Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
1 (a) (i)	step-down (transformer);		1
(ii)	MP1. soft material **loses** magnetism **quickly** / **easily**; MP2. idea that magnetic field (in core) alternates / changes;	ignore unqualified references to losing magnetism	2
(b) (i)	$\frac{\text{input / primary voltage}}{\text{output / secondary voltage}} = \frac{\text{primary turns}}{\text{secondary turns}}$	allow • equation in words with turns ratio shown as a fraction • standard abbreviations :- s, p, in, out, 1, 2 • N or n for number of turns (condone T for number of turns) • "number of coils" for number of turns rearrangements also to include turns ratio as a fraction $(V_S/V_P) = (N_S/N_P)$ [equation inverted] $V_S = (V_P)(N_S/N_P)$ [V_S as subject] $V_P = (V_S)(N_P/N_S)$ [V_P as subject]	1
(ii)	substitution into a correct equation; evaluation (including rearrangement); e. 44 / V = 520 /30 (V =) 2.5 (V)	allow 3, 2.53, 2.54, 2.538	2

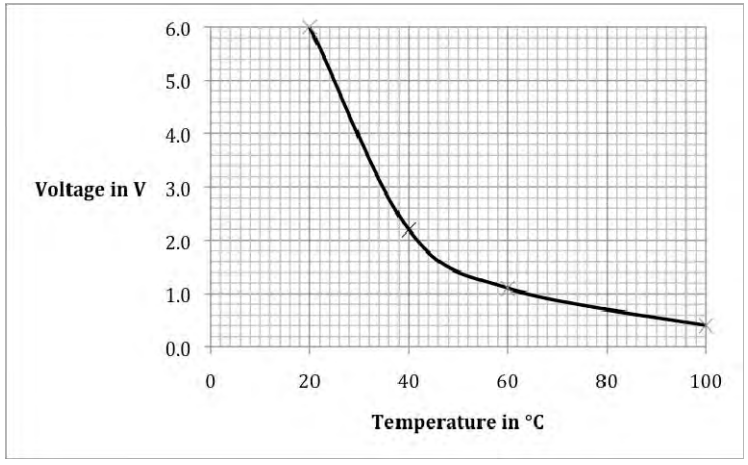
(c) (i)	idea of a (frequency) limit / range to (human) hearing OR (frequency) is {too high / ultrasound}; mention of upper limit as 20 000 Hz;	ignore references to lower limit allow 20 kHz ignore references to lower limit	2
(ii)	conversion of unit; substitution and evaluation; e. t = 1.5 ms = 0.0015 s (f =) 1/0.0015 = 670 (Hz)	allow 1000 or 0.001 in working, if no other mark can be given allow correct rounding only e.g. 700, 667, 666.7, 666.6 (recurring) 1 mark max for POT error e.g. 0.67, 6.7, 67 etc.	2

Total 10 marks

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
2 (a) i	Step down (transformer);		1
ii	$(V_P/V_S) = (N_P/N_S)$; $\frac{\text{input (primary) voltage}}{\text{output (secondary) voltage}} = \frac{\text{primary turns}}{\text{secondary turns}}$ $\frac{V_P}{V_S} = \frac{n_P}{n_S}$	Allow • equation in words • standard abbreviations :- s, p, in, out, 1, 2 • N, n or T for number of turns • Rearrangements e.g. $(V_S/V_P) = (N_S/N_P)$ $V_S = (V_P)\ (N_S/N_P)$ $V_P = (V_S)\ (N_P/N_S)$	1
iii	Substitution; (rearrangement and) evaluation; e.g. $\frac{230}{25} = \frac{\text{primary turns}}{100}$ 920 (Turns)	Do not credit the equation in words or symbols bald answer gains full marks	2

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
(b)	Any 5 from MP1. it steps up or steps down the **voltage**; MP2. current in (primary) coil **produces** magnetic field; MP3. the current is changing /has frequency of 50 Hz; MP4. causing a (changing) magnetic field in the core; MP5. the core strengthens the magnetic field; MP6. field lines interact with (secondary) coil; MP7. which **induces** a voltage in the secondary coils; MP8. transformer won't work with (steady) d.c.	allow flux for magnetic field Allow increases or decreases voltage Allow concentrates for strengthens Allow flux changes in secondary coil Allow induces a current/eq NB do not credit repeat of stem	5

(Total for Question 2= 9 marks)

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
3 (a)	Any three of - MP1 use a stirrer / stir with thermometer; MP2 centralise / spread heat source; MP3 move thermistor and thermometer to same level; MP4 move thermistor and thermometer closer together; MP5 Use thermometer with finer scale / digital thermometer;	Ignore repeat readings Assume horizontal separation meant	Max 3
(b)	(milli)Ammeter;	Allow ampmeter	1
(c) (i)	Scale; (at least half the grid) Axes labelled including units; Plotting ±½ small square;; Line of best fit;  	Accept axes reversed -1 each plotting error, minimum 0 for plotting Curve through either (80, 0.2) or (100, 0.4) Allow line bisecting these two points Temperature in °C / Voltage in V 20 / 6.0 40 / 2.2 60 / 1.1 80 / 0.2 100 / 0.4	5
(c) (ii)	DOP (80, 0.2) circled (if supported by line of best fit)	Allow (100, 0.4) circled if supported by line of best fit	1

