# 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 | $\begin{aligned} & 2 a \text { and } \\ & 2 b \end{aligned}$ |  | An explanation that combines identification via a judgment to reach a conclusion via justification/reasoning |
| AO3 | 3 a | 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 |

[^0]| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 ( a )}$ | C The volume of the air inside the cylinder. | (1) |
|  | The only correct answer is C |  |
|  | A is not correct because the mass remains unchanged <br> B is not correct because the rate of collision decreases <br> D is not correct because the pressure decreases |  |


| Question <br> Number: | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 ( b ) ( i )}$ | at right angles $/ 90^{\circ}$ | perpendicular / normal to the <br> tube wall | (1) <br> AO 11 |


| Question Number: | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1(b)(ii) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { select and substitute into } \\ & \mathrm{P}_{1} \times \mathrm{V}_{1}=\mathrm{P}_{2} \times \mathrm{V}_{2} \quad(1) \\ & 400000 \times \mathrm{V}_{1}=100000 \times 4.8 \\ & \text { rearrangement (1) } \\ & \mathrm{V}_{1}=\frac{100000 \times 4.8}{400000} \\ & \text { evaluation (1) } \\ & \left(\mathrm{V}_{1}=\right) 1.2 \text { (litres) } \end{aligned}$ | substitution and rearrangement in either order <br> award full marks for the correct answer without working <br> POT error 2 marks | (3) AO 21 |


| Question Number: | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1(b)(iii) | an explanation linking: <br> work is done (in compressing the air) (1) <br> increases the kinetic energy of the (air) particles / thermal energy (of the system) (1) | heat for thermal <br> accept answer in terms of $p$ $\Delta \mathrm{V}$ $\begin{aligned} \mathrm{W} & =\mathrm{F} \times \mathrm{d} \\ & =\mathrm{p} \times(\mathrm{A} \times \mathrm{d}) \\ & =\mathrm{p} \Delta \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | (2) AO 11 |


| Question <br> Number: | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2(a)(i) | a description to include: |  | AO 12 <br> (measurement of) the <br> mass of water (1) |
|  | (measurement of) the <br> temperature (rise/change) <br> (1) | accept volume / weight of <br> water <br> ignore amount | accept (take) thermometer <br> reading |
| (measurement of) the <br> energy supplied / from <br> heater (1) | accept (take) reading of the <br> joulemeter | ignore 'change in thermal <br> energy' (from equation) |  |
|  | detail of any of the above <br> (1) | e.g. measure temp at the <br> start and end <br> or <br> measure mass of empty cup <br> or <br> start and end readings on the <br> meter |  |


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


| Question <br> Number: | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2(b) | $100\left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)(1)$ | accept any answer between <br> and including 95 and 102 | (1) <br> AO 2 1 <br> (possibility that it is not pure <br> water and possibility of heat <br> loss prevents reaching boiling <br> point) |


| Question Number: | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2(c) | substitution (1) $(\mathrm{Q}=) \frac{380 \times 3.34\left(\times 10^{5}\right)}{(1000)}$ <br> evaluation (1) $1.27 \times 10^{5}(\mathrm{~J})$ | 127 kJ <br> 126920 (J) <br> accept answers that round to $1.27 \times 10^{5}$ <br> e.g. $1.2692 \times 10^{5}$ <br> accept <br> 130 kJ or $1.3 \times 10^{5}(\mathrm{~J})$ <br> POT error max. 1 mark <br> award full marks for correct answer without working | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (2) } \\ & \text { AO } 21 \end{aligned}$ |


| Question <br> Number: | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3(a) | substitution (1) | $1 / 2 \times 68000 \times 12^{2}$ scores 1 <br> mark | AO 2 1 |
|  | (KE =) $1 / 2 \times 68 \times 12^{2}$ | (2) <br> accept values that round to <br> $4900(\mathrm{~J})$ e.g. 4896(J) |  |
|  |  | award full marks for correct <br> answer without working |  |


