

Physics A

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Unit **A182/01**: Unit 2 – Modules P4, P5, P6 (Foundation Tier)

Mark Scheme for January 2013

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA) is a leading UK awarding body, providing a wide range of qualifications to meet the needs of candidates of all ages and abilities. OCR qualifications include AS/A Levels, Diplomas, GCSEs, Cambridge Nationals, Cambridge Technicals, Functional Skills, Key Skills, Entry Level qualifications, NVQs and vocational qualifications in areas such as IT, business, languages, teaching/training, administration and secretarial skills.

It is also responsible for developing new specifications to meet national requirements and the needs of students and teachers. OCR is a not-for-profit organisation; any surplus made is invested back into the establishment to help towards the development of qualifications and support, which keep pace with the changing needs of today's society.

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.

© OCR 2013

1. Annotations

Used in the detailed Mark Scheme:

Annotation	Meaning
/	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
ecf	error carried forward
AW/owtte	credit alternative wording / or words to that effect
ORA	or reverse argument

Available in scoris to annotate scripts:

	indicate uncertainty or ambiguity
	benefit of doubt
	contradiction
	incorrect response
	error carried forward
	draw attention to particular part of candidate's response
	no benefit of doubt
	reject

	correct response
<input type="text" value="L1"/> , <input type="text" value="L2"/> , <input type="text" value="L3"/>	indicate level awarded for a question marked by level of response
<input type="text" value="^"/>	information omitted

Subject-specific Marking Instructions

- a. Accept any clear, unambiguous response (including mis-spellings of scientific terms if they are *phonetically* correct, but always check the guidance column for exclusions).
- b. 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.

e.g. for a one-mark question where ticks in the third and fourth boxes are required for the mark:

☐	☐	☐	☐
☐	☐	☐	☐
☒	☒	☒	☒
☒	☒	☒	☒
☐	☐	☐	☐

This would be worth
1 mark.

This would be worth
0 marks.

This would be worth
1 mark.

- c. 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.

- d. Marking method for tick-box questions:

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 and other markings. If there are no ticks, accept clear, unambiguous indications, e.g. shading or crosses. Credit should be given according to the instructions given in the guidance column for the question. 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 cities in England:

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	✓	x	✓	✓							✓
Paris				✓	✓			✓	✓		
Southampton	✓	x	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Score:	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	NR

e. For answers marked by levels of response:

- Read through the whole answer from start to finish**
- Decide the level that best fits the answer** – match the quality of the answer to the closest level descriptor
- To determine the mark within the level**, consider the following:

Descriptor	Award mark
A good match to the level descriptor	The higher mark in the level
Just matches the level descriptor	The lower mark in the level

- Use the **L1, L2, L3** annotations in Scoris to show your decision; do not use ticks.

Quality of Written Communication skills assessed in 6-mark extended writing questions include:

- appropriate use of correct scientific terms
- spelling, punctuation and grammar
- developing a structured, persuasive argument
- selecting and using evidence to support an argument
- considering different sides of a debate in a balanced way
- logical sequencing.

