

GCE

Physics A

H156/01: Breadth in physics

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

Mark Scheme for November 2020

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA) is a leading UK awarding body, providing a wide range of qualifications to meet the needs of candidates of all ages and abilities. OCR qualifications include AS/A Levels, Diplomas, GCSEs, Cambridge Nationals, Cambridge Technicals, Functional Skills, Key Skills, Entry Level qualifications, NVQs and vocational qualifications in areas such as IT, business, languages, teaching/training, administration and secretarial skills.

It is also responsible for developing new specifications to meet national requirements and the needs of students and teachers. OCR is a not-for-profit organisation; any surplus made is invested back into the establishment to help towards the development of qualifications and support, which keep pace with the changing needs of today's society.

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which marks were awarded by examiners. It does not indicate the details of the discussions which took place at an examiners' meeting before marking commenced.

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.

© OCR 2020

Here are the subject specific instructions for this question paper.

CATEGORISATION OF MARKS

The marking schemes categorise marks on the MACB scheme.

- M marks** These are method marks upon which **A**-marks (accuracy marks) later depend. For an **M**-mark to be scored, the point to which it refers must be seen in the candidate's answers. If a candidate fails to score a particular **M**-mark, then none of the dependent **A**-marks can be scored.
- A marks** These are accuracy or answer marks, which either depend on an **M**-mark, or allow a **C**-mark to be scored.
- C marks** These are compensatory method marks which can be scored even if the points to which they refer are not written down by the candidate, providing subsequent working gives evidence that they must have known it. For example, if an equation carries a **C**-mark and the candidate does not write down the actual equation but does correct working which shows the candidate knew the equation, then the **C**-mark is given.
- B marks** These are awarded as independent marks, which do not depend on other marks. For a **B**-mark to be scored, the point to which it refers must be seen specifically in the candidate's answers.

SIGNIFICANT FIGURES

If the data given in a question is to 2 sf, then allow an answer to 2 or more significant figures.

If an answer is given to fewer than 2 sf, then penalise once only in the entire paper.

Any exception to this rule will be mentioned in the Guidance.

Annotations

	Annotation	Meaning
	Correct response	Used to indicate the point at which a mark has been awarded (one tick per mark awarded).
	Incorrect response	Used to indicate an incorrect answer or a point where a mark is lost.
AE	Arithmetic error	Do not allow the mark where the error occurs. Then follow through the working/calculation giving full subsequent ECF if there are no further errors.
BOD	Benefit of doubt given	Used to indicate a mark awarded where the candidate provides an answer that is not totally satisfactory, but the examiner feels that sufficient work has been done.
BP	Blank page	Use BP on additional page(s) to show that there is no additional work provided by the candidates.
CON	Contradiction	No mark can be awarded if the candidate contradicts himself or herself in the same response.
ECF	Error carried forward	Used in <u>numerical answers only</u> , unless specified otherwise in the mark scheme. Answers to later sections of numerical questions may be awarded up to full credit provided they are consistent with earlier incorrect answers. Within a question, ECF can be given for AE, TE and POT errors but not for XP.
L1	Level 1	L1 is used to show 2 marks awarded and L1^ is used to show 1 mark awarded.
L2	Level 2	L2 is used to show 4 marks awarded and L2^ is used to show 3 marks awarded.
L3	Level 3	L3 is used to show 6 marks awarded and L3^ is used to show 5 marks awarded.
POT	Power of 10 error	This is usually linked to conversion of SI prefixes. Do not allow the mark where the error occurs. Then follow through the working/calculation giving ECF for subsequent marks if there are no further errors.
SEEN	Seen	To indicate working/text has been seen by the examiner.
SF	Error in number of significant figures	Where more SFs are given than is justified by the question, do not penalise. Fewer significant figures than necessary will be considered within the mark scheme. Penalised only once in the paper.
TE	Transcription error	This error is when there is incorrect transcription of the correct data from the question, graphical read-off, formulae booklet or a previous answer. Do not allow the relevant mark and then follow through the working giving ECF for subsequent marks.
XP	Wrong physics or equation	Used in <u>numerical answers only</u> , unless otherwise specified in the mark scheme. Use of an incorrect equation is wrong physics even if it happens to lead to the correct answer.
^	Omission	Used to indicate where more is needed for a mark to be awarded (what is written is not wrong but not enough).

Abbreviations, annotations and conventions used in the detailed Mark Scheme (to include abbreviations and subject-specific conventions).