| Question <br> Number: | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3(b) | a description to include: <br> kinetic energy (store) (of <br> cyclist and /or bicycle) <br> decreases / is transferred <br> into(1) | KE for kinetic energy | (2) <br> AO 11 <br> thermal energy (store) <br> (of brakes / surroundings) <br> increases (1) |
| allow heat for thermal <br> allow brakes get hotter <br> ignore sound energy <br> accept kinetic (energy) to <br> heat (energy) for 2 marks in <br> this context |  |  |  |


| Question Number: | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3(c) | recall and substitution (1) $\begin{aligned} & 1600=\text { force } \times 28 \\ & \text { rearrangement (1) } \\ & (\text { force })=\frac{1600}{28} \end{aligned}$ <br> evaluation (1) $57 \text { (N) }$ | substitution and rearrangement in either order <br> accept f, F or ? for force <br> accept values that round down to 57 e.g. 57.14 <br> award full marks for correct answer without working <br> award 1 mark for answers of 44800 or 0.0175 <br> and a correct expression relating work, force and distance | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (3) } \\ & \text { AO } 21 \end{aligned}$ |


| Question Number: | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3(d) | an explanation linking: <br> over the same time / in 300s, more work done / energy transferred in session 1 than in session 2 (1) <br> (therefore) more power (developed) in session 1 (1) | allow reverse argument <br> power in session $1=$ $\frac{45.2}{300}=0.15(\mathrm{~kW}) \text { or } 150(\mathrm{~W})$ <br> allow statement that power $=\frac{\text { work } /}{\text { time }}$ <br> or <br> power $=$ energy(transferred) time <br> for MP1 <br> power in session $2=$ $\frac{37.9}{300}=0.13(\mathrm{~kW}) \text { or } 126(\mathrm{~W})$ | (2) <br> AO 32 a <br> AO 3 2b |


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


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


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4(b) | A | (1) |
|  | AO 11 |  |
| B is not correct because the arrows are in the wrong <br> direction <br> Dis not correct because the field is not circular |  |  |


| Question <br> Number: | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4(c)(i) | an explanation linking: | sphere A has an electric field <br> $(1)$ | AO 22 <br> both spheres have electric <br> fields |
| sphere B is in it (1) | the electric fields <br> interact/overlap <br> ignore nature of force; e.g. <br> repulsion |  |  |

$\left.\begin{array}{|l|l|l|l|}\hline \begin{array}{l}\text { Question } \\ \text { Number: }\end{array} & \text { Answer } & \text { Additional Guidance } & \text { Mark } \\ \hline \text { 4(c)(ii) } & \text { a description to include: } & & \begin{array}{l}\text { (2) } \\ \text { AO 3 1a } \\ \text { AO 3 1b }\end{array} \\ & \begin{array}{l}\text { as the distance increases the } \\ \text { force (on the sphere B) } \\ \text { decreases (1) }\end{array} & \text { negative correlation } \\ \text { the greatest change is at } \\ \text { smallest distances (1) }\end{array} \begin{array}{l}\text { non-linear } \\ \text { gradient changes } \\ \text { allow named non-linear } \\ \text { functions such as } \\ \text { exponential / inversely } \\ \text { proportional in this context }\end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l}\text { reference to inverse square } \\ \text { law scores 2 marks }\end{array}\right]$
(Total for Question $4=11$ marks)

| Question Number: | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5(a) | a description to include: <br> method of producing temporary induced magnetism (1) <br> method of demonstrating the magnetic properties of the temporary magnet (1) <br> method of demonstrating magnetic effect is temporary (1) | place iron near / in contact with magnet / in magnetic field <br> OR <br> use magnet to pick up one paper clip <br> OR <br> use magnet to make iron a temporary magnet <br> paper clip(s) attracted to iron <br> OR <br> use first paper clip to pick up another paper clip <br> remove magnet and paper clips no longer attracted / fall off <br> OR <br> wait some / short time and iron bar no longer picks up / attracts paper clips | (3) <br> AO 12 |


| Question Number: | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5(b)(i) | a description to include 4 of the following: |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (4) } \\ & \text { AO } 22 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | - 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 |  |
|  | - use force (of attraction) is proportional to extension / stretch (of spring) (1) | calculate force from spring constant and extension 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) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { select and substitute (1) } \\ & (E=) 1 / 2 \times 24 \times 0.12^{2} \\ & \text { evaluation (1) } \\ & (E=) 0.17(J) \end{aligned}$ | $1 / 2 \times 24 \times 12^{2}$ max 1 mark <br> accept answers that round down to 0.17 <br> e.g. 0.1728 <br> POT error (e.g. 1728) max 1 mark <br> award full marks for correct answer without working | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (2) } \\ & \text { AO } 21 \end{aligned}$ |

