## GCSE

## Physics B

Unit B752/01: Unit 2 - Modules P4, P5, P6 (Foundation Tier)
General Certificate of Secondary Education

Mark Scheme for June 2014

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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.

Annotations used in scoris

| Annotation | Meaning |
| ---: | :--- |
| BP | Blank Page - this annotation must be used on all blank pages within an answer booklet (structured or unstructured) and on each <br> page of an additional object where there is no candidate response. <br> correct response <br> BOD |
| NBOD | benefit of the doubt |
| ECF | benefit of the doubt not given |
| A | error carried forward |
| $\square$ Information omitted | ignore |
| R | reject |
| CON | contradiction |

Abbreviations, annotations and conventions used in the detailed Mark Scheme.

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/ = alternative and acceptable answers for the same marking point
(1) \(\quad=\) separates marking points
allow \(=\) answers that can be accepted
not \(\quad=\) answers which are not worthy of credit
reject \(=\) answers which are not worthy of credit
ignore \(=\) statements which are irrelevant
( ) = words which are not essential to gain credit
- \(\quad=\) underlined words must be present in answer to score a mark (although not correctly spelt unless otherwise stated)
ecf \(=\) error carried forward
AW = alternative wording
```

| ora = | Answer | Marks | Guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 a i | B [1] | 1 | more than one scores 0 marks <br> if answer line blank allow correct answer indicated in list or on diagram |
| ii | wavelength [1] | 1 |  |
| b | no (no mark) <br> (idea that) we can't hear high pitched sounds [1] <br> BUT <br> We cannot hear $20000(\mathrm{~Hz})$ (or above) scores [2] | 2 | ```'yes' scores [0] allow (idea that) 25000(Hz) is higher than we can hear [1] allow frequencies above a threshold: eg. Can't hear above 18000(Hz) [1] allow 20kHz allow correct references to wavelength for [1]``` |
| c | any two from <br> so doctor knows where the problem is [1] <br> so doctor knows what the problem is/to diagnose the problem [1] <br> so the doctor knows how severe / bad the problem is [1] <br> so the doctor knows if an (surgical) operation is needed/AW [1] | 2 | allow so the doctor know where to make the cut in the skin [1] allow so the doctor knows how big to make the cut or if the problem can be treated by keyhole surgery [1] <br> allow it is safer than invasive surgery to see the problem [1] |
|  | Total | 6 |  |


| Question | Answer | Marks | Guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | [Level 3] <br> Calculate two resistances correctly <br> AND <br> identifies how resistance changes with length of <br> resistance wire <br> AND <br> gives a basic quantitative relationship <br> Quality of written communication does not impede communication of the science at this level <br> (5-6 marks) <br> [Level 2] <br> Calculate two resistances correctly <br> AND <br> identifies how current changes with length of resistance wire OR how resistance changes with length of resistance wire <br> Quality of written communication partly impedes communication of the science at this level (3-4 marks) <br> [Level 1] <br> Calculate at least one resistance correctly OR <br> identifies how current or resistance changes with length of resistance wire <br> Quality of written communication impedes communication of the science at this level <br> [Level 0] (1-2 marks) Insufficient or irrelevant science. Answer not worthy of credit. | 6 | This question is targeted at grades up to C. To reach L3 both resistances must be calculated correctly. <br> Indicative scientific points at level 3 may include: both calculations and descriptions from level 1 and 2 and example of a quantitative relationship e.g. doubling the length of the resistance wire approximately doubles the resistance <br> Indicative scientific points at level 1 and 2 may include: <br> - resistance for length $20 \mathrm{~cm}=3(.00)$ (ohms) <br> - resistance for length $10 \mathrm{~cm}=1.5(0)$ (ohms) <br> - idea that as length of resistance wire increases the current decreases / ora idea that as length of resistance wire increases the resistance increases / ora <br> Use the L1, L2, L3 annotations in scoris. <br> Do not use ticks. |
|  | Total | 6 |  |


