

## Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2018

Pearson Edexcel GCSE In Physics (1PH0) Paper 2H

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## **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.

Assessment Objective		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	3a	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	

<sup>\*</sup>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	Mark
1(a)	C The volume of the air inside the cylinder.	<b>(1)</b> AO 1 1
	The only correct answer is C	
	<ul> <li>A is not correct because the mass remains unchanged</li> <li>B is not correct because the rate of collision decreases</li> <li>D is not correct because the pressure decreases</li> </ul>	

Question Number:	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
1(b)(i)	at right angles / 90°	perpendicular / normal to the tube wall	<b>(1)</b> AO 1 1

Question Number:	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
1(b)(ii)	select and substitute into $P_1 \times V_1 = P_2 \times V_2$ (1)		(3) AO 2 1
	400 000×V <sub>1</sub> =100 000×4.8		
	rearrangement (1) $V_1 = \frac{100 \ 000 \times 4.8}{400 \ 000}$	substitution and rearrangement in either order	
	evaluation (1)		
	(V <sub>1</sub> =) 1.2 (litres)	award full marks for the correct answer without working	
		POT error 2 marks	

Question Number:	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
1(b)(iii)	an explanation linking:		<b>(2)</b> AO 1 1
	work is done (in compressing the air) (1)		AO I I
	increases the <b>kinetic energy</b> of the (air) particles / thermal <b>energy</b> (of the system) (1)		
		heat for thermal	
		accept answer in terms of p $\Delta \text{V}$	
		W = F x d	
		$= p \times (A \times d)$	
		= p ΔV	

(Total for Question 1 = 7 marks)

Question Number:	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
2(a)(i)	a description to include:		(4) AO 1 2
	(measurement of) the mass of water (1)	accept volume / weight of water ignore amount	
	(measurement of) the temperature (rise/change) (1)	accept (take) thermometer reading	
	(measurement of) the energy supplied / from heater (1)	accept (take) reading of the joulemeter ignore 'change in thermal energy' (from equation)	
	detail of any of the above (1)	e.g. measure temp at the start and end or measure mass of empty cup or start and end readings on the meter	

Question Number:	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
2(a)(ii)	any two improvements from:	both marks can be scored in one answer space	<b>(2)</b> AO 3 3b
		ignore repeating readings ignore increase voltage / power / energy ignore use of clamp to hold thermometer / heater	
	add lid /cover (1)		
	add lagging / insulation (1)	accept use better insulator or better insulated / thicker cup accept use calorimeter	
		ignore use glass beaker unless cup is inside it ignore different type of cup	
	add a stirrer (1) use a more sensitive thermometer (1)	accept use digital / electric thermometer / data logger	
	ensure heater fully submerged (1)		

Question Number:	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
2(b)	100 (°C) (1)	accept any answer between and including 95 and 102  (possibility that it is not pure water and possibility of heat loss prevents reaching boiling point)	(1) AO 2 1

Question Number:	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
2(c)	substitution (1) $(Q =) \frac{380 \times 3.34 (\times 10^{5})}{(1000)}$		<b>(2)</b> AO 2 1
	evaluation (1)		
	1.27 x 10 <sup>5</sup> (J)	127 kJ 126920 (J)	
		accept answers that round to $1.27 \times 10^5$ e.g. $1.2692 \times 10^5$	
		accept $130 \text{ kJ or } 1.3 \times 10^5 \text{ (J)}$	
		POT error max. 1 mark	
		award full marks for correct answer without working	

(Total for Question 2 = 9 marks)

Question Number:	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
3(a)	substitution (1) (KE =) ½ x 68 x 12 <sup>2</sup>	½ x 68000 x 12 <sup>2</sup> scores 1 mark	<b>(2)</b> AO 2 1
	evaluation (1) 4900 (J)	accept values that round to	
		4900(J) e.g. 4896(J)	
		award full marks for correct answer without working	

Question Number:	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
3(b)	a description to include:  kinetic energy (store) (of cyclist and /or bicycle) decreases / is transferred into(1)	KE for kinetic energy	<b>(2)</b> AO 1 1
	thermal energy (store) (of brakes / surroundings) increases (1)	allow heat for thermal allow brakes get hotter ignore sound energy accept kinetic (energy) to heat (energy) for 2 marks in this context	