(Total for Question 5 = 9 marks)

| Question <br> number | Answer | Mark |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{6 ( a ) ( i )}$ | B | (1) <br> AO 11 |  |
|  | The only correct answer is B <br> A is incorrect because the number of teeth on P and R are <br> equal <br> Cis incorrect because Q reverses the rotation of P and then <br> R reverses the rotation of Q | Dis incorrect because Q reverses the rotation of P and then <br> R reverses the rotation of Q |  |


| Question <br> Number: | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{6 ( a ) ( \text { ii) }}$ | use of <br> distance = pitch x number of <br> teeth (moved) <br> $(1)$ | allow first mark if <br> $2 \times 4(=8)$ or $2 \times 40$ <br> $(=80)$ seen | AO 11 <br> evaluation (1) <br> (distance $=) 20(\mathrm{~mm})$ |


| Question Number: | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6(b) | recall <br> clockwise moment = anticlockwise moment (1) <br> moment $=$ force $x$ (perpendicular) distance (1) <br> substitution (1) $m \times 17=(6 \times 15)+(4.6 \times 10)$ <br> rearrangement and evaluation (1) $\mathrm{m}=8.0(\mathrm{~g})$ | calculations need not include $g$ (which cancels out from all terms) <br> substitution and rearrangement in either order $\begin{aligned} & m \times 17=90+46 \\ & m=\frac{(6 \times 15)+(4.6 \times 10)}{17} \\ & m=136 / 17 \end{aligned}$ <br> award full marks for correct answer without working | (4) AO 11 AO 21 |


| Question <br> Number: | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 6(c) | an explanation linking: | accept answers in terms <br> of work = force x distance <br> accept reverse arguments | (3) 30 3a <br> AO 3 2b |
|  | use of P = $\frac{\mathrm{F}}{\mathrm{A}}(1)$ |  |  |
|  | Area of piston Y is less than <br> area of piston Z (1) <br> (therefore) <br> force K is less than force L (1) | accept K for piston Y and L <br> for piston Z |  |
|  |  |  |  |


| Question <br> Number: | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 7(a)(i) | 0.9 (k N) (1) | accept .9 or 0.90 | (2) |
|  | up / upwards / ascending (1) | north | AO 3 2a |
|  |  | N |  |
|  |  | $\uparrow$ |  |


| Question <br> Number: | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 7(a)(ii) |  | ludge length and <br> direction by eye | (1) <br> AO 32 b |
| need not be shown |  |  |  |
| magnitude need not |  |  |  |
| be stated |  |  |  |$\quad$| allow missing |
| :--- |
| arrowhead if direction |
| and length are correct |
| reject answers which |
| have any additional |
| vectors drawn |$\quad$.


| Question Number: | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7(a)(iii) | recall and substitution (1) $\text { GPE }=750 \times 10 \times 1300$ <br> evaluation (1) $\text { (energy =) } 9800000 \text { (J) }$ | no POT error (could have missed out $g$ ) <br> allow answers in standard form $9.8 \times 10^{6}$ <br> allow answers that round to 9800000 e.g. 9750000 J <br> allow 9800 kJ or 9.8MJ <br> allow 9555000 J <br> allow negative values <br> award full marks for correct answer without working | (2) AO 21 |


| Question Number: | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7(b)(i) | recall efficiency equation (1) $\begin{aligned} & \text { efficiency }=\frac{\text { useful output }}{\text { input }} \\ & \text { rearrangement (1) } \\ & \text { output energy }=0.70 \times 6500 \\ & \text { recall power equation (1) } \\ & \text { power }=\frac{\text { energy }}{\text { time }} \\ & \text { evaluation (1) } \\ & \text { (power }=\text { ) } 76(\mathrm{~kW}) \end{aligned}$ | $\text { efficiency }=\frac{\text { power output }}{\text { power input }}$ <br> 4550 (kJ) seen scores 2 marks (from $0.7 \times 6500$ (kJ)) <br> $\frac{4550}{60}$ <br> accept ecf from output energy <br> accept values that round up to 76 (kW) e.g. 75.8 <br> award full marks for correct answer without working | (4) AO 11 AO 21 |


