



General Certificate of Secondary Education  
2011

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## Science: Physics

Paper 1  
Foundation Tier

[G7602]

**WEDNESDAY 25 MAY, MORNING**

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**MARK  
SCHEME**

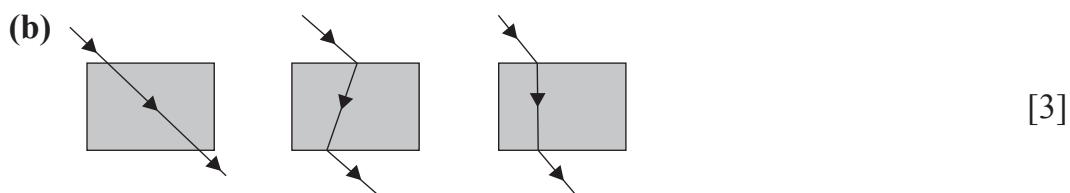
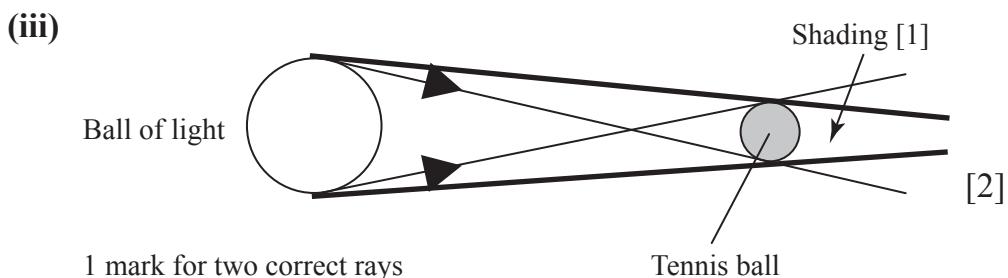
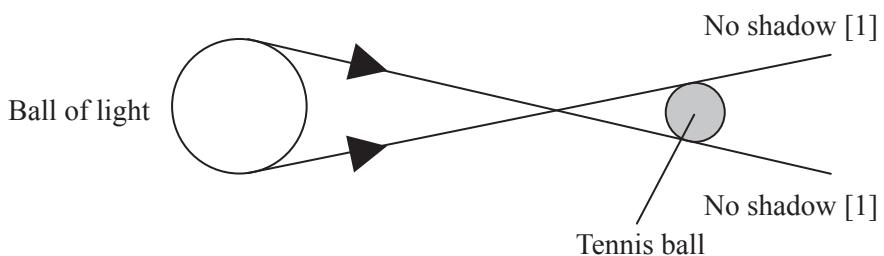
		AVAILABLE MARKS
1 (a) (i)	Average speed = distance/time = $36/3$ = 12 (cm/s)	[1] [1] [1]
(ii)	Kinetic energy – decreases Potential energy – increases Weight – stays the same	[1] [1] [1]
(iii)	Friction or weight/gravity	[1]
(iv)	0.075 kg Give 1 mark if 1 kg identified as 1000 g	[2]
(v)	Momentum = mass $\times$ velocity (speed) = $0.075 \times 0.2$ = 0.015 allow ecf for mass kg m/s	[1] [1] [1] [1]
(b) (i)	Density = mass/volume	[1]
(ii)	Use the balance to find the mass of number of coins Read the volume of water in the graduated cylinder Add the coins to the water Note the new volume Subtract the two volumes to find volume of the coins Use the formula to find density	[1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1]
		20

