



# Mark Scheme (Results)

November 2020

Pearson Edexcel GCSE In Combined Science (1SC0) Paper 1PF

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PMT

#### **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.

Mark schemes have been developed so that the rubrics of each mark scheme reflects the characteristics of the skills within the AO being targeted and the requirements of the command word. So for example the command word 'Explain' requires an identification of a point and then reasoning/justification of the point.

Explain questions can be asked across all AOs. The distinction comes whether the identification is via a judgment made to reach a conclusion, or, making a point through application of knowledge to reason/justify the point made through application of understanding. It is the combination and linkage of the marking points that is needed to gain full marks.

When marking questions with a 'describe' or 'explain' command word, the detailed marking guidance below should be consulted to ensure consistency of marking.

Asses	ssment ective	Commai	Command Word		
Strand Element		Describe	Explain		
AO1*		An answer that combines the marking points to provide a logical description	An explanation that links identification of a point with reasoning/justification(s) as required		
AO2		An answer that combines the marking points to provide a logical description, showing application of knowledge and understanding	An explanation that links identification of a point (by applying knowledge) with reasoning/justification (application of understanding)		
AO3	1a and 1b	An answer that combines points of interpretation/evaluation to provide a logical description			
AO3	2a and 2b		An explanation that combines identification via a judgment to reach a conclusion via justification/reasoning		
AO3	За	An answer that combines the marking points to provide a logical description of the plan/method/experiment			
AO3	3b		An explanation that combines identifying an improvement of the experimental procedure with a linked justification/reasoning		

\*there will be situations where an AO1 question will include elements of recall of knowledge directly from the specification (up to a maximum of 15%). These will be identified by an asterisk in the mark scheme.

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
1(a)	to detect forged bank notes. to detect broken bones infrared waves wisible light in night-vision cameras. ultraviolet waves	award 1 mark for each line from the three left-hand boxes more than one line from a box loses the mark for	(3)
	to sterilise medical equipment gamma rays	that box	

Question number	Answer	Mark
1(b)	⊠ A blue	(1)
	Green, orange and yellow all have a lower frequency than blue	

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
1(c)	a description to include two of the following:		(2)
	increases (at first) (1)		
	reaches a peak (1)	is bright <u>est</u> at <b>410</b> (nm)	
	(then) decreases (1)		

## (Total for Question 1 = 6 marks)

Question number	Answer	Mark
2(a)(i)	$\boxtimes$ <b>C</b> $F = m \times a$	(1)
	A, B and D have incorrect mathematical operator	

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
2(a)(ii)	140 (1)	no ecf from 2ai	(2)
	N (1)	independent mark	
		allow newton(s) n	
		do <b>not</b> allow Ns ns	

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
2(b)	substitution (1)		(2)
	(average speed =) $\frac{1200}{80}$		
	evaluation (1)	award full marks	
	15 (m/s)	for the correct answer without working	

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
2(c)	any two from: measure {distance / length of pace} (1) use marks on the track (1)	Suitable measuring device including trundle wheel / tape/ GPS	(2)
	use an electronic timer (1)	light gate(s)	
	stand midway between the posts/stand closer to a post (1)	idea of reducing systematic error such as parallax	
	place posts further apart/increase distance used or measured (1)		
	use 2 people in the timing (1)		
		Do NOT credit repeats	

(Total for Question 2 = 7 marks)

Question number	Answer	Mark
3(a)(i)	<ul> <li>A 38</li> <li>B is number of neutrons</li> <li>C is mass number</li> <li>D is an irrelevant addition of two numbers</li> </ul>	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
3(a)(ii)	⊠ <b>B</b> 52	(1)
	A is number of protons	
	C is mass number	
	D is an irrelevant addition of two numbers	

Question number	Answer			Additional guidance	Mark
3(b)	mass in g 1600 <b>800</b> (1)	time in days 0 29		numbers in correct boxes	(2)
	400	58 (1)	-		

