



Rewarding Learning

**General Certificate of Secondary Education
2022**

Physics

Practical Skills Assessment

Unit 3

Booklet B

Foundation Tier

[GPY32]

TUESDAY 28 JUNE, MORNING

MARK SCHEME

General Marking Instructions

Introduction

Mark schemes are intended to ensure that the GCSE examinations are marked consistently and fairly. The mark schemes provide markers with an indication of the nature and range of candidates' responses likely to be worthy of credit. They also set out the criteria which they should apply in allocating marks to candidates' responses.

Assessment objectives

Below are the assessment objectives for GCSE Physics

Candidates must:

- AO1** Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of scientific ideas, scientific techniques and procedures;
- AO2** Apply knowledge and understanding of scientific ideas, scientific enquiry, techniques and procedures; and
- AO3** Analyse information and ideas to interpret and evaluate; make judgements and draw conclusions; develop and improve experimental procedures.

Quality of candidates' responses

In marking the examination papers, examiners should be looking for a quality of response reflecting the level of maturity which may reasonably be expected of a 16-year-old which is the age at which the majority of candidates sit their GCSE examinations.

Flexibility in marking

Mark schemes are not intended to be totally prescriptive. No mark scheme can cover all the responses which candidates may produce. In the event of unanticipated answers, examiners are expected to use their professional judgement to assess the validity of answers. If an answer is particularly problematic, then examiners should seek the guidance of the Supervising Examiner.

Positive marking

Examiners are encouraged to be positive in their marking, giving appropriate credit for what candidates know, understand and can do rather than penalising candidates for errors or omissions. Examiners should make use of the whole of the available mark range for any particular question and be prepared to award full marks for a response which is as good as might reasonably be expected of a 16-year-old GCSE candidate.

Awarding zero marks

Marks should only be awarded for valid responses and no marks should be awarded for an answer which is completely incorrect or inappropriate.

Marking Calculations

In marking answers involving calculations, examiners should apply the 'own figure rule' so that candidates are not penalised more than once for a computational error.

Types of mark schemes

Mark schemes for tasks or questions which require candidates to respond in extended written form are marked on the basis of levels of response which take account of the quality of written communication.

Other questions which require only short answers are marked on a point for point basis with marks awarded for each valid piece of information provided.

Levels of response

Tasks and questions requiring candidates to respond in extended writing are marked in terms of levels of response. In deciding which level of response to award, examiners should look for the 'best fit' bearing in mind that weakness in one area may be compensated for by strength in another. In deciding which mark within a particular level to award to any response, examiners are expected to use their professional judgement. The following guidance is provided to assist examiners.

- **Threshold performance:** Response which just merits inclusion in the level and should be awarded a mark at or near the bottom of the range.
- **Intermediate performance:** Response which clearly merits inclusion in the level and should be awarded a mark at or near the middle of the range.
- **High performance:** Response which fully satisfies the level description and should be awarded a mark at or near the top of the range.

Quality of written communication

Quality of written communication (QWC) is taken into account in assessing candidates' responses to all tasks and questions that require them to respond in extended written form.

These tasks and questions are marked on the basis of levels of response. The description for each level of response includes reference to the quality of written communication.

For conciseness, quality of written communication is distinguished within levels of response as follows:

Level A: Quality of written communication is excellent.

Level B: Quality of written communication is good.

Level C: Quality of written communication is basic.

In interpreting these level descriptions, examiners should refer to the more detailed guidance provided below:

Level A (Excellent): The candidate successfully selects and uses the most appropriate form and style of writing. Relevant material is organised with a high degree of clarity and coherence. There is widespread and accurate use of appropriate specialist vocabulary. Presentation and spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPG) are of a sufficiently high standard to make meaning clear.

Level B (Good): The candidate makes a reasonable selection and use of an appropriate form and style of writing. Relevant material is organised with some clarity and coherence. There is some use of appropriate specialist vocabulary. Presentation and spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPG) are sufficiently competent to make meaning clear.

Level C (Basic): The candidate makes only a limited selection and use of an appropriate form and style of writing. The organisation of material may lack clarity and coherence. There is little use of specialist vocabulary. Presentation and spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPG) may be such that intended meaning is not clear.