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	(a)	<div> <div>name</div> <div>counter forces</div> <div>drive</div> <div>reaction force</div> <div>weight</div> </div> <div> <div>description</div> <div>push of the engine</div> <div>force due to friction and air resistance</div> <div>pull of gravity on the car</div> <div>force from the ground on the car</div> </div>	2	4 lines correct for 2 marks 3 or 2 lines correct for 1 mark
	(ii)	forces are unbalanced/different (1) identification of force which is greater (1)	2	driving force greater than counter force gets both marks
	(b)	10 m/s ²	1	
	(c)	A	1	
		Total	6	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2	<p>Level 3: (5 – 6 marks) Uses appropriate physics to explain how helmets reduce injuries and discusses the data using the idea of correlation and cause. Quality of written communication does not impede communication of the science at this level.</p> <p>Level 2: (3 – 4 marks) Uses appropriate physics to explain how helmets reduce injuries and/or discusses the data using the idea of correlation and cause. Quality of written communication partly impedes communication of the science at this level.</p> <p>Level 1: (1 – 2 marks) Uses appropriate physics to explain how helmets reduce injuries or discusses the data using the idea of correlation and cause. Quality of written communication impedes communication of the science at this level.</p> <p>Level 0: (0 marks) Insufficient or irrelevant science. Answer not worthy of credit.</p>	6	<p>This question is targeted at grades up to C</p> <p>possible points relevant to data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> recognises that correlation between sets of data does not automatically mean it is causal correlation not consistent over time cannot draw a sensible conclusion from limited data do not know whether the people who died wore helmets/other comment about the accidents other factors need to be considered to reach a sensible conclusion discussion of where the data comes from <p>Physics points</p> <p>Points indicative of L2/3: time of collision increased same momentum change / same change of speed so smaller rate of change of momentum / smaller deceleration therefore reduced force (or alternative discussion in terms of work done)</p> <p>Points indicative of L1: idea of helmet reducing force /absorbing energy comparison to crumple zones idea that collision time is longer may suggest alternative reasons for the drop in deaths</p> <p>Use the L1, L2, L3 annotations in Scoris; do not use ticks.</p>
	Total	6	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
3	(a)	0.2	1	ignore wrong unit
	(b)	gravitational potential	1	
	(c)	gravity/weight (1) air resistance / drag (force) / air friction	2	ignore references to sideways forces / wind accept a diagram with clearly labelled forces ignore upthrust
	(d)	kinetic	1	
	(e)	any three from: less area; (so) less air resistance; same weight; net/resultant/overall force down greater / gravity has greater effect; (so) acceleration greater;	3	accept smaller size do not accept smaller object accept more aerodynamic/streamlined accept hits less air particles do not accept increased weight (max 2 for rest of answer) accept energy arguments ie: same work done on paper/same gravitational potential energy less work done against air resistance more GPE transferred to KE energy dissipated by the air/heating the air
		Total	8	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4	<p>[Level 3] Candidate describes correlation quantitatively and explains mechanism in terms of energy transfer. Quality of written communication does not impede communication of the science at this level. (5 – 6 marks)</p> <p>[Level 2] Candidate describes correlation quantitatively and/or makes some attempt to link power to number of turns, with reference to energy. Quality of written communication partly impedes communication of the science at this level. (3 – 4 marks)</p> <p>[Level 1] Candidate recognises and gives a qualitative description of correlation or links power and energy. Quality of written communication impedes communication of the science at this level. (1 – 2 marks)</p> <p>[Level 0] Insufficient or irrelevant science. Answer not worthy of credit. (0 marks)</p>	6	<p>This question is targeted at grades up to C</p> <p>Indicative scientific points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • discussion of correlation eg clear/no outliers/both increase etc / positive correlation • when power doubles, number of turns doubles / for increase of 2 in power rotations (per second) increase by 0.25 • limit to pattern / up to 8W • power is rate of supply of energy • energy/power supplied turns the motor/weight • more rotations (per second) means more kinetic energy • discussion of variables eg input/independent is power output/outcome/dependent is number of turns <p>Use the L1, L2, L3 annotations in Scoris; do not use ticks.</p>
	Total	6	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
5	(a)	Induces (1) goes into (1) electromagnetic induction (1)	3	one mark per correct word/phrase
	(ii)	any two from: increase the number of turns / put turns closer together; increase the speed of the magnet / throw the magnet down; increase the strength of the magnet / use more magnets:	2	accept coils for turns do not accept more wire accept more powerful magnet do not accept 'bigger' or 'larger' applied to turns or magnet do not accept just change for any mp
