Mark Scheme (Results)

January 2017

International GCSE
Chemistry (4PH0) Paper 1C
Science Double Award (4SC0) Paper 1P

Pearson Edexcel Certificate in
Chemistry (KPH0) Paper 1C
Science (Double Award) (KSC0) Paper 1P

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General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

<table>
<tr><th>Question number</th><th>Answer</th><th>Notes</th><th>Marks</th></tr>
<tr><td>1 (a)</td><td>1 mark for each correct tick;;;

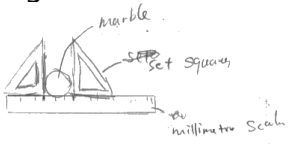
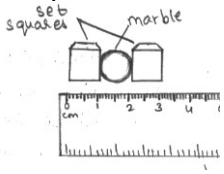
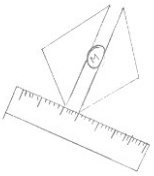
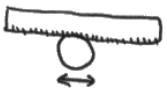
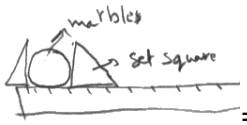
<table><tr><th>Radiation</th><th>Ionising</th><th>Non-ionising</th></tr><tr><td>alpha</td><td>✓given</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>beta</td><td>✓</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>gamma</td><td>✓</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>ultrasound</td><td></td><td>✓</td></tr></table></td><td></td><td>3</td></tr>
<tr><td>(b)</td><td>any two sensible ideas
e.g.

• keep time exposure short;
• store source in lead container;
• keep distance exposure as long as possible;
• wear protective clothing (1 MAX);</td><td>ignore
idea of ingestion

condone
short half-life for short time exposure

allow
tongs or barrier for distance

e.g.
goggles, lab coat, gloves, mask, etc</td><td>2</td></tr>
</table>

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
2 (a)	MP1. set squares used correctly to mark diameter of marble; MP2. Set squares measured against ruler; MP3. EITHER repeat and find average (mean); OR measure 2 or more marbles (in a line);	allow labelled diagram  =mp1 +2  =mp1 +2  =mp2  =0  = mp1 +2	3
(b)	Any 5 from MP1. mass measured; MP2. suitable device for measuring mass; MP3. suitable container named e.g. measuring cylinder, displacement can; MP4. displacement method described (can be shown on diagram); MP5. volume determined e.g.=volume after-volume before or volume displaced;	Allow labelled/annotated diagram uses diameter to calculate the volume states V= 4/3 π r^3	5

	MP6. repeats and averages OR more than 2 marbles used; MP7. uses density= mass/volume;	 allow recognisable symbols	

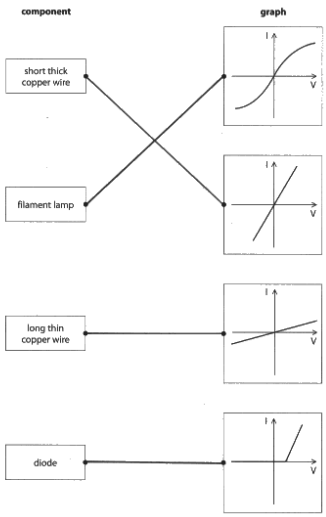
Total 8 marks

Question number		Answer	Notes	Marks
3 (a)	i	3.1 ONLY circled in the table;		1
	ii	(average) speed = distance (moved)/time (taken);	accept words or standard symbols	1
	iii	discards anomalous result; calculates mean time for B; substitution; evaluation; e.g. average time = 4.7 gets 1 marks average time = 5.5 gets 2 marks speed = 20/ 5.5 gets 3 marks =3.7 gets 4 marks	 allow 4.67 Allow 5.45 allow 20/5.45 Allow 3.67 answers which round to 4.3 get 3 marks	4
	iv	explanation including the following ideas EITHER bar chart; because woodpeckers are discrete / eq; OR mass is a continuous variable; therefore scatter-gram / eq;	 condone histogram DOP DOP allow line graph	2
b		discussion to include any 3 ideas from: MP1. there is no (discernible) pattern; MP2. supporting data quoted; MP3. discussion of why prediction is wrong/ C should be fastest; MP4. three data sets is insufficient to decide; MP5. need for further data to extend range of results;	no mark for unqualified 'yes' or 'no' results don't go in order/eq allow calculated speeds (cm/s) A= 1.8 B= 3.7 (4.3) C = 2.3 A heaviest,slowest; B middle, fastest; C lightest, middle ignore discussion of anomalies	3