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
3(c)(i)	Geiger-Müller tube	accept Geiger (counter) geiger (counter) GM (tube) gm(tube) accept any recognisable (phonetic) spelling	(1)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
3(c)(ii)	any <b>two</b> from:		(2)
	keep a safe distance (1)		
	point the source away from people (1)		
	handle the source with tongs/at a distance (1)		
	limit exposure time/return source to store (asap) (1)		
	use shielding (1)	use of screen	
	use of gloves (1)		
	use of mask (1)		
	protective clothing (1)		
	wear a film badge/monitor (1)	Do not credit goggles	

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
3(c)(iii)	a description to include four from:		(4)
	take measurement without source (1)	measure/account for background (count)	
	place source in front of/near/close to detector (1)	DO NOT allow `inside'	
	increase the distance (between source and detector) (1)	allow reverse argument by starting with detector long way away from source	
	measure distance (from source to detector) (1)		
	take reading from the screen/counter (1)		
	until reading gets to background value /constant value (1)	allow zero as constant value	
	use same time for each count (1)	mention of (count) <u>rate</u>	
	repeat / check when down to low values (1)		

## (Total for Question 3 = 11 marks)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
4(a)(i)	<pre>one from: radio(wave) (1) micro(wave) (1) infrared (1) visible (light) (1) ultraviolet (1) X(-ray) (1) gamma (rays) (1) electromagnetic/em wave(s) seismic S(-wave)</pre>	Do not credit if sound waves also mentioned γ earthquake <b>S</b> (-wave)	(1)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
4(a)(ii)	32 (1) number of wavelengths		(2)
	<u>32</u> 10	accept 9 or 11 for 10	
	evaluation (1)	no ecf from mp1	
	3.2 (m)	3.6 (3.5r) or 2.9(1)	
		award full marks for the correct answer without working	

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
4(a)(iii)	substitution (1)		(2)
	12 15 evaluation (1)	award full marks for the correct answer without working	
	0.8(0) (Hz)		

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
4(b)(i)	at least one arrow in the direction QS (1)	allow arrows parallel to QS	(2)
	two arrows in opposite directions (1)	independent mark	
		scores 2 marks	
		two arrows in opposite directions but perpendicular to QS scores 1 mark maximum	

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
4(b)(ii)	converts 7 km/s to 7000 m/s (1)	7000 seen (1)	(3)
	substitution (1)		
	$\frac{7(\times 10^{3})}{12}$		
	evaluation (1)		
	580 (m)	allow numbers that round down to 580 such as 583.33	
		5.8 to any incorrect power of ten scores 2 marks	
		award full marks for the correct answer without working	

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
4(c)	an explanation to include two from: waves cannot be seen (on arrival) (1)		(2)
	person will need another way of detecting the waves (1)		
	(as) a person cannot count to 12 in one second / at a rate of 12 per second (1)	idea of coming too fast to count / easy to lose count	
	<u>frequency</u> too high (1)		

(Total for Question 4 = 12 marks)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
5 (a)	A description to include:		(2)
	mention relevant energy store such as GPE or chemical (1)	allow KE or mechanical or thermal or heat	
	'correct' transfer in context (1)	chemical to (G)PE or chemical to KE (in lifting) allow misread GPE to KE/thermal on <u>slope</u> Allow KE to GPE in lifting	

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
5 (b)	A description to include:		(4)
	measurement of (relevant) distance (1)	one of distance down slope or distance along bench or length of toy car/card	
	measurement of (relevant) time (1)		
		<pre>`record the distance the car travels and time it' scores 2 marks</pre>	
	use of speed = <u>distance</u> (1) time		
	detail (1)	For example: speed down slope $\times 2$	
		<u>mark</u> distance along bench	
		use a light gate	
		speed gun at the bottom of the slope	
		Repeating AND averaging	

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
5 (c)	(vertical) height of slope (1)		(2)
	mass (of the toy car) (1)	allow (in this context) weight	
		if no other mark scored allow 1 mark for quoting either equation ( $\Delta$ )GPE =mgh OR KE = $\frac{1}{2}$ mv <sup>2</sup>	

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
5 (d)	(original) GPE – KE (at bottom) (1)	allow (idea of) input – output allow wrong way round (eg output-input)	(1)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
5(e)	An explanation linking:		(2)
	lubricate/oil the wheels (1)	make the toy car more streamlined / different surface / lubricate slope	
	(to) reduce friction (1)	reduce air resistance / drag	
		accept start from lower down the slope (1) (to) reduce the total amount of energy (transfer) (1)	

(Total for Question 5 = 11 marks)

Question number	Answer	Mark
6 (a)	⊠ B force	(1)
	Options A, C and D are all scalars.	

