



National
Qualifications
2021
RESOURCE

2021 Physics

Advanced Higher

Finalised Marking Instructions

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General marking principles for Physics Advanced Higher

Always assign marks for each candidate response in line with these marking principles, the Physics: general marking principles (GMPs)

(http://www.sqa.org.uk/files_ccc/Physicsgeneralmarkingprinciples.pdf) and the detailed marking instructions for this assessment.

- (a) Always use positive marking. This means candidates accumulate marks for the demonstration of relevant skills, knowledge and understanding; marks are not deducted from a maximum on the basis of errors or omissions.
- (b) If a specific candidate response does not seem to be covered by either the principles or detailed marking instructions, and you are uncertain how to assess it, you must seek guidance from your team leader.
- (c) Where a candidate incorrectly answers part of a question and carries the incorrect answer forward in the following part, award marks if the incorrect answer has then been used correctly in the subsequent part or 'follow-on'. (GMP 17)
- (d) Award full marks for a correct final answer (including units if required) on its own, unless a numerical question specifically requires evidence of working to be shown, eg in a 'show' question. (GMP 1)
- (e) Award marks where a diagram or sketch correctly conveys the response required by the question. Clear and correct labels (or the use of standard symbols) are usually required for marks to be awarded. (GMP 19)
- (f) Award marks for knowledge of relevant relationships alone. When a candidate writes down several relationships and does not select the correct one to continue with, for example by substituting values, do not award a mark. (GMP 3)
- (g) Award marks for the use of non-standard symbols where the symbols are defined **and** the relationship is correct, or where the substitution shows that the relationship used is correct. This must be clear and unambiguous. (GMP 22)
- (h) Do not award marks if a 'magic triangle' (eg ) is the only statement in a candidate's response. To gain the mark, the correct relationship must be stated, for example $V = IR$ or $R = \frac{V}{I}$. (GMP 6)
- (i) In rounding to an expected number of significant figures, award the mark for responses that have up to two figures more or one figure less than the number in the data with the fewest significant figures. (GMP 10)

For example:

Data in question is given to 3 significant figures.

Correct final answer is 8.16 J.

Final answer 8.2 J or 8.158 J or 8.1576 J - award the final mark.

Final answer 8 J or 8.15761 J - do not award the final mark

(Note: the use of a recurrence dot, eg $0.\dot{6}$, would imply an infinite number of significant figures and would therefore not be acceptable).

- (j) Award marks where candidates have incorrectly spelled technical terms, provided that responses can be interpreted and understood without any doubt as to the meaning. Where there is ambiguity, do not award the mark. Two specific examples of this would be when the candidate uses a term that might be interpreted as 'reflection', 'refraction' or 'diffraction' (for example 'defraction'), or one that might be interpreted as either 'fission' or 'fusion' (for example 'fussion'). (GMP 25)
- (k) Where words in the expected responses are underlined, they must be included for the marks to be awarded.
- (l) **Only award marks for a valid response to the question asked.** Where candidates are asked to:
- **identify, name, give, or state**, they need only name or present in brief form.
 - **describe**, they must provide a statement or structure of characteristics and/or features.
 - **explain**, they must relate cause and effect and/or make relationships between things clear.
 - **determine or calculate**, they must determine a number from given facts, figures or information.
 - **estimate**, they must determine an approximate value for something.
 - **justify**, they must give reasons to support their suggestions or conclusions. For example this might be by identifying an appropriate relationship and the effect of changing variables.
 - **show that**, they must use physics [and mathematics] to prove something, for example a given value - *all steps, including the stated answer, must be shown*.
 - **predict**, they must suggest what may happen based on available information.
 - **suggest**, they must apply their knowledge and understanding of physics to a new situation. A number of responses are acceptable: award marks for any suggestions that are supported by knowledge and understanding of physics.
 - **use their knowledge of physics or aspect of physics to comment on**, they must apply their skills, knowledge and understanding to respond appropriately to the problem/situation presented (for example by making a statement of principle(s) involved and/or a relationship or equation, and applying these to respond to the problem/situation). Candidates are given credit for the breadth and/or depth of their conceptual understanding.

(I) **Marking in calculations**

Example question

The current in a resistor is 1.5 amperes when the potential difference across it is 7.5 volts. Calculate the resistance of the resistor. (3 marks)

