

GCSE

Physics B

Unit B752/01: Unit 2 – Modules P4, P5, P6 (Foundation Tier)

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Mark Scheme for June 2017

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All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

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Annotations used in scoris

Annotation	Meaning		
	correct response		
×	incorrect response		
BOD	benefit of the doubt		
NBOD	benefit of the doubt <u>not</u> given		
ECF	error carried forward		
^	information omitted		
I	ignore		
R	reject		
CON	contradiction		

Abbreviations, annotations and conventions used in the detailed Mark Scheme.

/ = alternative and acceptable answers for the same marking point

(1) = separates marking pointsallow = answers that can be accepted

not = answers which are not worthy of credit
reject = answers which are not worthy of credit

ignore = statements which are irrelevant

() = words which are not essential to gain credit

= underlined words must be present in answer to score a mark (although not correctly spelt unless otherwise stated)

ecf = error carried forward AW = alternative wording ora = or reverse argument

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1 a	earth – safety wire / stops appliance becoming live / prevents shock(1) live – brown (1) neutral – blue (1)	3	
b	live (and) neutral (1)	1	both required, either order
c i	2 (2) if answer incorrect or incomplete then: $\frac{3}{1.5}$ (1)	2	Ignore any units
ii	any two from decrease the resistance of the variable resistor (1) remove the lamp / change lamp for one of lower resistance (1) make the wires shorter (1) use thicker wires (1) add a bulb in parallel (1)	2	allow remove variable resistor (1) allow remove ammeter (1) ignore less wires allow any component in parallel (1)
		8	

Questi	on	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2 a	i	C (1)	1	if answer line blank allow answer in correct place on the diagram
	ii	any one from	1	
		movement of air (particles) (1)		allow the air particles are moving too fast (1)
		can't see air particles (1)		ignore cannot see the wave
		(frequency) too high (1)		
b			2	
		any two from less chance of infection (1) does not damage the patient (1) so the patient does not need an operation (to see if anything is wrong) (1) idea of non-ionising (1)		ignore safer ignore harmless
		Total	4	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3	Level 3: (5-6 marks) Detailed explanation of results AND useful and nuisance given. Quality of written communication does not impede communication of science at this level. Level 2: (3-4 marks) Simple explanation of results AND useful and nuisance given. Quality of written communication partly impedes communication of science at this level. Level 1: (1-2 marks) Simple description of results OR useful OR nuisance given. Quality of written communication impedes the communication of science at this level Level 0: (0 marks) Insufficient or irrelevant science. Not worthy of credit.	6	This question is targeted up to grade C Indicative scientific points may include (but are not limited to) the following: explanation of results • insulating materials rubbed together attract paper / conducting materials do not attract paper • unlike charges attract / the rod is a different charge to the paper for them to attract • electrons are transferred for attraction / no electrons are transferred for copper and steel wool • electrons are negative description of results • some rubbed materials attract paper / some rubbed materials do not attract paper • non metals attract paper/ metals do not attract the paper useful static electricity • dusting • removing soot in chimneys • spray painting • crop spraying • defibrillators / restarting the heart nuisance static electricity • electrostatic shock • clothes cling • dust on TV screen
	Total	6	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4 a	by placing materials in a nuclear reactor (1)	1	if answer line blank allow answer indicated in list
b i	A and C (1)	3	
	and any two from		
	because gamma radiation passes through skin (1)		
	because it is harmful to healthy cells (1)		
	because it is used to treat cancer (1)		
ii	any one from	1	
	limit exposure time (1)		allow any named example of a limit to exposure time e.g. wear radiation badges (1)
	use a screen (1)		allow any named example of a screen e.g. stand behind a glass wall (1)
	keep a safe distance (1)		allow any named example of a safe distance e.g. keep away from the patient when treating them (1)
			allow named appropriate protective clothing e.g. lead apron (1)
	wear protective clothing (1)		
	and an exist a least thing to also size a (4)		allow use tongs (1)
С	use appropriate handling technique (1) blockage at C / blockage between C and D / blockage after C (1)	2	allow indication of blockage location on the diagram (1)
	mean in area C = 34 and mean in area D = 4 (1)		if answer line does not contain the mean values allow answers in the table
	Total	7	In the table