	(b)	(i) generator	1	
	(ii)	Any 2 from; voltage from power station is higher; experiment produces one cycle, power station is continuous; higher frequency in a power station owtte; both change from positive to negative owtte;	2	accept 230V if clearly referring to mains ignore reference to more electricity accept comparison for time of cycles accept both are alternating voltage/current
		Total	8	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
6 (a)	<div> <div>current</div> <div>the flow of charge in a circuit</div> </div> <div> <div>voltage</div> <div>the number of bulbs in the circuit</div> <div>the length of the wires in the circuit</div> <div>the push of the battery on the charges in the circuit</div> </div>	2	
(b)	<div> <div>power (W)</div> <div> $1.5 \text{ V} \times 0.5 \text{ A}$ $1.5 \text{ V} + 0.5 \text{ A}$ $1.5 \text{ V} - 0.5 \text{ A}$ </div> </div> <div> <div>resistance (Ω)</div> <div> $\frac{1.5 \text{ V}}{0.5 \text{ A}}$ $\frac{0.5 \text{ A}}{1.5 \text{ V}}$ </div> </div>	2	
(c)	connecting wires have no resistance / resistance can be ignored (1) (so) no change (to circuit) / same components / same current / same voltage / same resistance (1)	2	do not accept same electricity going through do not accept same power for battery
	Total	6	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
7	(a)	<div> <div>The time taken for the radioactive material to completely change into another material.</div> <div>The time taken for a radioactive material to become safe.</div> <div>The time taken for half of the radioactive material to decay.</div> </div>	1	
	(ii)	<div>zirconium (1)</div> <div>caesium (1)</div>	2	
	(iii)	60	1	accept 57-62
	(b)	<div> <div>high level waste</div> <div>intermediate level waste</div> <div>low level waste</div> <div> <div>stored in concrete</div> <div>encased in glass and then stored under water until cool</div> <div>put in landfill sites</div> </div> </div>	2	3 lines correct, two marks 2 or 1 lines correct, one mark
	(ii)	alpha, beta/ α , β	1	both required for the mark.
	(iii)	Any 2 from: not all radiation is stopped by Al / all/gamma stopped by Pb gamma can get out of Al α and β stopped by Al	2	
		Total	9	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
8	<p>[Level 3] Candidate shows understanding of what the chart shows or compares some risks or benefits. Quality of written communication does not impede communication of the science at this level. (5 – 6 marks)</p> <p>[Level 2] Candidate describes some feature of the chart or makes a valid comment about a risk or a benefit. Quality of written communication partly impedes communication of the science at this level. (3 – 4 marks)</p> <p>[Level 1] Candidate makes a valid comment about the topic. Quality of written communication impedes communication of the science at this level. (1 – 2 marks)</p> <p>[Level 0] Insufficient or irrelevant science. Answer not worthy of credit. (0 marks)</p>	6	<p>This question is targeted at grades up to E</p> <p>Indicative scientific points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> radiation dose is a measure of the amount of possible harm to the body Sv is sieverts dose for radiation workers is much higher than for the average person dose for radiation workers is lower / half that definitely linked to cancer radiation workers are monitored more than other people may be willing to accept the risks for a more interesting job a benefit is helping others benefit of a well-paid job <p>accept</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> example of how workers' dose is reduced discussion of monitoring of radiation workers' exposure. discussion of how people are happier to accept risks if they have a choice discussion of how radiation is used in a hospital <p>ignore</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> reference to types of radiation discussion of contamination vs irradiation <p>Use the L1, L2, L3 annotations in Scoris; do not use ticks.</p>
	Total	6	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
9	(a)	when inside the body (1); could cause (lung) cancer / damage DNA or cells / cause cells to mutate/ alpha highly ionising (1);	2	ignore reference to ionising cells
	(b)	Max 2 marks from any one group economic argument; residents;	3	economic arguments idea of cost/ who pays consequence of less money for other areas/ services reduced healthcare costs (as less cases of cancer) increase in local employment residents reduced risk (of cancer for medium radon level) correct use of data to discuss level of risk idea that not everyone benefits disruption during fitting
		Total	5	

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)
1 Hills Road
Cambridge
CB1 2EU

OCR Customer Contact Centre

Education and Learning

Telephone: 01223 553998

Facsimile: 01223 552627

Email: general.qualifications@ocr.org.uk

www.ocr.org.uk

For staff training purposes and as part of our quality assurance programme your call may be recorded or monitored

Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations
is a Company Limited by Guarantee
Registered in England
Registered Office; 1 Hills Road, Cambridge, CB1 2EU
Registered Company Number: 3484466
OCR is an exempt Charity

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)
Head office
Telephone: 01223 552552
Facsimile: 01223 552553

© OCR 2013

