## Mark Scheme (Results)

## Summer 2017

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE in Physics (4PH0) Paper 2PR

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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.

| Question number | Answer |  |  |  |  | Notes | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Name of of } \\ & \text { ptotation } \end{aligned}$ | Type of power station |  |  |  |  | 4 |
|  |  | fossil fuel | hydroelectric | nuclear | wind turbine |  |  |
|  | Dinorwig |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | Drax | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Fullabrok |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |
|  | Torness |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |
|  | 1 mark for each correct row ; ; ; ; |  |  |  |  | More than 1 tick $(\checkmark)$ in a row negates that row |  |

Total for question $=4$ marks

| Question number | Answer | Notes | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 (a) | gravitational (potential energy); | allow GPE <br> ignore gravity ignore thermal/heat potential energy | 1 |
| (b) (i) <br> (ii) | friction; <br> electrons; <br> positive; <br> all the hairs have the same (negative) <br> charge; <br> (same charges) repel; | must be in this order <br> condone positive charge allow 'like' for 'same' | 3 2 |
| (c) | any 3 of: <br> MP1. metal /post conducts/eq; <br> MP2. charge is earthed/charge flows to ground; <br> MP3. discharging hair/ eq; <br> MP4. hair falls down due to its weight; | allow electrons for charge allow metal provides low resistance path <br> allow <br> (all) charge leaves hair /girl <br> hair/ girl becomes neutral condone `pulled down by (effect of) gravity' | 3 |
| Question number | Answer | Notes | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 (a) | MP1. same number of protons OR <br> same atomic number; <br> MP2. different number of neutrons OR different mass number; | ignore references to electrons / elements / nuclei / atoms | 2 |
| (b) | Any 2 of <br> MP1. Remove source / protactinium; <br> MP2. Measure background radiation and repeat; <br> MP3. Subtract background count/radiation from readings; | allow 'measure over a long period of time' determine the difference in counts | 2 |
| (c) (i) <br> (ii) | suitable scale chosen ( $>50 \%$ of grid used); axes labelled with quantities and unit; plotting correct to nearest half square (minus one for each plotting error);; line (curve) of best fit acceptable; <br> evidence of correct graph use; <br> evidence of taking more than one measurement; <br> correct value in the range 66-73 (seconds); | Allow counts/s, $\mathrm{s}^{-1}$, Bq i.e. two plotting errors = no marks for plotting i.e. smooth curve within 1 small square of each point <br> e.g. construction lines at count rate of 26 e.g. additional construction lines at count rate of 13 or other pair of count rates such as 40:20 | 5 |

Total for question $=12$ marks

| Question number | Answer | Notes | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 (a) (i) <br> (ii) | boiling; <br> MP1. idea that particles move apart; <br> MP2. idea that particles gain (kinetic) energy; <br> MP3. idea that particles move (more) freely; | allow evaporation <br> ignore references to vibration <br> allow molecules for particles allow spread out / take up more space may be shown on labelled diagram allow idea of moving faster ignore 'move more' allow 'bonds break' / 'break away' / 'escape surface' / 'overcome attraction' ignore unqualified 'move more' / 'move randomly' | $3$ |
| (b) (i) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { substitution; } \\ & \text { rearrangement; } \\ & \text { evaluation; } \\ & \\ & \text { e.g. } \\ & \frac{100}{350}=\frac{\mathrm{p}_{2}}{450} \\ & \left(\mathrm{p}_{2}=\right) \frac{100 \times 450}{350} \\ & \left(\mathrm{p}_{2}=\right) \frac{130(\mathrm{kPa})}{} \end{aligned}$ <br> straight line with same positive gradient throughout; line passes through the origin (if extended); | no mark for formula as seen on QP page 2 rearrangement and substitution in either order $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{p}_{1} \times \mathrm{T}_{2}=\mathrm{p}_{2} \times \mathrm{T}_{1} \\ & \mathrm{p}_{1}=\mathrm{p}_{2} \frac{\times \mathrm{T}_{1}}{\mathrm{~T}_{2}} \end{aligned}$ <br> allow 129, 128.6 etc correct answers without working gain 3 marks truncated answers e.g. 128 gains 2 marks only 230 gains 1 mark <br> mark independently judge by eye | 3 |


| Question number | Answer | Notes | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 (a) | A ( $20 \mathrm{~Hz}-20,000 \mathrm{~Hz}$ ); <br> The only correct answer is A <br> $B$ is not correct because $25,00 \mathrm{~Hz}$ is too high for humans to hear <br> C is not correct because humans can hear below 200 Hz <br> D is not correct because $25,00 \mathrm{~Hz}$ is too high for humans to hear and humans can hear below 200 Hz |  | 1 |
| (b) (i) <br> (ii) | calculation of time period; <br> use of $f=1 / T$; <br> evaluation; <br> e.g. <br> (time period $/ T)=0.010(s)$ $\begin{aligned} & (f=) 1 / 0.010 \\ & (f=) 100(H z) \end{aligned}$ <br> line drawn has similar amplitude to existing line; line drawn has a smaller frequency; | allow ecf for incorrect T <br> allow 0.01 seen anywhere <br> 200 (Hz), 33(.3) <br> (Hz) for 2 marks | $3$ |

