Question Number	Answer						Mark
*15a	structured answarded for in	ver with linkag dicative conter ing. The follov	ent and logically ning. Marks are structured and show arks should be award				
	IC points	IC mark	Max linkage mark		Max final mark]	
	6	4	2		6	1	
	5	3	2		5]	
	4	3	1		4]	
	3	2	1		3]	
	2	2	0		2]	
	1	1	0		1]	
	0	0	0		0]	
	The following table shows how the marks should be awarded for structure and lines of reasoning.						
					of marks awarded for streer and sustained line of re		
	Answer shows a coherent and logical structure with linkages and fully sustained lines of reasoning demonstrated throughout				2		
	Answer is partially structured with some linkages and lines of reasoning				1		
	Answer has no linkages between points and is unstructured				0		
	 Current is the rate of flow of charge Current is the same at all points in a series circuit Or current in C = current in cell. total current going into a junction = total current out of junction Or current in C/cell = current in A + current in B Or current splits (equally) between A and B p.d. is energy transferred per unit charge p.d is shared between components in series Or p.d. across C + p.d. across A = e.m.f. of cell Or p.d. across C + p.d. across B = e.m.f. of cell Or p.d. across C + p.d. across A/B combination = e.m.f. of cell 						
	p.d. is the same across components in parallel Or p.d. across A is the same as that across B						

15bi	Use of resistors in parallel formula	(1)	
	Use of resistors in series formula	(1)	
	Total resistance = 18.8Ω	(1)	3
	(Allow MP1 for use of $R^2 / 2R$)		
	Example of calculation For parallel section, $\frac{1}{R_P} = \frac{1}{12.5\Omega} + \frac{1}{12.5\Omega}$ so $R_P = 6.25\Omega$ $R_{\text{total}} = 6.25\Omega + 12.5\Omega = 18.75\Omega$.		
15bii	Equation for sum of p.d. = sum of e.m.f. seen e.g. $\mathcal{E} = IR + Ir$	(1)	
	Rearranged to make r the subject of the formula e.g. $r = \frac{\varepsilon}{I} - R$	(1)	
	Ammeter labelled anywhere on series part of circuit	(1)	
	Or		
	Terminal p.d. calculated using IR	(1)	
	Subtract from \mathcal{E} and divide by ammeter reading	(1)	
	Ammeter labelled anywhere on series part of circuit	(1)	
	Or		
	arepsilon divided by ammeter reading	(1)	
	Subtract answer for (b)(i) from this value	(1)	
	Ammeter labelled anywhere on series part of circuit	(1)	3

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Total for question 15