



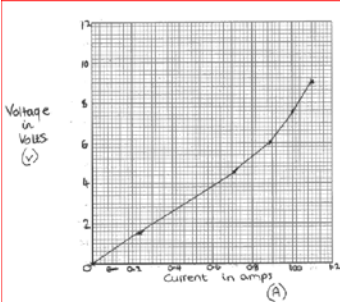
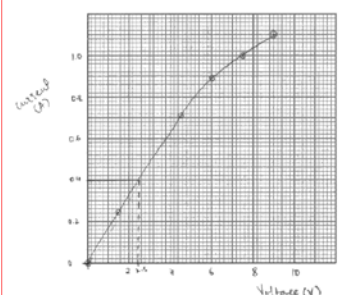
Mark Scheme (Results)

January 2015

International GCSE Physics (4PH0 1P)

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
4 (a) (i)	6.1 (m);		1
(ii)	any two from:- MP1. (on distance-time graph,) flat line means zero speed / eq MP2. (so) count when slope is zero; MP3. 7 (times);	allow flat or horizontal for zero slope	2
(b) (i)	(average) speed = $\frac{\text{(total) distance moved}}{\text{(total) time taken}}$	allow defined symbols ignore 'triangles'	1
(ii)	Substitution; Calculation; Matching unit; e.g. Average speed = $\frac{6.1}{(7 \times 60)}$ = 0.0145 = 0.015 m/s	allow both substitution and calculation marks for a correct value without working allow 6.1, or ecf for distance 7 for time allow alternatives with compatible unit, e.g. 1.45 cm/s OR 1.5 cm/s 14.5 mm/s OR 15 mm/s 0.87 m/minutes 87 cm/minute 870 mm/minute Allow for 1 mark 6 / 7 or 0.9	3

Total 7 marks

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks														
10(a)	any 3 mistakes identified from MP1. cells are connected with wrong polarity; MP2. ammeter is connected in parallel (with wire); MP3. voltmeter is connected in series (with wire); MP4. circuit has not got a switch;	allow RA for any MP allow idea that meters should be swapped for two marks (MP2 and MP3)	3														
(b) (i)	<p>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 of best fit through zero;</p> <div></div> <p>= 4 not curve mark</p> <div></div> <p>= 5</p>	<p>only scales in 1,2,5,10 or 8 acceptable orientation unimportant</p> <p>points must be shown clearly i.e. two plotting errors = no marks for plotting i.e. smooth curve</p> <table><tr><th>I</th><th>V</th></tr><tr><td>0.0</td><td>0.</td></tr><tr><td>0.2</td><td>1.</td></tr><tr><td>0.7</td><td>4.</td></tr><tr><td>0.8</td><td>6.</td></tr><tr><td>1.0</td><td>7.</td></tr><tr><td>1.1</td><td>9.</td></tr></table>	I	V	0.0	0.	0.2	1.	0.7	4.	0.8	6.	1.0	7.	1.1	9.	5
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(ii)	0.40 A	range 0.39 A to 0.41 A	1														
(iii)	One of - MP1. Temperature (of wire) was not constant; MP2. Resistance (of wire) was not constant;		1														

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
10 (b) (iv)	Any four of - MP1. instrument to measure temperature; MP2. means to maintain constant temperature (of wire); MP3. use of $V = IR$; MP4. idea of repeating / averaging (at same temperature); MP5. idea of additional (interpolated) points; MP6. use linear part of the graph; MP7. use of gradient;	ignore all details about the circuit already given e.g. water bath, switch off and allow wire to cool $V \propto I$ obtain a range of values (of V , I) Allow reference to candidate's graph, e.g. current below 0.6 A Orientation unimportant	4

Total 14 marks

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
13 (c) (i)	$KE = \frac{1}{2} mv^2$;	Words or symbols	1
(ii)	Conversion to kg; Substitution into correct equation; Rearrangement; Evaluation; e.g. $45 \text{ g} = 0.045 \text{ kg}$ (or $1 \text{ kg} = 1000 \text{ g}$ etc) $36 = \frac{1}{2} \times 0.045 \times v^2$ $v^2 = \frac{2 \times 36}{0.045}$ (= 1600) 40 (m/s)	allow • 1000 seen • steps in any order • correct answer with no working for full marks • up to 3 marks for use of $45 \text{ kg} \rightarrow 1.26 \text{ (m/s)}$ -working must be seen	4
(iii)	Any one of- • (Hit the ball transferring) more energy; • (Hit the ball with) more velocity; • (Hit the ball with) more speed; • (Hit the ball with) more force;	Ignore • harder • power Allow • momentum • keep contact for a larger part of the swing • go to a place where g is less (e.g. on the moon) • hit ball at a steeper angle / vertically (e.g. use a more lofted club)	1

Total 12 marks