## edexcel

Mark Scheme (Results)
November 2012

GCSE Physics
5PH2H/01

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November 2012
Publications Code UG034070
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GCSE Physics 5PH2H/ 01 Mark Scheme - November 2012

| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 ( a ) ( i )}$ | B |  | (1) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 ( a ) ( i i )}$ | substitution <br> $(1)$ | Correct answer with no working <br> shown gains two marks. | (2) |
|  | V $=0.5 \times 12$ <br> evaluation <br> $(1)$ <br> $\mathrm{V}=6(\mathrm{~V})$ |  |  |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 ( a ) ( \text { iii) }}$ | • P/ammeter reading would <br> increase. |  |  |
|  | (1) Q / voltmeter reading <br> would increase <br> They(both) would increase  <br> for two marks  | (2) |  |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 ( a ) ( i v )}$ | (current/it) would decrease <br> (1) | smaller/lower/reduce/less <br> Ignore slowing down | (1) |


| $\begin{array}{l}\text { Question } \\ \text { Number }\end{array}$ | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 ( b )}$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { component } \\ \text { symbol }\end{array}$ |  | graph | All three lines correct for 2 marks |
| One or two lines correct for 1 |  |  |  |  |$]$


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{2 ( a ) ( i )}$ | B |  | (1) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2(a) (ii) | Any one of the following <br> Rocks <br> Food <br> Radon gas <br> Cosmic rays <br> Own bodies <br> Fall-out <br> Sun/stars | Plausible named food such as <br> coffee, brazil nut, bananas <br> Space | (1) |
|  | (1) | Specified medical/industrial use <br> of x-rays | Ignore smoke alarms, power <br> stations (in normal use) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2(a) (iii) | An explanation linking <br> personal circumstances such <br> as <br> geographical location <br> nature of their work <br> lifestyle | (1) <br> the consequences such as <br> radiation from radon <br> gas/particular rocks/fall- <br> out (eg Chernobyl) <br> greater exposure to x-rays <br> greater exposure to cosmic <br> rays | (2) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{2 ( a )}$ (iv) | D |  | (1) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{2 ( b ) ( i )}$ | From the graph <br> Time taken to fall (from 120 to) <br> 60 | Any other suitable pair of <br> readings from graph | (2) |
| $=8$ days | (1) | 8.1, 8.2 <br> Full marks for correct answer <br> even if no working is evident |  |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{2 ( b )}$ (ii) | 2.2 (days) | between 2.0 and 2.5 <br> 2 | (1) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2(b) (iii) | Any one of the following: <br> $\bullet$ Mutation of dna <br> $\bullet$ I Ionisation of cells <br> $\bullet$ (Increases risk of) cancer <br> (1) | damage / mutate cells |  |
|  |  | (1) |  |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{3 ( a ) ( i )}$ | B |  | (1) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{3 ( a ) ( \text { ii) }}$ | (equivalent to a) helium nucleus | Two protons and two neutrons <br> for 2 marks <br> helium/mass of 4 for 1 mark <br> charge of +2 for 1 mark <br> correct statement of any <br> property for 1 mark | (2) |


| Question Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 (b) | A description to include any four of the following <br> - neutron <br> - is captured by a U-235 nucleus <br> - nucleus (is) unstable <br> - nucleus splits <br> - into 2 daughter nuclei (of similar size) <br> - (2 or more) neutrons are released <br> - energy is released | - collides with / absorbed by (U-235) nucleus <br> - metastable <br> - named isotopes | (4) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{3 ~ ( c )}$ | An explanation linking <br> ( moderator slows down <br> (absorbs energy from) <br> neutrons |  |  |
| more likely to be captured <br> /cause fission (if it collides <br> with a U-235 nuclei) | Reverse argument | (2) |  |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{4 ( a )}$ | C |  | (1) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{4}$ a(ii) | In the cloud : reason 3 | (1) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | At the tower: reason 2 | (1) |  |  |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4 a(iii) | An explanation linking <br> $\bullet$ the charge was neutralised <br> • by a transfer/flow of <br> (1) <br> electrons | Discharged/ becomes zero <br> gained electrons / negative <br> charge | (2) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4 (b) | substitution <br> $(1)$ <br> $52=2600 \times$ time |  |  |
| transposition |  |  |  |
| time $=52 / 2600$ | (1) | Full marks for correct answer <br> even if no working is evident | (3) |
|  | evaluation <br> $0.02(\mathrm{~s})$ | (1) |  |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4 (c) | An explanation linking two of the <br> following <br> - charges flow through the <br> metal wire |  | (2) |
| - to the ground / earth <br> - preventing build-up of <br> (excess) charge | discharged / neutral |  |  |
| all objects at the same potential |  |  |  |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{5 ( a ) ( i )}$ | substitution <br> $(1)$ <br> work done $=84 \times 0.25$ <br> evaluation <br> $(1)$ <br> $21(\mathrm{~J})$ | Full marks for correct answer <br> even if no working is evident | (2) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{5 ( a ) ( i i )}$ | 21 J | Ecf from (a)(i) | (1) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{5 ( a ) ( \text { iii) }}$ | substitution <br> $(1)$ <br> $\mathrm{KE}=1 / 2 \times 27 \times(2.3)^{2}$ <br> evaluation <br> $(1)$ <br> $=71.4$ <br> (which is approx 71) | Reverse argument which shows <br> that <br> $\mathrm{V}=\sqrt{ } 5.3$ gains two marks two marks | (2) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{5}$ (a)(iv) | B |  | (1) |