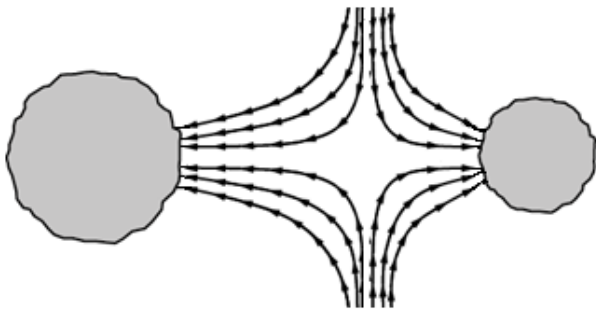
| | Example response | Mark and comment |
|-----|--|--|
| 1. | $V = IR$ $7.5 = 1.5R$ $R = 5.0 \Omega$ | 1 mark: relationship 1 mark: substitution 1 mark: correct answer |
| 2. | 5.0Ω | 3 marks: correct answer |
| 3. | 5.0 | 2 marks: unit missing |
| 4. | 4.0Ω | 0 marks: no evidence, wrong answer |
| 5. | $__\Omega$ | 0 marks: no working or final answer |
| 6. | $R = \frac{V}{I} = \frac{7.5}{1.5} = 4.0 \Omega$ | 2 marks: arithmetic error |
| 7. | $R = \frac{V}{I} = 4.0 \Omega$ | 1 mark: relationship only |
| 8. | $R = \frac{V}{I} = __\Omega$ | 1 mark: relationship only |
| 9. | $R = \frac{V}{I} = \frac{7.5}{1.5} = __\Omega$ | 2 marks: relationship and substitution, no final answer |
| 10. | $R = \frac{V}{I} = \frac{7.5}{1.5} = 4.0$ | 2 marks: relationship and substitution, wrong answer |
| 11. | $R = \frac{V}{I} = \frac{1.5}{7.5} = 5.0 \Omega$ | 1 mark: relationship but wrong substitution |
| 12. | $R = \frac{V}{I} = \frac{75}{1.5} = 5.0 \Omega$ | 1 mark: relationship but wrong substitution |
| 13. | $R = \frac{I}{V} = \frac{1.5}{7.5} = 5.0 \Omega$ | 0 marks: wrong relationship |
| 14. | $V = IR$ $7.5 = 1.5 \times R$ $R = 0.2 \Omega$ | 2 marks: relationship and substitution, arithmetic error |
| 15. | $V = IR$ $R = \frac{I}{V} = \frac{1.5}{7.5} = 0.2 \Omega$ | 1 mark: relationship correct but wrong rearrangement of symbols |

Marking instructions for each question

| Question | | | Expected response | Max mark | Additional guidance |
|----------|-----|--|---|----------|--|
| 1. | (a) | | $a\left(=\frac{dv}{dt}\right)=8t-2t^2 \quad (1)$ $a=8\times 4\cdot 0-2\times 4\cdot 0^2 \quad (1)$ $a=0\cdot 0\text{ ms}^{-2} \quad (1)$ | 3 | <p>Accept: 0 ms^{-2}</p> <p>Unit of acceleration required or max 2.</p> |
| | (b) | | $s\left(=\int v\cdot dt\right)=8t+\frac{4}{3}t^3-\frac{2}{3\times 4}t^4(+c) \quad (1)$ $s=8\times 4\cdot 0+\frac{4}{3}\times 4\cdot 0^3-\frac{2}{3\times 4}\times 4\cdot 0^4 \quad (1)$ $s=75\text{ m} \quad (1)$ | 3 | <p>Ignore poor form with integration constant/limits.</p> <p>Solution with limits also acceptable.</p> $\left(s=\left(\int_0^{4\cdot 0} v\cdot dt\right)=\int_0^{4\cdot 0} \left(8+4t^2-\frac{2}{3}t^3\right)\cdot dt\right)$ $s=\left[8t-\frac{4}{3}t^3-\frac{2}{3\times 4}t^4\right]_0^{4\cdot 0} \quad (1)$ $s=(8\times 4\cdot 0+\frac{4}{3}\times 4\cdot 0^3-\frac{2}{3\times 4}\times 4\cdot 0^4)-0 \quad (1)$ $s=75\text{ m} \quad (1)$ <p>Accept: 70, 74.7, 74.67</p> |

| Question | | | Expected response | Max mark | Additional guidance |
|----------|-----|-------|---|----------|---|
| 2. | (a) | (i) | $v = r\omega$ (1) $6.7 = 0.35 \times \omega$ (1) $\omega = 19 \text{ rads}^{-1}$ (1) | 3 | Accept: 20, 19.1, 19.14. |
| | | (ii) | $\theta = \omega_o t + \frac{1}{2}at^2$ (1) $\theta = 19 \times 5.5 + \frac{1}{2} \times -2.4 \times 5.5^2$ (1) $\text{no. revolutions} = \frac{19 \times 5.5 + \frac{1}{2} \times -2.4 \times 5.5^2}{2\pi}$ (1) $\text{no. revolutions} = 11$ (1) | 4 | Or consistent with (a)(i) Independent 1 mark for dividing a value of θ by 2π For alternative methods: 1 mark for all relationships 1 mark for all substitutions 1 mark for dividing by 2π 1 mark for final answer Use of $\omega = 0$ is incorrect substitution. Accept: 10, 10.9, 10.85 |
| | | (iii) | Greater (number of revolutions) (1) <u>Smaller angular acceleration</u> (during this 5.5 seconds means the wheel has a greater angular displacement). (1) | 2 | JUSTIFY For justification, do not accept reduced friction/frictional torque only. <u>Angular acceleration</u> must be specified for the second mark. |
| | (b) | | D. (1) Applying the force at a <u>greater distance from the axis of rotation</u> (will generate a greater torque on the flywheel as $\tau = Fr$) (1) | 2 | JUSTIFY For justification, do not accept greater distance from the centre/middle of the flywheel |