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
6 (b)(i)	acceleration = <u>change in velocity</u> time (taken)	$a = \frac{v - u}{t}  a = \frac{\Delta v}{t}  \frac{v}{t}$ allow correct rearrangements seen here or in bii	(1)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
6 (b)(ii)	substitution (1)		(2)
	<u>20 - 2</u> 12	<u>18</u> 12	
	evaluation (1)		
	1.5 (m/s <sup>2</sup> )	-1.5 (m/s <sup>2</sup> ) award full marks (1 in bi and 2 in bii) for the correct answer without working, award 1 mark if 20-2 or 18 or 2-20 is seen and no other marks are scored If (incorrectly) $a = \frac{v^2 - u^2}{t}$ given in 3bi t $a = \frac{20^2 - 2^2}{12}$ OR = 33 scores 1 mark	

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
6 (c)	distance = area under graph (1)	attempt to find area seen on graph	(3)
	½ × 7 × 15 (1)	correct area(s) identified including calculation	
	52(.5) (m) (1)	53 (m)	
		allow 7 × 15 or 105 for 1 mark only	
		award full marks for the correct answer with no working	

Question	Indicative content	Mark
number		
*6(d)	Answers will be credited according to candidate's deployment of knowledge and understanding of the material in relation to the qualities and skills outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Additional content included in the response must be scientific and relevant.	(6)
	AO1 strand 1 (6 marks)	
	<ul> <li>factors concerning driver</li> <li>change in reaction time</li> <li>tiredness</li> <li>effect of drugs</li> <li>type of footwear</li> <li>how hard the driver presses the pedal</li> </ul> effect of any of the above on stopping distance, <ul> <li>increased stopping distance</li> <li>increased thinking distance</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>increased reaction time</li> <li>factors concerning car or road <ul> <li>mass / weight of car</li> <li>speed of car</li> <li>state of brakes</li> <li>state of tyres</li> <li>state of road</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>effect of any of the above on stopping distance, e.g.</li> <li>increased thinking/braking distance</li> <li>increased stopping distance</li> </ul>	

Level	Mark	Descriptor	
	0	No rewardable material.	
Level 1	1-2	• Demonstrates elements of physics understanding, some of which is inaccurate. Understanding of scientific ideas lacks detail. (AO1)	
		• Presents an explanation with some structure and coherence. (AO1)	
Level 2	3-4	<ul> <li>Demonstrates physics understanding, which is mostly relevant but may include some inaccuracies. Understanding of scientific ideas is not fully detailed and/or developed. (AO1)</li> <li>Presents an explanation that has a structure which is mostly clear,</li> </ul>	
		coherent and logical. (AO1)	
Level 3	5-6	• Demonstrates accurate and relevant physics understanding throughout. Understanding of the scientific ideas is detailed and fully developed. (AO1)	
		<ul> <li>Presents an explanation that has a well-developed structure which is clear, coherent and logical. (AO1)</li> </ul>	

## SUMMARY, for guidance

Level	Mark	Additional Guidance	General additional guidance – the decision within levels e.g At each level, as well as content, the scientific coherency of what is stated will help place the answer at the top, or the bottom, of that level.
	0	No rewardable material.	
Level 1	1-2	Additional guidance Elements of physics, i.e. isolated factor(s) about either car or driver	Possible candidate responses worn tyres / tired driver worn tyres and icy road
Level 2	3-4	Additional guidance Some understanding shown, i.e. either link between factor and effect or a driver factor and a car factor	<ul> <li><u>Possible candidate responses</u></li> <li>worn tyres cause increased stopping distance.</li> <li><b>or</b> worn tyres and tired driver</li> </ul>
Level 3	5-6	Additional guidance Understanding is detailed and fully developed, i.e. link between factor and effect - both for driver AND for car	Possible candidate responses worn tyre causes increased stopping distance. and tired driver causes increased stopping distance

(Total for Question 6 = 13 marks)