| Question <br> Number | Indicative Content | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| QWC | *5(b) | An explanation linking some of the following points <br> - kinetic energy varies during swing <br> - kinetic energy maximum at bottom of swing <br> - kinetic energy minimum at top of swing <br> - gravitational potential energy(gpe) varies during swing <br> - gpe maximum at top of swing <br> - gpe minimum at bottom of swing <br> - (continuous) interchange of KE and gpe <br> - total amount of energy is constant during one swing <br> - over a number of swings max KE and max PE decreases <br> - energy is dissipated/'lost' to surroundings |
| - because of air resistance / friction |  |  |
| - amplitude/size of swings decrease ( as energy 'lost' to |  |  |
| surroundings) |  |  |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{6 ( a ) ( i )}$ | C |  | (1) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{6 ( a ) ( i i )}$ | acceleration | Recognisable mis-spellings <br> More than one word written <br> scores zero EXCEPT for the <br> phrase <br> Acceleration due to gravity <br> which scores 1 mark | (1) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{6 ( b )}$ | Substitution <br> weight $=0.00008 \times 10$ <br> evaluation <br> $0.0008(N)$ | (1) | (2) |
|  |  | $8 \times 10^{-4}$ |  |
| $1 / 1250$ |  |  |  |

$\left.\begin{array}{|l|l|l|l|}\hline \begin{array}{l}\text { Question } \\ \text { Number }\end{array} & \text { Answer } & \text { Acceptable answers } & \text { Mark } \\ \hline \mathbf{6 ( c )} & \begin{array}{l}\text { Substitution } \\ \text { speed }=13 / 1.7\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { An answer which rounds to 7.6 } \\ \text { eg } 7.647 \\ \text { evaluation }\end{array} & \text { (2) } \\ & 7.6(\mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}) & 7.65\end{array}\right]$

| Question Number |  | Indicative Content | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| QWC | *6(d) | A explanation including some of the following points <br> - drops near the top are accelerating <br> - due to force of gravity <br> - travel a greater distance in given time <br> - there is air resistance on the drops as they fall <br> - this increases with velocity <br> - resultant force is downward <br> - this reduces resultant force <br> - eventually resultant force is zero <br> - drops have reached terminal/ maximum velocity <br> - drops near bottom are all travelling at terminal velocity <br> - so travel same distance in given time | (6) |
| Leve I | 0 | No rewardable content |  |
| 1 | 1-2 | - a limited explanation such as one which correctly addresses either why the drops at the bottom are evenly spaced or why the drops at the top are not <br> e.g. <br> drops at bottom are all going at the same speed <br> OR <br> drops at top are speeding up <br> - the answer communicates ideas using simple language and uses limited scientific terminology <br> - spelling, punctuation and grammar are used with limited accuracy |  |
| 2 | 3-4 | a simple explanation such as <br> a correct comparison of the motion of the drops at top bottom e.g. drops at bottom are travelling at terminal v whereas drops at top are still accelerating. <br> Or <br> a complete explanation of motion at either top or botto the bottom, air resistance and gravity forces are balanc travel at constant speed <br> - the answer communicates ideas showing some evidence and organisation and uses scientific terminology approp <br> - spelling, punctuation and grammar are used with some | ity <br> g.at <br> o they <br> clarity ly |
| 3 | 5-6 | - a detailed explanation such as one which explains why of the drops at top and bottom are different e.g. The drops were initially accelerating due to a resultant downwards. The acceleration decreased as they fell and eventually reached zero. With no acceleration their velo constant and so equal distance travelled in given time a bottom. <br> - the answer communicates ideas clearly and coherently range of scientific terminology accurately <br> - spelling, punctuation and grammar are used with few e | motion <br> was <br> a |

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Telephone 01623467467
Fax 01623450481
Email publication.orders@edexcel.com
Order Code UG034070 November 2012


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