		AVAILABLE MARKS
2	(a) (i) Renewable – limitless/infinite supply/replaced in a lifetime can be used again and again [0]	[1]
	(ii) Coal – non-renewable Nuclear – non-renewable Hydroelectric – renewable Geothermal – renewable Biomass – renewable $\frac{1}{2}$ each round up	[3]
	(b) (i) 14580 J	[1]
	(ii) Heat and sound      (both needed for the mark)	[1]
	(c) (i) Black	[1]
	(ii) Infra-red	[1]
	(iii) It receives heat by convection and radiation B and C by radiation only	[1] [1]
	(iv) Same distance from ball	[1]
	(d) (i) Shiny outside   Poor emitter of radiation/heat	[1]
	(ii) Shiny inside   Good reflector/poor absorber of radiation/heat	[1]
	(e) (i) electron	[1]
	(ii) molecule	[1]
	(iii) Electrons and collide with atoms/molecules/ions	[1] [1]
	(f) (i) Rivets contract as they cool	[1]
	(ii) Strip bends with copper on the outside Needle moves across the scale to the right	[1] [1]

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3 (a) (i) Light travels in straight lines or for accuracy [1]

(ii) No shadow above or below the drawn rays [2]



(c) (i) I same distance behind mirror as O in front  $\pm 1$  div.  
accept an unlabelled dot or cross [1]

(ii) Ray from O to mirror [1]  
Reflected ray comes from I no ecf for position of I [1]

(d) (i) Parallel rays converge to a point to the right of lens on P axis [1]  
Focal length marked distance from lens to this point [1]

(ii) Both parallel rays diverge from R axis after passing through lens [1]

(iii) Place lens in front of a screen  
Move toward/away from screen or adjust position  
Until sharp image seen/image in focus  
Measure distance from lens to screen/lens to image [4]

QWC [2]

20

Response	Mark	AVAILABLE MARKS
Candidates describe in detail using good spelling, punctuation and grammar the main points shown above. The form and style is of a high standard and specialist terms are used appropriately at all times.	2	
Candidates make some reference to the main points shown above using satisfactory spelling, punctuation and grammar. The form and style is of a satisfactory standard and they have made some reference to specialist terms.	1	
Candidates make little reference to the main points shown above using limited spelling, punctuation and grammar. The form and style is of a limited standard and they have made no use of specialist terms.	0	
<b>4 (a) (i)</b> Friction [1]		
(ii) He lost electrons [1]		
(iii) Statement 2 is correct [1]		
(iv) Only in the metal are the electrons free to move or converse [1]		
<b>(b) (i)</b> Covering marked as insulator [1]		
End (copper) marked as conductor [1]		
(ii) To identify them [1]		
(iii) To protect the wires [1]		
(iv) Green and yellow (both needed) [1]		
(v) Metal part/casing/sole [1]		
<b>(c) (i)</b> $R = V/I$ [1]		
= $1.5/0.25$ [1]		
= $6 (\Omega)$ [1]		
(ii) Bulbs in parallel [1]		
Battery in series with bulbs [1]		
Switch in series with battery [1]		
ALL symbols correct accept $\ominus$ or $\odot$ [1]		
(iii) Voltmeter in parallel with bulb [1]		
(iv) Ammeter in series [1]		
(v) Brighter – more current (both needed)/more energy supplied/second more energy supplied [0] [1]		20

							AVAILABLE MARKS	
5	(a)	(i)	Electron	(1/1840)	-1	8	Outside nucleus	[6]
			Neutron	1	0	9	In the nucleus	
			Proton	1	+1	8	In the nucleus	
			½ each round up					
		(ii)	Nuclei with same number of protons				[1]	
			Different number of neutrons				[1]	
		(iii)	Nucleus if no further [1]					
			A particle consisting of 2 protons and 2 neutrons				[2]	
		(iv)	Alpha particles				[1]	
			Damages cells/causes cancer				[1]	
			Dangerous [0]					
	(b)	(i)	The reading/count rate will reach a max/increase/will start				[1]	
		(ii)	Gamma				[1]	
			Only one that can penetrate the ground				[1]	
			or Radiation needs to penetrate the ground					
		(iii)	Time for the activity to				[1]	
			half its initial value				[1]	
		(iv)	15 hrs long enough <u>to be detected</u>				[1]	
			1 minute too short <u>to be detected</u>				[1]	
			1 year <u>dangerous</u> radiations for too long				[1]	20
							Total	100