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


| Question <br> Number: | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{8 ( a ) ( i )}$ | C 6.0 joules per coulomb | (1) |
|  | The only correct answer is C |  |
|  | A is not correct because 1 volt is 1 joule per coulomb <br> B is not correct because 1 volt is 1 joule per coulomb <br> D is not correct because 1 volt is 1 joule per coulomb |  |


| Question <br> Number: | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{8 ( a ) ( i i )}$ | recall and substitution (1) | accept substitution and <br> rearrangement in either <br> order | (3) <br> AO 11 <br> AO 21 |
|  | $42=\frac{200 \times t}{(1000)}$ | rearrangement (1) <br> $t=\frac{42(\times 1000)}{200(\times 60)}$ | 2.1 to any power of 10 <br> or <br> 3.5 to any power of 10 <br> scores 2 marks |
|  | evaluation (1) <br> $(\mathrm{t}=) 3.5($ minutes $)$ | 3 minutes 30 seconds <br> award full marks for <br> correct answer without <br> working |  |
|  |  |  |  |


| Question <br> Number: | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 8(a)(iii) | recall and substitution (1) | $($ using E = VIt) <br> $(\mathrm{E}=) 6.0 \times 200\left(\times 10^{-3}\right) \times$ <br> $2.10\left(\times 10^{2}\right)$ | (2) <br> AO 11 <br> AO 21 |
|  | (E = $) 42 \times 6.0$ <br> (enaluation (1) | accept 252 (J) <br> award full marks for <br> correct answer without <br> working |  |


| Question <br> Number: | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 8(b) | an explanation linking: | throughout <br> accept atoms / ions for <br> lattice <br> accept charges / <br> charged particles for <br> electrons | (2) <br> AO 11 |
|  | collisions between electrons and <br> lattice (1) <br> lattice \{vibrates / moves\} more <br> $(1)$ | allow collision between <br> electrons in this context <br> KE of lattice increases <br> KE of electrons <br> decreases |  |


| Question Number: | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8(c) | an explanation linking: <br> relevant calculation (1) <br> $R($ between $P$ and $Q)=\frac{6}{1.2}=5 \Omega$ <br> reasoning / interpretation of result (1) <br> this is less than \{a single resistor / two resistors in series $\}$ <br> conclusion (1) <br> resistors must be connected in parallel | allow alternative arguments such as <br> if resistors had been in series, then... $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{I}=\frac{6}{20}=0.3 \mathrm{~A} \\ & \mathrm{~V} \text { (between } \mathrm{P} \text { and } \mathrm{Q}) \\ & =1.2 \times 10=12 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ <br> current is more (than 0.3A) <br> total p.d. is less than 12 V | (3) <br> AO 32 a <br> AO 3 2b |


| Question Number: | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9(a) |  <br> The only correct answer is B <br> A is incorrect because it shows an alternating current which is produced by an alternator and not by a dynamo <br> $\mathbf{C}$ is incorrect because it shows a square waveform which is not produced by a dynamo <br> D is incorrect because it shows current linearly increasing with time and this is not produced by a dynamo | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { (1) } \\ & \text { AO } 32 b \end{aligned}$ |


| Question <br> Number: | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 9(b)(i) | an explanation linking: | (2) <br> AO 11 |  |
|  | (p.d. / current is only induced by a) <br> changing magnetic field (1) | alternating magnetic <br> field | a changing current (is needed to <br> create a changing magnetic field) <br> (1) |
| the voltage/current <br> (as shown) is not <br> changing |  |  |  |