| Question | | | Expected response | Max mark | Additional guidance |
|----------|-----|-------|--|----------|---|
| 3. | (a) | | $\tau = I\alpha$ (1) $6.30 \times 10^{-3} = I \times 0.618$ (1) $I = 1.02 \times 10^{-2} \text{ kg m}^2$ | 2 | SHOW Final answer must be shown or max 1. |
| | (b) | (i) | The <u>total angular momentum</u> before (an interaction) is equal to the <u>total angular momentum</u> after (an interaction) <u>in the absence of external torque</u> . | 1 | Conservation relationship on its own is insufficient. 'Angular momentum is conserved' award 0. |
| | | (ii) | $I_1\omega_1 = I_2\omega_2$ (1) $1.02 \times 10^{-2} \times 7.75 = (1.02 \times 10^{-2} + I_{\text{cube}}) \times 5.74$ (1) $I_{\text{cube}} = 3.57 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg m}^2$ (1) | 3 | Accept alternative subscripts in the conservation relationship. Accept: 3.6, 3.572. 3.5718 |
| | | (iii) | (The angular velocity will be) less (than 5.74) (1) since the moment of inertia (of the system) will be greater. (1) | 2 | MUST JUSTIFY Justification must make reference to moment of inertia. Increased mass alone is insufficient for justification mark. |

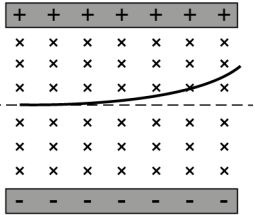
| Question | | | Expected response | Max mark | Additional guidance |
|----------|-----|-------|---|----------|---|
| 4. | (a) | (i) | The <u>gravitational force</u> acting on a unit mass. | 1 | ‘force due to <u>gravity</u> ’ acceptable alternative to ‘ <u>gravitational force</u> ’ ‘acting on a mass of 1 kg’ acceptable alternative to ‘acting on a unit mass’ |
| | | (ii) | 1 mark for shape of field and direction of lines. 1 mark for skew (null point closer to smaller asteroid).  | 2 | Independent marks Field lines should be (approximately) normal to the surface of the asteroids. Field lines should not cross. Field lines should not meet at the same point on the surface of the asteroids. |
| | | (iii) | Equal to (1) Since the energy required to move mass between two points in a gravitational field is independent of the path taken. (1) | 2 | JUSTIFY Accept justification in terms of ‘conservative field’. |
| | (b) | | (The clock on the probe runs) faster. (1) As it is in a weaker gravitational field. (1) | 2 | MUST JUSTIFY Correct converse statement acceptable. Statement and justification must be in terms of GR, since GR dominates SR effects in this situation. |
| | (c) | | $v = \sqrt{\frac{2GM}{r}} \quad (1)$ $r = 49.8 \times 1.5 \times 10^{11} \quad (1)$ $v = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \times 2.0 \times 10^{30}}{49.8 \times 1.5 \times 10^{11}}} \quad (1)$ $v = 6.0 \times 10^3 \text{ ms}^{-1} \quad (1)$ | 4 | Independent mark for unit conversion. Accept: 6, 5.98, 5.976 |

| Question | | | Expected response | Max mark | Additional guidance |
|----------|--|--|--|----------|--|
| 5. | | | <p>Award 3 marks where the candidate has demonstrated a good understanding of the physics involved. They show a good comprehension of the physics of the situation and provide a logically correct answer to the question posed. This type of response might include a statement of the principles involved, a relationship or an equation, and the application of these to respond to the problem. The answer does not need to be 'excellent' or 'complete' for the candidate to gain full marks.</p> <p>Award 2 marks where the candidate has demonstrated a reasonable understanding of the physics involved. They make some statement(s) that are relevant to the situation, showing that they have understood the problem.</p> <p>Award 1 mark where the candidate has demonstrated a limited understanding of the physics involved. They make some statement(s) that are relevant to the situation, showing that they have understood at least a little of the physics within the problem.</p> <p>Award 0 marks where the candidate has not demonstrated an understanding of the physics involved. There is no evidence that they have recognised the area of physics involved, or they have not given any statement of a relevant physics principle. Award this mark also if the candidate merely restates the physics given in the question.</p> | 3 | <p>Candidates may use a variety of physics arguments to answer this question.</p> <p>Award marks based on candidates demonstrating overall good, reasonable, limited, or no understanding.</p> |