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
3 (d) (i)	voltage = current x resistance;	Accept rearrangements and symbols e.g. current = voltage ÷ resistance, V=IR, R=V/I	1
(ii)	Substitution into correctly rearranged equation; Conversion between amps and milliamps; Calculation yielding value correct to at least 2 s.f.; e. I = 5.9 ÷ 680 = 0.00868 (A) = 8.7 (mA)	Accept x 1000 in calculation Allow 1 mark max if response is only a successful reverse argument leading to 5.8 V or 5.78 V	3

Total 14 marks

Question Number	Answer	Notes	Marks
4 (a) (i)	input power = output power; OR $I_pV_p = I_sV_s$; OR $I_{in}V_{in} = I_{out}V_{out}$;	A dimensionally correct power equation is required. Accept - Power in = Power out $I_1V_1 = I_2V_2$ **input power = output power** $V_P I_P = V_S I_S$	1
(ii)	Substitution in correctly rearranged equation; Calculation; e.g. $I_s = \frac{(2 \times 230)}{110}$ 4 (A)	Full marks for bald correct answer Accept more s.f. e.g. 4.2, 4.18, 4.1818	2
(b) (i)	$(V_P/V_S) = (N_P/N_S)$; $\frac{\text{input (primary) voltage}}{\text{output (secondary) voltage}} = \frac{\text{primary turns}}{\text{secondary turns}}$ $\frac{V_P}{V_S} = \frac{n_P}{n_S}$	Allow • equation in words with turns ratio shown as a fraction • standard abbreviations :- s, p, in, out, 1, 2 • N, n or T for number of turns • "number of coils" for number of turns Rearrangements also to include turns ratio as a fraction $(V_S/V_P) = (N_S/N_P)$ [equation inverted] $V_S = (V_P)(N_S/N_P)$ [V_S as subject] $V_P = (V_S)(N_P/N_S)$ [V_P as subject]	1

(ii)	Substitution into correctly rearranged equation; Calculation; e.g. $N_S = \frac{(110 \times 1200)}{230}$ 570	Accept • 2 or more s.f. e.g. 574, 573.9 • Answers which round to 570	2
4 (c)	Any 5 from MP1. it steps up or steps down the voltage; MP2. current in (primary) coil produces magnetic field; MP3. the current is changing /has frequency of 50 Hz; MP4. causing a (changing) magnetic field in the core; MP5. the core strengthens the magnetic field; MP6. field lines interact with (secondary) coil; MP7. which induces a voltage in the secondary coils; MP8. transformer won't work with (steady) d.c.	allow flux for magnetic field Allow increases or decreases voltage Allow concentrates for strengthens Allow flux changes in secondary coil Allow induces a current/eq	5

(Total for Question 5 = 11 marks)

Question number		Answer	Notes	Marks
5 (a) (i)		C (the same speed in free space)		1
(ii)		B (there must be a current in the circuit)		1
(b) (i)		Voltmeter connected in **parallel** with any circuit component; Component chosen is the **LED**;	Ignore a line through the voltmeter symbol	2
(ii)		**Axes labelled**- quantity and unit ;	voltage in V (or V/V) AND all bars (or points) labelled	4
		Linear scale such that longest bar occupies at least half the grid;	Ignore orientation Allow non-zero origin	
		Plotting---ignore order of bars 5 bars correctly plotted;; If only 3 bars correctly plotted allow 1 mark for plotting	Bar length plotted to nearest ½ small square ALL data plotted correctly as floating "x's" gets only one mark for plotting	
			Reject both **plotting** marks if a **line** graph is drawn (only scale and axes marks are available in this case)	
(iii)		Student is right/wrong – no mark		
		Any two of MP1 idea that the visible spectrum is a sequence, with the end colours identified; MP2 Colour correctly related to wavelength (e.g. red has longest wavelength); MP3 Colour correctly related to voltage (e.g. blue needs highest voltage);	Red to blue (start either end) Allow ROYGBIV etc Wavelength (or frequency) correctly related to voltage = 2 marks, e.g. f increases with V λ increases with 1/V	2

Colour of light from LED	Minimum voltage in V
Red	1.7
Blue	3.6
Yellow	2.1
Orange	2.0
Green	3.0

Total for question 6 = 10 marks

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
6 (a)	C (132 000 V);		1
(b)	B (efficiency of transmission);		1
(c)	C (transformer);		1

Total 3 marks