Annotation	Meaning
/	alternative and acceptable answers for the same marking point
Reject	Answers which are not worthy of credit
Not	Answers which are not worthy of credit
Ignore	Statements which are irrelevant
Allow	Answers that can be accepted
()	Words which are not essential to gain credit
—	Underlined words must be present in answer to score a mark
ECF	Error carried forward
AW	Alternative wording
ORA	Or reverse argument

SECTION A

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	A	1	
2	A	1	
3	C	1	
4	D	1	
5	A	1	
6	C	1	
7	C	1	
8	A	1	
9	C	1	
10	B	1	
11	D	1	
12	A	1	
13	A	1	
14	B	1	
15	C	1	
16	B	1	
17	D	1	
18	A	1	
19	C	1	
20	D	1	
	Total	20	

SECTION B

General rule: For substitution into an equation, allow any subject – unless stated otherwise in the guidance

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance
21	(a)		momentum	B1	Allow energy / mass
			kinetic energy / total energy	B1	
	(b)		(Motion / speed / force / acceleration of person or skateboard is to the) left / opposite direction to ball / 'backwards'	B1	Allow 'principle of conservation of momentum' Allow 'equal and opposite forces (acting on ball and person for the same time interval)' Allow 'different speed' Allow velocity
			momentum is conserved / momentum of person = momentum of ball (but in opposite direction)	B1	
			(total) momentum is zero (at start or at the end or during the throwing of the ball) / speed of person < speed of ball	B1	
			Total	5	

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance
22	(a)		$v \rightarrow \text{m s}^{-1}$ or $v^2 \rightarrow \text{m}^2 \text{s}^{-2}$	M1	
			Clear algebra leading to base unit = kg m^{-1}	A1	
	(b)		$\frac{0.12}{1.20} (\times 100)$ or $\frac{0.24}{4.00} (\times 100)$ or $(k =) 2.78 (\text{kg m}^{-1})$	C1	Allow $(k_{\text{max}} =) \frac{4.24}{1.08^2}$ and $(k_{\text{min}} =) \frac{3.76}{1.32^2}$ or 3.635 and 2.158 Allow (range =) 1.48 Note: The answer must be given to 2 SF – as required by the question Ignore any value given for k on the answer line
			$[2 \times 0.1 + 0.06]$ or 0.26 or 26 %	C1	
			absolute uncertainty = $0.72 (\text{kg m}^{-1})$	A1	
			Total	5	

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance
23	(a)	(i)	Straight line drawn from the bottom of the 9.0 m s^{-1} vector to the end of the 4.2 m s^{-1} vector	B1	Ignore incorrect / omitted direction of resultant vector Ignore any other additional lines drawn
		(ii)	$v^2 = 9.0^2 + 4.2^2 - 2 \times 9.0 \times 4.2 \times \cos 50^\circ$ $v = 7.1 \text{ (m s}^{-1}\text{)}$ OR length of resultant vector line measured and some calculations $v = 7.1 \text{ (m s}^{-1}\text{)}$	C1 A1 C1 A1	Allow other correct variants of this method Note answer to 3 SF is 7.07 Allow length of resultant vector in the range 5.4 – 5.6 cm Allow $\pm 0.20 \text{ (m s}^{-1}\text{)}$
	(b)	(i)	(stress =) $\frac{7.5}{8.2 \times 10^{-7}}$ or $9.15 \times 10^6 \text{ (Pa)}$ (strain =) $\frac{7.5}{8.2 \times 10^{-7} \times 2.0 \times 10^{11}}$ or 4.57×10^{-5} $x = 2.8 \times 10^{-5} \text{ (m)}$ OR $E = \frac{FL}{Ax}$ $2.0 \times 10^{11} = \frac{7.5 \times 0.62}{8.2 \times 10^{-7} \times x}$ $x = 2.8 \times 10^{-5} \text{ (m)}$	C1 C1 A1 C1 C1 A1	Allow full credit for alternative methods Note answer is 2.84×10^{-5} to 3 SF Note answer is 2.84×10^{-5} to 3 SF Special case: 1 mark for $2.8 \times 10^{-4} \text{ (m)}$ or $2.9 \times 10^{-6} \text{ (m)}$; $7.5g$ or $7.5g^{-1}$ ($g = 9.81$) used instead of 7.5
		(ii)	acceleration at Y / deceleration at Z At Y (tension is) greater / $(T) > 7.5 \text{ (N)}$ At Z (tension is) less / $(T) < 7.5 \text{ (N)}$	B1 B1 B1	Allow increasing velocity / increasing speed at Y Allow decreasing velocity / decreasing speed / negative acceleration at Z / slowing down Ignore 'downward acceleration' at Z Ignore drag throughout Allow $(T) > \text{weight}$ Allow $(T) < \text{weight}$
			Total	9	

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance
24	(a)	(i)	Systematic error / meter not zeroed (AW)	B1	Allow resistance due to crocodile clips / resistance of connecting wires / internal resistance (of cell in ohmmeter) / resistance of ohmmeter
		(ii)	Use a vernier calliper / micrometer to measure <u>diameter</u> of pencil lead (and hence determine A) $\rho = \text{gradient of line} \times A$ (Any subject) Any one from: $A = \frac{\pi d^2}{4}$ - Measure the diameter in several positions (and average) - Use a large 'triangle' to determine the gradient	B1 B1 B1	Allow vernier / calliper Allow use of 'slope' for gradient Allow $A = \pi r^2$ and $d = 2r$
	(b)	(i)	$\left(\frac{1200}{300}\right)$ 4.0	B1	Allow 1 SF
		(ii)	$180 = \frac{\rho \times 25}{6.7 \times 10^{-8}}$ $\rho = 4.8 \times 10^{-7} (\Omega \text{ m})$	C1 A1	Note answer is 4.82×10^{-7} to 3 SF
			Total	7	