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
Number:			
3(c)	recall and substitution (1)	substitution and rearrangement in either order	(3) AO 2 1
	1600 = force x 28	accept f, F or ? for force	
	rearrangement (1)		
	(force) = $\frac{1600}{28}$		
	evaluation (1) 57 (N)	accept values that round down to 57 e.g. 57.14	
		award full marks for correct answer without working	
		award 1 mark for answers of 44800 or 0.0175 and a correct expression relating work, force and distance	

Question Number:	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
3(d)	an explanation linking:	allow reverse argument	(2) AO 3 2a AO 3 2b
	over the same time / in 300s, more work done / energy transferred in	power in session 1 = $\frac{45.2}{300}$ = 0.15 (kW) or 150(W)	
	session 1 than in session 2 (1)	allow statement that power = work / time or	
		power = <u>energy(transferred)</u> time for MP1	
	(therefore) more power (developed) in session 1 (1)	power in session 2 = $\frac{37.9}{300}$ = 0.13 (kW) or 126(W)	

(Total for Question 3 = 9 marks)

Question Number:	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
4(a)(i)	an explanation to link <b>3</b> of the following:	reference to positive electrons or positive charge moving loses that mark point	<b>(3)</b> AO 2 1
	friction (between cloth and comb) (1)		
	transfer of electrons / charge {from plastic comb / on to the cloth} (1)	electrons/charges are rubbed off comb (on to cloth)	
	electrons carry a negative charge (1)	leaving cloth with negative charge	
	leaving excess positive charge on the comb (1)	more protons than electrons (on the comb)	

Question Number:	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
4(a)(ii)	an explanation linking:		(3) AO 2 1
	a negative charge is induced (1)	allow a clear description of induction	
		ignore references to positive charge being moved in this context only	
	on the part of the paper closest to the comb (1)		
	opposite charges attract (1)	force of attraction sufficient to pick up the pieces of paper	

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
4(b)	The only correct answer is A  B is not correct because the arrows are in the wrong direction C is not correct because the field is not circular D is not correct because the field is not circular	(1) AO 1 1

Question Number:	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
4(c)(i)	an explanation linking:		<b>(2)</b> AO 2 2
	sphere A has an electric field (1)	both spheres have electric fields	
	sphere B is in it (1)	the electric fields interact/overlap	
		ignore nature of force; e.g. repulsion	

Question Number:	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
4(c)(ii)	a description to include:  as the distance increases the force (on the sphere B) decreases (1)	negative correlation	(2) AO 3 1a AO 3 1b
	the greatest change is at smallest distances (1)	non-linear gradient changes  allow named non-linear functions such as exponential / inversely proportional in this context reference to inverse square law scores 2 marks	

(Total for Question 4 = 11 marks)

Question Number:	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
5(a)	a description to include:		(3) AO 1 2
	method of producing temporary induced magnetism (1)	place iron near / in contact with magnet / in magnetic field	
		OR	
		use magnet to pick up one paper clip	
		OR	
		use magnet to make iron a temporary magnet	
	method of demonstrating the magnetic properties of the temporary magnet (1)	paper clip(s) attracted to iron	
		OR	
		use first paper clip to pick up another paper clip	
	method of demonstrating magnetic effect is temporary (1)	remove magnet and paper clips no longer attracted / fall off	
		OR	
		wait some / short time and iron bar no longer picks up / attracts paper clips	

Question Number:	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
5(b)(i)	a description to include 4 of the following:		<b>(4)</b> AO 2 2
	note position of pointer before current is switched on (1)	measure length of spring before current is switched on	
	measure position of pointer when current in coil (1)		
	(use an ammeter to)     measure current (1)		
	calculate the extension /     stretch of the spring (1)	how far nail moves	
	<ul> <li>use force (of attraction) is proportional to extension / stretch (of spring) (1)</li> </ul>	calculate force from spring constant and extension	
	Stretch (or spring) (1)	calibrate spring	
	repeat with different currents (1)	increase the current	
		calculate the extension of the spring using new position of pointer minus starting position of pointer is worth 3 marks	

Question Number:	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
5(b)(ii)	select and substitute (1)		<b>(2)</b> AO 2 1
	$(E =) \frac{1}{2} \times 24 \times 0.12^{2}$	½ x 24 x 12² max 1 mark	
	evaluation (1)		
	(E =) 0.17 (J)	accept answers that round down to 0.17 e.g. 0.1728	
		POT error (e.g. 1728) max 1 mark	
		award full marks for correct answer without working	

(Total for Question 5 = 9 marks)

Question number	Answer			Mark
6(a)(i)	В	1	same as P	(1) AO 1 1
	The only correct answer is B  A is incorrect because the number of teeth on P and R are			
	equal  C is incorrect because Q reverses the rotation of P and then R reverses the rotation of Q  D is incorrect because Q reverses the rotation of P and then R reverses the rotation of Q			