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Qu	estion	Answer	Marks	Guidance
5	а	(force of) gravity (1)	2	
		attracts the Moon to the Earth (1)		allow idea of centripetal force (1)
	b	any one from	1	ignore weather forecast
		communications (1)		allow examples e.g. (satellite) TV (1)
		military use (1)		
		scientific research (1)		
		GPS (1)		allow Satnav (1)
		imaging the Earth (1)		
	c i	1000km takes 105 minutes and 2000km takes127- 128 minutes (1)	2	
		not double/ use of values to show not double/ 23 difference (1)		
	ii	any one from	1	
		scan whole surface of the Earth / can 'see' much of the surface of the Earth / can 'see' the weather patterns (of the Earth) (1)		ignore more accurate
		orbit the Earth many times a day / can 'see' changes in weather patterns / can be used to forecast future weather/ can see the changes more quickly(1)		
		idea of a more detailed image (due to proximity to the Earth) (1)		allow clearer image (1)

d	any three from	3	
	geostationary satellites use C (1) low orbit satellites use B or C (1)		allow if type of satellite is not given then one mark can be awarded for satellites use C(1)
	low orbit satellites use low frequency waves / radio waves (1)		
	geostationary satellites use high(er) frequency waves / geostationary satellites use microwaves or radio waves that can pass straight through the atmosphere (1)		
	no satellites use A / high frequency microwaves/ radiowaves as they are absorbed by rain and dust (1)		
		9	

Que	estion	Answer		Marks	Guidance
6	а	Direction is not important when measuring speed.	√	2	
		Relative speed does not depend on the direction of movement.			
		Speed and velocity are vector quantities.			
		Speed is a scalar quantity.	✓		
		Velocity is always higher than speed.			
			(2)		
	b	5 (m/s) (2)		2	Ignore all units
		but if answer is incorrect or incomplete	then		
		11 – 6 (1)			
		or			
		11 – (0.6 x 10) (1)			
		or			
		11 = u + (0.6 x 10) (1)			

c i	Any one from the following pairs	1	
	Car slows down and tree moves right (1) Car stops and tree remains stationary (1) Car carries on moving and tree is knocked down (1) Car recoils and tree remains stationary (1) Car recoils and tree moves right (a little) (1)		
ii	forces are equal and in opposite directions (1)	1	more than one answer = 0 marks if answer line blank allow correct answer indicated in list
	Total	6	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
7	Level 3: (5-6 marks)	6	This question is targeted up to grade C
	Labels the diagram		
	AND		Indicative scientific points may include (but are not limited to)
	both diagrams completed		the following:
	AND		
	description of convex lens producing a real		labels
	image.		(convex) lens / optical centre of lens
	Quality of written communication does not impede		(incident light) ray
	communication of science at this level.		principal axis
			focal point / focal length
	Level 2: (3-4 marks)		100a. po, 100a. 101.g
	Labels the diagram		diagram
	OR		a.u.g. a
	both diagrams completed		
	AND		
	simple description of convex lens producing a		
	real image.		
	Quality of written communication partly impedes		
	communication of science at this level.		
	Level 1: (1-2 marks)		
	Simple labels on the diagram		
	OR		
	one diagram completed		
	OR		
	simple description of convex lens producing a		
	real image.		description
	Quality of written communication impedes the		light refracted
	communication of science at this level		light goes through the lens
			focused at focal point
	Level 0: (0 marks)		real image can be projected onto a screen or film
	Insufficient or irrelevant science. Not worthy of credit.		
	Total	6	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
8 a	reflection (as particles bouncing on mirror) (1)) 1	
	i creats	1	allow rays OR wave fronts in diagram (1)
b	projectile motion (1)	(1)	allow parabola (1)
	picture made by putting all the photographs to use of strobe/ use burst mode or description mode in camera or phone (1)		
	Total	4	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
9 a	(1)	1	allow
b i	starts at 0 (V) / starts at 0,0 / starts at the origin (1)	1	ignore starts at 0 seconds
ii	from 0 to 2.5 seconds any one from: Iarge / fast change in voltage (1) voltage changes from 0 to about 0.9 (V) (1) it increases by about 0.9 (1)	2	Assume 'it' means voltage unless indicated otherwise. accept if value can be rounded to 0.9
	from 2.5 to 5 seconds any one from: • small / slow change in voltage (1) • voltages changes from about 0.9 to 1.0 (V) (1) • it increases by 0.1 (1)		allow comparison e.g. there is a greater change in voltage between 0 to 2.5 seconds than 2.5 to 5 seconds (2) If no marks scored then allow for a maximum of ONE mark: Either - 'goes up quicker at the start' / ORA (1) OR - 'gradient higher at the start' / ORA (1)
С	any two from	2	
	may not switch on (1) may get damaged / may break (1) charge may not be stored (1)		allow may become disconnected during take-off / the journey (1)
	charge may discharge/ leak (1)	6	allow it is very difficult to go and fix the capacitor in space (1)_