Total 11 marks

Question number			Answer	Notes	Marks
4	(a)		(however expressed) driving force> resistive force;	there is a resultant force forces are not balanced	1
	(b)	i	a= **change** in velocity time;	in words or accepted symbols	1
	b	ii	substitution; evaluation;		2
			e.g. a= 24-15 6 a= 9/6 = 1.5 (m/s^2)		
	(c)		any two from: MP1. braking force increases; MP2. the driving / forward force becomes zero/decreases; MP3. air resistance decreases (as speed decreases); MP4. resultant force is now in opposite direction;	 the overall resistive force /backwards force increases allow resultant force increases for 1 mark	2

Total 6 marks

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
5 (a)	any four in any order voltmeter; ammeter; power supply; **variable** resistor/connecting wires/switch;	 accept battery accept variable power supply for 2 marks	4
(b) i	any 1 of the following: MP1. resistance changes with temperature; MP2. temperature affects current; MP3. the wire will get hot because of the current;		1
ii	any suitable method; further detail; e.g. use a switch only on for short time allow wire to cool between readings use only low current	 allow water bath	2
(c)	4 correct lines score 3 marks;;; 2 or 3 correct lines score 2 marks;; 1 correct line scores 1 mark;  -1 if multiple lines drawn to or from the same box		3

Total 10 marks

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
6 (a)	a microphone; a loudspeaker;		2
b i	v= f x λ;	in words or accepted symbols any rearranged form	1
ii	changing kHz into Hz; substitution; evaluation; e.g. 12 000 = 12 000 000 v = 25 x 12 000 000 300 000 000 (m/s)	seen anywhere 3.0×10^8 (m/s) POT error loses the conversion mark	3

Total 6 marks

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
7 (a)	any three of the following:		3
	MP1. current increases during first **0.04s**/ to maximum of **0.4A**;	allow 'at first' for first 0.04s	
	MP2. current increase is **linear** /proportionate to time;		
	MP3. (then) current drops for next **0.44s** / by **0.48s**;	allow 0.5s	
	MP4. current decrease is **nonlinear**;		
	MP5. (final)current constant value is **0.2 A**/ from **0.48s** onwards;	allow 0.5s	
b i	0.2 A;		1
ii	V= I R;	accept words or standard symbols	1
iii	substitution; rearrangement; evaluation; unit; e.g. 12 =0.2×R R= 12/0.2 =60 Ω	**accept ecf from bi** independent mark	4
iv	P= IV;	accept words or standard symbols	1
v	substitution; evaluation; e.g. P= 0.2 ×12 2.4 (W)	**accept ecf from bi**	2
c	filament heats up very rapidly (at the start); causing it to melt/ break;	allow wire for filament	2

Total 14 marks

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
8 (a) i	B a 1 kg mass would weigh more on Earth than on Uranus;		1
ii	C 4 N/kg;		1
b i	conversion into s; substitution into correct equation (no mark for equation); rearrangement; evaluation; e.g. $1350 = \frac{2 \times \pi \times r}{1820 \times 60}$ $r = \frac{1350 \times 1820 \times 60}{2 \times \pi}$ = 23 500 000 (m)	factor of 60 seen $\text{orbital speed} = \frac{2 \times \pi \times \text{orbital radius}}{\text{time period}}$ 23 462 621(m) POT error loses one mark 391 000 gains 3 marks	4
ii	A		1

Total 8 marks

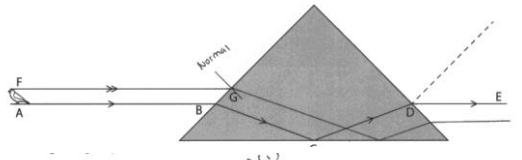
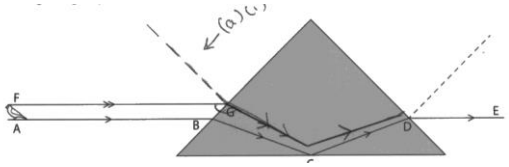
Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
9 (a)	gravitational potential (energy);	GPE	1
b	any three of: MP1. turbine spins; MP2. (causes) coils of wire spin; MP3. between the poles of (large) magnets; MP4. current or voltage is **induced;** MP5. in or across the coils of wire;	allow turbines rotates magnets spin inside coils of wire	3
c	any one of: MP1. to keep voltage or current (value) constant; MP2. voltage (or current) produced depends on the speed of rotation (of coil);	allow frequency of voltage depends on the speed of rotation	1
d i	efficiency = $\frac{\text{useful energy output}}{\text{total energy input}}$		1
ii	substitution; rearrangement; evaluation of useful energy; subtraction from input energy; e.g. $\frac{36}{100} = \frac{\text{output energy}}{1050}$ gains 1 OP energy = $\frac{36 \times 1050}{100}$ gains 2 =378 (kJ) gains 3 wasted energy = 1050-378 = 672 (kJ) gains 4	allow alternative method by calc 64% of 1050 kJ POT error (often as 36 not seen as % or fraction) loses 1st mark	4
iii	any two suitable energy forms: e.g. thermal energy (of the water); frictional heating (along the pipe/in bearings); noise/sound;	 condone 'heat' not just 'friction'	2