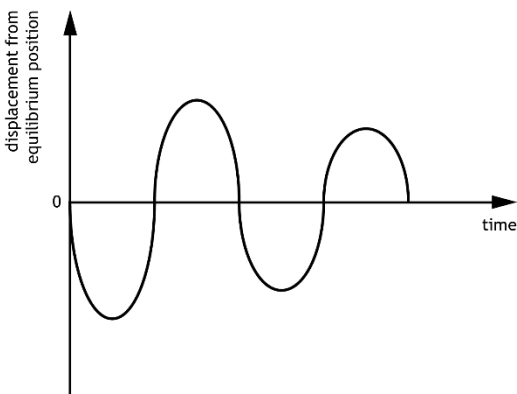
| Question | | | Expected response | Max mark | Additional guidance |
|----------|-----|------|---|----------|---|
| 6. | (a) | | The proton-proton chain. | 1 | Accept 'p-p chain' |
| | (b) | (i) | $L = 4\pi r^2 \sigma T^4$ (1) $L = 4\pi \times (8.35 \times 10^8)^2 \times 5.67 \times 10^{-8} \times (6070)^4$ (1) $L = 6.74 \times 10^{26} \text{ W}$ (1) | 3 | Accept: 6.7, 6.744, 6.7440 |
| | | (ii) | $d = 159 \times 365.25 \times 24 \times 60 \times 60 \times 3.00 \times 10^8$ (1) $b = \frac{L}{4\pi d^2}$ (1) $b = \frac{6.74 \times 10^{26}}{4\pi \times (159 \times 365.25 \times 24 \times 60 \times 60 \times 3.00 \times 10^8)^2}$ (1) $b = 2.37 \times 10^{-11} \text{ W m}^{-2}$ (1) | 4 | Or consistent with (b)(i) Independent mark for unit conversion. Accept use of 365 days. Accept: 2.4, 2.370, 2.3703 (using 365) 2.4, 2.367, 2.3670 (using 365.25) |
| | (c) | (i) | $T = 3.5$ (days) (1) $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$ (1) $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{3.5 \times 24 \times 60 \times 60}$ (1) $\omega = 2.1 \times 10^{-5} \text{ (rads}^{-1}\text{)}$ (1) | 4 | Mark for period from graph independent. Accept T in the range 3.4 - 3.6 days Accept: 2, 2.08, 2.078 |
| | | (ii) | $\frac{GMm}{r^2} = m\omega^2$ (1) $\frac{6.67 \times 10^{-11} \times 2.5 \times 10^{30} \times m}{r^2} = m \times r \times (2.1 \times 10^{-5})^2$ (1) $r = 7.2 \times 10^9 \text{ m}$ (1) | 3 | Or consistent with (c)(i) Not a SHOW question, therefore accept if mass cancelled correctly. Accept $\frac{2\pi}{T}$ as an alternative to ω . Accept: 7, 7.23, 7.231. |

| Question | | | Expected response | Max mark | Additional guidance |
|----------|-----|------|--|----------|---|
| 7. | (a) | | Compton scattering or Photoelectric effect | 1 | |
| | (b) | (i) | $mvr = \frac{nh}{2\pi} \quad (1)$ $9.11 \times 10^{-31} \times v \times 2.12 \times 10^{-10} = \frac{2 \times 6.63 \times 10^{-34}}{2\pi} \quad (1)$ $v = 1.09 \times 10^6 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ | 2 | SHOW Final answer must be shown or max 1. |
| | | (ii) | $\lambda = \frac{h}{p} \quad (1)$ $\lambda = \frac{6.63 \times 10^{-34}}{9.11 \times 10^{-31} \times 1.09 \times 10^6} \quad (1)$ $\lambda = 6.68 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m} \quad (1)$ <p>Wavelength (comparable to atomic radius so) suitable for demonstrating <u>interference</u> or Wavelength (comparable to atomic radius so) suitable for demonstrating <u>diffraction</u> (1)</p> | 4 | Accept: 6.7, 6.677, 6.6768 Alternative acceptable approach for calculation $\lambda = \frac{2\pi r}{n} \quad (1)$ $\lambda = \frac{2\pi \times 2.12 \times 10^{-10}}{2} \quad (1)$ $\lambda = 6.66 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m} \quad (1)$ Accept: 6.7, 6.660, 6.6602 |
| | (c) | | $\frac{1}{\lambda} = RZ^2 \left(\frac{1}{n_f^2} - \frac{1}{n_i^2} \right)$ $\frac{1}{410 \times 10^{-9}} = R \times 1^2 \left(\frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{6^2} \right) \quad (1)$ $R = 1.1 \times 10^7 \text{ m}^{-1} \quad (1)$ | 2 | Accept: 1, 1.10, 1.098 |

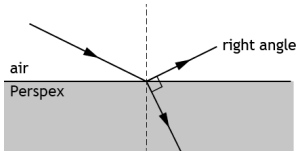
| Question | | | Expected response | Max mark | Additional guidance |
|----------|-----|------------|--|----------|--|
| 8. | (a) | | A quantum particle can exist in a position that, according to classical physics, it has insufficient energy to occupy | 1 | Accept responses in terms of a quantum particle/waveform able to pass through a potential barrier. |
| | (b) | | $\Delta x \Delta p_x \geq \frac{h}{4\pi}$ or $\Delta x \Delta p_{x_{\min}} = \frac{h}{4\pi}$ (1) $54 \times 10^{-15} \times \Delta p_x \geq \frac{6.63 \times 10^{-34}}{4\pi}$ (1) $\Delta p_{x_{\min}} = (\pm) 9.8 \times 10^{-22} \text{ kgms}^{-1}$ (1) | 3 | Do not accept $\Delta x \Delta p_{x_{\min}} \geq \frac{h}{4\pi}$ Accept: 10, 9.77, 9.770 Do not accept $\Delta p_{x_{\min}} \geq 9.8 \times 10^{-22} \text{ kgms}^{-1}$ or $\Delta p_x \geq 9.8 \times 10^{-22} \text{ kgms}^{-1}$ or $\Delta p_x = 9.8 \times 10^{-22} \text{ kgms}^{-1}$ for the third mark. |
| | (c) | (i) (A) | $E_k = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$ (1) $8.8 \times 10^6 \times 1.60 \times 10^{-19}$ (1,1) $= 0.5 \times 6.645 \times 10^{-27} \times v^2$ $v = 2.1 \times 10^7 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ (1) | 4 | Independent mark for energy conversion from MeV to J. Accept: 2, 2.06, 2.059 |
| | | (B) | $(F = QE \text{ and } F = qvB)$ $QE = qvB$ (1),(1) $v = \frac{E}{B}$ | 2 | SHOW 1 for both relationships 1 for equating Accept: qE Final relationship must be shown or max 1. |
| | | (C) | $E = \frac{V}{d}$ (1) $v = \frac{E}{B}$ $2.1 \times 10^7 = \frac{\left(\frac{27 \times 10^3}{15 \times 10^{-3}} \right)}{B}$ (1) $B = 8.6 \times 10^{-2} \text{ T}$ (1) | 3 | Or consistent with (c)(i)(A) Accept 9, 8.57, 8.571 |
| | (c) | (ii) | $r = \frac{qQ}{2\pi\epsilon_0 mv^2}$ $r = \frac{(3.20 \times 10^{-19}) \times (4.64 \times 10^{-18})}{2\pi \times 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \times 6.645 \times 10^{-27} \times (2.1 \times 10^7)^2}$ (1) $r = 9.1 \times 10^{-15} \text{ m}$ (1) | 2 | Or consistent with (c)(i)(A) Accept $(2 \times 1.60 \times 10^{-19})$ and $(29 \times 1.60 \times 10^{-19})$ as substitutions for q and Q Accept 9, 9.11, 9.112 |

