

# General Certificate of Secondary Education 

Additional Science 4463 / Physics 4451

## PHY2F Unit Physics 2

## Mark Scheme

2008 examination - June series

Mark schemes are prepared by the Principal Examiner and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation meeting attended by all examiners and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation meeting ensures that the mark scheme covers the candidates' responses to questions and that every examiner understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for the standardisation meeting each examiner analyses a number of candidates' scripts: alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed at the meeting and legislated for. If, after this meeting, examiners encounter unusual answers which have not been discussed at the meeting they are required to refer these to the Principal Examiner.

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## PHY2F

## Question 1

|  | answers | extra information | mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (a) | 53 (m) |  | 1 |
| (b)(i) | Similar shape curve drawn above existing line going through $(0,0)$ | allow 1 mark for any upward smooth curve or straight upward line above existing line going through $(0,0)$ | 2 |
| (ii) | rain on road car brakes in bad condition |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ |
| (c)(i) | all three lines correctly labelled <br> top line - C <br> middle line - $B$ <br> bottom line - A | allow $\mathbf{1}$ mark for one correctly labelled <br> accept 1.2 <br> accept 0.9 <br> accept 0.7 | 2 |
| (ii) | any two from: <br> - (table has) both variables are together <br> - both (variables) could/ would affect the reaction time <br> - cannot tell original contribution <br> - need to measure one (variable) on its own <br> - need to control one of the variables | accept tired and music as named variables <br> accept cannot tell which variable is affecting the drive (the most) accept need to test each separately | 2 |
| total |  |  | 9 |

## PHY2F

June 08
Question 2

|  | answers | extra information | mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (a)(i) | electrons <br> jumper |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ |
| (ii) | positive | accept protons accept + | 1 |
| (iii) | positively charged | accept any clear way of indicating the answer | 1 |
| (b)(i) | copper <br> it is an (electrical) conductor | only accept if copper is identified do not accept it conducts heat accept it conducts heat and electricity accept copper is the best conductor accept correct description of conduction | 1 <br> 1 |
| (ii) | current |  | 1 |
| total |  |  | 7 |

## PHY2F

## June 08

Question 3

|  | answers | extra information | mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (a)(i) | blue |  | 1 |
| (ii) | earth |  | 1 |
| (iii) | rubber / plastic | accept any suitable named non conductor eg polypropylene do not accept bakelite do not accept an insulator | 1 |
| (iv) |  |  | 1 |
| (b) | any two from: <br> - draws too high a current <br> - socket overloaded <br> - wiring gets too hot / melts <br> - (may) cause a fire <br> - (may) cause sparking <br> - (possible) physical damage to the socket | accept power for current do not accept electricity/ electric for current accept too much current goes through the socket do not accept too many currents go through the socket <br> it $=$ socket do not accept circuit for socket <br> accept socket for wiring do not accept fuse melts or blows do not accept plug/ appliances overheating <br> a physical reason, such as stick out from the wall is insufficient <br> ignore reference to electric shocks | 2 |
| total |  |  | 6 |

## PHY2F

## June 08

Question 4

|  | answers | extra information | mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (a)(i) | 0.6 <br> newtons | allow $\mathbf{1}$ mark for correct substitution <br> accept N <br> do not accept n <br> accept Newtons | $2$ $1$ |
| (ii) | the same as |  | 1 |
| (b)(i) | changed velocity | accept increased/ decreased for change accept speed for velocity accept change direction accept getting faster/ slower accept start/ stop moving accept correct equation in terms of change in speed or change in velocity | 1 |
| (ii) | down(wards) | accept towards the ground <br> accept $\downarrow$ <br> do not accept south | 1 |
| (iii) | increase velocity is increasing or it is accelerating | can only credit second mark if answer is increase <br> accept speed for velocity accept is moving faster accept an answer in terms of resultant force downwards <br> mention of weight/ mass increasing negates second mark | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ |
| total |  |  | 8 |

## Question 5

|  | answers | extra information | mark |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| (a)(i) | $4(\mathrm{~V})$ | allow $\mathbf{1}$ mark for correct substitution | 2 |
| (ii) | $5(\mathrm{~V})$ or $(9-$ their (a)(i)) correctly <br> calculated | e.c.f <br> do not allow a negative answer | 1 |
| (b)(i) | $\underline{\text { thermistor }}$ | c.a.o | 1 |
| (ii) | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 5 |  |
| total |  |  |  |

## PHY2F

## June 08

Question 6

|  | answers | extra information | mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (a)(i) | protons <br> neutrons | answers may be in either order | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ |
| (ii) | 86 |  | 1 |
| (iii) | two fewer protons and two fewer neutrons <br> or <br> 84 protons 134 neutrons | do not accept two fewer protons and neutrons <br> do not accept 218 protons and neutrons | 1 |
| (b)(i) | 0.4 | accept $\frac{2}{5} /$ accept $40 \%$ <br> for 2 marks <br> allow 1 mark for correct totalling $=1.8$ <br> allow 1 mark for a clearly correct method with a clearly incorrect total | 2 |
| (ii) | any one from: <br> - nuclear weapon testing <br> - nuclear power (stations) <br> - nuclear accidents <br> - medical | do not accept nuclear accept nuclear/ radioactive waste accept X-rays | 1 |
| (c)(i) | 2 | accept 2:1 <br> accept twice as big <br> ignore units | 1 |

Question 6 continues on the next page

## PHY2F

## June 08

Question 6 continued

|  | answers | extra information | mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (ii) | No with a reasonable reason explained only going for two weeks so or even staying for a year total exposure well under lowest limit for causing cancer <br> or <br> Yes with a reasonable reason explained all levels of radiation are (potentially) hazardous <br> or evidence may not be complete or insufficient research into effect of small doses | $\mathbf{1}$ mark is for a time frame $\mathbf{1}$ mark is for correctly relating to a dose <br> accept low doses could still cause cancer accept all levels affect you do not accept radiation dose is high(er) do not accept level of background radiation is higher in Germany |  |
| total |  |  | 10 |


[^0]:    Set and published by the Assessment and Qualifications Alliance.