Total 12 marks

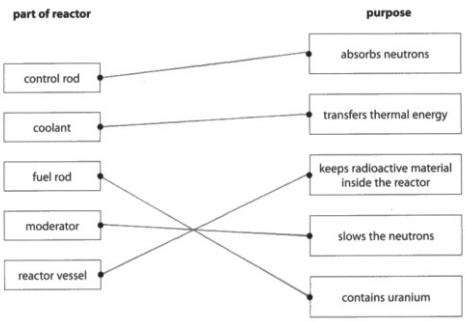
Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
10 (a) i	substitution; rearrangement; evaluation; e.g. $80 \times 1.01 \times 10^5 = 10 \times p_2$ $p_2 = \frac{80 \times 1.01 \times 10^5}{10}$ $= 8.08 \times 10^5$ (Pa)	equation is given accept 8 or 8.1×10^5 (Pa) 808 000 (Pa) POT error loses 1 mark allow 2 marks max for using V_2 as 70 (115 400)	3
ii	the temperature is constant;		1
iii	any two from: MP1. friction /rubbing; MP2. between rubber disc and walls OR air molecules and valve; MP3. work is done on the gas;	 allow for 1 mark unqualified statement that temperature increases pressure as increases	2
b i	work done = force X distance moved;		1
ii	conversion of mass to N; substitution; evaluation; e.g. 1.25 kg is 12.5N $F = 12.5 \times 8.70$ $= 109$ (J)	 allow GPE calculation accept 108.75 (J) 110 (J) 10.875 or 11 J gets 1 mark maximum	3

		other POT error only loses conversion mark	

Total 10 marks

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
11 (a) i	normal drawn at G ;	by eye	1
ii	value for G ; (45) value for D; (45)	tolerance ±2°	2
b	ray has been reflected; totally internally; because angle of incidence > critical angle;	allow 42 or 43°	3
c	correct refraction at G downwards; TIR on bottom surface; emergent ray parallel to and below DE;  =3  = MP1 only		3

Total 10 marks

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
12 (a)	5 correct lines score 4 marks;;;; 4 or 3 correct lines score 3 marks;;; 2 correct lines score 2 marks;; 1 correct line scores 1 mark;  		4
b	C neutrons;		1
c	any four from: MP1. neutron absorbed by; MP2. uranium(-235) **nucleus**; MP3. causing it to split; MP4. into 2 daughter **products /nuclei / isotopes**; MP5. releasing further neutrons /energy;	only accept precise terminology allow hits/collides/eq allow named products	4
d	any three comparisons from (however expressed): MP1. decay is random but fission is not; MP2. fission induced by input particle but decay occurs without an input particle; MP3. fission produces 2 daughter nuclei but decay produces only 1; MP4. α or β are emitted from decay but not from fission;		3

	MP5. decay rate can't be altered but rate of fission can; MP6. Number of fissionable isotopes much less than radioactive isotopes;		

Total 12 marks

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
13 (a)	any two from: same starting temperature; same volume of water; same time interval;		2
b i	B; because dark surfaces are good emitters;		2
ii	C; it has the greatest surface area (exposed to the air);	allow widest opening/eq	2
c	MP1. It loses the least amount of (thermal) energy; MP2. cotton wool reduces conduction; MP3. the white/light surface (of the cotton wool) is a poor emitter (of radiation); MP4. the lid reduces convection;	MP2, 3, 4 must include a method of thermal energy transfer allow lid reduces evaporation for MP4 allow cotton wool is an insulator for MP2	4

Total 10 marks

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