| Question | | | Expected response | Max mark | Additional guidance |
|----------|-----|--|--|----------|--|
| 8. | (d) | | Path drawn as an upward curve in B -field (1)  | 1 | Ignore any path drawn to the right of the parallel plates. |

| Question | | | Expected response | Max mark | Additional guidance |
|----------|-----|-------|--|----------|---|
| 9. | (a) | | Unbalanced force/acceleration is proportional to, and in the opposite direction to, the displacement (from the rest position) | 1 | Accept $F = -ky$ or equivalent Do not accept 'force is proportional to displacement' without reference to direction. |
| | (b) | | $(y = A \sin \omega t)$ $(v =) \frac{dy}{dt} = \omega A \cos \omega t$ (1) for both differentiations $(a =) \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = -\omega^2 A \sin \omega t$ $F = ma$ (1) $F = -m\omega^2 A \sin \omega t$ (1) $F = -m\omega^2 y$ | 3 | SHOW Final relationship must be shown or max 2. |
| | (c) | (i) | $(F = -m\omega^2 y)$ $F = -ky$ (1) $(-)k(y) = (-)m\omega^2 (y)$ (1) $1.5 \times 10^2 = 77 \times \omega^2$ (1) $\omega = 1.4 \text{ rads}^{-1}$ | 3 | SHOW Final answer must be shown or max 2. |
| | | (ii) | $v = \pm \omega \sqrt{(A^2 - y^2)}$ (1) $18 = 1.4 A$ (1) $A = 13 \text{ m}$ (1) | 3 | Accept $v_{\max} = \omega A$ as first line. Accept: 10, 12.9, 12.86 |
| | | (iii) | $E_p = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 y^2$ (1) $E_p = 0.5 \times 77 \times 1.4^2 \times 13^2$ (1) $E_p = 1.3 \times 10^4 \text{ J}$ (1) | 3 | Or consistent with (c)(ii) Accept: 1, 1.28, 1.275 |

| Question | | | Expected response | Max mark | Additional guidance |
|----------|-----|--|---|----------|--|
| 9. | (d) | | sine function (1) | 2 | Displacement must be zero at $t=0$. |
| | | | reducing amplitude (1) | | Displacement for first half cycle may be positive. Minimum of two cycles must be shown otherwise 0 marks. |
| | | |  | | |
| | (e) | | ω is same (1) $ky = m\omega^2 y$ k is the same and m is same (y has no effect). (1) | 2 | JUSTIFY Accept ' ω depends on mass and spring constant only, and these haven't changed'. |

| Question | | | Expected response | Max mark | Additional guidance |
|----------|-----|------|--|----------|--|
| 10. | (a) | | (Particular thickness will produce) <u>destructive interference of reflected rays</u> (for the specific wavelength of light). | 1 | Accept '(Particular thickness will) <u>maximise the energy transmitted into the glass</u> (for the specific wavelength of light)'. |
| | (b) | (i) | (Phase change of) π (radians). | 1 | Accept (Phase change of) 180° . |
| | | (ii) | No phase change. | 1 | Accept 0 (radians)/ 0° |
| | (c) | (i) | $d = \frac{\lambda}{2n_z}$ $d = \frac{660 \cdot 0 \times 10^{-9}}{2 \times 1.982} \quad (1)$ $d = 1.665 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m} \quad (1)$ | 2 | Allow a range for n_z of 1.9815 to 1.9825 Accept: 1.66, 1.6650, 1.66498 |
| | | (ii) | The coating is anti-reflecting for red light/red light is transmitted. (1) (Some of the) blue and green light/the remainder of the light is reflected, (hence the blue-green appearance). (1) | 2 | |
| | (d) | (i) | $v = f\lambda \quad (1)$ $v = 4.55 \times 10^{14} \times 4.37 \times 10^{-7} \quad (1)$ $v = 1.99 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1} \quad (1)$ | 3 | Accept: 2.0, 1.988, 1.9884 |
| | | (ii) | $E = kA^2 \quad (1)$ $A_2^2 = \frac{90 \times (1.60 \times 10^3)^2}{100} \quad (1)$ $A_2 = 1520 \text{ Vm}^{-1} \quad (1)$ | 3 | Accept: 1500, 1518, 1517.9 |

