples of the points made in the response <u>Medical use of X-rays</u> Any one from: • Detecting bone fractures • Detecting dental problems • Killing cancer cells • CT scanning <u>Risks with X-rays</u> X-rays pose a risk / danger / hazard X-rays cause ionisation / damage to cells or mutate cells / cause mutations / increase chances of mutations or turn cells cancerous / produce abnormal growths / produce rapidly growing cells or kill cells		extra information Ignore details about how X-rays/ultrasound work accept any specific use of X-rays, eg • detecting heart/lung disorders (with chest X-rays) • mammograms / breast cancer detection • detecting stones / bowel disease (with abdominal X-rays) accept are harmful accept a description of what ionising is instead of cell, any of these words can be used: DNA / genes / chromosomes / nucleus accept (may) cause cancer		

<u>Operator precautions with X-rays</u> The X-ray operator should go behind a (metal / glass) screen / leave the room when making an X-ray / wear a lead lined apron <u>Medical use of ultrasound</u> Any one from: • Pre-natal scanning • Imaging (a named body part). • removal / destruction of kidney / gall stones • removing plaque from teeth • repair of damaged tissue / muscle <u>Risks with ultrasound</u> Ultrasound poses no risk / danger / hazard (to the user / patient). Ultrasound is not ionising or Ultrasound does not damage (human) cells <u>Precautions with ultrasound</u> The operator needs to take no precautions when making an ultrasound scan.	accept appropriate precautions for the patient e.g. limit the total exposure/dose (in one year) wear a radiation badge is insufficient cleaning teeth is insufficient accept examples of repair, eg alleviating bruising, repair scar damage, ligament / tendon damage, joint inflammation accept physiotherapy accept curing prostate cancer or killing prostate cancer cells accept ultrasound is safer than using X-rays. this can be assumed if it is stated that ultrasound is harmless or it is safer than using x-rays or it is non-ionising	
Total		8

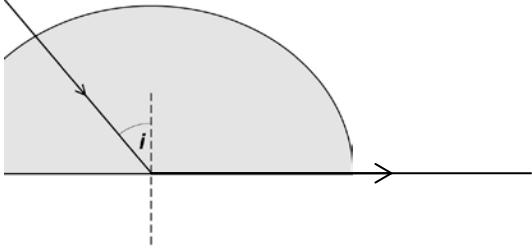
Question	Answers	Extra information	Mark	AO / Spec. ref.
4(a)	A = suspensory ligament B = retina		1 1	AO1 P3.1.4a
4(b)	to control the amount of light entering the eye or to control the amount of light incident on the retina	allow change the size of the pupil	1	AO1 P3.1.4a
4(c)(i)	short sight or myopia	accept near sight	1	AO1 P3.1.4b

Question	Answers	Extra information	Mark	AO / Spec. ref.
4(c)(ii)	 any 2 correct construction lines: upright image drawn at correct location.	construction lines may be dotted or solid construction lines must pass correctly through the lens treat more than 2 construction lines as a list for marking image must be to the left of the lens upright orientation of image must be clear the image line can be dotted or solid ignore any arrows on construction rays	2 1	AO1 AO2 P3.1.3h

Question 4 continues on the next page . . .

Question	Answers	Extra information	Mark	AO / Spec. ref.
4(d)	to focus light from objects at different distances	accept can see objects (clearly) at different distances. to focus light on the retina is insufficient	1	AO1 P3.1.4e
4(e)(i)	0.5 metre(s) / m	the unit is not an independent mark an answer 0.5 without a unit or with an incorrect unit scores 1 mark or a substitution $2 = 1/f$ with the unit metre(s)/m scores 1 mark	2	AO1 AO2 P3.1.4e
4(e)(ii)	10 to 30 decreases linearly or at a constant rate 50 to 70 falls less rapidly after 60 years 10 to 30 decrease is less than 50 to 70	accept from 10 to 30 the decrease is 2.6/2.7(D) accept it decreases at a decreasing rate accept from 50 to 70 the decrease is 3.3/3.4(D)	1 1 1	AO3 P3.1.4c
4(e)(iii)	0.8 (D)	accept answers in the range of 0.6 to 1.0 (D) inclusive	1	AO3 P3.1.4c
Total			14	