Question Number:	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
6(a)(ii)	use of distance = pitch x number of teeth (moved) (1)  evaluation (1)  (distance =) 20 (mm)	allow first mark if 2 x 4 (=8) or 2 x 40 (=80) seen	<b>(2)</b> AO 1 1
		award full marks for correct answer without working	

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
Number:			
6(b)	recall clockwise moment = anticlockwise moment (1)	calculations need not include $g$ (which cancels out from all terms)	(4) AO 1 1 AO 2 1
	moment = force x (perpendicular) distance (1)		
	substitution (1) $m \times 17 = (6 \times 15) + (4.6 \times 10)$	substitution and rearrangement in either order	
		m × 17 = 90+46	
		$m = \frac{(6 \times 15) + (4.6 \times 10)}{17}$	
		m = 136/ 17	
	rearrangement and evaluation (1)		
	m = 8.0 (g)	award full marks for correct answer without working	

Question Number:	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
6(c)	an explanation linking:	accept answers in terms of work = force x distance accept reverse arguments	(3) AO 3 2a AO 3 2b
	use of $P = \frac{F}{A}(1)$		
	area of piston Y is less than area of piston Z (1)	accept K for piston Y and L for piston Z	
	(therefore) force K is less than force L (1)		

(Total for Question 6 = 10 marks)

Question Number:	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
7(a)(i)	0.9 (k N) (1)	accept .9 or 0.90	<b>(2)</b> AO 3 2a
	up / upwards / ascending (1)	north N	AO 3 2b
		<b>†</b>	

Question Number:	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
7(a)(ii)		judge length and direction by eye	<b>(1)</b> AO 3 2b
	400 N	construction lines need not be shown	
	300N	magnitude need not be stated	
		allow missing arrowhead if direction and length are correct	
		reject answers which have any additional vectors drawn	

Question Number:	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
7(a)(iii)	recall and substitution (1)		<b>(2)</b> AO 2 1
	GPE = 750 x 10 x 1300	no POT error (could have missed out $g$ )	
	evaluation (1)		
	(energy =) 9800000(J)	allow answers in standard form 9.8 x 10 <sup>6</sup>	
		allow answers that round to 9 800 000 e.g. 9 750 000 J	
		allow 9800 kJ or 9.8MJ	
		allow 9 555 000 J	
		allow negative values	
		award full marks for correct answer without working	

Question Number:	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
7(b)(i)	recall efficiency equation (1) $efficiency = \frac{useful \ output}{input}$	efficiency = $\frac{power\ output}{power\ input}$	(4) AO 1 1 AO 2 1
	rearrangement (1)		
	output energy = 0.70 x 6500	4550 (kJ) seen scores 2 marks (from 0.7 x 6500 (kJ))	
	recall power equation (1)		
	$power = \frac{energy}{time}$	<u>4550</u> <u>60</u>	
		accept ecf from output energy	
	evaluation (1)		
	(power =) 76 (kW)	accept values that round up to 76 (kW) e.g. 75.8	
		award full marks for correct answer without working	

Question Number:	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
7(b)(ii)	an explanation linking:		(2) AO 1 1
	(useful) output energy is less than input energy (1)	input energy is greater than output energy	
		(only) 70% of the input energy is useful	
	some energy is transferred to less useful forms (1)	energy is dissipated / wasted / lost (to surroundings)	
		energy is lost / transferred as thermal / heat	
		30% is lost /dissipated / wasted / lost for 2 marks	

(Total for Question 7 = 11 marks)

Question Number:	Answer	Mark
8(a)(i)	C 6.0 joules per coulomb	<b>(1)</b> AO 1 1
	The only correct answer is C	
	A is not correct because 1 volt is 1 joule per coulomb B is not correct because 1 volt is 1 joule per coulomb	
	<b>D</b> is not correct because 1 volt is 1 joule per coulomb	

Question Number:	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
8(a)(ii)	recall and substitution (1) $42 = \frac{200 \times t}{(1000)}$	accept substitution and rearrangement in either order	(3) AO 1 1 AO 2 1
	rearrangement (1) $t = \frac{42 (\times 1000)}{200 (\times 60)}$	2.1 to any power of 10 or 3.5 to any power of 10 scores 2 marks	
	evaluation (1) (t =) 3.5 (minutes)	3 minutes 30 seconds award full marks for correct answer without working	

