

Mark schemes

Q1.

- (a) Milky Way

1
- (b) dust and gas

1
- (c) gravitational force

1
- (d) fusion

1
- (e) visible light takes the same time as infrared radiation

1
- (f) greater

1
- (g) greater rate than the Earth

1
- the Sun is at a higher temperature
- allow the Sun has a greater surface area*
- MP2 is dependent on MP1*

1

[8]

Q2.

- | | | |
|-----|--|------------|
| (a) | infrared camera | |
| | <i>allow thermometer, thermal imaging camera, night vision goggles</i> | 1 |
| (b) | 690 nm | 1 |
| (c) | bees cannot detect all the colours (a human can) | 1 |
| | bees can detect UV radiation (but humans can't) | |
| | <i>allow bees cannot detect red (light but humans can)</i> | 1 |
| (d) | reflected | 1 |
| | absorbed | |
| | <i>this order only</i> | 1 |
| (e) | black | 1 |
| (f) | diffuse | 1 |
| | | [8] |

Q3.

- | | | |
|-----|---|-----|
| (a) | 1 (°) | 1 |
| (b) | Level 3: The method would lead to the production of a valid outcome. The key steps are identified and logically sequenced. | 5–6 |
| | Level 2: The method would not necessarily lead to a valid outcome. Most steps are identified, but the method is not fully logically sequenced. | 3–4 |
| | Level 1: The method would not lead to a valid outcome. Some relevant steps are identified, but links are not made clear. | 1–2 |
| | No relevant content | 0 |

Indicative content

Some indicative content could be indicated within a labelled diagram

- place a glass block on a piece of paper
- draw around the glass block
- use the ray box to shine a ray of light through the glass block
- mark the ray of light entering the glass block
- mark the ray of light emerging from the glass block
- join the points to show the path of the complete ray through the block
- and draw a normal line at 90 degrees to the surface
- use a protractor to measure the angle of incidence
- use a protractor to measure the angle of refraction
- use a ray box to shine a ray of light at a range of different angles (of incidence)
- increase the angle of incidence in 10 degree intervals
- from an angle of incidence of 10 degrees to an angle of incidence of 60 degrees

Methods involving mirrors and reflection score zero

- (c) points plotted correctly

allow tolerance of \pm half a small square

1

curve drawn passing through points

allow a line starting at the origin

1

- (d) the line curves

allow the line is not straight

allow line does not pass through the origin if consistent with their answer to question (c)

1

- (e) normal drawn

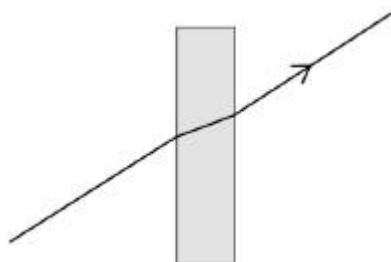
1

ray reflected so $i = r$

judge by eye

1

- (f)



1

Q4.(a) wavelength = λ

1

(b) amplitude = $\frac{R}{2}$

1

(c) radio waves

1

(d) $s = 300\,000\,000 \times 0.000009$

1

 $s = 2700 \text{ (m)}$

1

(e) satellite communications
or
cooking /heating food
allow WiFi

1

[6]**Q5.**

(a) absorbed

1

(b) wave speed = frequency \times wavelength
*allow correct re-arrangement***or**

$$v = f \lambda$$

1

(c) $3.0 \times 10^8 = 4.0 \times 10^{14} \times \lambda$

1

$$\lambda = \frac{3.0 \times 10^8}{4.0 \times 10^{14}}$$

1

$$\lambda = 7.5 \times 10^{-7} \text{ (m)}$$

allow 0.000 000 75 (m)

1

[5]

Q6.

(a) ultraviolet travels at the same speed as visible light 1

(b) D 1

C 1

this order only

(c) A $400 - 315 = 85$ (nm)

B $315 - 280 = 35$ (nm)

C $280 - 100 = 180$ (nm)

three calculations correct 2 marks

one or two calculations correct 1 mark

2

ultraviolet C (UVC)

mark dependent on all three calculations being made

1

(d) **Level 2:** Relevant points (reasons/causes) are identified, given in detail and logically linked to form a clear account.

3–4

Level 1: Points are identified and stated simply, but their relevance is not clear and there is no attempt at logical linking.

1–2

No relevant content

0

Indicative content:

- ozone absorbs all of the UVC
- UVC is the most dangerous
- ozone absorbs nearly all (95%) of the UVB
- UVB has a medium risk
- ozone doesn't absorb any UVA
- ozone does not reduce risk from UVA
- UVA is the least dangerous
- the greater the ionising power the greater the absorption by ozone
- the greater the ionising power the greater the risk
- UV damages skin cells
- can lead to skin cancer
- can cause sunburn
- UV can damage eyes
- leads to problems with eyesight

- (e) our eyes detect visible light
allow it would be dark all the time
allow specific effect ie plants couldn't grow 1
- (f) transmitted 1
- absorbed 1
- this order only*
- [13]**