Question	Answer		Marks	Guidance
10 a	isolating (1)		2	
	and any one from			
	shaver not connected directly to mains / shaver isolated from mains (1)			allow idea that voltage is unchanged / primary coils = secondary coils (1)
	reduces risk of electrocution (1)			allow no risk of electrocution / no risk of (electric) shock (1)
	current cannot reach user (1)			allow blocks current from one circuit to another / decouples one circuit from the other (1)
b	Step-down transformers are used in mobile phone chargers.	✓	2	each correct tick = 1 mark three ticks, with one or two correct = 1 mark four ticks = 0 marks
	Step-up transformers are used in laptops.			
	Transformers change AC to DC.			
	Transformers only work with AC.	~		
	Transformers only work with DC.			
		(2)		

c i	25 000 (V)	1	all three correct = 1 mark
	275 000 (V) 230 (V)		
ii	step-up used (to increase voltage) at power station or before National Grid (1) step-down used (to decrease voltage) after National Grid or at houses (1)	2	if no other marks awarded allow there are step-up and step-down transformers to change the voltage (1)
	Total	7	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
11	Level 3: (5-6 marks) similarity OR difference AND detailed description of how the size of the voltage can be changed. Quality of written communication does not impede communication of science at this level. Level 2: (3-4 marks) similarity OR difference AND simple description of how the size of the voltage can be changed. Quality of written communication partly impedes communication of science at this level. Level 1: (1-2 marks) similarity OR difference OR simple description of how the size of the voltage can be changed. Quality of written communication impedes the communication of science at this level Level 0: (0 marks) Insufficient or irrelevant science. Not worthy of credit.	6	This question is targeted up to grade C Indicative scientific points may include (but are not limited to) the following: similarities • generate electricity • work in an opposite way to a motor • both have moving parts • movement of coil of wire relative to magnet / ORA differences • simple generator has coil inside the magnet / generator in power station has magnet inside coil • simple generator has coil of wire moving / spinning • generator in power station has magnet moving / spinning changes to size of voltage • change speed of rotation of coil (in the simple generator) • change speed of rotation of magnet (in the generator in the power station) • change number of coils (in both generators) • change the strength of the magnet
	Total	6	

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
12 a		2	if answer line blank allow answers indicated in list
	LDR (1) thermistor (1)		each correct answer = 1 mark answers can be in either order
b	any two from	2	
	less or least energy transferred to the surroundings (1)		
	for the same amount transferred to moving the robot (1)		
	most efficient (1)		
С	idea that as input changes to 1 the output from the NOT gate is 0 (1)	2	
	idea that an output of 0 stops the motor working (and so stops the robot moving) (1)		
	Total	6	

Qu	estion	Answer	Marks	Guidance
13	а	14.60/14.6 (1)	1	
	b	16 / 16.0 / 16.00 (2)	2	
		If answer incomplete or incorrect then		
		48 – 15.65 – 16.35 or 48 – 32 scores (1)		
	С	1.75 (2)	2	
		But if answer is incomplete or incorrect then: 1.750666 scores (1)		
	d i	All 4 points plotted accurately (1)	2	allow tolerance of +/- 1/2 square
		Straight line (by inspection) (1)		
	ii	Increasing length increases time period / AW (1)	1	
	iii	220 (4)	2	allow 246 - 224 (4)
	111	220 (1)		allow 216 → 224 (1)
		Evidence of working on graph scores (1)		allow ecf from previous parts allow value sources from table (rather than graph)
		Total	10	

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