Question Number:	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
8(a)(iii)	recall and substitution (1)	(using E = VIt)	(2) AO 1 1
	(E =) 42 x 6.0	$(E =) 6.0 \times 200 (x 10^{-3}) x$ 2.10 $(x 10^{2})$	AO 2 1
	evaluation (1) (energy =) 250 (J)	accept 252 (J)	
		award full marks for correct answer without working	

Question Number:	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
8(b)	an explanation linking:	throughout accept atoms / ions for lattice accept charges /	(2) AO 1 1
		charged particles for electrons	
	collisions between electrons and lattice (1)	allow collision between electrons in this context	
	lattice {vibrates / moves} more (1)	KE of lattice increases	
		KE of electrons decreases	

Question Number:	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
8(c)	an explanation linking:	allow alternative arguments such as if resistors had been in series, then	(3) AO 3 2a AO 3 2b
	relevant calculation (1)		
	R (between P and Q) = $\frac{6}{1.2}$ = $5\Omega$	$I = \frac{6}{20} = 0.3A$	
		V (between P and Q) = 1.2 x 10 = 12V	
	reasoning / interpretation of result (1)		
	this is less than {a single resistor / two resistors in series}	current is more (than 0.3A)	
		total p.d. is less than 12 V	
	conclusion (1)		
	resistors must be connected <u>in</u> <u>parallel</u>		

(Total for Question 8 = 11 marks)

Question Number:	Answer	Mark
9(a)	current †	(1) AO 3 2b
	B time	
	The only correct answer is B	
	<ul> <li>A is incorrect because it shows an alternating current which is produced by an alternator and not by a dynamo</li> <li>C is incorrect because it shows a square waveform which is not produced by a dynamo</li> </ul>	
	<b>D</b> is incorrect because it shows current linearly increasing with time and this is not produced by a dynamo	

Question Number:	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
9(b)(i)	an explanation linking:		(2) AO 1 1
	(p.d. / current is only induced by a) changing magnetic field (1)	alternating magnetic field	
	a changing current (is needed to create a changing magnetic field) (1)	the voltage/current (as shown) is not changing	

Question Number:	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
9(b)(ii)	substitution into $\frac{V_P}{V_S} = \frac{N_P}{N_S} (1)$	substitution and rearrangement in either order	(3) AO 2 1
	$\frac{25}{V_s} = \frac{30}{150}$	$\frac{V_s}{25} = \frac{150}{30}$	
	rearrangement (1)		
	$V_s = \frac{25 \times 150}{30}$		
	evaluation (1)		
	$(V_s = ) 130 (V)$	allow 120 or 125	
		award full marks for correct answer without working	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
*9(c)		
	AO1(6 marks)  Understanding of physics  (long) transmission wires have resistance reduced p.d. at the destination (thermal) energy is dissipated in the transmission wires this creates a power loss (refers to P=I²R) transformers are used to step up to a high voltage for transmission this means a low current (refers to VpIp=VsIs) so power loss is small(er) transformers used to step down to a safer voltage for consumers consumer wires are shorter and so power loss is less of an issue	

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

(Total for Question 9 = 12 marks)

Question Number:	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
10(a)(i)	1.5 (V)	accept $\frac{12}{8}$ or $\frac{3}{2}$ or $1\frac{1}{2}$	(1) AO 3 1b

Question Number:	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
10(a)(ii)		allow ecf from a(i) for all marking points	<b>(4)</b> AO 2 1
	recall and substitution (1) $0.75 = I \times 1.5$	substitution and rearrangement in either order	
	rearrangement (1) $(I =) \frac{0.75}{1.5} (= 0.5)$		
	recall, substitution and rearrangement (1) $R = \frac{1.5}{0.5}$	allow ecf of current from MP2 for this mark point only	
	evaluation (1)		
	$(R =) 3.0 (\Omega)$	allow other approaches such as $P = \frac{V^2}{R}$ scores 1 mark	
		$0.75 = \frac{1.5^2}{R} \text{ scores 2 marks}$	
		$R = \frac{(1.5)^2}{0.75}$ scores 3 marks	
		award full marks for correct answer without working	
i			

Question Number	Answer	Mark
*10(b)	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.  AO1(6 marks)  Circuit diagram including  power supply  ammeter  voltmeter  filament lamp  means of varying potential difference  Description of method  measure current with ammeter  measure potential difference with voltmeter  vary the potential difference  calculate the resistance	(6) AO 1 2
	repeat and compare	

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

(Total for Question 10 = 11 marks)