| Question | Answer | Marks | Guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 a i | (idea that it) varies [1] | 1 | allow named examples ie it is higher in Finland / Spain [1] <br> allow named examples ie it is lower in UK / Austria [1] |
| ii | any one from <br> (more) radioactive rocks / uranium in rocks [1] <br> (more) granite [1] <br> (more) radon gas [1] | 1 | allow (more) cosmic rays [1] <br> allow higher level answers in terms of northern lights / near the northern lights [1] but not just Finland is further north / near the north pole |
| b | any one from <br> to track dispersal of waste [1] <br> to find leaks / blockages in underground pipes [1] <br> to find the route of underground pipes / checking thickness or condition of metal [1] | 1 | ignore medical tracers |
|  | Total | 3 |  |


| Question | Answer | Marks | Guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 a i | decreases [1] <br> but <br> decreases by half / by 30 (decays per second) [2] | 2 | allow from 60 to 30 [2] eg 60 and 30 indicated on graph scores [2] <br> if NO marks awarded allow by one half life [1] |
| ii | line starting at 120 and always to the right and above right element A [1] | 1 | any line curving upwards (at any part) scores [0] graphs must not cross each other |
| b i | (idea that nuclear radiation) can increase risk of cancer or cell damage [1] | 1 | allow (idea that) the radioactivity is not in the body for a long time( to cause damage) [1] |
| ii | beta and gamma [1] | 1 | more than one scores 0 marks <br> if answer line blank allow correct answer indicated in list |
|  | Total | 5 |  |


| Question | Answer | Marks | Guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 a | any three from <br> spread of (paint) spray less for normal paint gun / spread of (paint) spray more for electrostatic paint gun [1] <br> (idea that) paint (droplets) in normal paint gun uncharged [1] <br> (idea that) paint droplets in electrostatic gun have the same charge [1] <br> (idea that) like charged (paint) particles repel (so spreading the paint further) [1] <br> (idea that) object is charged (oppositely to paint) [1] <br> (idea that) in electrostatic gun paint droplets are attracted to object [1] | 3 | allow marking points from labels on the diagrams allow (paint) spray identified as spreading once it leaves the paint gun [1] |
| b | become charged/ loses or gains electrons[1] <br> (then) become earthed / charge or electrons transferred to make object neutral[1] | 2 | allow examples of becoming charged e.g. (insulating) materials rubbing together / taking sweater off / walking on carpet [1] <br> allow when touching something that is earthed [1] <br> BUT <br> allow touching charged object causes current to flow to earth [2] |
|  | Total | 5 |  |


| Question | Answer | Marks | Guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 a | any 2 from <br> (idea that) satellite has a wide coverage [1] <br> (idea that) satellite always in same (relative) position [1] <br> (idea that) satellite receivers (on the house) don't need to be moved to follow satellite / AW [1] | 2 |  |
| b | any 2 from <br> short waves penetrate atmosphere / Long waves don't penetrate atmosphere / AW [1] <br> long waves absorbed or refracted or reflected (by atmosphere) [1] <br> (therefore) short waves reach the receiver / long waves don't reach the receiver [1] | 2 |  |
| c | less time [1] | 1 | allow faster[1] <br> allow any time less than 24 hours |
| d | Risks any one or two from: <br> Loss of life / need oxygen or food or water or heat/ high cost / large energy input needed / failed launch / fall back to Earth/ difficult to repair / risk of collision[1] <br> Benefits and uses - any one or two from: <br> Spying / communication / scientific research / GPS / imaging of Space / [1] | 3 | Maximum two marks from each section allow higher level answers <br> ignore Satellite TV ignore weather forecasts |
|  | Total | 8 |  |


| Question | Answer | Marks | Guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7 a | $120 \text { [2] }$ <br> But if answer is incorrect or incomplete: $\frac{13+27}{2} \times 6 \quad \text { scores [1] }$ | 2 |  |
| b | $30(\mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s})$ and yes [2] <br> But if answer is incorrect or incomplete up to 1 mark from: <br> 30 <br> OR $0+3 \times 10$ <br> OR $3 \times 10$ | 2 | allow higher level answers e.g. 'she has gone $3 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ over the speed limit'. [2] <br> ' $3 \times 10$ and yes' [1] |