Question	Answers	Extra information	Mark	AO / Spec. ref.
5(a)(i)	(closing the switch makes) a current (through the wire) (the current flowing) creates a magnetic field (around the wire) this field interacts with the permanent magnetic field	accept links / crosses attracts / repels is insufficient	1 1 1	AO1 P3.3.1a, b
5(a)(ii)	arrow drawn showing upwards force on XY	judge vertical by eye the arrow must be on or close to the wire XY	1	AO2 P3.3.1e
5(a)(iii)	motor	accept catapult	1	AO1 P3.3.1b
5(b)(i)	the wire moves up and down or the wire vibrates	back and forth or side to side is insufficient for vibrate	1	AO2 P3.3.1e
5(b)(ii)	the force (continually) changes direction (from upwards to downwards, on the wire)	accept the direction of the magnetic field (of the wire) changes	1	AO1 P3.3.1e
Total			7	

Question	Answers	Extra information	Mark	AO / Spec. ref.
6(a)(i)	line drawn at 90 degrees to the normal: 	ignore (partial) reflection of the ray	1	AO1 P3.1.5a
6(a)(ii)	1.5	award both marks for an answer that rounds to 1.5 award 1 mark for correct substitution ie $1 / \sin 41$ or $1 / 0.656(059)$	2	AO2 P3.1.5a
6(b)	26	award 3 marks for an answer that rounds to 26 award 2 marks for $1.3 = \frac{0.57(3576)}{\sin r}$ or $r = \sin^{-1}(0.57(3576) / 1.3)$ award 1 mark for correct substitution. ie $1.3 = \frac{\sin 35}{\sin r}$ or $\sin 35^\circ$ shown correctly, ie 0.57(3576), or used correctly in the calculation an answer of 0.44 scores 2 marks an answer of 26.9 scores 0	3	AO2 P3.1.3c
Total			6	

Question	Answers	Extra information	Mark	AO / Spec. ref.
7(a)(i)	the line of action of the weight (of the bus) lies / acts outside of the base (of the bus)	allow line of action through the centre of mass lies / acts outside the base	1	AO1 P3.2.2f
	there is a resultant <u>moment</u> (acting on the bus)		1	
7(a)(ii)	in normal use the centre of mass may be in a different position		1	AO3 P3.2.2
	or passengers on the bus may affect the position of the centre of mass for safety, buses should always be tested beyond the normal operating conditions / parameters		1	
7(b)(i)	a liquid is (virtually) incompressible	accept a liquid cannot be squashed a liquid is difficult to compress is insufficient	1	AO1 P3.2.3a

Question 7 continues on the next page . . .

Question	Answers	Extra information	Mark	AO / Spec. ref.
7(b)(ii)	84000	award 2 marks for $\frac{F}{0.28} = \frac{360}{0.0012}$ or $\frac{F}{0.28} = 300\,000$ or award 1 mark for $P = \frac{360}{0.0012}$ or 300 000 (Pa) seen anywhere	3	AO2 P3.2.3b, c
Total			8	

Question	Answers	Extra information	Mark	AO / Spec. ref.
8(a)	an alternating current through the primary coil (in the charging base) causes a changing / alternating magnetic field in / around the (iron) bar which <u>induces</u> an (alternating) p.d. across the secondary coil (in the toothbrush)	it must be clear which coil is being referred to accept <u>induces</u> an (alternating) current in the secondary coil	1 1 1	AO1 P3.3.2d
8(b)	18	allow 1 mark for correct substitution, ie $\frac{230}{7.2} = \frac{575}{n_s}$	2	AO2 P3.3.2g
Total			5	