| Question | | | Expected response | Max mark | Additional guidance |
|----------|-----|------|--|----------|---|
| 11. | (a) | | (The electric vector of) light oscillates in a single plane. | 1 | Accept 'vibrates in a single plane' Do not accept: Travels in a single plane/direction Oscillates in one direction |
| | (b) | (i) | <p>The refracted ray should be at 90° to the reflected ray.</p>  | 1 | <p>No arrow required on the refracted ray but if one is included it must be in the correct direction.</p> <p>Accept a diagram where there is an indication that the angle between the refracted ray and the reflected ray is 90°.</p> |
| | | (ii) | $n = \tan i_p$ (1) $1.49 = \tan i_p$ (1) $i_p = 56.1^\circ$ (1) | 3 | Accept: 56, 56.13, 56.133 |
| | (c) | | <p>The reflected light becomes dimmer (as the analyser approaches Brewster's angle, at which point it is not seen) (1)</p> <p>and then becomes brighter (again as it moves away from Brewster's angle) (1)</p> | 2 | The response must not indicate a sudden change, otherwise 0 marks. |

| Question | | | Expected response | Max mark | Additional guidance |
|----------|--|--|--|----------|--|
| 12. | | | <p>Award 3 marks where the candidate has demonstrated a good understanding of the physics involved. They show a good comprehension of the physics of the situation and provide a logically correct answer to the question posed. This type of response might include a statement of the principles involved, a relationship or an equation, and the application of these to respond to the problem. The answer does not need to be 'excellent' or 'complete' for the candidate to gain full marks.</p> <p>Award 2 marks where the candidate has demonstrated a reasonable understanding of the physics involved. They make some statement(s) that are relevant to the situation, showing that they have understood the problem.</p> <p>Award 1 mark where the candidate has demonstrated a limited understanding of the physics involved. They make some statement(s) that are relevant to the situation, showing that they have understood at least a little of the physics within the problem.</p> <p>Award 0 marks where the candidate has not demonstrated an understanding of the physics involved. There is no evidence that they have recognised the area of physics involved, or they have not given any statement of a relevant physics principle. Award this mark also if the candidate merely restates the physics given in the question.</p> | 3 | <p>Candidates may use a variety of physics arguments to answer this question.</p> <p>Award marks based on candidates demonstrating overall good, reasonable, limited, or no understanding.</p> |

| Question | | | Expected response | Max mark | Additional guidance |
|----------|-----|--|--|----------|---|
| 13 | (a) | | $E = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \quad (1)$ $(+)\text{144} = \frac{Q}{4\pi \times 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \times 0.400^2} \quad (1)$ $Q = (+)2.56 \times 10^{-9} \text{C} \quad (1)$ | 3 | Accept use of 'k' value $(9 \times 10^9 \text{ or } 8.99 \times 10^9)$ Accept: $2.6, 2.562, 2.5623(1/4\pi\epsilon_0)$ $2.6, 2.560, 2.5600 (9 \times 10^9)$ $2.6, 2.563, 2.5628(8.99 \times 10^9)$ |
| | (b) | | $V = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} \quad (1)$ $V = \frac{2.56 \times 10^{-9}}{4\pi \times 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \times 0.400} \quad (1)$ $V = 57.5 \text{ V} \quad (1)$ | 3 | Or consistent with (a) Accept $V = Er$ $V = 144 \times 0.400$ $V = 57.6 \text{ V}$ Accept: $58, 57.55, 57.540(1/4\pi\epsilon_0)$ $58, 57.6, 57.560, 57.5600$ (9×10^9) $58, 57.54, 57.536(8.99 \times 10^9)$ |
| | (c) | | $V = (57.5 - 19.2) \quad (1)$ $W = QV \quad (1)$ $W = 2.00 \times 10^{-12} \times (57.5 - 19.2) \quad (1)$ $W = 7.66 \times 10^{-11} \text{J} \quad (1)$ | 4 | Or consistent with (b) Alternative method: $W = QV$ $W_Y = 2.00 \times 10^{-12} \times 57.5$ $W_X = 2.00 \times 10^{-12} \times 19.2$ $W = (2.00 \times 10^{-12} \times 57.5) - (2.00 \times 10^{-12} \times 19.2)$ $W = 7.66 \times 10^{-11} \text{J}$ 1 mark for relationship 1 mark for both substitutions 1 mark for subtraction 1 mark for final answer Accept: 7.7, 7.660, 7.6600 |