Total for question $=6$ marks

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Question number \& Answer \& Notes \& Marks \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
6 (a) (i) \\
(ii) \\
(iii)
\end{tabular} \& ```
any sensible suggestion;
e.g. newtonmeter / balance / scale(s)
weight = mass x gravitational field
strength;
substitution OR rearrangement;
evaluation;
e.g.
50=m\times10
(m =) 5 (kg)
``` \& \begin{tabular}{l}
accept (electronic) scale condone newtonmetre ignore weighing machine \\
allow in standard symbols or in words e.g.
\[
\mathrm{W}=\mathrm{m} \times \mathrm{g}
\] \\
allow a 'mixture' e.g. \\
weight \(=\) mass \(\times \mathrm{g}\) \\
reject 'gravity' for \(g\) \\
allow use of \(\mathrm{g}=9.81\) \\
N/kg \\
\(5.1(\mathrm{~kg})\) from \(\mathrm{g}=9.81\) accept correct answer with no working for both marks
\end{tabular} \& 1

1

2 <br>

\hline (b) \& | MP1. use of density = mass/volume; |
| :--- |
| MP2. measure volume (of cannonball); |
| MP3. further volume measurement detail; |
| e.g. |
| volume of cannonball= volume of water displaced |
| OR |
| measure diameter AND calculate volume of sphere | \& | allow 'find out' for measure |
| :--- |
| allow |
| radius for diameter $v=4 / 3 \pi r^{3}$ for volume | \& 3 <br>


\hline (c) \& | any 3 of: |
| :--- |
| MP1. Momentum $=$ mass $\times$ velocity; |
| MP2. momentum before (firing) is zero; |
| MP3. momentum is conserved; |
| MP4. idea that after firing cannon must have equal and opposite momentum to cannonball; | \& | ignore references to Newton's laws $p=m \times v$ |
| :--- |
| momentum before $=$ momentum after $0=m_{1} \times v_{1}-m_{2} \times v_{2}$ |
| ( $v$ taken in the direction of the arrows on the diagram) | \& 3 <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

| Question number | Answer | Notes | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7 (a) | digital: only set values allowed; <br> analogue: any value allowed / continuously variable; | allow in diagrams or words ignore references to quality, regeneration, range, information density allow idea of binary, on-off, OR 1-0 for digital signal | 2 |
| (b) | MP1. use of correct distance OR doubling time(at end of calculation); <br> MP2. conversion from mm to m ; <br> MP3. substitution OR rearrangement; <br> MP4. evaluation; <br> e.g. <br> (distance =) 4.2 (mm) <br> (distance $=$ ) $0.0042(\mathrm{~m})$ <br> $2.8 \times 10^{8}=\frac{0.0042}{\text { time }}$ <br> (time $=$ ) $1.5 \times 10^{-11}$ (seconds) | seen anywhere <br> $4.2 \times 10^{-3}(\mathrm{~m})$ <br> time $=\frac{4.2 \times 10^{-3}}{2.8 \times 10^{8}}$ <br> $1.5 \times 10^{-11}(\mathrm{~s})$ gets 4 <br> marks <br> $7.5 \times 10^{-12}$ gets 3 <br> allow POT error as <br> unit conversion error <br> for -1 <br> e.g. <br> $1.5 \times 10^{-9}$ (s) gets 3 <br> marks <br> $7.5 \times 10^{-11}$ gets 2 | 4 |


| (c) | any 4 of: <br> MP1. current (in coil/wire) is alternating / changing direction / varying; <br> MP2. the coil / wire has a (changing) magnetic field; <br> MP3. magnetic field of (permanent) magnet and of coil interact; <br> MP4. producing a force (which changes direction) on the coil; <br> MP5. causing loudspeaker cone to vibrate; <br> MP6. vibrations transferred to air; | ignore references to RH rule or LH rule allow mention of a.c. <br> ignore 'coil/ wire is electromagnet' <br> condone 'fields overlapping' ignore 'cutting field' <br> allow 'coil is attracted/repelled by permanent magnet' <br> allow paper tube for loudspeaker cone | 4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