COVID-19 Context

Given the unprecedented circumstances presented by the COVID-19 public health crisis, senior examiners, under the instruction of CCEA awarding organisation, are required to train assistant examiners to apply the mark scheme in case of disrupted learning and lost teaching time. The interpretation and intended application of the mark scheme for this examination series will be communicated through the standardising meeting by the Chief or Principal Examiner and will be monitored through the supervision period. This paragraph will apply to examination series in 2021–2022 only.

- 1 (a) (i) Missing numbers: 30.0, 44.0, 59.0, 80.0, All must be correct
All to 1 dp [2]
- (ii) Distance travelled every 0.05 or 0.10 s is increasing
increasing distance in equal time intervals [1]
- (iii) Average speed = Total distance divided by total time taken [1]
- (iv) Average speed = $80/0.4$ [1]
= 200 (cm/s) [1] [2]
- (v) Final speed = $2 \times$ average speed (or equivalent) [1]
= 2×200 [1]
= 400 (cm/s) [1] [3]
- (vi) The speed increases by 5 m/s [1]
every second [1] [2]

(b) **Indicative content**

Dependent variable – average speed

Independent variable – height of ramp

Controlled variable – mass/radius/diameter/volume/weight/density
of the marble/length of the ramp/starting position on the ramp

Apparatus – tape measure/ruler/metre rule/metre stick, etc
stopwatch/stopclock/timer, etc

Average speed versus height (of ramp)

Straight line through origin

Response	Mark
Candidates describe in detail using good spelling, punctuation and grammar at least 5 points shown above and the precaution is clearly stated. The form and style are of a high standard and specialist terms are used appropriately at all times.	[5]–[6]
Candidates describe in detail using good spelling, punctuation and grammar 3 or 4 points shown above. The form and style are of a high standard and specialist terms are used appropriately at all times.	[3]–[4]
Candidates make some reference to 1 or 2 of the main points shown above using satisfactory spelling, punctuation and grammar. The form and style are of a satisfactory standard and they have made some reference to specialist terms.	[1]–[2]
Response not worthy of credit	[0]

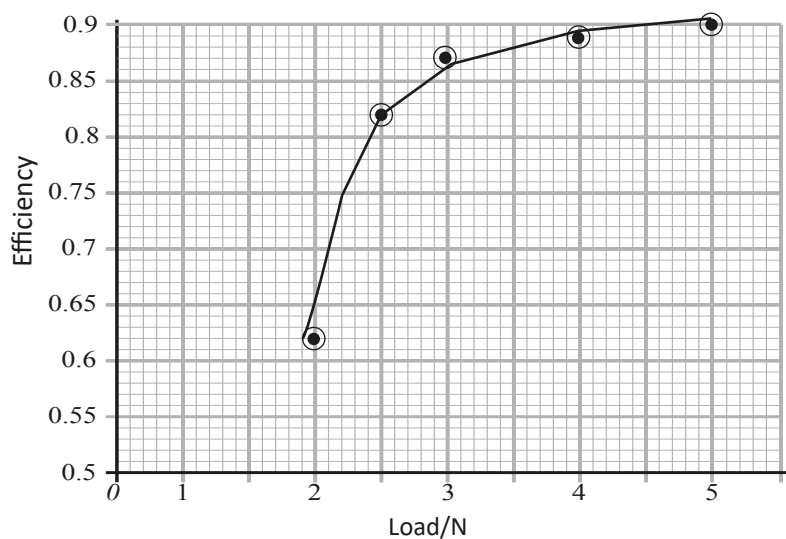
[6]

AVAILABLE
MARKS

17

			AVAILABLE MARKS	
2	(a) (i)	Series circuit	[1]	
		Battery of two cells in series	[1]	
		Switch	[1]	
		Bulb	[1]	
		Ammeter	[1]	
		Correct symbols for all components otherwise penalty [−1]	[5]	
	(ii)	Good scales at least half the grid on both axes and not multiples of 3.	[1]	
		5 points [$\frac{1}{2}$] each round up	[3]	
		Smooth curve	[1]	
	(iii)	Unit for resistance inserted	[1]	
		Formula $R = V/I$	[1]	
		Values calculated 2.0, 4.0, 5.7, 8.0, 10.0	[2]	
		[$\frac{1}{2}$] each round up	[4]	
	(iv)	Resistance increases as number of bulbs increases	[1]	
	(b) (i)	$K = I/N$ or gradient	[1]	
		$= 0.6/3$	[1]	
		$= 0.2$	[1]	
	(ii)	Amperes or A	[1]	
			19	