| Question | | | Expected response | Max mark | Additional guidance |
|----------|-----|------|---|----------|--|
| 14. | (a) | | Into the page. | 1 | Do not accept 'down'. |
| | (b) | (i) | $(F = qvB)$ $\left(F = \frac{mv^2}{r}\right)$ $\frac{mv^2}{r} = qvB$ $v = \frac{qBr}{m}$ (1),(1) | 2 | SHOW 1 for both relationships 1 for equating Alternative method $(F = qvB)$ $(F = mr\omega^2)$ $(v = r\omega)$ $mr\left(\frac{v}{r}\right)^2 = qvB$ $v = \frac{qBr}{m}$ 1 mark for all relationships 1 mark for substitution for ω and equating Final relationship must be shown or max 1. |
| | | (ii) | $v = \frac{qBr}{m}$ $v = \frac{1.60 \times 10^{-19} \times 0.714 \times 0.105}{1.673 \times 10^{-27}}$ $v = 7.17 \times 10^6 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ (1) (1) | 2 | Accept: 7.2, 7.170, 7.1700 |
| | (c) | | The direction of (electrical) force acting on the proton must change (every time the proton crosses the gap). | 1 | Accept The proton travels in opposite directions (every time the proton crosses the gap). |

| Question | | | Expected response | Max mark | Additional guidance |
|----------|-----|-------|--|----------|--|
| 15. | (a) | (i) | Changing current produces a changing magnetic field, (which induces a back EMF across the inductor) | 1 | |
| | | (ii) | $\frac{dI}{dt} = 1.73$ (1) $\epsilon = -L \frac{dI}{dt}$ (1) $-4.0 = -L \times 1.73$ (1) $L = 2.3 \text{ H}$ (1) | 4 | Accept use of gradient calculated for tangent (Acceptable range 1.70-1.75) Accept: 2, 2.31, 2.312 |
| | | (iii) | $(V = IR)$ $3.2 = I \times 8.0$ (1) $E = \frac{1}{2} LI^2$ (1) $E = \frac{1}{2} \times 2.3 \times \left(\frac{3.2}{8.0}\right)^2$ (1) $E = 0.18 \text{ J}$ (1) | 4 | Or consistent with (a)(ii) Accept: 0.2, 0.184, 0.1840 |
| | (b) | | | 2 | |
| | | | <p>current (A) 0.60</p> <p>0.50</p> <p>0.40</p> <p>0.30</p> <p>0.20</p> <p>0.10</p> <p>0.00</p> <p>0 0.5 1 1.5 2 2.5</p> <p>time (s)</p> <p>1 mark for curve showing shorter time to I_{max}</p> <p>1 mark for $I_{max} = 0.50 \text{ A}$</p> <p>Do not penalise if the line extends beyond 2.0 s.</p> | | |

| Question | | | Expected response | Max mark | Additional guidance |
|----------|-----|-------|---|----------|---|
| 16. | (a) | (i) | $\left(T^2 = \frac{4\pi^2}{g} L \right)$ $m = \frac{4\pi^2}{g} \quad (1)$ $3.53 = \frac{4\pi^2}{g} \quad (1)$ $g = 11.2 \text{ Nkg}^{-1} \quad (1)$ | 3 | Accept use of gradient calculated for the line of best fit. (Acceptable range 3.40-3.60) Accept: 11, 11.18, 11.184 |
| | | (ii) | $\left(\frac{\Delta g}{g} = \frac{\Delta m}{m} \right)$ $\frac{\Delta g}{11.2} = \frac{0.69}{3.53} \quad (1)$ $\Delta g = 2 \text{ Nkg}^{-1} \quad (1)$ | 2 | Or consistent with (a)(i) Accept the use of percentage uncertainties Suspend significant figures rule. Accept 3 N kg ⁻¹ |
| | | (iii) | Uncertainty in gradient takes into account the uncertainties in length and period | 1 | Accept the suggestion that the uncertainty in the gradient incorporates/amalgamates/combines the uncertainties in length and period. |
| | (b) | | Any two suggestions from: Measure length to centre of mass of bob (1) Time over multiple swings (and find mean value of T) (1) Increase range of lengths (1) Increase number of lengths (1) Reduce the angle of swing (1) Automatic timing (1) | 2 | Do not accept the suggestion of improving precision of instrumentation. Do not accept 'repeat measurements' alone |
| | (c) | | <u>T measurement</u> (consistently too large) OR <u>L measurement</u> (consistently too small) | 1 | |

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]

The following table provides information on each question including: Course content being assessed, Skills assessed (see Physics Understanding Standards materials for a definition of each code); Maximum Mark; A-type marks.