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance
25	(a)		Current less	B1	Allow 'lost volts' / power lost in cell Ignore wires have resistance
			Cell has internal resistance or greater (total) resistance or p.d. across internal resistor or p.d. across resistor/10.0 (Ω)	B1	
	(b)		($V_A =$) 6.0 (V) or ($R_A =$) 30 (Ω)	C1	Not $R_{ } = 15$ (Ω); this is XP
		For parallel lamps, any one from: ($V_{ } =$) 2.0 (V) or ($I =$) 0.10 (A) or ($R_L =$) 20 (Ω) or ($R_{ } =$) 10 (Ω)	C1		
		resistance = 40 (Ω)	A1		
			Total	5	

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance
26	(a)		constant phase (difference of 90°)	B1	Ignore incorrect value Ignore same wavelength / frequency / period
	(b)		(period =) 4.0 (ms)	C1	Allow 1 mark for 0.25; k omitted
			($f =$ 0.004 $^{-1}$) $f =$ 250 (Hz)	A1	
	(c)		(intensity =) $\left(\frac{24}{10}\right)^2 (I_0)$	C1	Not $\frac{144}{25} I_0$ Allow 1 mark for 4.84; misread graph and used $\left(\frac{22}{10}\right)^2$
			intensity = 5.8 (I_0)	A1	
	(d)		resultant displacement = 10 (μm)	B1	Allow ± 1.5 ; Ignore sign
			Total	6	

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance
27	(a)		(At the point where two or more waves meet the) resultant displacement is equal to the sum of the individual displacements (of the waves)	B1	Allow sum / net / total for resultant Ignore vector sum Not amplitude
	(b)		Maxima is when <u>constructive</u> (interference) occurs / phase difference is zero / path difference = $n\lambda$ Minima is when <u>destructive</u> (interference) occurs / phase difference is $180(^{\circ})$ or π (rad) / path difference = $(n + \frac{1}{2})\lambda$ at minima	B1 B1	Allow 'completely in phase' for phase difference is zero Allow 'antiphase' / 'completely out of phase' for phase difference is $180(^{\circ})$ Allow 1 mark for 'constructive and destructive (interference)', without any link to the maxima and minima
	(c)		$(x =) 200 \times 18$ or $(x =) 3600$ (m) $(\lambda =) \frac{120 \times 3600}{2400}$ $\lambda = 180$ (m)	C1 C1 A1	Not $v = f\lambda$; $18 = \frac{1}{200} \times \lambda$ or $\lambda = 3600$ (m) Allow 3600 m from $v = f\lambda$ when used as x here Note using $x = 1800$ m is XP (this gives 90 m)
			Total	6	

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance
28	(a)		Photon mentioned / one-to-one interaction (between electron and photon) (Maximum KE of electrons decreases as wavelength increases because) $KE_{(\max)} = \frac{hc}{\lambda} - \phi$ (Any subject) (When $\lambda < \lambda_0$) energy (of photon) > work function / $f >$ threshold frequency and electrons emitted / $KE_{(\max)} \neq 0$ or (When $\lambda = \lambda_0$) energy (of photon) = work function / $f =$ threshold frequency and electrons <u>just</u> emitted / not emitted / $KE_{(\max)} = 0$ or (When $\lambda > \lambda_0$) energy (of photon) < work function / $f <$ threshold frequency and electrons not emitted / $KE_{(\max)} = 0$	B1 B1 B1	Not $KE_{(\max)} = hf - \phi$ by itself, but allow with $\underline{c} = f\lambda$ Allow $\frac{hc}{\lambda}$ or hf for 'energy of photon' and ϕ for 'work function' for this B1 mark Not f_0 for threshold frequency Allow λ_0 / threshold wavelength is the <u>maximum</u> wavelength for electrons to be emitted Allow threshold frequency is the <u>minimum</u> frequency for electron(s) to be emitted Allow work function is the <u>minimum</u> energy for electron(s) to be emitted
	(b)	(i)	$E = \frac{6.63 \times 10^{-34} \times 3.0 \times 10^8}{490 \times 10^{-9}}$ energy = 4.1×10^{-19} (J)	C1 A1	Note answer to 3 SF is 4.06×10^{-19}
		(ii)	(number of photons =) $\frac{0.230}{4.06 \times 10^{-19}}$ number of photons = 5.7×10^{17}	C1 A1	Possible ECF from (b)(i) Note answer is 5.6×10^{17} when 4.1×10^{-19} is used
			Total	7	

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)
The Triangle Building
Shaftesbury Road
Cambridge
CB2 8EA

OCR Customer Contact Centre

Education and Learning

Telephone: 01223 553998

Facsimile: 01223 552627

Email: general.qualifications@ocr.org.uk

www.ocr.org.uk

For staff training purposes and as part of our quality assurance programme your call may be recorded or monitored