- 3 (a) (i) input energy = electrical [1]
output energy = potential [1] [2]
- (ii) average of values 0.80, 0.81, 0.83 = 0.81 [1]
2 d.p [1] [2]
- (iii) $W = 2 \times 1.2$ [1]
= 2.4 [1] [2]
- (iv) $P = W/t$ [1]
= 2.4/0.81 ecf for work and time [2]
= Accept 2.96 or 3 but not 2.9 [1] [4]
- (b) (i) x-axis labelled with unit [1]
4 or 5 points plotted [$\frac{1}{2}$] each round up [3]
3 points plotted give [1]
smooth curve [1] [5]

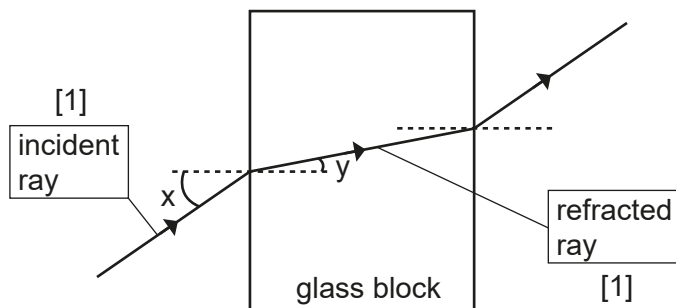


- (ii) No [1]
Graph is not a straight line [1]

AVAILABLE
MARKS

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4 (a) (i)



AVAILABLE
MARKS

(ii) Normal

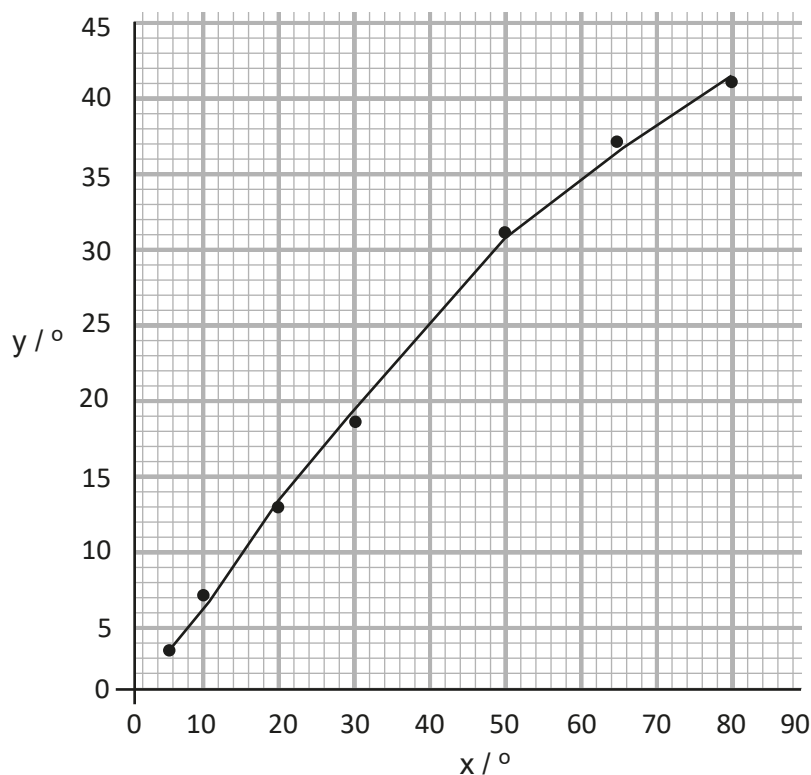
(iii) x = angle of incidence
 y = angle of refraction

(iv) On entry the speed decreases
A change of speed gets

(b) (i) X/Y ratio
1.7, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.6, 1.8, 2.0 All curves
All values calculated to 1 decimal place (otherwise deduct [1])

(ii) Ratio $\frac{x}{y}$ not a constant value

(iii) **Both** axes labelled ($x/^\circ$; $y/^\circ$)
Scale covers at least half the x and y axes
All points correctly plotted
At least 4 points correctly plotted (Give [1])
Continuous best curve (**through plotted points**)
but **Not** point to point



(iv) Graph not a straight line

Total

17

70