| Question | Part | Course content | Skills assessed | Maximum mark | A-type marks |
|----------|-----------|---|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 | (a) | Rotational motion and astrophysics- kinematic relationships | K3 | 3 | |
| | (b) | Rotational motion and astrophysics- kinematic relationships | K3 | 3 | |
| 2 | (a)(i) | Rotational motion and astrophysics- angular motion | K3 | 3 | |
| | (a)(ii) | Rotational motion and astrophysics- angular motion | K3 | 3 | 1 |
| | | | S4 | 1 | 1 |
| | (a)(iii) | Rotational motion and astrophysics- angular motion | S6 | 2 | 1 |
| | (b) | Rotational motion and astrophysics- rotational dynamics | K2 | 2 | 1 |
| 3 | (a) | Rotational motion and astrophysics- rotational dynamics | K3 | 2 | |
| | (b)(i) | Rotational motion and astrophysics- rotational dynamics | K1 | 1 | |
| | (b)(ii) | Rotational motion and astrophysics- rotational dynamics | K3 | 3 | |
| | (b)(iii) | Rotational motion and astrophysics- rotational dynamics | K2 | 2 | 2 |
| 4 | (a)(i) | Rotational motion and astrophysics- gravitation | K1 | 1 | |
| | (a)(ii) | Rotational motion and astrophysics- gravitation | S3 | 2 | 2 |
| | (a)(iii) | Rotational motion and astrophysics- gravitation | K2 | 2 | 1 |
| | (b) | Rotational motion and astrophysics- general relativity | K2 | 2 | 2 |
| | (c) | Rotational motion and astrophysics- gravitation | S4 | 1 | |
| | | | K3 | 3 | |
| 5 | | Rotational motion and astrophysics- general relativity | K2 | 3 | 2 |
| 6 | (a) | Rotational motion and astrophysics- stellar physics | K1 | 1 | |
| | (b)(i) | Rotational motion and astrophysics- stellar physics | K3 | 3 | |
| | (b)(ii) | Rotational motion and astrophysics- stellar physics | S4 | 1 | |
| | | | K3 | 3 | |
| | (c)(i) | Rotational motion and astrophysics- angular motion | S2 | 1 | 1 |
| | | | K3 | 3 | 2 |
| | (c)(ii) | Rotational motion and astrophysics- gravitation | K3 | 3 | |
| 7 | (a) | Quanta and waves - introduction to quantum theory | K1 | 1 | |
| | (b)(i) | Quanta and waves - introduction to quantum theory | K3 | 2 | |
| | (b)(ii) | Quanta and waves - introduction to quantum theory | K3 | 3 | |
| | | | K2 | 1 | 1 |
| | (c) | Quanta and waves - introduction to quantum theory | S4 | 2 | 2 |
| 8 | (a) | Quanta and waves - introduction to quantum theory | K1 | 1 | |
| | (b) | Quanta and waves - introduction to quantum theory | K3 | 3 | |
| | (c)(i)(A) | Electromagnetism - fields | S4 | 1 | |
| | | | K3 | 3 | |
| | (c)(i)(B) | Quanta and waves - particles from space | K3 | 2 | |

| Question | Part | Course content | Skills assessed | Maximum mark | A-type marks |
|----------|-----------|---|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| | (c)(i)(C) | Electromagnetism - fields | K3 | 3 | 2 |
| | (c)(ii) | Electromagnetism - fields | S4 | 2 | |
| | (d) | Quanta and waves - particles from space | S6 | 1 | 1 |
| 9 | (a) | Quanta and waves - simple harmonic motion | K1 | 1 | |
| | (b) | Quanta and waves - simple harmonic motion | K3 | 3 | 1 |
| | (c)(i) | Quanta and waves - simple harmonic motion | K3 | 3 | |
| | (c)(ii) | Quanta and waves - simple harmonic motion | K3 | 3 | |
| | (c)(iii) | Quanta and waves - simple harmonic motion | K3 | 3 | |
| | (d) | Quanta and waves - simple harmonic motion | S3 | 2 | 1 |
| | (e) | Quanta and waves - simple harmonic motion | S6 | 2 | 1 |
| 10 | (a) | Quanta and waves - interference | K2 | 1 | 1 |
| | (b)(i) | Quanta and waves - interference | K1 | 1 | |
| | (b)(ii) | Quanta and waves - interference | K1 | 1 | |
| | (c)(i) | Quanta and waves - interference | S4 | 2 | |
| | (c)(ii) | Quanta and waves - interference | K2 | 2 | 2 |
| | (d)(i) | Quanta and waves - waves | S2 | 1 | |
| | | | K3 | 2 | |
| | (d)(ii) | Quanta and waves - waves | K3 | 3 | 2 |
| 11 | (a) | Quanta and waves - polarisation | K1 | 1 | |
| | (b)(i) | Quanta and waves - polarisation | S3 | 1 | |
| | (b)(ii) | Quanta and waves - polarisation | K3 | 3 | |
| | (c) | Quanta and waves - polarisation | K2 | 2 | |
| 12 | | Uncertainties | K2 | 3 | 2 |
| 13 | (a) | Electromagnetism - fields | K3 | 3 | |
| | (b) | Electromagnetism - fields | K3 | 3 | |
| | (c) | Electromagnetism - fields | S4 | 1 | 1 |
| | | | K3 | 3 | 2 |
| 14 | (a) | Electromagnetism - fields | S6 | 1 | |
| | (b)(i) | Electromagnetism - fields | K3 | 2 | |
| | (b)(ii) | Electromagnetism - fields | K3 | 2 | |
| | (c) | Electromagnetism - fields | K2 | 1 | 1 |
| 15 | (a)(i) | Electromagnetism - circuits | K2 | 1 | 1 |
| | (a)(ii) | Electromagnetism - circuits | S2 | 1 | |
| | | | K3 | 3 | |
| | (a)(iii) | Electromagnetism - circuits | K3 | 4 | 3 |
| 16 | (b) | Electromagnetism - circuits | S3 | 2 | 1 |
| | (a)(i) | Data analysis | S4 | 3 | |
| | | | S2 | 1 | |
| | (a)(ii) | Uncertainties | K3 | 1 | |
| | | | K2 | 1 | 1 |
| | (b) | Evaluation and significance of experimental uncertainties | S7 | 2 | 2 |
| | (c) | Uncertainties | S7 | 1 | 1 |