



*Rewarding Learning*

**General Certificate of Secondary Education  
2014**

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**GCSE Physics**

Unit 1  
Foundation Tier

**[GPH11]**

**THURSDAY 12 JUNE, MORNING**

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**MARK  
SCHEME**

## **General Marking Instructions and Mark Grids**

### ***Introduction***

Mark schemes are intended to ensure that the GCSE examination is marked consistently and fairly. The mark schemes provide markers with an indication of the nature and range of candidates' responses likely to be worthy of credit. They also set out the criteria that they should apply in allocating marks to candidates' responses. The mark schemes should be read in conjunction with these marking instructions.

### ***Quality of candidates' responses***

In marking the examination papers, examiners should be looking for a quality response reflecting the level of maturity which may reasonably be expected of a 16-year-old which is the age at which the majority of candidates sit their GCSE examinations.

### ***Flexibility in marking***

Mark schemes are not intended to be totally prescriptive. No mark scheme can cover all the responses which candidates may produce. In the event of unanticipated answers, examiners are expected to use their professional judgement to assess the validity of answers. If an answer is particularly problematic, the examiners should seek the guidance of the Supervising Examiner.

### ***Positive marking***

Examiners must be positive in their marking, giving appropriate credit for description, explanation and analysis, using knowledge and understanding and for the appropriate use of evidence and reasoned argument to express and evaluate personal responses, informed insights and differing viewpoints. Examiners should make use of the whole of the available mark range of any particular question and be prepared to award full marks for a response which is as good as might reasonably be expected of a 16-year-old GCSE candidate.

### ***Awarding zero marks***

Marks should only be awarded for valid responses and no marks should be awarded for an answer which is completely incorrect or inappropriate.

### ***Types of mark scheme***

Mark schemes for questions which require candidates to respond in extended written form are marked on the basis of levels of response which take account of the quality of written communication.

Other questions which require only short answers are marked on a point for point basis with marks awarded for each valid piece of information provided.



			AVAILABLE MARKS	
2	(a)	Energy cannot be created or destroyed (Both needed)	[1]	
	(b)	(i) Chemical	[1]	
		(ii) 40 (kJ) (useful heat energy)	[1]	
		24 (kJ) (electrical) 40–16 give [1]		
		Allow e.c.f. from first answer	[2]	[3]
		(iii) Efficiency = $\frac{\text{useful output energy}}{\text{total input energy}}$	[1]	
		Work or power can be used in place of energy		
		Output/input score [0]		
		(iv) 24/40 Allow e.c.f. from (b)(ii).	[2]	
		= 0.6 or 60%	[1]	[3]
		0.6% score [0] but gains the substitution marks		
		(v) Water	[1]	10
3	(a)	(i) $W = 55 \times 10$ or $W = mg$	[1]	
		550 (N)	[1]	[2]
		(ii) Weight is the force due to gravity		
		Mass is the amount of matter		
		or mass does not change		
		or weight can change		
		or weight has direction or is a vector		
		mass is a scalar	[1]	
	(b)	(i) Left to right: solid liquid gas	[3]	
		(ii) A = melting B = evaporation/vaporisation	[2]	
		(iii) State 1 more dense	[1]	
		Particles are closer	[1]	[2]
	(c)	(i) 1 cm <sup>3</sup> of aluminium has a mass of 2.7 g	[1]	
		(ii) Measurements		
		length		
		breadth		
		width		
		mass	$[\frac{1}{2}]$ each, round down	[2]
		Calculations		
		volume = $l \times b \times d$	[1]	
		density = $\frac{\text{mass}}{\text{volume}}$	[1]	[4]
				15

			AVAILABLE MARKS			
4	(a)	(i) Centripetal	[1]	10		
		(ii) Towards the centre (of the circle)/centre seeking Towards person = [0]	[1]			
		(iii) Tension (in the cable)	[1]			
		(iv) The <b>direction</b> is changing <b>or</b> velocity is a vector $v = \frac{\text{dist}}{t} = [0]$	[1]			
		(v) Increases [1] Decreases [1] No effect/same [1]	[3]			
	(b)	(i) Momentum <b>change</b> = Force × Time or $Ft = m(v - u)$ or any correct rearrangement of <b>Not</b> $F = ma$	[1]		10	
		(ii) Momentum = Mass × Velocity Award equation mark if no further work shown $= 0.06 \times 50$ [1] $= 3 \text{ (kg m/s)}$ [1]	[2]			
		(a) (i) Moment = Force × Distance from pivot Perpendicular distance stated	[1] [1]			[2]
		(ii) Nm <b>or</b> Ncm <b>or</b> Nmm	[1]			
		(b) (i) Clockwise	[1]			
5	(b)	(ii) Moment = $10\,000 \times 8$ $= 80\,000$ (ignore unit)	[1]	10		
		(iii) ACM = CM [1] $W \times 5 = 80\,000$ <b>or</b> $W = 80\,000/5$ [1] $W = 16\,000 \text{ (N)}$ [1]	[3]			
	(iv) W moves LEFT or further away – wrong direction $\Rightarrow$ [0] Creating a larger moment/turning effect [1] <b>or</b> Compensates for increased moment/turning effect of heavier boat Any mention of clockwise moment $\Rightarrow$ [0] Idea of increasing force $\Rightarrow$ [0]	[1] [1]				

			AVAILABLE MARKS	
6	(a)	(i) Electron	[1]	
		(ii) The nucleus	[1]	
		(iii) Same number of electrons as protons or equal numbers of positive and negative charges	[1]	
		(iv) 7	[1]	
		(v) Number of neutrons plus protons or number of nucleons	[1]	
		(vi) 8 Allow e.c.f. from (iv)	[1]	
		(vii) Neutron	[1]	
	(b)	(i) Electromagnetic wave = gamma ray	[1]	
		Helium nucleus = alpha particle	[1]	
		High speed electron = beta particle	[1]	[3]
		(ii) Alpha	[1]	
		(iii) Beta	[1]	
		(iv) Gamma	[1]	
	(c)	(i) 2 (days)	[1]	
		(ii) 20 No e.c.f. from (i)	[1]	
	(d)	(i) (Nuclear) <b>fission</b> Must be correct spelling	[1]	
		(ii) Neutron	[1]	
		(iii) The uranium nucleus (particle 2) or plutonium	[1]	
		– must name nucleus		
		breaks (into small) nuclei (particle 3)/fragments/splits/fissions	[1]	[2]
		(iv) The neutrons released in the breakup cause other (uranium) nuclei to fission	[1]	
		No e.c.f. from (ii)		20
		<b>Total</b>		<b>80</b>