| Question Number: | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9(b)(ii) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { substitution into } \\ & \frac{\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{p}}}{\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{s}}}=\frac{\mathrm{N}_{\mathrm{p}}}{\mathrm{~N}_{\mathrm{s}}}(1) \\ & \frac{25}{\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{s}}}=\frac{30}{150} \\ & \text { rearrangement (1) } \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{s}}=\frac{25 \times 150}{30} \\ & \text { evaluation }(1) \\ & \left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{s}}=\right) 130(\mathrm{~V}) \end{aligned}$ | substitution and rearrangement in either order $\frac{\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{s}}}{25}=\frac{150}{30}$ <br> allow 120 or 125 <br> award full marks for correct answer without working | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (3) } \\ & \text { AO } 21 \end{aligned}$ |


| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| *9(c) | 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. <br> 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. <br> AO1(6 marks) <br> Understanding of physics <br> - (long) transmission wires have resistance <br> - reduced p.d. at the destination <br> - (thermal) energy is dissipated in the transmission wires <br> - this creates a power loss (refers to $P=I^{2} R$ ) <br> - transformers are used to step up to a high voltage for transmission <br> - this means a low current (refers to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{P}} \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{P}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{S}} \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{S}}$ ) <br> - so power loss is small(er) <br> - transformers used to step down to a safer voltage for consumers <br> - consumer wires are shorter and so power loss is less of an issue | (6) <br> AO 11 |


| Level | Mark | Descriptor |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0 | - No rewardable material. |
| Level 1 | 1-2 | - An explanation that demonstrates elements of physics understanding, some of which is inaccurate. Understanding of scientific, enquiry, techniques and procedures lacks detail. (AO1) <br> - Presents an explanation that is not logically ordered and with significant gaps. (AO1) |
| Level 2 | 3-4 | - 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) <br> - Presents an explanation of the procedure that has a structure which is mostly clear, coherent and logical with minor steps missing. (AO1) |
| Level 3 | 5-6 | - 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) <br> - Presents an explanation that has a well-developed structure which is clear, coherent and logical. (AO1) |


| Question <br> Number: | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 0 ( a ) ( i )}$ | $1.5(\mathrm{~V})$ | accept <br> $\frac{12}{8}$ or $\frac{3}{2}$ or $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | (1) <br> AO 3 b |


| Question Number: | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10(a)(ii) | recall and substitution (1) $0.75=\mathrm{I} \times 1.5$ <br> rearrangement (1) $(I=) \frac{0.75}{1.5}(=0.5)$ <br> recall, substitution and rearrangement (1) $R=\frac{1.5}{0.5}$ <br> evaluation (1) $(R=) 3.0(\Omega)$ | allow ecf from a(i) for all marking points <br> substitution and rearrangement in either order <br> allow ecf of current from MP2 for this mark point only <br> allow other approaches such as $\mathrm{P}=\frac{\mathrm{V}^{2}}{\mathrm{R}}$ scores 1 mark <br> $0.75=\frac{1.5^{2}}{R}$ scores 2 marks <br> $R=\frac{(1.5)^{2}}{0.75}$ scores 3 marks <br> award full marks for correct answer without working | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (4) } \\ & \text { AO } 21 \end{aligned}$ |


| 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. <br> 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) <br> Circuit diagram including <br> - power supply <br> - ammeter <br> - voltmeter <br> - filament lamp <br> - means of varying potential difference <br> Description of method <br> - measure current with ammeter <br> - measure potential difference with voltmeter <br> - vary the potential difference <br> - calculate the resistance <br> - repeat and compare | (6) <br> AO 12 |


| Level | Mark | Descriptor |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0 | - No rewardable material. |
| Level 1 | 1-2 | - An explanation that demonstrates elements of physics understanding, some of which is inaccurate. <br> Understanding of scientific, enquiry, techniques and procedures lacks detail. (AO1) <br> - Presents an explanation that is not logically ordered and with significant gaps. (AO1) |
| Level 2 | 3-4 | - 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) <br> - Presents an explanation of the procedure that has a structure, which is mostly clear, coherent and logical with minor steps missing. (AO1) |
| Level 3 | 5-6 | - 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) <br> - Presents an explanation that has a well-developed structure, which is clear, coherent and logical. (AO1) |


[^0]:    *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.