|  | Total | 4 |  |


| Question | Answer | Marks | Guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 | [Level 3] <br> Describes measurement of image distance AND <br> at least 1 other feature of experiment <br> AND <br> explains focal length. <br> Quality of written communication does not impede communication of the science at this level. $\text { (5 - } 6 \text { marks) }$ <br> [Level 2] <br> Describes at least two features of experiment OR <br> explains focal length. <br> Quality of written communication partly impedes communication of the science at this level. (3-4 marks) <br> [Level 1] <br> Describes one feature of experiment <br> Quality of written communication impedes communication of the science at this level. <br> Level 0: (0 marks) <br> Insufficient or irrelevant science. Answer not worthy of credit. | 6 | This question is targeted up grade $E$ <br> To reach Level 3 image must be formed on a screen <br> Indicative scientific points may include: <br> Focal length <br> - focal length is distance between lens and image (of a distant object) or distance between lens and focal point <br> Features of experiment: <br> - measures thickness of all lenses (with the mm ruler) <br> - produce an image (of the tree on the card) <br> - measure image distance <br> - try all lenses <br> Allow for level 1 correct comparison of focal lengths of lenses <br> Use the L1, L2, L3 annotations in Scoris; do not use ticks. |
|  | Total | 6 |  |


| Question | Answer | Marks | Guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9 a | Maximum range (achieved) at $45^{\circ}$ [1] <br> BUT <br> Range rises with angle until $45^{\circ}$ then falls [2] | 2 | ignore references to height <br> eg 'the further away from $45^{\circ}$ the lower the range scores' [2] <br> if no marks awarded: <br> allow EITHER 'rises and falls' OR 'as the angle increases the range decreases' [1] eg 'range goes up and then goes down' [1] |
| b | $90^{\circ}$ [1] | 1 | allow vertical / AW [1] <br> allow suitable annotation of the diagram |
| c i | Parabolic / parabola [1] | 1 | ignore curve / arc / arch on its own ignore trajectory |
| ii | (Vertical / upward) velocity decreases [1] <br> Acceleration (remains) constant / AW [1] | 2 | Mark points independently: <br> eg. vertical velocity and acceleration are reduced for a maximum of [1] <br> eg. vertical velocity and acceleration are constant for a maximum of [1] |
| iii | no effect (by gravity) / AW [1] | 1 | allow doesn't (change) [1] <br> allow (stays) constant [1] |
|  | Total | 7 |  |


| Question | Answer | Marks | Guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 a | A LDR / light dependent resistor [1] <br> B thermistor [1] <br> A responds to light OR B responds to heat or temperature [1] | 3 | allow ecf on the naming of the components e.g. A is a thermistor that responds to temperature and $B$ is an LDR that responds to light [1] <br> allow resistance of thermistor increases with temperature OR resistance of LDR increases with light intensity [1] |
| b | BUT <br> [2] | 2 | one mark for symbol <br> correct symbol [1] <br> allow circle around diode symbol, triangle shaded in, or horizontal line through the triangle for symbol mark [1] <br> one mark for direction <br> correct direction [1] <br> allow if symbol incomplete but includes triangle pointing in forward bias direction[1] |
|  | Total | 5 |  |


| Question | Answer | Marks | Guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11 | [Level 3] <br> Answer includes one difference in output Voltage AND <br> one similarity AND one difference in construction AND <br> describes a correct use for either A or B Quality of written communication does not impede communication of the science at this level (5-6 marks) <br> [Level 2] <br> Answer includes one similarity and one difference in construction <br> AND <br> a correct use for either A or B OR one correct comparison of output voltage <br> Quality of written communication partly impedes communication of the science at this level (3-4 marks) <br> [Level 1] <br> Answer includes two correct statements in terms of construction or output voltage or uses Quality of written communication impedes communication of the science at this level (1-2 marks) <br> [Level 0] <br> Insufficient or irrelevant science. Answer not worthy of credit. | 6 | This question is targeted at grades up to $\mathbf{C}$. Indicative scientific points may include: <br> Construction -Similarities <br> - both have an iron core / same material <br> - both have the same input voltage / 20 volts/ AC <br> - both have different numbers of turns on the primary compared to the secondary coils <br> - both isolating transformers <br> - input voltage is connected to the primary coil / output voltage is connected to the secondary coil <br> Construction -Differences <br> - transformer A has less turns on the primary / transformer $B$ has more turns on the primary <br> - transformer A has more turns on the secondary / transformer $B$ has less turns on the secondary <br> Output voltage <br> - both change the output voltage <br> - transformer A is a step-up transformer <br> - transformer B is a step down transformer <br> - the output of transformer A will be 40 V or more than 20 V <br> - the output of transformer B will be 10 V or less than 20 V <br> Uses <br> - transformer A is used in the National Grid / used in (CRT) TVs <br> - transformer B is used in e.g. mobile phone chargers / radios / laptops / National Grid (to decrease voltage) / any electronic device that is mains powered e.g. halogen lights <br> Use the L1, L2, L3 annotations in scoris. Do not use ticks |
|  | Total | 6 |  |



| Question | Answer | Marks | Guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 13 a | .... are all straight lines / AW [1] | 1 | allow are not curved or increase at steady rate [1] |
| b i | (The voltage at $\mathbf{X}$ ) is 2.4 (volts) and <br> (The current at $\mathbf{X}$ is) 0.32 (amps) [1] | 1 | both required for 1 mark |
| ii | 7.5 ohms [1] | 1 | more than one scores 0 marks if answer line blank allow correct answer indicated in list |
| c | E [1] | 1 | more than one scores 0 marks <br> if answer line blank allow correct answer indicated in list |
| d | (charge carriers are) not neutrons they are electrons [1] <br> (resistance does not stay the same) it changes / increases [1] | 2 | allow mistakes indicated on the text <br> not resistance decreases |
|  | Total | 6 |  |


| Question | Answer | Marks | Guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14 a | any two appliances in the home with motors correctly described [2] | 2 | examples of appliances in the home with motors include CD player to turn CDs food processor to mix food electric drill to make a hole/ turn the drill (bit) electric screwdriver to turn the screw fan to turn the blades blender or food processor to chop and blend food microwave to spin the cooking plate dishwasher to move the water round fridge motor to move air/coolant around fan ovens to cook the food (faster) lawnmower to turn blades / cut grass |
| b | Factor (no mark) <br> any two from <br> (idea that) efficiency decreases with increasing current [1] <br> best efficiency at 4 amps or best efficiency at 4 amps is $94 \%$ [1] <br> best efficiency at 6 amps is $87 \%$ [1] <br> (idea that) motor needs to have the best efficiency in range between 4 amps and 6 amps [1] | 2 | ignore choice of motor <br> if no marks awarded allow the idea that Factor has the highest average efficiency [1] |
|  | Total | 4 |  |


| Question | Answer | Marks | Guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 a | Maximum 2 marks <br> B (Front row music festival) <br> C (Large orchestra) <br> D (Aircraft at take-off) <br> H (MP3 player at maximum volume) | 2 | Mark letters on the line first If nothing on the line accept circled or ticked or underlined letters <br> All 4 correct (with none wrong) [2] <br> BUT <br> 3 or 4 correct with one wrong [1] <br> No mark awarded if 2 incorrect |
| b i | Loudness reduces with (increasing) distance [1] <br> BUT <br> (idea that) loudness falls quickly (with increasing distance) at first and slower later [2] | 2 | allow higher level answers <br> allow it changes very little after 22 to 24 metres [1] |
| ii | 82 to $83(\mathrm{~dB})[1]$ | 1 |  |
| iii | any two from <br> Gardener above safe level / 90dB AW [1] <br> People in house under safe level /90dB AW [1] <br> (idea that) gardener is exposed to the noise for more time [1] | 2 | allow (idea that) gardener is very close (so it is much louder) [1] allow (idea that) sound is stopped by walls or windows [1] |
| c i | 4 (hours) [1] | 1 | allow 3-6 (hours) |
| ii | Less than (4 minutes) [1] | 1 | NOT less than or equal to 4 minutes allow up to 4 minutes [1] |
| iii | Any value from 78 to 79 (dB) [1] | 1 |  |
|  | Total | 10 |  |

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